KANSAS SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS

KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
JUN 10 1922
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Volume 60 June 10, 1922 Number 23

Prest-O-Lite Prices in Balance with Prices of Farm Produce

Prest-O-Lite prices stand fair and square with the prices a farmer gets when he sells in today's market.

A Prest-O-Lite Battery is a product he can buy knowing that there is no loss between the price you get when you sell your products.

As a matter of dollars and cents, his produce today goes as far buying a Prest-O-Lite Battery as it did in the purchase of any standard battery during the highest price market.

Genuine Values

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*6 volt battery—Buick, Chandler, Chalmers, Hudson, Maxwell, Oakland, $24.65.

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All Have Prest-O-Plates

These money-saving prices get regular high-quality batteries.

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Prest-O-Plates are one of the reasons why 87 manufacturers use the Prest-O-Lite Battery as original equipment.

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Prest-O-Lite is a name to guide you to quality and value. The trustworthy name of the oldest service to motorists.

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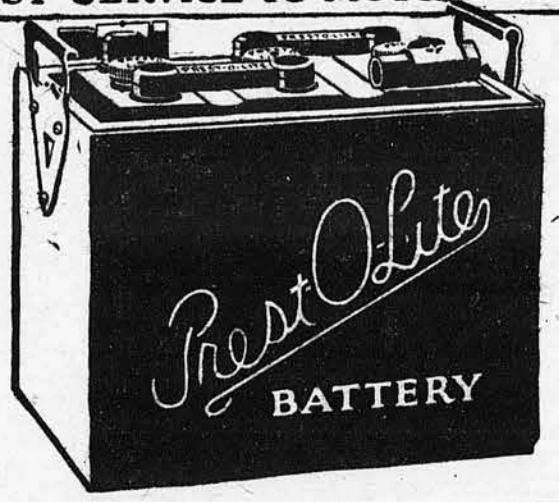

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Big Future for Stockmen

Senator Capper Discusses the Outlook for the Livestock Industry in the Last Issue of the California Cultivator

THE outlook for the livestock industry of the country has been a subject of discussion in many papers recently in every part of the United States. On the Pacific Coast the California Cultivator of Los Angeles has taken the lead in such discussions. For the benefit of the readers of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze we reproduce a letter appearing in that Journal of May 20, written by Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas in answer to their request for his opinion as to the outlook for the livestock industry.

In reply Senator Capper wrote as follows:

"Never has the outlook for the livestock industry been more favorable than at present. The trend of most farm products since the beginning of the year has been upward, and that has been especially true of livestock. This has increased the farmers' purchasing power and is exerting a dominant influence in the return of business to normal conditions.

Hog Prices on Sound Basis

"Hog prices are on a sound basis and probably will continue so for some time yet. In fact feeding hogs at the present time is even more profitable than during the war when prices were high. During war times 100 pounds of pork on the '13 to 1' ratio was expected to bring as much on the market as 13 bushels of corn so that when corn was selling for $2 a bushel pork was supposed to be worth $26 a hundred pounds. With corn at 40 to 50 cents a bushel, under the 13 to 1 ratio pork should be worth from $5.50 to $6.50 a hundred pounds, but the present price is around $10 or from $3.50 to $4.50 more than would have been possible under the 13 to 1 ratio. This means that corn marketed thru hogs at the present time brings the farmer a return of 77 cents a bushel. There is also an added profit in the manure which goes back to the soil and is not shipped away as when the corn is hauled off to a distant market and sold. If hogs are running with cattle the return on the corn will be increased so that a still greater price can be obtained for the feed.

Summer Market Somewhat Erratic

"However, we must not lose sight of the fact that the summer hog market may be a somewhat erratic affair. Some market authorities think that there will be larger numbers of fall pigs coming on the market in May and June than was the case a year ago. Again there will be larger numbers of brood sows coming on the market in the late summer than usual because more sows were bred last winter than usual. There will also be the tendency of the market to weaken in expectation of large numbers of spring pigs coming on the market next fall and winter. However, as an offset and a counterbalance to this will be the enormous losses sustained in the present spring pig crop, and the strong demand from the East due to the acute and unusual shortage of hogs in the Eastern states. Nevertheless if packers, farmers, and the United States Department of Agriculture will co-operate in broadening the outlet for pork both at home and abroad all danger of any serious break in prices next fall may be averted.

"A high sheep market it seems to me may be expected all summer on account of the meager supplies now available. There is a general shortage of sheep thruout the country, but it is most acute in the states east of the Mississippi River. Much, however, will depend on the nature of the permanent tariff which Congress will finally pass. If this tariff is made high enough to make it necessary for us to produce at least three-fourths of the wool we consume instead of only one-half as we have done in the past it may be possible that sheep will bring even higher prices than they did in 1899 and 1906. The Capper-French Truth-in-Fabric bill if passed by Congress also will help to stabilize the sheep market by creating a bigger demand for wool. However, until the sheep industry is properly safeguarded by national legislation I would not advise farmers who have had but little practical experience with sheep to make any heavy investments in the sheep industry. Later when permanent protection has been provided for our sheep raisers against the cheap wool and mutton of Australia and Argentina, sheep will prove highly profitable and satisfactory. Such protection I think may confidently be expected at an early date.

Better Prospects for Cattlemen

"The outlook for the cattle industry is much better now than it has been for some time past. The trend in the market has been upward altho there have been occasional recessions. Cattle, however, should sell at still higher levels for we are seriously threatened with a shortage of beef producing animals that would have become acute before now had not the business depression last fall and thru the early part of the winter caused an increase in marketing at the same time that it curtailed the demand of the consumers.

"According to Government reports there are now in this country about 380 beef cattle for every 1,000 persons as compared with 410 beef cattle per thousand persons two years ago and 600 beef cattle per thousand persons for the period extending from 1901 to 1907. There has been a gradual shrinkage in the per capita consumption of meat and its products ranging thru the last 20 years, and this has a very important bearing upon the present economic position of the producer of livestock and agriculture in general. While the population of the United States has been increasing at a rapid rate the total production of meat has remained almost unchanged. The production of meat in 1907 amounted to 16,003,000,000 pounds while in 1921 it was 16,160,000,000 pounds. From this it will be seen that the production of meat from all meat animals in 1921 only showed an increase of 157 million pounds over that of 1907. With the demand ever increasing and the supply remaining almost stationary it is evident that there ought to be no permanent recession in prices for most

(Continued on Page 24)

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A Self Confessed Gambling Hole

THE professions of sin and deep repentance made last winter by the Chicago Board of Trade when the Illinois legislature threatened to clean it out, are recalled by the Northwestern Miller. Then the board pleaded to be let alone until it could abolish the gambling devices which those who play the market use to move prices up and down, and the board went so far as to name them. When the board's case in the legislature looked dark the Chicago Board of Trade leaders admitted these practices were bad and were vociferous in their promises of reform. But when the Lantz bills were defeated, their repentance abruptly ceased.

Two months later when the Capper-Tincher bill in Washington again threatened the Board of Trade, it again confessed and repented. At that time repentance was too late, and the future trading act went thru.

The orgy of price manipulation with which the Chicago Board of Trade gamblers celebrated the decision of the Supreme Court proves the futility of expecting this gambling institution to reform itself. The record of the Chicago Board of Trade has demonstrated no dependence whatever can be placed in its occasional pledges of reform. The organization is rotten to the core and can be reformed only from the outside.

The Chicago Board of Trade is a confessed gambling hole. It must either be put under federal control, or closed up entirely for all time.

KANSAS FARMER and MAIL & BREEZE

June 10, 1922 By Arthur Capper Vol. 60 No. 23

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Orchard Cost Hahn Nothing

Truck Crops Planted Between Rows of Trees and Bush Fruit Paid Labor Cost and Netted Coffeyville Farmer $10 an Acre Every Year

By Ray Yarnell

THE 30-acre orchard on the farm of Sebastian Hahn, near Coffeyville, hasn't cost him a cent. Four years ago he began setting out the trees. This year he finished planting the 30 acres. He has harvested little fruit, but the orchard has more than paid its way, returning good wages to Hahn for his work and paying the cost of the trees set out.

Truck did it. In between the rows of trees Hahn grows all sorts of vegetables and some small fruit. The orchard has paid at least $10 an acre clear above all expenses every year, often more. So the only investment he will have when it comes into production is the value of the land on which the trees are growing, $49 an acre.

Hahn was a tailor until the day he bought the farm. He had worked with needle and thread so long his health had failed and he went to the country to regain it. His knowledge of farming was of bacterial proportions and he knew it. That is why he wrote to the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan for instruction which he has followed closely ever since.

Studies Orcharding by Mail

Hahn is now taking a correspondence course in orchard management. He studies 2 or 3 hours every night, masters the instruction and then applies his knowledge to the field. Nothing is done in the orchard that does not have the sanction of the agricultural college experts.

It takes time to get an orchard into production and Hahn did not wish the land to remain unproductive several years. He was advised to grow truck crops and small fruit.

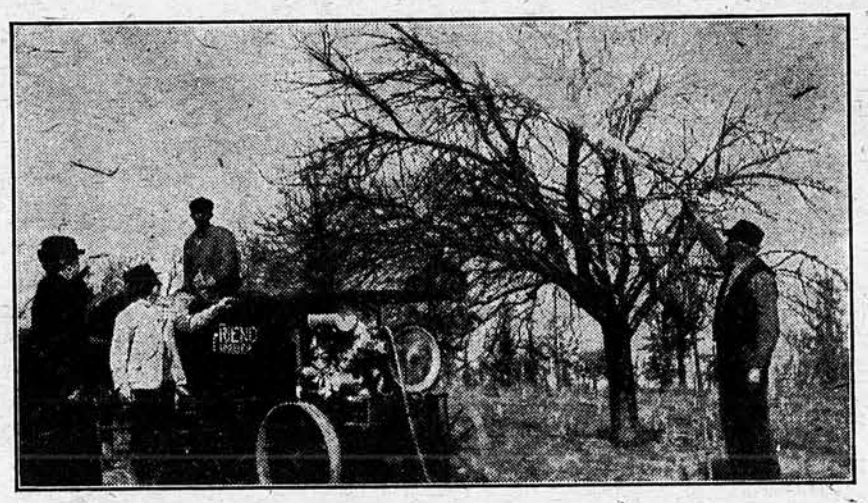
Last year products from his orchard-garden took $61 in premiums at local fairs. In 1920 Hahn sold $400 worth of watermelons and the crop in 1921 brought in $300.

Truck and fruit crops grown include cantaloupes, watermelons, mangel beets, carrots, potatoes, sweet potatoes, strawberries, raspberries, butter beans, peanuts, onions, radishes, lettuce and many other garden vegetables. Last year Hahn had an acre in peanuts, most of which he fed to his hogs. They make excellent feed and Hahn says the crop builds up the soil.

From an acre and a half planted to sweet potatoes 400 bushels were obtained in 1921. All of them sold on the place at $1 a bushel. Most of the watermelons also were sold at the place. To get purchasers Hahn ran several small advertisements in the Coffeyville papers and had no trouble in disposing of his crop.

Manure is used liberally on the orchard land. Much of it is obtained from a poultry packing house in Coffeyville. The orchard land is given a top dressing of either poultry or cow manure. This fertilizer has been put on regularly ever since Hahn bought the farm.

Three years ago 10 acres of trees were set out and an equal acreage has been planted every year since. Next fall Hahn plans to put 20 more acres into apple trees and this planting probably will complete his orchard. It now contains 1,250 cherry trees, 1,000 peach trees, 2,700 grape vines, an acre of strawberries and ⅓ acre of blackberries. Strawberries are grown in long rows between the trees.



Sebastian Hahn and His $1,040 Power Sprayer Giving a Demonstration in an Orchard Near Coffeyville, Kan., for the Benefit of Fruitgrowers

Hahn chose the trees recommended by the college authorities, planted according to instructions, fertilized them and cultivated the soil exactly as he was told. His orchard today testifies to the efficiency of the methods.

Having got his orchard well started Hahn wanted to protect it so he would get the maximum of profit when it began bearing. A thousand dollars was a lot of money to spend but Hahn wrote a check for $1,040 one day and took home a power spraying machine with full equipment. It was the best machine he could buy and was large enough so he could spray his orchard quickly.

There are several small orchards in the neighborhood so Hahn interested their owners in spraying, explained its value and offered to do the work for them for a nominal fee. The arrangement relieved them of the necessity of buying a sprayer so they were glad to pay for the service. This is enough to pay interest on the investment.

Expert Directs His Spraying

Hahn is guided in his spraying by the horticulturist at the Kansas State Agricultural College. He is studying tree diseases and insects that prey on trees and fruit. The course in orchard management will give him a good knowledge of fruit growing.

"I know it will pay me to keep informed on everything these experts at Manhattan are doing," he said. "They constantly are experimenting and the knowledge they gain will be valuable to me. Those men know more about their subjects than I ever can know, so I am going to use their heads as well as my own, inasmuch as it will cost me nothing and will gain me a lot."

Balance Wheel A Farm Need

By William M. Jardine

A SOUND agricultural policy necessarily must take into account the business side of farming. One of the greatest wastes in agriculture is due to unbalanced production, the waste of labor, land and capital in the production of more of certain products than the market needs with a corresponding underproduction in other products. Temporary high prices of one product induce many farmers to throw too much energy into that line, and neglect their other enterprises. This usually results in flooding the market with that product, with a disastrous drop in prices. The farmer who changes his farm plan with every shift in market prices is causing trouble for other farmers and bankers as well. Such "in and outers" not only damage themselves on the toboggan of declining prices but tend to drag down with them the rank and file of conservative farmers.

Production Must Balance Consumption

The balancing of production with consumption is the greatest immediate need of agriculture. It is also the field in which the country banker can exert a great influence. Also, unfortunately, it is the field in which there has been the least amount of investigation to lay a sound basis for action. We need more facts and better interpretation of them, and more general enlightenment thru the dissemination of facts in order to stabilize production and consequently to a large extent the market. The bankers are in the best position to reach the producer with this information.

The market may be compared to a sponge which absorbs the output of a business. It is necessary to know how much this sponge will absorb, how fast it will absorb, and many other things about it before it is possible to reckon intelligently with the possibilities and limitations of the markets.

An effective marketing policy for the state requires joint effort on the part of farmers, bankers, millers, and other business interests together with the State Agricultural College. We must attack the problems that have to do with the market itself—the extent of the market, the preferences of the buying public, the specific supply and demand factors that govern market price. These need to be known. Especially does the country banker need to know them. The Kansas State Agricultural College has a research project under way to secure reliable information on various problems in the marketing of wheat. It is proper that the marketing of wheat should be studied first; for it is our main crop. This work should be continued to include a study of our flour and raw wheat markets, the nature and size of our home market, potentialities and limitations of the market, and foreign market opportunities. The United States Department of Agriculture will get more and more reliable information for us on the problems of foreign markets. This information, clearly and accurately interpreted, will be given to the people thru the extension service of the College, by bankers, educational committees, the Department of Agriculture, and other co-operating bodies.

The problem of credit has been given wide prominence during the last few years. Credit has been needed to finance present operations and to meet obligations which were incurred while prices were high and which became due after prices had fallen to a low level. No one is in a more strategic position with respect to a sound credit policy than the banker. He knows better than any one else, while many farmers could have done better had credit opportunities been more favorable, that there is a large number of farmers who probably would have been better off today if they had not had quite so much credit in the past, or if they had had a different type of credit. Easy credit is not an unmixed blessing.

In a recent report on credit by the Joint Commission of Agricultural Inquiry, this conclusion was reached: "The outstanding deficiency of the present banking system of the country is the lack of credit machinery which can provide credit running from six months to three years for production purposes." Intermediate credit corresponding to the farmers' business turnover is of primary importance in a state so predominantly agricultural as Kansas. This credit problem, as bankers well know, is inseparable from the marketing problems just discussed. This report also says: "Credit should be available on a basis of maturity which will assure the farmer that he will not be pressed for payment before his product is ready for the market and until he can sell it at what is, in his judgment, the best advantage."

A first-class country banker is usually the best informed man in his community on the real credit needs of the farmers. He needs to be. In extending credit he has to consider not only the ability of the borrower, but the possibility of returns from the enterprise which the borrower wants to undertake.

College Completes Credit Survey

The Kansas State Agricultural College recently made a preliminary study of the credit situation among 600 to 700 farmers for the year 1921, in connection with the study of the marketing of wheat. One question asked was: "Have you at any time during the past year been unable to obtain a loan from local banks?" The majority had not had trouble. A good many farmers said the trouble is that they received too much credit in 1917 and 1918, and that it is now a very difficult problem to pay the loans that were made at that time. Credit now would in many cases merely save them from a ruin that had in large measure been brought about by easy credit a few years ago.

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Entered as second-class matter February 16, 1906, at the postoffice at Topeka, Kansas, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

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KANSAS FARMER and MAIL & BREEZE
Member Agricultural Publishers Association
Member Audit Bureau of Circulation
Published Weekly at Eighth and Jackson Streets, Topeka, Kansas.

ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher
F. B. NICHOLS, Managing Editor T. A. McNEAL, Editor
JOHN W. WILKINSON and RAY YARNELL, Associate Editors
CHARLES E. SWEET, Advertising Manager

SUBSCRIPTION RATE: One dollar a year

Please address all letters in reference to subscription matters direct to Circulation Department, Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

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Passing Comment—*By T. A. McNeal*

CONGRESS has appropriated half a million dollars to enable the Attorney General of the United States to prosecute the wartime grafters who by fraud imposed on the Government in the way of fat contracts. I should be glad to say that I feel confident these grafters will be convicted and punished. Unfortunately I have little faith in that direction; only when I see a number of these grafters really punished will I lose my skepticism.

How soon the reading public loses interest. Here for example is the case of the governor of the great state of Illinois, Len Small, which caused Nation-wide excitement only a few months ago and now altho the governor is actually on trial charged with having robbed the state of thousands in the way of interest on state funds, comparatively little mention is made of the case outside of Illinois.

When Congress Will Adjourn

I DO not know of course, but I do not believe July 15 will let the members of Congress out. A number of them are facing hard fights for reelection and would like to be at home looking after their political fences, but with the tariff bill and the bonus bill still up in the air an early adjournment seems out of the question.

Among the prominent Senators who are facing hard fights are Senator Jim Reed, of Missouri, Democrat, bitterly opposed by the followers of Ex-President Wilson. Senator LaFollette, of Wisconsin, finds a redhot fight ahead, but then he has been used to that ever since he began his tempestuous career. Senator Lodge, now getting to be a rather old man, also is facing a hard fight with the chances rather against him.

Russia Desires Credit

NO DOUBT it will be interesting to watch the effort of the Soviet government of Russia to re-establish credit in that country. Everybody is familiar with the remarkable decline of the Russian ruble, which in former times was worth 50 cents in our money. When Lenine gained control of the government it was part of his policy to destroy money altogether. It is not stated just how he proposed to supply a convenient medium of exchange, but he did succeed in virtually destroying the value of the ruble. It has become so worthless that in a Russian city one might nearly or possibly starve to death with his pockets literally crammed with money. The farmer peasants got to the point where they would not sell their products in exchange for the worthless money and substituted mediums of exchange, salt being a favorite.

Now, however, the policy of the Soviet government has been changed. Lenine is trying to re-establish credit. He desires to trade with foreign countries and he also desires to have foreign capitalists come in and develop the country. This cannot be done unless there is a reasonably stable medium of exchange. Is it possible to bring this about? Of course it is out of the question to give purchasing value to all of the vast volume of currency already issued, but this might be destroyed by the same sort of edict by which it was created.

Stubbs Makes a Statement

THE following letter has just been received by me from Ex-Governor Stubbs in reference to a recent editorial of mine in regard to his present gubernatorial race:

Your editorial of May 13 by inference and various statements gave the impression that I have or will have a thoro "down to the ground" organization of the state and therefore, I am violating the laws of Kansas.

Permit me to say that no statement could be farther from the truth. The absolute facts are that there is not, and has not been, a "Stubbs for Governor" organization in existence. A large number of farmers, business men, cattle and stockmen, and citizens, both men and women, thruout the state are writing letters and working for my nomination. Nels Rasmus, a big real estate dealer, located at 818 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas, has furnished absolutely free of charge, headquarters with telephone and desk installed. There is no chairman, no secretary, no committee, it is free for all. Come down and see for yourself how to win a campaign without violating the law. If Mr. Morgan or any other candidate for any office, is violating the law by spending a lot of money, he should be prosecuted.

I trust you will be fair enough and kind enough to give this statement the same publicity as the editorial referred to in your paper.

W. R. STUBBS.

I may say that I simply quoted what was reported to me by what I consider entirely reliable authority. I have no desire to do Mr. Stubbs nor any one else any injustice. However, I have no doubt that Mr. Mercer, Mr. Stubbs's manager, said just what I quoted him as saying.

Problems of Government

THERE is a constant tendency to increase the cost of government, national, state and local. Just now I am considering the cost of state and local government.

Why do the expenses increase? Granting that as our needs increase our expenses will naturally grow larger, is the increase greater than necessary? Are we spending money needlessly in a public way?

Can we economize in the matter of state and local government without doing harm to the public service? If so how can we economize?

Before a disease can be treated successfully there must be a proper diagnosis of the disease so that the physician may know what it is. Even then he may be mistaken about the proper remedy.

I am convinced that our government both national, state and local is too cumbersome and too expensive and that the primary reasons for this are human selfishness, and human carelessness coupled with the natural fallibility of the human judgment. Human selfishness tends to increase public expenditures because those who happen to be in control of the government, national, state or local, desire to make as good incomes as possible and have as many jobs to distribute as possible. I have never known those who filled public offices to ask for decreases in salaries, but on the contrary in most cases they complain because they are not getting enough and I think they often persuade themselves that they are paid as much as their services are worth. In the second place there is a continual tendency to create more jobs and a job once established is hard to abolish.

Human carelessness and the fallibility of human judgment are responsible for a large share of the increase of expense of government.

Our method of legislating is calculated to multiply offices and decrease efficiency. Here are two legislative houses, both acting independently of the other, each limited in the time they are permitted to be in session and draw pay for their services. A large number of bills, many of them hastily drawn, are introduced in each house of the legislature. Little time is given to examine these bills, to determine whether they are really necessary. As a result we find inconsistent laws, overlapping statutes and needless offices created, all tending to increase the cost of government and at the same time make it less efficient.

Just by way of illustration: we are interested in education and at every session of the legislature well meaning friends of education introduce or have introduced bills changing our educational system. A few years ago there was created a strong sentiment in favor of high schools, as a result the legislature passed a county high school act and provided for a board of trustees to control such high school when established and levy a tax to support it.

The county high school did not furnish the necessary facilities for all the children in the county and all towns of any size established high schools of their own. They were however, taxed to help support the county high school and then came the Barnes law which provided for a general high school tax to help high schools all over the county; here was a second and third tax levied on the same property for high school purposes. Another act was passed that provided for the establishment of rural high schools and these might be in the same territory where there was already a county high school and town high school. Here was a possibility at least that three and possibly four different taxes might be imposed on the taxpayers living in the territory embraced in this rural high school district. In addition to the triple taxation there is necessarily a confusion of authority and an unnecessary expense.

Within recent years we have become much interested in matters of sanitation and safety in buildings. Now that is correct in principle. The health and safety of the people, especially the children, ought to be guarded as well as possible, but here again is an overlapping of authority and needless multiplication of officials and official duties. My attention was called to an instance of this overlapping and needless expense just the other day. Every county is supposed to have a county health officer who is authorized to examine schoolhouses and other public buildings as to their sanitary condition and safety.

Another law gives the county superintendent the authority to examine annually the schoolhouses of the county. A certain out-of-the-way country school house had a door that was rather badly out of repair and one of the local school officers took it off its hinges and carried it to town to a carpenter so that he could use it as a model for a new door.

While the new door was being made the county health officer decided to visit this schoolhouse. He found nothing wrong about the house except that the door was missing. He made his report to the county commissioners and presented his bill amounting to $23.50. A few days afterward the county superintendent made a tour of inspection and visited the same schoolhouse, along with other schoolhouses. Her bill for visiting this particular house was $11. Both reports were forwarded to Topeka and duly filed, one report in the office of the state superintendent and the other with the Kansas State Board of Health. Meantime the new door had been put in place. Months afterward a communication was received from Topeka calling attention to the report that the school house was short a door and directing that the matter be remedied at once. Between the time the reports of the county health officer and the county superintendent had been made a term of school had been taught.

Here was an expense of $34.50 for inspection that served no purpose whatever. It was simply that much waste of public money. There was no corruption or graft charged. The county health officer and the county superintendent were not accused of making overcharges and it was not asserted that either visit was unauthorized. The trouble was in the careless way in which the laws had been drawn and the needless overlapping of authority.

It is all right I think to require the county superintendent to make annual examinations of the schoolhouses in every county. This could be done without any considerable amount of extra expense because the county superintendent is required to visit all the schools in the county anyway, but there is no sense in having two examinations made by two different officials. Instances might be multiplied showing the utterly unnecessary overlapping of authority and the needless expense of government, state and local.

What is the remedy? In my opinion the remedy lies in a greater concentration of authority and responsibility. There should be but one legislative house and that should be a small body that would sit as long as might be necessary to transact the legislative business of the state.

The first great need is to clear away the needless laws we have already on our statute books and a simplified system adopted in place of the present cumbersome and conflicting body of statutes. If this were done and all of the needless officers weeded out there would result a most decided reduction in the expense of government and also there would be more efficient government which is of as much importance as the saving. Another important saving could be made by reforming our judiciary system.

At present we have 38 district courts in the state of Kansas. Every district judge draws a salary of $4,000 a year and every judge is entitled to a stenographer.

The last legislature appropriated for the salaries of these district judges for the year of 1922, $144,500 and a like amount for the year of 1923.

To cover the traveling expenses of these judges there was appropriated $6,500 a year and for stenographers $90,200 a year, making a grand total for the year of $241,200. I think every well informed lawyer in the state will admit that if the work of the judges were evenly divided 20 judges could take care of all the business and perhaps do it better than it is done now.

Our Constitution requires that the state must have at least five judicial districts. What should

be done would be to divide the state into five districts, elect four judges in each district and then have these judges operate on circuits under direction of the Supreme court as the district judges of the United States courts are now sent about on circuits under the general direction of the Supreme Court of the United States. The saving effected in money would amount to more than $100,000 a year and in addition to that these judges would be taken away from the influence of local environment and therefore be freer to render impartial judgment.

In the case of the judges I have mentioned there has been the same growing evil of multiplying offices. New judicial districts have been created often to satisfy the political ambition of men; once created every court adds new offices and additional expense of government.

We have a great state printing plant and I think it is efficiently and honestly managed. But every state institution is permitted to get its printing free from the state plant. There is a printing board composed of the state printer, secretary of state and attorney general, supposed to pass on requisitions for printing but it is impossible for these officers to know just what printing is really needed by any institution, so generally the requisitions are honored and the institution gets whatever printing it requests.

Generally speaking more printing is asked for than is needed. What should be done is this: A definite amount should be appropriated for printing for every institution. In many cases the amount could be reduced to half of the amount now spent for printing by these institutions. The state plant should be simply a big state job printing office doing the necessary printing for the various departments of the state. When a job of printing is done for any department or institution it should be paid for out of the printing fund of that department or institution and just as you would pay a printer for doing a job for you. The state institutions under this plan would be permitted to use their printing fund as they pleased, but when they had used it up they would get no more printing at state expense.

The total appropriation for the state printing made by the last legislature amounted to $198,000 a year. This could be reduced by the system I have suggested at least $60,000 a year or a total of $120,000 for the biennium.

I have previously mentioned the expense of maintaining our big state schools. The last legislature appropriated nearly 8 million dollars for that purpose, or approximately 4 million dollars a year.

If this meant that a higher education is provided at our state schools at less expense to the individual student than at other schools there might be less objection, altho I hold that the state is under no greater obligation to provide a higher education for the benefit of the individual free of cost than to provide the capital to start in business. However, the facts are that students' expenses at our state institutions are not less than at privately maintained institutions.

It costs more to attend school at the Kansas State University than at any other college in the state. Our instructors at the state institutions are not paid exorbitant salaries, in fact in many cases the salaries are too low to get the best talent and hold it. The fault is that there are too many instructors.

There used to be a rule at the Kansas State University, and for all I know the rule may be in force yet, that not more than 40 students could attend the class of any professor. In some universities, and they are among the best, it is not uncommon for a professor to lecture to 300 students. What should be done is to reduce the number of professors and pay larger salaries in order to get the best. This would not increase the cost of running the school, but probably would decrease it and at the same time increase its efficiency.

Granting that the state should pay a part of the cost of maintaining the higher educational institutions there is no possible reason why it should pay a greater proportion of the cost than other colleges and universities. In most of them at least half of the expense is paid with tuition. If this rule should be adopted the appropriations for these institutions would be cut in two and a saving to the taxpayers made of 2 million dollars a year.

The tendency of our state institutions is to increase expenditure and extravagance. This in turn tends to discourage poor boys and girls from trying to obtain a higher education and breeds snobbishness and an educational aristocracy. I hold that it is not only within the power but is the duty of the state government to strictly limit expenditures of students.

Many students maintain their own automobiles for recreation purposes. An automobile and study do not go together. Except in cases where the automobile is used to transport the student to and from school it should not be permitted.

The average expense of students could be reduced one-third without detriment to the students, on the contrary it would be to their advantage.

I believe also in encouraging and assisting the poor young men and young women to get this higher education and would as I have heretofore suggested, establish a state loan fund from which they could borrow on their individual notes at a nominal rate of interest so much as might be necessary to pay their expenses while attending one of these higher educational institutions.

Experience has demonstrated that a loan of this kind is one of the safest in the world. The money would be lent only to young men and women who had already demonstrated that they had industry, ambition and integrity. Those characteristics make a mighty safe risk.

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.

Settling Debts of Heirs

A, B and C's mother died. A had borrowed $300 but never had given his mother any security for this debt. B, the son-in-law, had borrowed $80. He gave a note. B's wife, a daughter, had borrowed $50. She gave no security. C, the oldest son, would like to know if he can collect any of this money. They never made any effort whatever to make settlement. The mother was almost 83 years old. R. M. B.

If an administrator was appointed in this case he should undertake to collect these debts which are owing to the estate. If they cannot be collected then they should be deducted from the amount of the inheritance of each of the heirs. I am assuming that the mother did not make gifts to this son, son-in-law, and daughter but that she simply lent them the money. If I am right about that then they are debts which should be collected by the administrator as I have said. Of course, if she made gifts of these amounts then they are not collectible.

Outlawing a Bank Check

When is a bank check outlawed? If outlawed can it be collected by law or is it the same as an outlawed note or account? S. C. F.

A check stands on exactly the same basis as a promissory note so far as the statute of limitations is concerned. It outlaws in five years from the date on which it was given and after it is outlawed if the statute of limitations is pleaded, it cannot be collected. There are some features, however, connected with the check which are different from a promissory note. If, for example, A should give a check to B on a bank which was solvent at the time the check was given and B should carry that check for two weeks before presenting it and in the meantime the bank had failed, he would lose the money and could not collect it from A for the reason that he had not used proper diligence in presenting the check to the bank for payment.

If A should give a check to B and A had the money in the bank to meet the check at the time it was made but B should fail to present the check and should carry it around in his pocket for four, five, or six months and in the meantime A had checked out all the money he had in the bank, A could not be held criminally liable for giving a check when he had no funds in the bank because he had funds in the bank at the time the check was given and B was guilty of negligence in failing to present the check at the bank. However, that would not relieve A from his obligation to pay the indebtedness. He could not be held criminally but he could be held civilly liable.

The Right of Foreclosure

A has 160 acres of land with a small mortgage on it and has become indebted to his two banks for about $4,000, giving promissory notes. Owing to financial depression he is now unable to pay. Can they take his stock which is not mortgaged or can they take his farm? His stock would not pay $500 on his debts. Is it right to crowd a poor, honest man and take his property, thus depriving him of a chance to pay his debts? A. D.

The banks could obtain a judgment against A and levy upon any property which is not exempt. He has certain stock which is exempt under the Kansas law. For example, a team of horses, two cows, 10 hogs, 20 sheep, and the wool on their backs or clipped—these could not be levied upon. His farm is his homestead and is not subject to execution for debts except a mortgage which he has voluntarily given. No wise creditor will ever crowd an honest man who is trying his best to pay his debts because he will realize that not only is it the part of mercy but good business judgment to give the man a chance.

Can the Note be Collected?

Jones is cashier of a state bank and is under bond. Brown, a farmer and stockman, borrowed money in excess of the bank limit. Jones got C to put in his note to take up the excess so that an examination by the bank exaimners could be passed. Brown became a bankrupt. Can C's note be collected? Is the Jones bond good for this account? A. H. F.

I am of the opinion that C's note cannot be collected unless it has been transferred to a third person. It was not given for a valid consideration. I do not understand from your question that C became surety on Brown's note. Of course, if he did that would alter the case entirely.

Who Owns the Hay?

If A gives B a mortgage on a stack of hay, the mortgage falling due on August 1, 1922, and B sells a part of the hay in March, 1922, what can A do with B if anything? S. M. B.

Unless there was some stipulation in the mortgage itself to the contrary, the mortagee of the property under our statute has the legal title thereto and the right of possession. Without knowing, therefore, the stipulations in this particular mortgage, I cannot answer your question. If it was not stipulated in the mortgage itself that the mortgagor (A) should have possession of this stack of hay until the note fell due, B would have under our statute the right of possession and might sell all or part of the hay. Of course, in that event he would have to give credit on the note for the amount received for the hay.

For the satisfaction of other persons who may be similarly situated, I will quote Section 6501 of Article 2, Chapter 80, General Statutes: "In the absence of stipulations to the contrary the mortgagee of personal property shall have the legal title thereto and the right of possession."

Working the Roads

Is it against the law for a road overseer in Kansas to work his own team on the road? D. E. B.

No, there is nothing to prevent him from doing this so far as the law is concerned in this state.

Action Needed Now On Muscle Shoals

MY STATEMENT that I believed American farmers could be saved 125 million dollars annually on their fertilizer bills by proper development of the Muscle Shoals project, has been pooh-poohed by Wall Street interests. But I stand by that statement. I also wish to make another. It is that I believe our prosperity as a people depends on developing such nitrate projects.

The country spent $326,399,800 for commercial fertilizers in the year 1919, according to the United States Census. Our need of nitrogen is growing enormously. Our consumption of it doubles every 10 years. In 1919 we imported 346,679 tons of nitrates from Chile, which cost 110 million dollars delivered at American ports. The American people have paid the Chilean Nitrate Trust nearly a billion dollars for a product much inferior to the one that we can manufacture at home.

At this moment more nitrogen is a soil need everywhere in the United States. I am told we are not using one-tenth as much nitrogen as we should be using. All of which emphasizes our great need of more and cheaper nitrogen fertilizer.

The existence of the human race depends on nitrogen. Without it animal and vegetable life perishes. Man gets his supply from the proteins he eats. The animals get theirs from plants. Plants obtain their nitrogen from the soil—from the decay of once living matter, also from the growth of leguminous crops, such as clover, alfalfa and cowpeas, which extract nitrogen from the air. This plant-extracted nitrogen is stored on the roots of these plants by soil bacteria, and by this means gets into the soil.

Nitrogen manufacturing by plant growth takes time. But so important has this method of soil improvement become that leguminous crops are invariably prescribed for restoring wornout or rundown soils. Besides, these nitrogen-storing crops also figure in every scheme of crop rotation practiced by American farmers. Nitrogen also is the chief element in combinations of fertilizers for standard crops. Almost all fertilizers in fact have nitrates as their chief constituent.

Unfortunately, altho nitrogen is one of the most important of plant food elements, it is usually the first to become exhausted in soil. It washes and leaches out easily and is gone.

When the colonists inherited America they inherited one of the richest soils in the world. Now, as a general thing, a profitable crop cannot be grown in any state east of the Mississippi River without the use of fertilizers. But notwithstanding this country is the greatest user of commercial fertilizers in the world, we have not until lately made a single pound of air nitrates for our own soil.

Along with the nitrate to be obtained from the air at Muscle Shoals, there are exceedingly rich and inexhaustible deposits of phosphates and of limestone nearby. It is pretty well established that with cheap water power Ford could make fertilizer at Muscle Shoals at about half the price and of much superior quality to the Chilean product. He agrees to operate the nitrate plant to its full capacity in the manufacture of commercial fertilizer at a price not to exceed 8 per cent over the actual cost of production.

For the reasons given, I consider the most important welfare issue now before the country is Henry Ford's offer to take over the Muscle Shoals plants on a long-time lease and put this enormous enterprise to work for the people and Nation. In any event we should resume work immediately on the Government's great fertilizer and power plants on the Tennessee River.

Strong opposition to the Ford project has developed, much of it due to propaganda from big interests, but some of it from well-meaning men. Senator Norris would establish a Government corporation to construct the dams and operate the plants as a Government enterprise in much the same way as proposed by Ford. In carrying out the Ford plan the public should of course be safeguarded and any contract made with Ford should be based on the certainty of a square deal.

The best remedy I can see for the high cost of living is a permanent and prosperous system of American agriculture with Henry Ford at Muscle Shoals. May it come in the near future.

Arthur Capper.

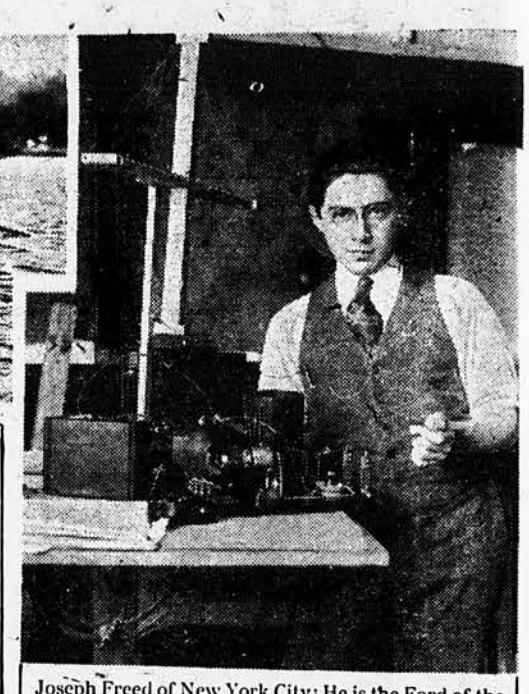
Washington, D. C.

News of the World in Pictures

Newest Thing in Baby Buggies, London Pramotor; Propelled by a Gas Engine; the Nurse Rides on a Footboard.

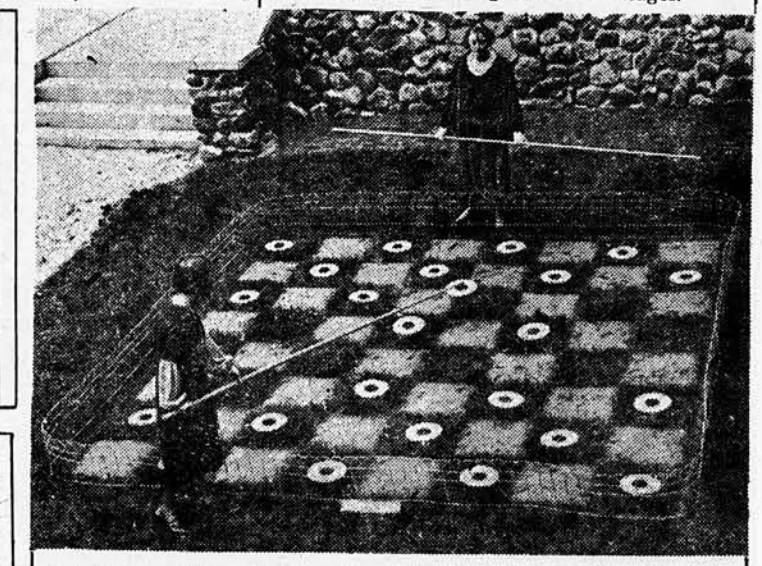
The Cascadilla School Crew of Ithaca, N. Y.; It Recently Competed with the Stone School of Boston in the 17th Annual Race as the Opening Feature of the Harvard-Cornell Regatta at Ithaca; This Event Usually Attracts No Little Attention Every Year.

Alexander Black, Wonder High School Pitcher of Austin High School of Chicago Breaks World's Record; He Pitched Two No-Hit Games in One Week; Then Pitched No-Hit, No-Run Game With Crane and Finally a No-Hit Game Against Marshall High School.

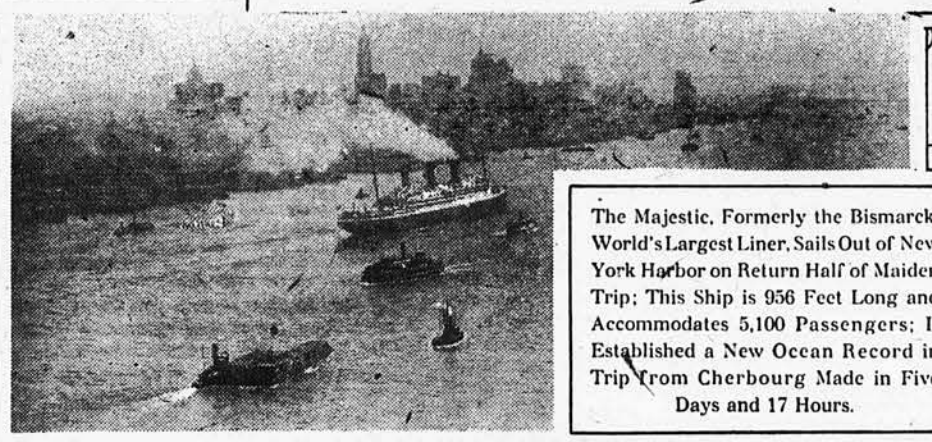


Joseph Freed of New York City; He is the Ford of the Radio Business; His New Invention is Cheap and Receives All Long Distance Messages.

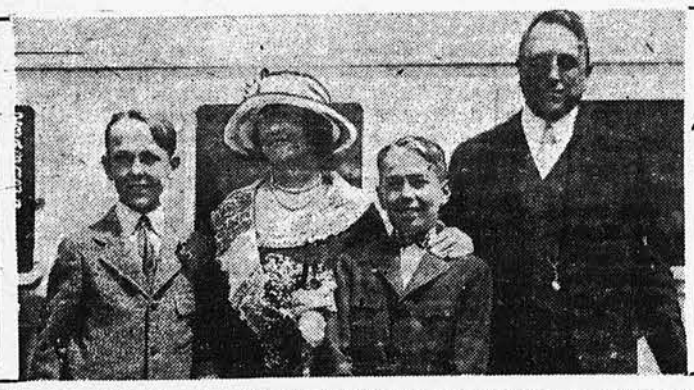
Mrs. Henry Ford, Wife of the Automobile Magnate, Stepping from Her Private Car "Fairlawn" at Boston; No King Ever Rode in a Finer Coach Than This.



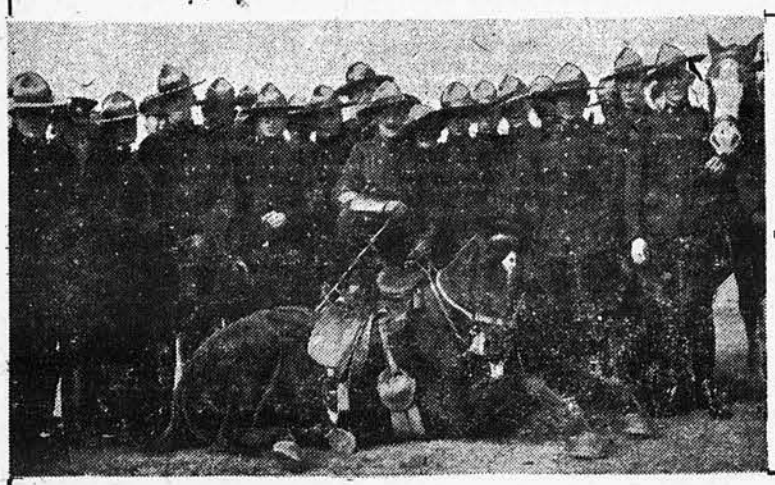
Latest Game of Lawn Checkers; Board Consists of Grass Sods and Earth as Shown; Poles are Used to Move the Men.



The Majestic, Formerly the Bismarck, World's Largest Liner, Sails Out of New York Harbor on Return Half of Maiden Trip; This Ship is 956 Feet Long and Accommodates 5,100 Passengers; It Established a New Ocean Record in Trip from Cherbourg Made in Five Days and 17 Hours.



William Randolph Hearst and Family Sail for Two Months' European Tour; They are on Board the S. S. Aquitania of the Cunard Line; His Wife and Sons Accompany Him.



These Men of British Columbia are the Finest Mounted Police in the World; They are Kept Busy Watching for Rum Runners and Wild Men of the Northwest.

The Entire Family of the Hohenzollerns is Shown Here Except Kaiser Wilhelin and the Crown Prince, Both of Whom are Now in Exile.

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Linn Turns to Cream Cans

Farmers in Washington County Community Bring in Dairy Cattle and Will Establish Milk Pails on an Equal Footing with Corn Planters

By John V. Hepler

FARMERS in the Linn community in Washington county in the future will give the milk pail and the cream separator an equal place with the corn planter and the threshing machine as farm implements. They have decided that less soil fertility can be hauled away in a cream can in the form of butterfat than they are now hauling away in farm wagons in the form of corn and wheat. They also think that the farm income is going to be steadier and surer, and affected less by drouth and wind, if they depend on the dairy cow than if they depend on grain crops.

Will Develop a Dairy Center

With this in mind they have made a start that promises to put their community in the forefront as a dairy center. On May 9, about 93 head of Holsteins from Wisconsin were distributed in the community. It was one of the biggest days the little town of Linn ever has known. Despite the rush of work practically every farmer in the community unharnessed his teams and came to town for the occasion.

The forenoon was spent in drawing the cows by lot, while the afternoon was given over to a program which had been arranged by the people of the community with the assistance of the county farm bureau. This program included talks on different phases of the dairy industry, followed later by a dairy judging demonstration conducted by Prof. H. W. Cave of the dairy department of Kansas State Agricultural College. Representatives of manufacturers of dairy equipment and dairy utensils had tents where they gave demonstrations of their wares. The extension department of Kansas State Agricultural College sent an exhibit showing a model bull paddock and its proper equipment.

Interest in the dairy industry in the Linn community started early in 1917. In January of that year farmers of the community got together and organized a co-operative creamery. Plans also were made for shipping in some improved dairy stock but the war came on and the project had to be abandoned. During the war dairying was given a prominent place in farmers' institutes and other farm meetings held at Linn.

In January, 1921, the county farm bureau arranged a dairy meeting at Linn with C. R. Gearhart, extension dairyman from Kansas State Agricultural College, as a speaker. This was the beginning of renewed interest in placing more good dairy cows on farms in the community. Following this the bureau arranged a purebred sire meeting at Linn and obtained John Linn, a prominent dairyman and Ayrshire breeder from south of Manhattan as the speaker. This further increased the interest of farmers in the meeting.

Henry Hatesohl, a patron of the creamery who was the first man in the southern half of Washington county to own Holsteins, was asked to make a talk. He said he bought his first grade cows nine years ago but that within the last year or two he had changed to purebreds. He told of the records of eight 3-year-old Holstein heifers he owned which were in the Washington County Cow Testing Association last year. These cows made from 300.4 to 381 pounds of butterfat each, with an average of 338.2 pounds. The return, above cost of feed, was $87.41 a head, with a feed cost of $63.53 a head.

Following the meeting of the creamery stockholders H. J. Meierkord, secretary of the creamery company, made an inquiry to determine how many farmers desired to buy Holsteins. It did not take him long to learn that the interest was sufficient to warrant the importation of a carload or more so he called a meeting of those who had said they desired cattle and invited other farmers interested to attend. At this meeting 65 head of cattle were ordered. Mr. Hatesohl and Mr. Gearhart, who attended the meeting, were selected by the farmers to go to Wisconsin and buy the animals.

Here is One of the Groups of Purebred Holstein Heifers That Were Imported from Wisconsin by the Progressive Farmers in Washington County

Cows Selected from 130 Herds

Mr. Hatesohl and Mr. Gearhart went to Wisconsin the week of April 24. They visited 130 herds in Dodge and Jefferson counties and bought animals from 35 of these herds, getting 32 purebreds and 61 grades. All of the purebreds are from proved bulls and many of them from tested cows. All of the animals, both purebreds and grades, are from tuberculin-tested herds which have been pronounced free from disease. The total cost of the cows bought was $11,457.34. Prices ranged from $50 from some of the grade heifers to $250 for some of the best purebreds.

Farmers who got Holstein cows or heifers are as follows: William A. Meyer, Palmer; Walter Oelschlaeger, Palmer; John Berkman, Linn; William Roetter, Linn; Martin Woerner, Linn; John Kappleman, Linn; James Pauley, Linn; Dan Baird, Greenleaf; J. F. Morgan, Linn; Henry F. Raven, Morrowville; Ed Lohmeyer, Greenleaf; F. B. Dickey, Greenleaf; Art Talbot, Greenleaf; Jess Stoeffel, Greenleaf; Blanken & Meierkord, Linn; George Herrs, Linn; Ed Rahe, Palmer; Ernest Hatesohl, Linn; H. E. Peterson, Linn; D. H. Roche, Linn; E. C. Kohlmeyer, Linn; Math Deiderich, Greenleaf; Dick Oesterich, Linn; Reuben Oelschlaeger, Palmer; William Pauley, Linn; Herman Imhoff, Greenleaf; Theodore Lindeman, Greenleaf; R. Cole, Greenleaf; Henry Hatesohl, Greenleaf; and H. J. Meierkord, Linn, with a few others.

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Marketing Crops Thru Livestock

George Moorehead Made $2,400 on Two $50 Sows the First Two Years He Tried Livestock Farming as a Means of Selling His Crops

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

TWO purebred Duroc Jersey sows paid $2,400 on a $100 investment in two years for George Moorehead of Benton, Kan., and ended a 22 years' search for a safe marketing system.

Mr. Moorehead came to Kansas from Illinois in 1898. Two years as a renter served to substantiate his opinion that the future of farming in Kansas was very encouraging, and it was at that time he bought his first small farm. He didn't go at farming in a hit-and-miss fashion but instead studied soil conditions and crops best suited to his section of the country. "Right from the first I've endeavored to put my farming on a business basis," said Mr. Moorehead, "and I've been keeping after my business in a constructive way. I don't believe too much attention can be given to crop rotation in building up soil fertility. Wheat never is put on the same ground more than twice in succession on my farm. I follow wheat with corn, then change to oats the next season, and often plant to kafir for a season before going back to wheat."

Prices Were Unfavorable

Just five years ago Mr. Moorehead moved to the 180-acre farm he now owns. The first three years there, were given entirely to the usual crop farming. Success so far as building up soil fertility and growing crops perhaps a little better than the average, was the result of careful, systematic management, but the marketing conditions were far from favorable. A drop in prices just at the time the crops were ready to market took the profit out of crop farming the greater part of the time.

Livestock was considered essential for turning a part of the rough feed into fertilizer. Grade cows and scrub Polands were all that so far had found a place on the Moorehead farm, but two years ago the owner decided to try livestock farming as a means of obtaining a better price for crops. Just as carefully as he had planned his system of crop farming, Mr. Moorehead selected two purebred Duroc Jersey sows, paying $50 apiece for them. "I chose Durocs because I think they make the best mothers," he remarked. Both sows produced good litters and by the next breeding season there were a number of good gilts to help the two old sows increase the farm herd. As the herd grew in size greater care could be used in selecting breeding stock, and now only the best gilts are saved from the largest litters in which most of the pigs are females. "I've made pets of all my hogs," said Mr. Moorehead, "and at farrowing time I can get right in with the sows and not frighten them. I've saved more than 80 per cent of all pigs farrowed, and I'm convinced that one of the main reasons is that I do get the sows used to having me around." One hundred and twenty Durocs make up the farm herd now, and adding to their value the cash received for hogs sold, Mr. Moorehead estimates that he has come out so far with about $2,400 clear on his investment of $100. He is going to keep 25 to 30 brood sows on hand all the time as his breeding stock. In February he bought L's Pathrion, a 3-year-old boar that will weigh about 700 pounds. Starting with next fall all surplus stock will be sold at bred sow sales and all that is unfit for breeding purposes will be fattened for the market. "I'm getting my ideas about running my sales by attending other breeders' sales," he said. All sows are double-vaccinated and are registered.

Self-feeders have found favor on this farm. They are constructed in two sections, one side for grain and one for tankage. The greater part of the sows' ration at farrowing time is composed of oats, with enough tankage to keep the sows from eating the pigs.

Purebred Duroc Jerseys are Proving Profitable as "Middleman" in Selling Crops for George Moorehead, and Their Feed is the Only Service Charge

Sixteen head of grade cows, eight of which are now being milked, make up the dairy herd. "I'm just getting started," said Mr. Moorehead, "and I haven't had time to change over to purebred milkers, but I'll keep breeding up until I get there." Until just recently he has been a heavy feeder of cane silage, but now is switching over entirely to kafir and corn. "I believe cane silage is responsible for some of my cows losing their calves," he said.

Kafir an Ideal Feed

"I'm planting strongly to kafir because it is well adapted to this soil, and in my opinion kafir cannot be beaten as a feed for brood sows and milk cows." With two years' experience as a successful livestock farmer, Mr. Moorehead is confident that he has found the ideal market for his crops and he plans to market them in this manner indefinitely.

The Moorehead farm speaks well for the thrift of the owner. A well-arranged lawn, a neat, comfortable home, good housing for the 1,000 chickens raised each year, a good barn, and clean, dry feed lots, and the entire farm fenced hog-tight are proof that Mr. Moorehead's plans have been practicable, and the livestock has added its part to paying for and maintaining this farm. In the future, livestock will be the source of revenue to pay for improvements.

Men like Mr. Moorehead who plan carefully and conservatively, and who make farming a business are the type that can be depended upon to bring the country back to normalcy out of the tangle brought on by a World War.

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Farm Organization News

BY RURAL CORRESPONDENTS

EVERY breeder of purebred livestock in Washington county will be invited to join the Washington County Livestock Improvement Association, John V. Hepler, county agent, says. There are more than 175 breeders of purebred stock in Washington county and officers of the association plan to make it a 100 per cent organization. Officers are John Achenbach, Washington, president; William C. Mueller, Hanover, vice president; H. J. Meierkord, Linn, treasurer; and John V. Hepler, Washington, secretary. The annual meeting will be held every year at Washington during the week of the Washington County Stock Show. Membership fees are only $1 a year.

Wyandotte Cow Records are Best

Wyandotte county leads all others in the state for the number of cows making more than 40 pounds of butterfat, according to R. B. Becker, Kansas State Agricultural College, in charge of official testing. Forty-three cows in the Wyandotte association went above the 40-pound mark. One hundred and one Wyandotte County cows produced more than 30 pounds of butterfat. Montgomery county was second with 13 cows above 40 pounds and 41 cows above 30 pounds.

Good Care Increased Orchard Profits

Good care, such as spraying and pruning, has made the orchard of Chris Ermel of Exnia community one of the best apple orchards in Bourbon county, according to Avery C. Maloney, county agent. The orchard is 20 years old and consists of 10 or 12 different varieties of apples. Mr. Ermel says the Red Astrachan Jonathan and Yellow Transparent are the best varieties. He also has 16 varieties of grapes and likes Concord and Moore's Early best.

Allen Farmers Combat Tuberculosis

Five new herds have been added to the list of cattle in Allen county which have been tested for tuberculosis. The herds are those of S. E. Russell, Carlyle; R. A. Edgar, Carlyle; A. M. Dunlap, Carlyle; J. W. Jones, Iola, Route 5; and August Hoepker, Humboldt.

T. B. Campaign in Wyandotte

Wyandotte county will try to make a clean sweep of bovine tuberculosis in the campaign it is putting on. Not only are the cows in the country being listed but citizens are being asked to report all cows kept within the city limits of Kansas City, Kan., in order that veterinarians may call and test these cows.

Farm Bureau Conducts Wheat Tests

A tour of the wheat variety tests in Cherokee county was made, by some of the farmers who are interested, under the direction of the county farm bureau one day recently. Roy E. Gwin, county agent, says that prospects are good for the soft wheats to outyield the hard varieties this year.

To Increase the Alfalfa Acreage

A series of alfalfa meetings were held in Comanche county recently, according to E. L. Garrett, county agent. Mr. Garrett says the interest in alfalfa has waned for some time. He is advising farmers to begin to think about alfalfa again. He says no crop can be raised that will pay better than alfalfa. High freight rates have tended to discourage the growing of more alfalfa than could be fed at home.

Kansas Better Bulls Contest

Cherokee county is working hard to be one of the first string counties in the Kansas Better Bulls Contest. Roy E. Gwin, county agent, reports that the following farmers have purchased purebred sires to head their herds. David Johnson, Tony Martin, Perry Pearson, Andrew Juergenson, Charles McFerron, C. H. Sanders, C. H. Stewart, F. W. Allands, Bliss Deem, and C. H. Potter.

Hodgeman Tests Sorghum Varieties

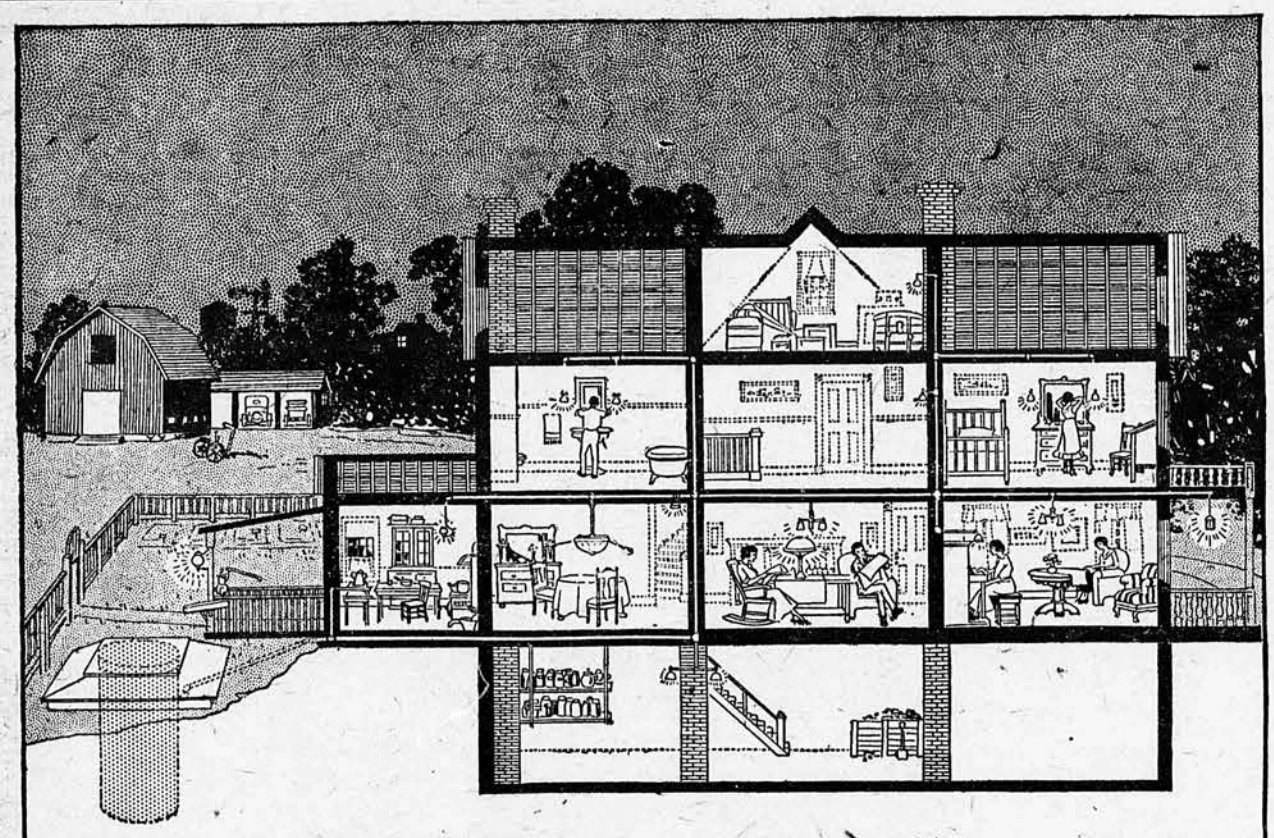
Two sorghum variety tests are being carried on in Hodgeman county this year under the direction of the county farm bureau. S. A. McLean, Hanston, and Len Raser, Jetmore, are the cooperators. Varieties to be used in the tests this year are, Kansas Orange, Yellow milo, Dwarf White milo, Early White milo, Freeds sorgo, Dawn kafir, Sunrise, Spur feterita, Pink kafir, Red Amber and Early Sumac cane.

Groundhogs Cause Trouble in Doniphan

Farmers in Doniphan county are being bothered with ground hogs in their fields, according to F. H. Dillenback, county agent. Mr. Dillenback says these animals may be controlled by the use of carbon bisulfide gas. He has been carrying on some experiments with this gas and has found that it gives good results. He says the gas works better when the ground is damp since it does not take up as much of the gas at that time as when dry.

Bourbon County Stockmen Organize

A branch of the Bourbon County Livestock Shippers' Association was formed recently at Hepler. A meeting of farmers in that neighborhood started the association off with J. V. Tanner as local manager. The Bourbon County Association is attempting to get together a carload of lambs for early shipment to Kansas City. Farmers who have early lambs are anxious to get them to market while the price is good. S. H. Linn, E. J. Robbison and Hugh Johnson were among the first to list lambs for shipment.



How Simple to Install the Marvelous Colt "Gas Well"!

HERE is a cross-section of a farm house showing how the pipes carrying that wonderful carbide gas are run to every room from the COLT Lighting and Cooking plant.

Even though no provision was made for piping when the house was built it is a simple matter to pipe it now for Carbide Gas.

A good mechanic can set the COLT generator, pipe the average house and attach the handsome polished brass fixtures in about three or four days.

—without cluttering, upsetting and disturbing the whole house.

He works quietly from room to room.

Pipes are usually run between the partitions and under the floor—*always concealed* except in some cases where possibly in a room or two building construction prevents the running of pipe between a partition.

For illuminating the barn and outbuildings a shallow trench is dug from generator to barn; pipe laid and covered. After that, you can have the most brilliant, softest, *whitest* and most-spreading light ever discovered in your home. The *clearest* light to *read* by — the very easiest on the eyesight of the whole family.

And instantaneous flame for cooking at the touch of a finger. Even, sustained heat for a gas iron. With a water heater, piping hot water for washing, shaving and bathing.

And no more lamp-cleaning, filling, trimming or carrying—no insufferably hot coal or wood range in the kitchen during the summer months.

And you'll have a cooking and lighting system that is unequalled for simplicity, economy and little attention. The gas is made automatically by the generator. No expensive parts needing continual replacement—a lifelong investment.

PAY IN A YEAR
—
NO MONEY DOWN

Interesting? You should hear what 341,000 farmers say about Carbide lighting. Space won't permit us to tell you the wonderfully fascinating story of carbide lighting and the COLT—so just drop us a postcard and get the full story.

J. B. COLT COMPANY

30 East 42nd St., New York — 8th and Brannan, San Francisco

COLT TRADE MARK

Oldest and largest manufacturers of Carbide Lighting-and-Cooking Plants in the World

ESTABLISHED 1891

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.

Better Schools the Remedy

There is much complaint about farmers moving to town. Several of my neighbors have rented their farms and gone to town because they want to give their children better than an 8th grade education. They want their children under their care so they give up their own interests and home in the country and go with them.

Why can't we have a 12-grade school in the country? Give the farmer the same chance to educate his children as the town and city people and I think you will see a better farming industry as well as a better rural school system with more of the young people staying on the farm. W. E. Duryea.

Seneca, Kan.

Good Profit in Selling Eggs

I find the most profit in chickens is to sell all of the eggs as long as the price is high, beginning to hatch chicks about April 1 and continuing until harvest time. I get the best results by feeding the small chicks at first boiled eggs, shell and all together and change to corn bread, then to ground kafir, and finally to whole grain.

I find it better to feed plenty of grain and sell early in the fall. It gives the laying hens a better chance for winter. I get a better price for my poultry to sell direct to the butcher shop and some to such places as hospitals. I feed my hens kafir, corn, barley, wheat and rabbit meat. Mrs. Abe L. Imel.

Dodge City, Kan.

Wheat Prospects are Excellent

Wheat prospects still hold at 100 per cent down here in Coffey county. With the coming of better weather the fields which had a yellow cast have taken on a better color and the entire acreage has made a good growth. We do not think there will be any short wheat in this locality. Most fields here will be fully waist high when headed. Not only is the wheat tall and of good color but the stand is much thicker than it was last year and there seems to be moisture enough in the ground to mature the crop.

Harvest here usually comes about 30 days after the heads begin to appear. An early date for the beginning of wheat harvest here is June 15; a late date June 25. Fertilized wheat usually ripens about three days earlier than unfertilized, other things being equal. At this time it seems to us that wheat will this year bring a little better price than it did one year ago. One good market authority advises selling just as soon as the crop is threshed as he predicts higher prices in July than will be obtained in September but in this matter one man's guess seems about as good as another's.

Gridley, Kan. Harley Hatch.

Man First, Party Next

I am a Democrat and always have been, but I think Mr. Capper is one of the straightest men I know and only wish we had a Capper in Colorado and every other state in the Union. Regardless of party, I am for the man, and Mr. Capper without doubt is the friend of the farmer and laboring man.

Mr. McNeal I think is a whole-souled man and the way he stands on labor unions shows his heart is in the right place and he is man enough to come out and say what he thinks. If every paper had just such a writer as Mr. McNeal we would not have the public knocking us all the time, but it would be in sympathy with us and they would soon see it was for the good of the country.

I hope Mr. McNeal will be elected governor and only wish I were in Kansas long enough to vote for him. I have a brother in Kansas who is just as strong a Democrat as I am, but if he doesn't vote for McNeal and I find it out I shall give him a thrashing.

Peyton, Colo. J. W. Ellis.

Tractor Does the Chores

I have used my tractor for sawing wood, shelling and grinding corn, and for pumping water when my little engine was being repaired. My repairs on this tractor cost 95 cents for a hub cap and one bolt. My tractor is easy to start and easy to operate. My 10-year old boy can handle the machine after it is started. We cannot get along without some horses on the farm but tractors have solved the problem for saving the horse besides doing the work quicker and cheaper. The tractor doesn't eat when not at work and you don't have to drag it out and bury it when it dies. I say buy a good tractor the right size for your farm and take the right care of it.

Lawrence, Kan. Chas. R. Cox.

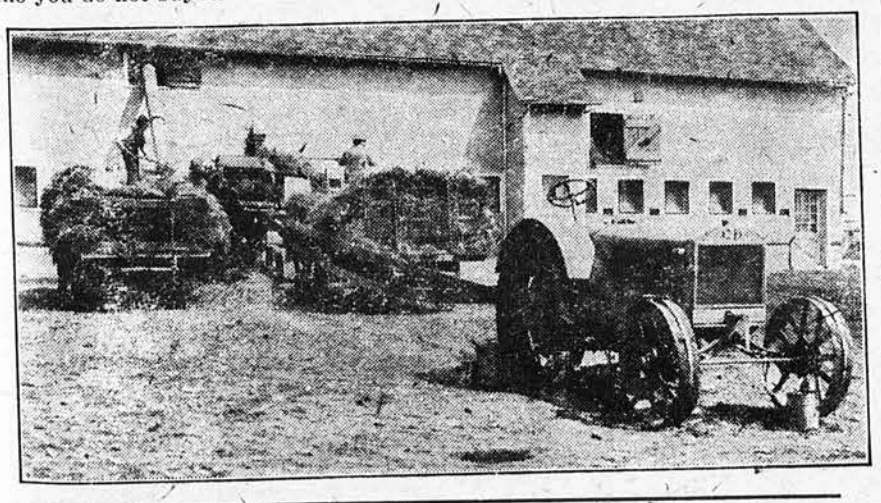
Our Individual Threshers

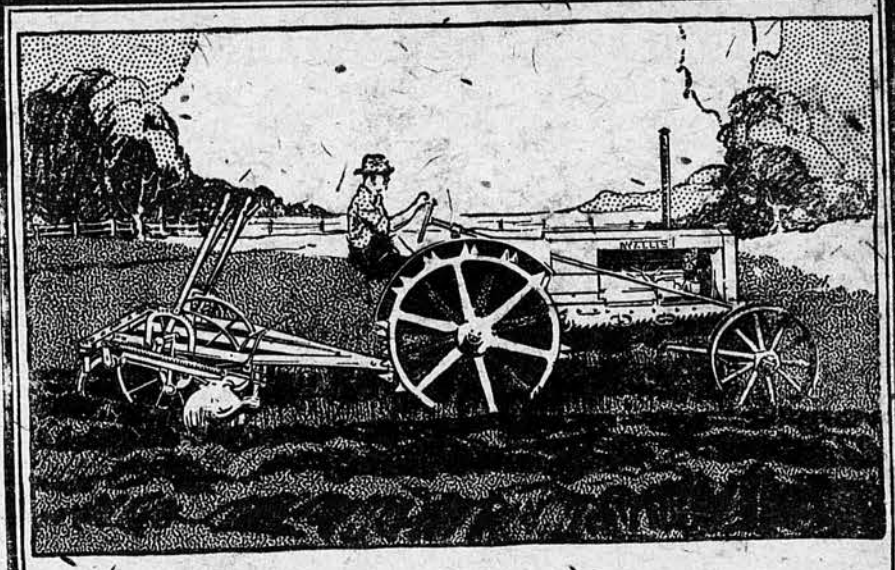
BY FRANK A. MECKEL

THE big point in favor of the individual thresher is that it gets the work done at the proper time. With it there are no long waits and delays for the custom rig to finish up the threshing in the valley before coming up to your farm. Without it there is often the delay of weeks which finally means that you must thresh and market your grain after the prices have dropped. I have known of farmers who lost twice as much in this way as a thresher would have cost.

The individual thresher may be developed into a small community affair and the threshing for an entire group may be done. This plan has been worked out in a great many communities and has usually met with success.

If you can readily use a small thresher it will pay you to have it. There is a splendid adage which says, "You will pay for a machine that you really need even tho you do not buy it." This certainly holds true in the case of a needed thresher.





Raise Your Wheat CHEAPER

40 to 50 Acres Per Day with

New J. I. Case Three-Row Power Lift Lister and WALLIS TRACTOR

With this wonderful implement you can get into wheat land stubble right after harvest and quickly prepare seed bed, thus conserving all moisture and permitting ground to absorb rain. This is a new and ideal tractor lister for wheat land breaking. Bottoms set 3 ft. 6 inches. Wheels run in line with bottoms. Wheels run in lister trench when back-listing. Bottoms adjustable for penetration. Built strong in every part to stand heavy soils. Positive power lift. Corn or cotton seeding attachment if desired. Sweep attachment may be had for "Ridge Busting."

RIDGE BUSTING

Absolutely guaranteed to "Ridge Bust" ground previously listed with J. I. Case Three-Row Lister when used with a Wallis Tractor. Wallis Tractor wheels, also lister wheels run in lister trenches 3 ft. 6 inches apart. Sweeps are 24 inches wide and leave soil in semi-rough condition to catch winter snows and also to prevent blowing of soil. When smoother soil conditions are desired—use drag harrow in addition.

Revolving rudder makes machine run true—also tends to subsoil. Rudder is self-sharpening. Sweeps properly shaped to move all soil and still leave desirable seed beds. An efficient, dependable, time-saving implement which you cannot afford to be without.

Place your order immediately with your nearest Wallis dealer to insure prompt delivery

J. I. CASE PLOW WORKS COMPANY

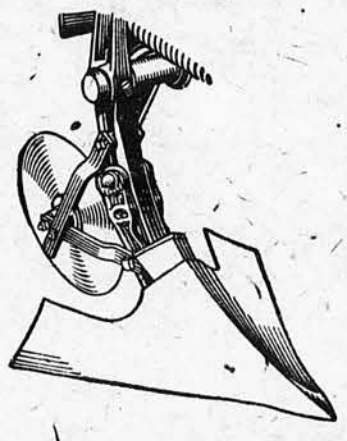
RACINE, WISCONSIN

Branch Houses at **Minneapolis, Omaha, Kansas City, Dallas, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Los Angeles, Racine, Des Moines, Denver and Sacramento**

NOTICE: The Supreme Court of Wisconsin has decided that our plows are the "ORIGINAL CASE PLOWS" and that we are entitled to the exclusive use of the word CASE on all plows and tillage implements, and in all catalogs and advertisements of same. Notice by any other concern regarding CASE plows is given because of this Supreme Court order, that our rights, the rights of the dealer and the rights of the public may be protected.

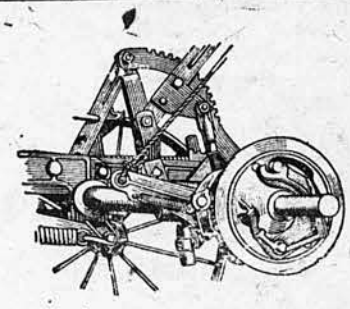
NOTICE: We want the public to know that the WALLIS TRACTOR is made by the J. I. CASE PLOW WORKS COMPANY of Racine, Wisconsin, and is NOT the product of any company with "J. I. CASE" as part of its corporate name.

Buy your implements now while prices are low



Sweep Attachment Feature

View of sweep and revolving rudder and attachment for Back-listing. (Note Frog adjustment for penetration and depth adjustment on rudder.)

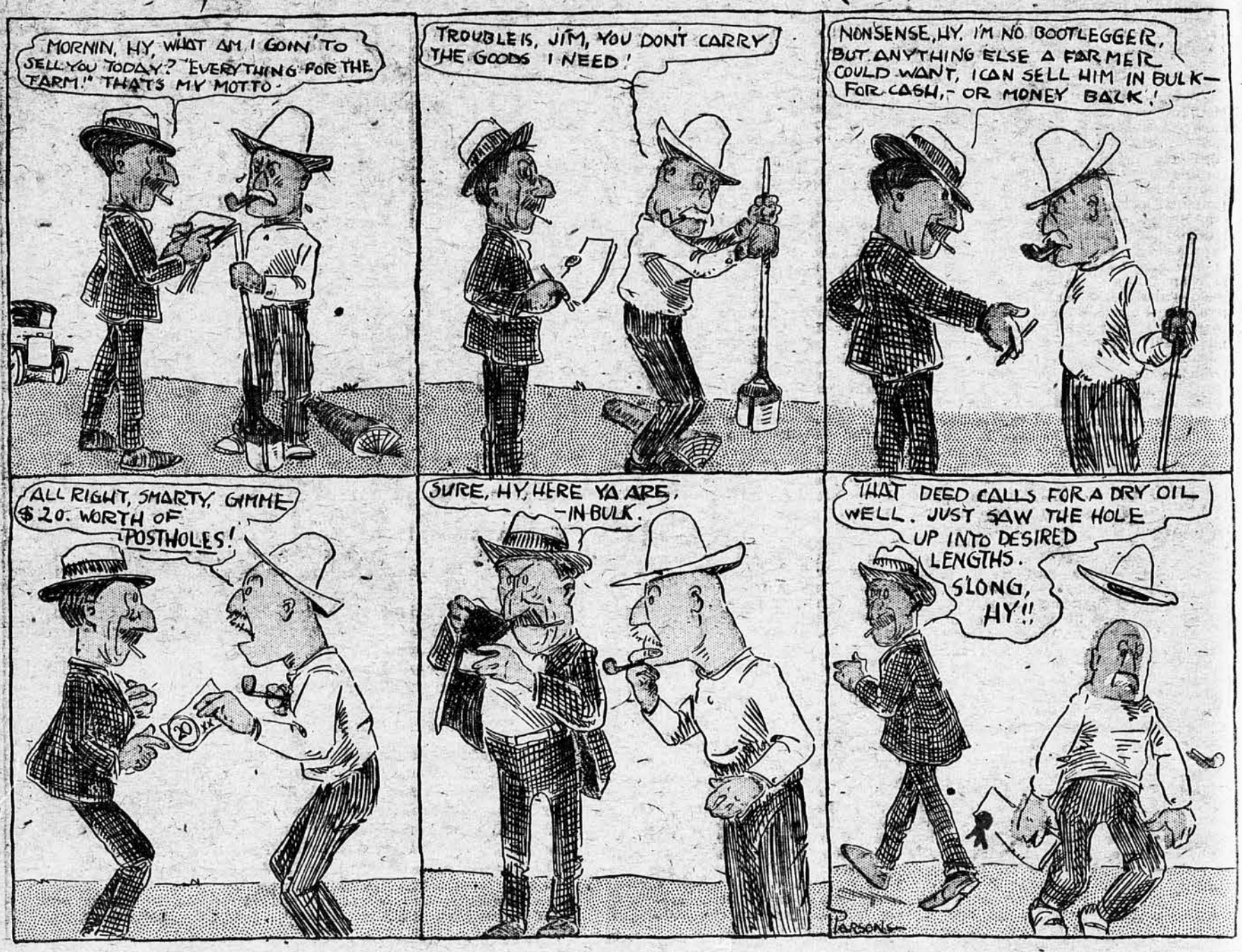


Exclusive Patented Power Lift

Note simplicity and strength of power lift used on the three row power lift lister. This is an exclusive patented feature found only on genuine J. I. Case implements. The result of years of test—no chains, no sprockets—a ways ready to work.

The Adventures of the Hoovers

Hi Attempts to Kid His Old Friend, Jim Sisselbat, Slick Salesman, by Offering to Buy $20 Worth of Post Holes and Gets the Surprise of His Life



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 stared at him, amazed. "But you told me about your brothers and about their being lost in wrecks on the lake; and about your home in Emmet county!"

"I never lived in Emmet county," old Burr replied. "Some one else must have told you that about me. I come from Canada—of French-Canadian descent. My family were of the Hudson Bay people. I was a guide and hunter until recently. Only a few years ago I came on the lakes, but my cousin came here before I did. It is his child."

Old Burr moved away and Alan turned to the mate.

"What do you make of old Burr?" he asked.

"He's a romancer. We get 'em that way once in a while—old liars! He'll give you twenty different accounts of himself—twenty different lives. None of them is true. I don't know who he is or where he came from, but it's sure he isn't any of the things he says he is."

Alan turned away, chill with disappointment. It was only that, then—old Burr was a romancer after the manner of some old seamen. He constructed for his own amusement these "lives." He was not only not the Burr of Corvet's list; he was some one not any way connected with Miwaka or with Corvet. Yet Alan, upon reflection, could not believe that it was only this. Burr, if he had wished to do that, might perhaps merely have simulated agitation when Alan questioned him about the Miwaka; but why should he have wished to simulate it? Alan could conceive of no condition which by any possibility could have suggested such simulation to the old man.

He ceased now, however, to question Burr since questioning either had no result at all or led the old man to weaving fictions; in response the old man became by degrees more communicative. He told Alan, at different times, a number of other "lives" which he claimed as his own. In only a few of these lives had he been, by his account, a seaman; he had been a multitude of other things—in some a farmer, in others a lumberjack or a fisherman; he had been born, he told, in a half-dozen different places and came of as many different sorts of people.

On deck, one night, listening while old Burr related his sixth or seventh life, excitement suddenly seized Alan. Burr, in his life which he was telling, claimed to be an Englishman born in Liverpool. He had been, he said, a seaman in the British navy; he had been present at the shelling of Alexandria; later, because of some difficulty which he glossed over, he had deserted and had come to "the States"; he had been first a deckhand then the mate of a tramp schooner on the lakes. Alan, gazing at the old man, felt exultation leaping and throbbing within him. He recognized this "life;" he knew in advance its incidents. This life which old Burr was rehearsing to him as his own, was the actual life of Munro Burkhalter, one of the men on Corvet's list regarding whom Alan had been able to obtain full information!

Alan Sped Below

Alan sped below, when he was relieved from watch, and got out the clippings left by Corvet and the notes of what he himself had learned in his visits to the homes of these people. His excitement grew greater as he pored over them; he found that he could account, with their aid, for all that old Burr had told him. Old Burr's "lives" were not, of course, his; yet neither were they fictions. They—their incidents, at least—were actualities. They were woven from the lives of those upon Corvet's list. Alan felt his skin prickling and the blood beating fast in his temples. How could Burr have known these incidents? Who could he be to know them all? To what man, but one, could all of them be known? Was old Burr * * * Benjamin Corvet?

Alan could give no certain answer to that question. He could not find any definite resemblance in Burr's placid face to the picture of Corvet which Constance had shown him. Yet, as he regarded his age and his physical characteristics, there was nothing to make his identity with Benjamin Corvet impossible. Sherrill or others who had known Benjamin Corvet well, might be able to find resemblances which Alan could not. And, whether Burr was or was not Corvet, he was undeniably some one to whom the particulars of Corvet's life were known.

Alan telegraphed that day to Sherrill; but when the message had gone doubt seized him. He waited eagerly the coming of whoever Sherrill might send and the revelations regarding Corvet which might come then; but at the same time he shrunk from the revelation. He himself had become, he knew, wholly of the lakes now; his life, whatever his future might be, would be concerned with them. Yet he was not of them in the way he would have wished to be; he was no more than a common seaman.

Benjamin Corvet, when he went away, had tried to leave his place and power among lakemen to Alan; Alan, refusing to accept what Corvet had left until Corvet's reason should be known, had felt obliged also to refuse friendship with the Sherrills. When revelation came, would it make possible Alan's acceptance of the place Corvet had prepared for him, or would it leave him where he was? Would it bring him nearer to Constance Sherrill, or would it set him forever away from her?

"Colder some to-night, Conrad."

"Yes, sir."

"Strait's freezing over, they say."

"Pretty stiff ice outside here already, sir."

The skipper glanced out and smiled confidently but without further comment; yet he took occasion to go down and pass along the car deck and observe the men who under direction of the mate were locking the lugs under the car wheels, as the trains came on board. The wind, which had risen with nightfall to a gale off the water, whipped snow with it which swirled and backeddied with the switching cars into the great, gaping stern of the ferry.

Officially, and to chief extent in actuality, navigation now had "closed" for the winter. Further up the harbor beyond Number 25, glowed the white lanterns marking two vessels moored and "laid up" till spring; another was still in the active process of "laying up." Marine insurance, as regards all ordinary craft, had ceased; and the Government at sunrise, five days before, had taken the warning lights from the Straits of Mackinaw, from Ile-aux-Galets, from North Manitou, and the Fox Islands; and the light at Beaver Island had but five more nights to burn.

Alan followed as the captain went below, and he went aft between the car tracks, watching old Burr. Having no particular duty when the boat was in dock, old Burr had gone toward the steamer "laying up," and now was standing watching with absorption the work going on. There was a tug a little farther along, with steam up and black smoke pouring from its short funnel. Old Burr observed this boat too and moved up a little nearer. Alan, following the wheelsman, came opposite the stern of the freighter; the snow let thru enough of the light from the dock to show the name Stoughton. It was, Alan knew, a Corvet, Sherrill and Spearman ship. He moved closer to old Burr and watched him more intently.

"What's the matter?" he asked, as the old man halted and, looking down at the tug, shook his head.

"They're crossing," the wheelsman said aloud, but more to himself than to Alan. "They're laying her up here," he jerked his head toward the Stoughton. "Then they're crossing to Manitowoc on the tug."

"What's the matter with that?" Alan cried.

Memories of Other Days

Burr drew up his shoulders and ducked his head down as a gust blew. It was cold, very cold indeed in that wind, but the old man had on a mackinaw and, out on the lake, Alan had seen him on deck coatless in weather almost as cold as this.

"It's a winter storm," Alan cried. "It's like it that way; but to-day's the 15th, not the 5th of December!"

"That's right," Burr agreed. "That's right."

The reply was absent, as tho Alan had stumbled upon what he was thinking, and Burr had no thought yet to wonder at it.

"And it's the Stoughton they're laying up, not the—"He stopped and stared at Burr to let him supply the word and, when the old man did not, he repeated again—"not the—"

"No," Burr agreed again, as tho the name had been given. "No."

"It was the Martha Corvet you laid up, wasn't it?" Alan cried quickly. "Tell me—that time on the 5th—it was the Martha Corvet?"

Burr jerked away; Alan caught him again, and, with physical strength, detained him. "Wasn't it that?" he demanded. "Answer me; it was the Martha Corvet?"

The wheelsman struggled; he seemed suddenly terrified with the terror which, instead of weakening, supplied infuriated strength. He threw Alan off for an instant and started to flee back toward the ferry; and now Alan let him go, only following a few steps to make sure that the wheelsman returned to Number 25.

Watching old Burr until he was aboard the ferry, Alan spun about and went back to the Stoughton.

Work of laying up the big steamer had been finished and in the snow-filled dusk her crew were coming ashore. Alan, boarding, went to the captain's cabin, where he found the Stoughton's master making ready to leave the ship. The captain, a man of forty-five or fifty, reminded Alan vaguely of one of the shipmasters who had been in Spearman's office when Alan first went there in the spring. If he had been there, he showed no recollection of Alan now, but goodhumoredly looked up for the stranger to state his business.

"I'm from Number 25," Alan introduced himself. "This is a Corvet, Sherrill and Spearman ship. Do you know Mr. Corvet when you see him, sir?"

"Know Ben Corvet?" the captain repeated. The manner of the young man from the car ferry told him it was not an idle question. "Yes; I know Ben Corvet, I ain't seen him much in late years."

"Will you come with me for a few minutes then, Captain?" Alan asked. As the skipper stared at him and hesitated, Alan made explanation, "Mr. Corvet has been missing for months. His friends have said he's been away somewhere for his health; but the truth is, he's been missing. There's a man I want you to look at, Captain—if you used to know Mr. Corvet."

"I've heard of that." The captain moved alertly now. "Where is he?"

Alan led the master to the Ferry. Old Burr had left the car deck; they found him on his way to the wheelhouse.

The Stoughton's skipper stared. "That the man?" he demanded.

"Yes, sir. Remember to allow for his clothes and his not being shaved and that something has happened."

The Stoughton's skipper followed to the wheelhouse and spoke to Burr. Alan's blood beat fast as he watched this conversation. Once or twice more the skipper seemed surprised; but it was plain that his first interest in Burr quickly had vanished; when he left the wheelhouse, he returned to Alan indulgently. "You thought that, was Mr. Corvet?" he asked, amused.

"You don't think so?" Alan asked.

(Continued on Page 13)

How The Fordson Helps Out In The Rush Of Hay Making

A DAY'S delay, and a part of your hay crop is spoiled. Fast cutting and prompt handling are necessary to quality, and a full crop. Being able to cut promptly and put up hay with greater speed, Fordson farmers have become noted for their good hay crops. The Fordson tractor is light enough to operate on a soft meadow and flexible enough to go into fence corners. The Fordson often makes hay where horses could not go.

Fordson farmers have found that the economical way to handle the hay crop is to cut it with the Fordson and the Roderick Lean Cutmore Worm Drive Tractor Mower.

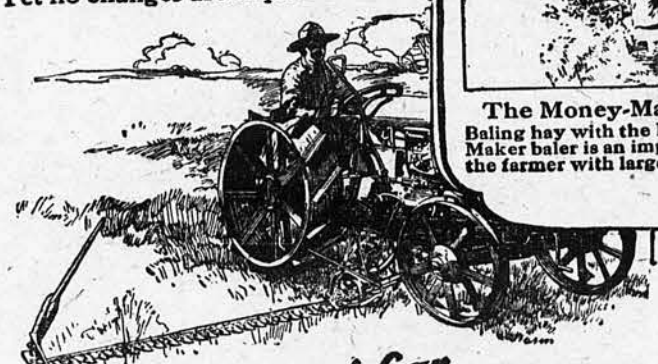
The Cutmore makes hay cutting with the Fordson a one-man job. Being attached direct to the tractor, the tractor driver has perfect control over the mower. Furthermore, there are no mower wheels that must be depended upon for power. The sickle is operated direct from the worm gear of the tractor.

The Cutmore is quickly and easily adjusted while the tractor is in motion. Everything is in front of the driver, nothing back of him. The cutter bar is on the right side of the tractor in front of the rear wheel.

There is ample power for cutting the heaviest crops, including alfalfa, clover, vetch, velvet beans, pea-hay and lespedeza. There is no loss of time in cutting heavy crops because there is no wheel slippage.

The Cutmore is attached to the Fordson in such a way as to provide a solid, substantial cutting unit. Yet no changes are required on the tractor in order to attach it. The cutter bar may be disconnected in a few minutes so that the tractor may be used for other work. The draw bar is always available for pulling a wagon, rake or other tool.

In working across a ditch or dead furrow, the cutter bar follows the surface of the ground with the tractor wheels, without dragging and without damage to the bar. Attached to your Fordson, the Cutmore means greater speed and economy in handling your hay crop.



Roderick Lean CUTMORE MOWER

The World Famous Oliver No. 7
On thousands of farms, the world famous Oliver No. 7 has been the plowing partner of the Fordson from the beginning.

Oliver Single Bottom Sulky
For deep mouldboard plowing in trashy conditions with the Fordson. Similar in construction to world famous No. 7 gang.

Listing Corn the Fordson Way
Oliver listers combine Fordson speed with the thoroughness of Oliver tillage tools. Mechanism simple and accurate.

Roderick Lean Automatic Harrow
Fitting the seed bed the Fordson way with the Roderick Lean Automatic Tractor Disc—a special Fordson Harrow.

Good Work With Roller Pulverizer
Final Fitting of the seed bed with Fordson power and the roller pulverizer has meant more bushels for many farmers.

The Amsco Tractor Drill
Tractor speed and accuracy utilized by the Fordson owner with the Amsco special drill. Force feed makes positive planting.

The Amsco Two-Row Cultivator
Cultivating corn is easy for the Fordson farmer with the Amsco Cultivator—special for the Fordson. Made for hard work.

Money-Maker Ensilage Cutter
Fordson silo filling with the Money-Maker done quickly and cheaply. Strength and scientific design give perfect work.

The Money-Maker Hay Press
Baling hay with the Fordson and Money Maker baler is an important operation to the farmer with large hay acreage.

Wood Bros. Individual Thresher
The Wood Individual Humming Bird Thresher and Fordson make short work of threshing. All grain is saved.

Ford Dealers Everywhere Sell Standard Fordson Equipment

Tire expense, even with the low tire prices which prevail today, represents 45% of the cost of operating your car. Every dollar you spend on upkeep is divided approximately as follows:

45 cents for tires
35 cents for gasoline
15 cents for repairs
5 cents for oil

You Can Save a Part of This Dollar

Motor car owners using Kokomo tires obtain more mileage for their tire expenditure. They find that Kokomo Twin-Grip Treads, by rolling lightly on their midribs, make the most of motor fuel. The resilient, supple body structures of Kokomo cord and fabric tires protect their cars from pavement shocks. Kokomo tires at their moderate prices point the way to economy. Investigate before you buy.

Calahan Tire Sales Company
Northeast Corner 14th & McGee Sts., Kansas City, Mo.

LONG-LIFE Kokomo TIRES AND TUBES

$100 REWARD
To any person proving our tires not to be strictly Firsts

GUARANTEED 8,000 MILES

Our Guarantee and challenge assures every customer full protection. You can't afford to overlook these wonderful quality tires at such low prices. Brand new—high grade—cords, guaranteed 8,000 miles and adjusted at list price on that Guarantee.

THESE PRICES INCLUDE NEW PURE GUM TUBE FREE

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31x4	14.10	33x4 1-2	22.80	36x5	26.90
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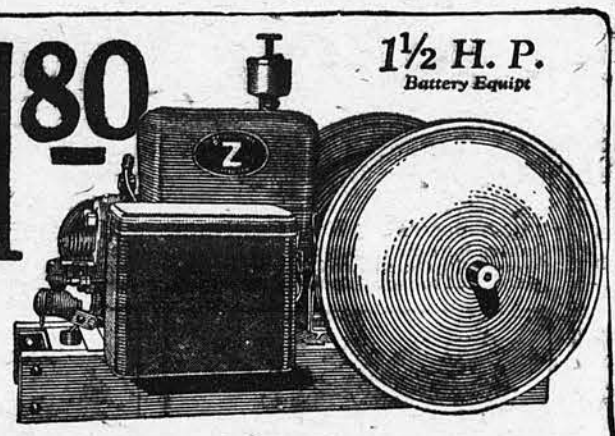

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(10)

Jayhawker's Farm Notes

By Harley Hatch

WE HAVE had another week too wet to work in the field down here in Coffey county. For once the weather bureau failed in their long range forecast and instead of a fair week we were given one with four rainy days. In all perhaps 1½ inches of rain fell. It was growing weather, however, altho a little colder than normal. That coolness was just what the wheat needed and it is green to the ground. In this neighborhood, at least, there is no sign of rust which is something uncommon when we consider our three months of wet weather. Wheat has been making a wonderful growth.

Workshop Saves Much Expense

We find a great deal of use for the workshop on this farm during such weather as we have been having this spring. With a forge, a drill, a set of taps and dies and a stock of bolts, burrs, washers and rivets we find that we can do almost any ordinary repair job that does not require welding. We have not advanced quite far enough in shop work to weld but we can do lots of other jobs that would not only cost money at a blacksmith shop but would cost still more money in the time spent in traveling there. During the last week we have made a trailer wagon to use behind the tractor to carry fuel, oil and water and to act as "trap wagon" in threshing time. The tractor has also been overhauled, making it ready for harvesting and threshing. The valves were ground, the connecting rods tightened and a general cleaning up job done. Pulling an 8-foot harvester does not make much of a load for the tractor; in fact, one farmer living near here pulled two 7-foot harvesters last season with the same kind of tractor we have and had good success doing it. It is well to have plenty of power, however, and the tractor that is not required to run with an overload lasts much longer than one that is pushed to the limit.

Overhauling the Grain Separator

The grain separator was also run out this week and two days taken in putting it in good condition for the coming campaign. As we have had a number of letters recently asking about how this small threshing outfit works we will answer them here altho we have in former letters covered the same ground. In the first place, the tractor is a "10-20" and the separator has a 22-inch cylinder. With this outfit last summer we kept four bundle wagons running with one man to the wagon. Our wheat here is nearly always long in straw and the bundles large and under such conditions we use but one man pitching to the machine. Every man loads and unloads his wagon.

We run this outfit virtually with our own farm help; last year we had one neighbor with whom we changed work. By so doing we can thresh just when we are ready and keep just as long or as short hours as we wish. A fair average day's run with our bound wheat of heavy straw is 400 bushels. With oats more pitchers are needed and it is not hard to turn out 1,000 bushels a day when that many can be found at the same job. The main profit in owning an outfit like this lies in being able to do your work just when it is ready, altho when one already owns a tractor there is a small profit beside at regular custom rates.

Too Much Credit Dangerous

Those who have read this column in the past know that we have always doubted the advisability of too heavy an extension of credit to the average farmer. We have doubted it, because it always has seemed to me that few men could pay bank interest, run the necessary farm risks and make a profit. Now comes P. W. Goebel, one of the best and most sensible bankers in the state, and in an address at Wichita says that the average man cannot pay 6 per cent on borrowed money and make a profit by it. We believe that to be true and if he cannot make a profit with money at 6 per cent where will he land if he pays regular bank rates of 8 per cent or more? It is much more to the interest of commerce to see that plentiful credit is extended than it is to the farmer to receive it.

The profits of trade are made on extended credits; what per cent of trade loss do you suppose there would be if all farmers paid cash? I believe it would be 35 per cent. If all credit was withdrawn from farmers they would have the dickens of a time for awhile but when they did struggle to the top they would find themselves going much better and commerce would find itself in a mighty slump. So we say that it is to the interest of business to provide plenty of credit for the farmers or suffer much more loss than farmers would if they did not have it.

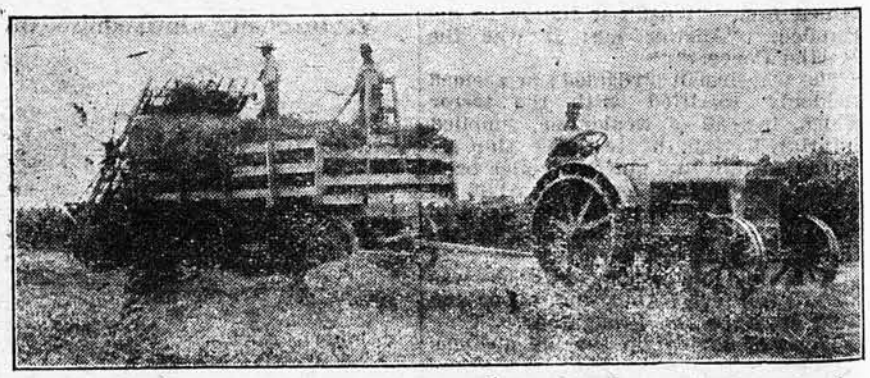
The famous Inter-Allied Club of Paris acts as host to distinguished visitors going to that city on official and private missions.

Bangkok, the capital of Siam, is a floating city, containing 70,000 houses, every one of which is built on a raft of bamboo.

Still Another Combination

BY FRANK A. MECKEL

ONE of the most seasonal power farming combinations is the tractor-hayrack and loader. This "triple alliance" will speed up the haying on any farm in such a manner that the hay may be put up and out of the way without interfering with corn cultivating or any other pressing job.



With a clevis and pin, the wagon tongue can be attached to the tractor in just a minute, the loader fastened behind the rack in even less time than it takes to tell it and the hay loaded. Horses may be used for hauling the loaded rack to the stack or to the barn while the tractor is gathering up a fresh load. With two racks and a team and the tractor, the hay may be loaded and put away in record time. If you have a tractor, use it wherever you can economically do so, and that will be in most of the farming operations of the year.

The Indian Drum

(Continued from Page 11)

"Ben Corvet like that? Did you ever see Ben Corvet?"

"Only his picture," Alan confessed. "But you looked queer when you first saw Burr."

"That was a trick of his eyes. Say, they did give me a start. Ben Corvet had just that sort of trick of looking thru a man."

"And his eyes were like that?"

"Sure. But Ben Corvet couldn't be like that!"

Alan prepared to go on duty. He would not let himself be disappointed by the skipper's failure to identify old Burr; the skipper had known immediately at sight of the old man that he was the one whom Alan thought was Corvet. and he had found a definite resemblance. It might well have been only the impossibility of believing that Corvet could have become like this which had prevented fuller recognition. Mr. Sherrill, undoubtedly, would send some one more familiar with Benjamin Corvet and who might make proper allowances.

Alan went forward to his post as a blast from the steam whistle of the switching engine, announcing that the cars all were on board, was answered by a warning blast from the ferry. On the car decks the trains had been secured in place; and, because of the roughness of the weather, the wheels had been locked on the tracks with additional chains as well as with the blocks and chains usually used. Orders now sounded from the bridge; the steel deck began to shake with the reverberations of the engines; the mooring lines were taken in; the rails upon the fantail of the ferry separated from the rails upon the wharf, and clear water showed between. Alan took up his slow pace as lookout from rail to rail across the bow, straining his eyes forward into the thickness of the snow-filled night.

Because of the severe cold, the watches had been shortened. Alan would be relieved from time to time to warm himself, and then he would return to duty again. Old Burr at the wheel would be relieved and would go on duty at the same hours as Alan himself. Benjamin Corvet! The fancy reiterated itself to him. Could he be mistaken? Was that man, whose eyes turned alternately from the compass to the bow of the ferry as it shifted and rose and fell, the same who had sat in that lonely chair turned toward the fireplace in the house of Astor Street? Were those hands, which held the steamer to her course, the hands which had written to Alan in secret from the little room off his bedroom and which pasted so carefully the newspaper clippings concealed in the library?

A Blast Every Minute

Regularly at the end of every minute, a blast from the steam whistle reverberated; for a while, signals from the shore answered; for a few minutes the shore lights glowed thru the snow. Then the lights were gone, and the eddies of the gale ceased to bring echoes of the obscuration signals. Steadily, at short, sixty-second intervals, the blast of Number 25's warning burst from the whistle; then that too stopped. The great ferry was on the lake alone; in her course, Number 25 was cutting across the lanes of all ordinary lake travel; but now, with ordinary navigation closed, the position of every other ship upon the lake was known to the officers, and formal signals were not thought necessary. Flat floes, driven by wind and wave, had windrowed in their course; as Number 25, which was capable of maintaining two thirds its open water speed when running thru solid "green" ice two feet thick, met this obstruction, its undercut bow rose slightly; the ice, crushed down and to the sides, hurled, pounding and scraping, under the keel and along the black, steel sides of the ship; Alan could hear the hull resounding to the buffeting as it hurled the floes away, and more came, or the wind threw them back. The water was washing high—higher than Alan had experienced seas before. The wind, smashing almost straight across the lake from the west, with only a gust or two from the north, was throwing up the water in great rushing ridges on which the bow of Number 25 rose jerkily up and up, suddenly to fall, as the support passed on, so that the next wave washed nearly to the rail.

Alan faced the wind with mackinaw buttoned about his throat; to make certain his hearing, his ears were unprotected. They numbed frequently, and he drew a hand out of the glove to rub them. The windows to protect the wheelsman had been dropped, as the snow had gathered on the glass; and at intervals, as he glanced back, he could see old Burr's face as he switched on a dim light to look at the compass. The strange placidity which usually characterized the old man's face had not returned to it since Alan had spoken with him on the dock; its look was intent and queerly drawn. Was old Burr beginning to remember—remember that he was Benjamin Corvet? Alan did not believe it could be that; again and again he had spoken Corvet's name to him without effect. Yet there must have been times when, if he was actually Corvet, he had remembered who he was. He must have remembered that when he had written directions to some one to send those things to Constance Sherrill; or, a strange thought had come to Alan, had he written those instructions to himself? Had there been a moment when he had been so much himself that he had realized that he might not be himself again and so had written the order which later, mechanically, he had obeyed? This certainly would account for the package having been mailed at Manitowoc and for Alan's failure to find out by whom it had been mailed. It would account too for the unknown handwriting on the wrapper, if some one on the ferry had addressed the package for the old man. He must inquire whether any one among the crew had done that.

What could have brought back that moment of recollection to Corvet, Alan wondered; the finding of the things which he had sent? What might bring another such moment? Would his seeing the Sherrills again—or Spearman—act to restore him?

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Our Best Three Offers

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

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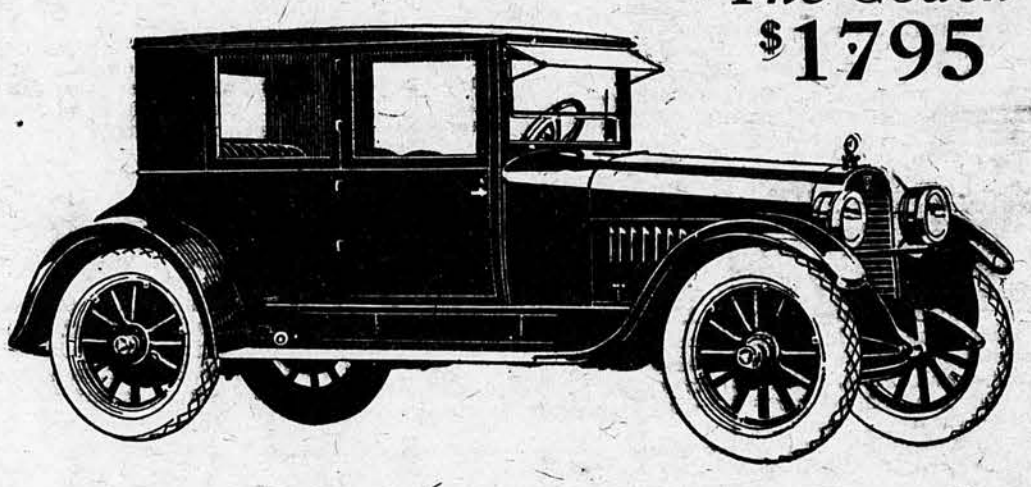

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Mrs. Ida Migliario
~EDITOR~

An Evening in Japan

The junior-senior reception at the Atchison county high school was unusually pretty this year. For two days the members of the junior class "worked like Trojans" to convert the lower reception hall into a Japanese garden. The corridor leading from it was transformed into a shaded lane, and a music room was used to house a pagoda from which two freshman girls served punch.

The dining room was decorated in purple and white, the senior class colors. Wild plum and cherry blossoms and violets were used for decorating. The electric lights were shaded with Japanese lanterns in pink and green, the junior colors.

Ten freshman girls in Japanese costume served the three-course luncheon which was grape ice with whipped cream, Japanese chew, shrimp salad, lotus and cucumber sandwiches, salted nuts, bonbons, wisteria pastry and tea.

The president of the junior class acted as toastmaster. The first toast was Japanese fans, given by the captain of the athletic teams. The second toast was one which likened the faculty to a famous mountain, both feared and revered by the Japanese. Japanese parasols was third, which carried the freshmen, as closed parasols up to the fully opened parasols, or seniors. Japanese lanterns was a toast to the seniors who are going out as bright lights.

The place cards were Japanese sketches and everything was read beginning at the bottom and from right to left.

Mrs. C. M. Madden.

SLOWER! sweet June;
Your footsteps bear
An echoing gladness everywhere;
The robin hears it in his nest
And answers, "June, dear June, is best."
The rippling brooks your presence know.
Sweet June! be slow.

—Julia M. Hay.

Eyes Need Early Care

Our eyes are large factors in our efficiency. Nature allots each organ of the human machine a certain portion of nerve energy. When eyes that are defective demand more than their share of this nerve energy it must, of necessity, lessen the normal supply. The wasting of nerve energy directly diminishes human efficiency. Often the victim of defective eyes is unaware of trouble. It may be indicated by headaches often attributed to stomach trouble, by nervousness, drowsiness and irritability.

Statistics covering many years show that nine in every 10 persons over 21 usually have imperfect sight. At 31, the proportion is larger. Above 40, it is almost impossible to find a man or woman with perfect sight.

It was learned some years ago by the examination of several thousand school children in one of our large cities that 66 per cent of them had defective vision of such a degree as to warrant the wearing of glasses.

Plans by the Week Work Best

Consider your accomplishments by the week rather than by the day. An occasional day may be discouraging, but seldom a whole week, looked back upon, is. If plans are made for a single day, unexpected events may shatter them to atoms, but if moderate plans are made for a week, Saturday night usually will see them all fulfilled.

If you can systematize your husband, your children, your neighbors and your baby chicks so that they will not interfere with your household duties, by all means adopt a rigid schedule to work by. But if you have several little children demanding mother-interest and mother-attention, and a husband who enjoys talking things over with you during his idle minutes, and kind neighbors who stop for a little chat whenever they run in to use your telephone, don't let a spoiled schedule make you cross and irritable and discouraged.

Plan for the week! Round out each one just as you always work clear around a buttonhole, completing it at the starting point. Count washing, ironing, mending, sweeping and dusting done, and then figure "extra" work accomplished. The list will surprise and encourage you, and send you into the coming week with the thought, "Well, last week wasn't such a bad week after all."

Margaret A. Bartlett.

Beauty by the Health Road

The first essential aid to beauty is health. Without health one doesn't feel able to try to improve her natural beauty for every woman has some beauty if she will do a few things to bring it out.

I am a farmer's wife and the mother of five girls from 2 to 11 years old. I raise pigs and chickens, milk cows and work in the field. But listen! I keep a laundered sun bonnet and long gloves handy and never go out in the sun or wind without wearing them.

Several light colored aprons are hanging in my closet so that I may always be clean, and I do not wear hose with holes showing in the heels. My hair is not curly, but it is golden from good brushing each night. The first thing in the morning it is "straightened out."

Frequently I bleach my face with oatmeal, then massage it with a good cold cream. This brings the natural color to my face. Then I use a good face powder. My teeth are white because I use a good tooth brush and a dental cream after each meal.

When I am tired, I take a warm bath, after which I feel refreshed and ready for other duties. If you want to look your best, use plenty of good soap and clean towels, washing the face with hot water to open the pores of the skin. Then dash on cold water to close the pores. Keep healthy and clean and always be cheerful. Then you will have natural beauty.

Wheeler Co., Texas. A. C. C.

Makes Her Own Sachets

While there are so many flowers in bloom, I have been taking advantage of the opportunity to make sachets. I have been drying Sweet clover, rose geranium, lemon verbena and rose leaves and petals.

These perfumes are placed in tiny bags of cheesecloth, net and mosquito netting. I tuck them in among the clean sheets and pillow cases and in the bureau drawers where their fragrance is indeed pleasant. And believing in preparedness, I am making many of these lovely little bags for Christmas gifts. I am storing them in pasteboard boxes. Mrs. Rose Winters.

Pansies in Hot Weather

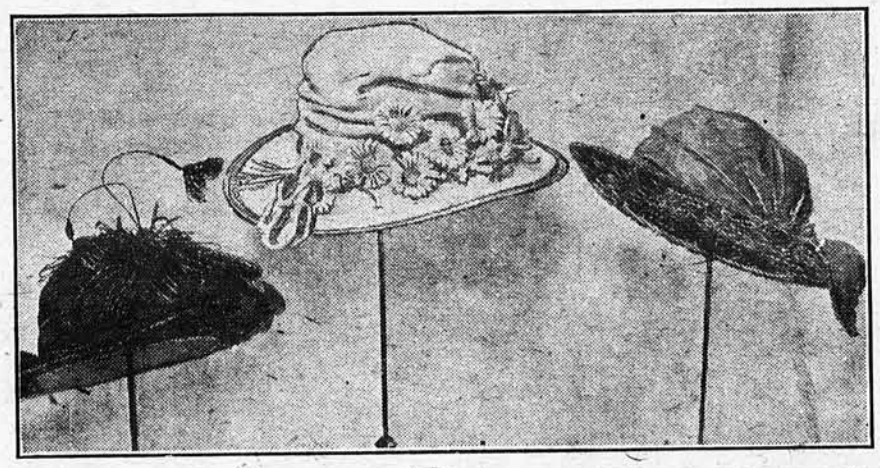
Large pansies cannot be grown in hot weather, but we can have pansy faces in all of their beautiful shades and enjoy them even if they are small. I have seen beds on lawns in full sun remain in bloom all summer. If we cannot have the location best suited to them we can do the next best thing and make the spot we have as good as possible.

We can give a mellow soil containing rotted manure or leaf mold. Then we can provide for an extra supply of water for the pansy bed. Unless you water thoroly and keep it up you will stand a better chance for blooms by good cultivation rather than watering. Don't let a crust form after a rain or watering, for it is this crust that disposes of more water than growing plants use.

Bertha Alzada.

Rule for Placing Furniture

FURNITURE and rugs should be placed according to the structural lines of the room. The structural lines are straight and at right angles, so pianos, tables, dressers or other furniture should not be placed diagonally across a corner but straight, and all rugs should be laid straight. This rule also applies to table covers. Square tables look best with square covers put on straight.



THE three hats shown in the picture above were made by women attending the Shawnee county millinery class the week beginning May 8. The hat on the left is made of navy blue horse-hair braid, the center one of cream-white georgette and straw, and the hat on the right of green and tan taffeta trimmed in tan yarn. All of the hats were made over wire frames.

Pattern drafting, frame making and the study of color harmony were among the subjects studied. It was learned that measurements even to ⅛ of an inch are necessary in drafting and building frames. Hat blocks of the latest models for blocking and making of crowns were made to use in home communities by the leaders. Some work in flower making was outlined and the use of yarns was effectively shown.

Maud Finley of the extension division of the Kansas State Agricultural College conducted the class. She worked under the auspices of the Farm Bureau.

Ann E. Martin.

Keep the Powder Puff Clean

Have you ever stopped to think that there is a right and a wrong way to powder the face? One should put powder on softly and with a soft powder puff—not a chamois skin. Dip the puff lightly into the powder and then pat it on the face. Do not rub it on. If a powder puff is to give good service it should be washed as frequently and as carefully as a wash cloth or a towel.

Unwelcome Guest is Banished

Mrs. R. N's recent letter about storing her blankets in her cedar chest interested me even if I haven't a cedar chest—not a real one anyway. But I have one of sorts—a homemade one. I made it myself, and any woman can do as much. It is, of course, difficult to make an air tight box, but mine is padded and lined with wallpaper which helps keep the air from entering the rough boards of the box. The outside is covered with bright cretonne, and, with pillows to match, the box makes a pleasant window seat.

But I have no cedar in my cedar chest. A pound of fresh naphthalene placed with my freshly washed blankets serves the purpose of cedar and destroys the moths.

My winter coat, however, the storage of which is impracticable in such a box because of possible wrinkles, is snugly encased in a heavy paper bag made for the purpose and in which naphthalene is again used. This bag hangs from a rafter in our well lighted attic and promises an unmolested coat fresh for next winter.

Like Mrs. R. N., I too have found that half the battle against moths is in the thoro sunning and brushing and even beating the article before storage.

Mrs. C. P.

Douglas County.

Good Exercise for the Neck

If you would have your neck retain its fullness and remain free from wrinkles exercise it every day because the neck is exercised less than other parts of the body. The following treatment is excellent:

Stand in front of an open window and inhale and exhale fresh air. As you do this turn the head 10 to 15 times to the right. Turn it far enough to have the chin come directly over the right shoulder. Then turn the head to the left until the chin comes over the left shoulder. Close the exercise by turning the head alternately to the right and to the left 10 to 15 times.

Woman is Passenger Agent

Miss Mabel Gessner, of Baltimore, Md., has the unique honor of being made a passenger agent by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. She is the first woman ever to hold such a position. Her special work will be the development of passenger travel for women, with a view to making it more comfortable and efficient.

Finding Pleasure in Nature

The man who can find pleasure in the sound of the small brooklet or the warmth of the sunshine is the man who knows how to get the most out of life. He also is usually the man who puts, and enjoys putting, the most into life. Because of his habit of deep and uninterrupted thought and his understanding of nature, he is inspired to a high degree, and because of his inspiration he inspires others.

It is a wise woman who saves the water from cooked rice, macaroni or vegetables and uses it in soups or sauces, thereby adding to the nourishment of her family and to the fatness of her purse.

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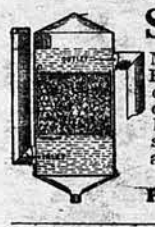

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Cross Stitching Revived

String Belts Replace Wide Sashes This Season

BY MRS. HELEN LEE CRAIG

1200—Women's Blouse. Sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 1¼ yards of 36-inch material with ¾ yard of binding.

1394—Women's and Misses' Dress. Sizes 16 years and 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2⅞ yards of 36-inch material with 7½ yards of binding for dress and 1¾ yards of 36-inch material and 3 yards of ruffling for guimpe.

1388—Women's and Misses' Dress. Sizes 16 years and 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 36-inch material with ⅝ yard of 36-inch contrasting material.

1378—Women's Dress. Sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅝ yards of 32-inch material with 3 yards of binding.

1386—Women's Jumper Blouse. Sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¼ yards of 32-inch material with ⅝ yard of contrasting material for trimming bands.

1374—Women's Dress. Sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4⅛ yards of 36-inch material with ⅜ yard of 32-inch contrasting material and 2½ yards of binding.

1165—Child's Dress. Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 4 requires 1½ yards of 32-inch plain material with ⅞ yard of 32-inch figured material.

9379—Girls' Middy Dress. Sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1¾ yards of 36-inch material for skirt and 1½ yards of 36-inch material for blouse.

9109—Women's and Misses' Skirt. Sizes 16 and 18 years and 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. Size 26 requires 2¼ yards of 44 inch material.

1373—Women's Sleeveless Coat. Sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2¼ yards of 36-inch material.

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

Twist the Wire Twice

I have difficulty in keeping the pictures on the wal hanging straight. Can you suggest some way to keep the wires from slipping?—Mrs. J. K. L.

If you will twist the picture wire around the hooks twice I am sure you will have no further difficulty.

Stains on Linoleum

Will you tell me how to remove a stain from linoleum?—Mrs. K. K.

Try steel wool. Dip it in warm soap suds and scour the stain with it. When the stain has disappeared, rinse the linoleum with clear water, then dry and wax it.

Caramel Pie

I have lost my recipe for caramel pie and would appreciate it if you would print one. —Mrs. J. R. C.

Caramel pie is made by mixing 1 cup of dark brown sugar, 1 tablespoon of flour and 1 tablespoon of butter. Add 1 egg, beaten well. When thoroly combined, add 1 cup of thick cream. Cook until thick and then fill the baked pastry shell. Top with meringue made of a stiffly beaten egg white to which 1 tablespoon of sugar has been added. Brown in oven.

How to Can Carrots

Will you please tell me how to can carrots?—Mrs. H. C.

Young, tender carrots should be used. Grade as to size and color. Wash carefully and blanch in boiling water for 3 to 5 minutes. Remove and dip quickly into cold water. Drain and peel. Pack carrots whole or sliced in sterilized jars. Add boiling water to cover and 1 level teaspoon of salt to the quart. Adjust rubbers which have been dipped in boiling water. Place sterilized lids but do not screw down tight. Set the jars on the false bottom in a boiler filled with water. Count time as soon as the water begins to boil. Boil 2 hours. Remove jars, tighten lids, cool, label and set away in a cool, dark, dry place.

Shaking Hands Etiquette

What is the correct way to shake hands? —Mrs. F. W.

Do not raise the hand or shake it and do not drop the hand suddenly. Shaking hands is really taking the hand to give it a gentle pressure. Relinquish it quietly. Do not retain the hand while making an inquiry.

The Term "Flat Sour"

What is meant by the term "flat sour?" —Mrs. D. W. N.

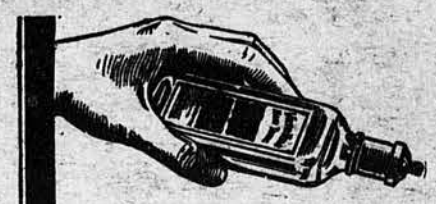
This is a term which is applied to those cases of invisible spoilage of food in which there is formation of acid without gas or bubbles. In many cases it is impossible to be sure that canning has been successful without opening the jar or can.

French and Rolled Hems

Please tell me how to make a French hem and a rolled hem.—Miss E. H. K.

A French hem is made by turning and basting the hem in the usual way, and then turning the hem back against the right side of the material. Hem by hand, using very small stitches.

A rolled hem is used for ruffles or lace. The edge is rolled between the left thumb and forefinger until the raw edge is completely hidden, and then hemmed by hand with small stitches.



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Trial size sent for 10c, or free booklet, "Care of the Scalp and Hair", upon request.

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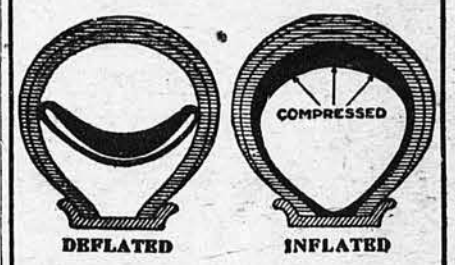
Just Air and Rubber



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POST TOASTIES—those delicious flakes of toasted corn—carry a breakfast greeting into every land where modern food is known.

Selected corn from all the great corn region goes into the making of Post Toasties.

Skilled milling, seasoning and toasting give these flakes their wonderful appetite-appeal—and they satisfy hunger.

Post Toasties are letting the world know what a delightful food corn can really be.

You'll find Post Toasties an enjoyable part of any meal in your home. For taste, convenience and economy, there's nothing quite like them. Serve right from the package—always crisp and appetizing; no waste, and no wait for preparation.

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—improved corn flakes

Made by Postum Cereal Company, Inc.,
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Season's Bargain

Chrome Tan Leather Blucher Work Shoe. Box toe. Triple stitched. Double half sole. Sizes 6 to 12. **$2.78**

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For Names of 10 Friends and 15c

If you will send us the names and mail addresses of 10 adult friends and 15 cents we will send you the Household, for a whole year. This popular magazine now goes to over a million and a quarter subscribers each month. There are a number of fine features to the Household, but the two dominating ones are "Around the Family Table" and Senator Arthur Capper's Washington letters. These are worth much more than the small price of 15c. The 15c does not pay us but we want a half million names at once. THE HOUSEHOLD, Dept. 42, Topeka, Kansas

THE BOYT HARNESS

The Standard Work Harness of America **NOW $72**

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.*

Walter Boyt Company, (Inc.)
212-214 Court Ave., Des Moines, Ia.

For Our Young Readers

How the Teenie Weenies Learned How Much a Baby Robin Eats in a Day

TOMMY TOM-CAT, enemy of Make-Believe-Land folks, had killed Cock Robin, and the Teenie Weenies had decided to help Mrs. Robin feed her four fatherless bird babies.

You would have laughed if you could have seen them trying to hold a slick earthworm, many times as large as they, and climb the tree to the robin's nest at the same time. But at last they managed it and the four baby robin mouths popped open like a flash—and the worm was gone!

Worm after worm went the same way. All day the Teenie Weenies

worked as fast as they could and when night came they were very tired indeed.

"I never knew a baby robin could eat so much!" exclaimed Sammy Spool.

"Nor I!" sighed Charlie Clothespin. "Why, I counted 60 worms that just one of those baby robins ate. If those worms were placed end to end they would be at least 14 feet long!"

"It's no wonder robins grow so fast!" added Peter Peanut.

But the next morning they were all at work bright and early and kept it up for a number of days. On the 14th morning tho they received a surprise. The baby robins were down on the ground getting their worm breakfast themselves.

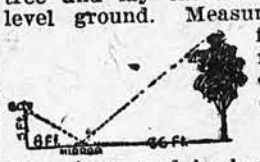
So, "Hurray!" cried the Teenie Weenies. "We get a holiday!"

Just then Mrs. Robin hopped down and said, "I want to thank you all very much for helping me raise my children. As you now know, baby robins are big eaters. I never could have fed them myself!"

This made the Teenie Weenies very proud and happy as they scampered away for their holiday.

Telling a Tree's Height

It is easy to tell the height of a tree if you have a yard stick and a mirror. Walk some distance from the tree and lay the mirror face up on level ground. Measure the distance from the mirror to the base of the tree. Let's call this distance 36 feet.



Now return to the mirror and back away from it in a straight line until you see the top of the tree reflected in the mirror. Drive a stake at this point and measure the distance from it to the mirror, a distance which we will call 8 feet.

Next, measure the distance from the ground to your eyes. If you are making the experiment alone the best way to do this is to tie a string to a large rock on the ground and bring the string up to your eyes and then measure the string. We will call this measurement 5 feet.

Now, the height of the tree will be the distance from the mirror to the bottom of the tree, times the number of feet from the ground to your eyes. divided by the distance from the mirror to the stake behind it where you saw the reflection of the tree top, or —36 times 5, divided by 8 feet. This equals 22½ feet. Your tree is 22½ feet high.

From Our Letter Writers

I am 10 years old. I have a sister 14 years old. Her name is Ava. I have a pet cat named Tabby and a rabbit. I have a pet calf named Pet. It has a white foot and a spot on its forehead.

Claudia Landiss.
Lane, Kan.

They're Happy Playmates

I am 12 years old and have a brother 5 years old. We have lots of fun together. He doesn't go to school yet. I like to go to school. We have a pup 2 months old and a kitten 8 months old. They play and bite and have lots of fun. Pup's name is Shep. Its mother's name is Fannie. I have an old sorrel horse 16 years old. I ride him for the mail and to school. I just love him and wouldn't take quite a bit for him. I rode him 10 miles one day. I read the stories in the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze every week.

Genoa, Colo. Eva Walter.

The Game of Roll-You-Over

In nice sweet hay I love to play,
Or be a meadow rover,
Or toss a ball o'er buildings tall,
Or frolic in the clover:
But I watch out when goat's about—
His game is Roll-You-Over!

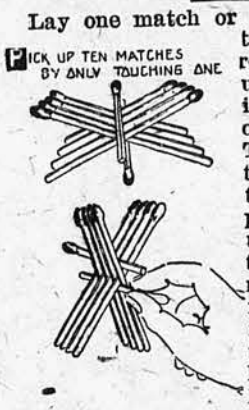
—George W. Tuttle.

The Boy We Like

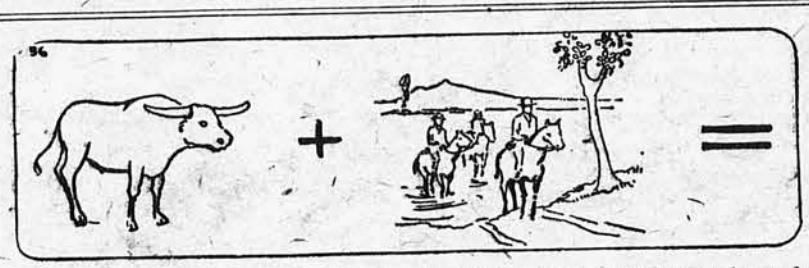
The boy who never calls anybody bad names, no matter what anybody calls him.—Boy's Life.

With Matches or Toothpicks

Lay one match or toothpick on the table and then rest eight others upon it, as shown in the top figure of the illustration. Then place the tenth match on top of the eight, parallel with the under match. Now take the under match in your fingers, carefully raise it, being sure to keep it quite level — and you have picked up 10 matches by only touching one.



There are 124 officers and 1,322 enlisted men of the United States army stationed in posts along the Mexican border.



In this puzzle is the name of a famous English school. When you have found it send your answers to the Puzzle Editor, the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. There will be postcards for the first 10 boys or girls answering correctly.

Solution May 27 puzzle—What flower makes a bright day: Sunflower. The winners are Marie DeLeye, Josephine Finkenbinder, Elva Ruppe, Kathryn Elizabeth Stalker, Mary Rucker, Louis Roeckers, William Lewis, Dale Croik, Cecil Marie Foster and Emill Kihn.

Health in the Family

BY DR. C. H. LERRIGO

Consumption is Not Dangerous to Other Persons if Patient is Careful

HYDROPHOBIA is bad enough but it doesn't cause the amount of distress and trouble that is caused by phthisiophobia. This long word means unreasonable fear of consumption. It is the cause of much misery and is one of the big obstacles to ridding the country of consumption, for it makes folks afraid to acknowledge the disease in the early stages when it is so readily curable.

Persons who have this unreasonable dread of tuberculosis are likely to be very unkind in their treatment of all consumptives. They refuse to associate with them, will not rent houses nor rooms to them, will not do any work for them. A reader of this paper who is bravely fighting consumption writes to tell me of her difficulty in obtaining help. She keeps all of her dishes separate and washes them herself. She does not handle any food. Sleeps in a separate room. Uses paper napkins instead of handkerchiefs and promptly destroys them by burning. She does not use anything in common with the family, but even has her individual pen and pencil and does not so much as read a newspaper until all others have finished reading it.

Yet this careful, conscientious, brave, and positively harmless woman, can get no help in her home because helpers are so afraid of consumption. They refuse the offer of a nice home and good wages to work for this careful woman, and, perhaps, go to some place much less desirable and much more dangerous.

This woman is winning her fight against tuberculosis. She has gained 15 pounds since last January. But she could make a tremendously better fight if it were not that this foolish and unwarranted "phobia" prevents her from getting help in caring for her faur small children.

Let us not fear tuberculosis. Infection comes from the careless spitter who is abroad among men, his case undiagnosed. There is nothing to fear from a careful consumptive.

Congenital Rupture

My boy 2 years old has a small rupture on the lower right side of the abdomen. The doctor said the bowels never had passed thru the opening and he thought it would grow up. He said to be careful not to let him strain himself. Now the boy runs and jumps as if nothing was wrong with him altho I have to lay him down every day to replace the rupture. He used to complain of it hurting but doesn't any more. Do you think there is any chance for it to grow up when it comes down so often? I tried to keep a support on him but it hurt him so I had to take it off. Would you advise operation? R. K. F.

I suspect that this is a congenital rupture, a weakness born with the child. If so it will need operation eventually and it will be better to have an operation now than when he is older.

Itching of the Scalp

Please tell me what to do for itching scalp. There does not seem to be any dandruff, but constant itching especially at night when I wake up. I am 80 years old. My hair is very gray and falling out. I do not desire to lose it all. J. W. A.

Probably the trouble is due to impoverished blood supply. If you are in feeble health you cannot be surprised at this. The best treatment is frequent massage of the scalp to improve circulation.

Pains in the Back

Will you please tell me symptoms of diabetes? I am 17 years old and have trouble with my back. I cannot stand any length of time without its hurting me a great deal. The pain is in the lower part of my back. Can you tell me what the cause is? M. W.

I see nothing in your symptoms to suggest diabetes, which is seldom marked by pain in the back. If you suspect diabetes it will be well to have your urine examined which is the only sure method of diagnosis. Backache comes from so many different causes that I should only add to your bewilderment by naming them.

Treatment for Persistent Ulcer

I am writing in regard to my father who, a year ago this June, scratched his ankle on the edge of a box while painting and the sore has never healed. It gradually grew worse and has now developed into kind of eczema. The flesh is very much inflamed and moist. He has been using carbolated vaseline on it. Do you think that advisable? Please advise me what is best. MRS. S. A. W.

You do not give your father's age but probably he is well along in years and the circulation thru the lower extremities is no longer very good. The sore became infected and is now a chronic ulcer. No salve will do any good. It will be necessary to clean up the ulcer and stimulate circulation. I have found such cases to be greatly benefited by two things, the application of supporting bandages, and baking the limb at a high degree of heat in a hot air apparatus such as many doctors have.

Removing Freckles and Warts

Will you please tell me what is the cause of freckles and what will cure them? What will remove warts? I am 13 years old. J. B. K.

Freckles, otherwise known as lentigo is not a disease but a misfortune. It is due to the action of the sun's rays on a natural pigment in the skin. As you grow older you will learn how to decorate your face so as to prevent them but you will never cure them. Warts may be removed by the careful application of glacial acetic acid.

Blood Will Tell

For the uphill fight and the long one,
No matter what color or creed,
The heart that wins out is the strong one—
Success is a matter of "breed."
The world never yet saw a "waster"
Bred by "Luck" out of "Chance It"
succeed,
For "Success," like its stable-mate,
"Courage,"
Shows up, if it runs in the "breed."
It's as true of mankind as of cattle,
As true of a root or a seed—
"You won't hear the prize-money rattle
Unless you stake all on the 'breed.'"

—G. B. Higginson, Australian Ex.

The Farmers' Calendar

June 10—Cattle Feeders' Round Up, Manhattan, Kan.

June 15-16—Annual Farm Congress and Threshermen's Meeting, Norton, Kan.

June 21-27—International Sunday School Convention, Kansas City, Mo.

July 6—Homecoming Day, Dodge City, Kan. This is to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the founding of the town, and the 100th anniversary of the opening of the Santa Fe trail.

September 11-16—Kansas Free Fair, Topeka, Kan.

September 16-22—Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, Kan.

September 25-October 1—National Dairy Cattle Congress, Waterloo, Ia.

September 25-October 1—International Belgian Horse Show, Waterloo, Ia.

September 25-October 7—International Wheat Show and Farm Products' Exposition, W. E. Holmes, Secretary, Wichita, Kan.

November 18-25—American Royal Livestock Show, New Exposition Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Sudan grass will provide pasture for cows at a season when native grass pasture is likely to be dried up. One acre of Sudan grass has provided pasture for a mature cow for 125 days. Try a little of it this year.

England, with a population of 45 million, possesses a standing army of 625,000 men and 6,216,000 in the reserves.

TRADE JUSTA MARK
TIRE PATCH
Don't start any trip without it.
A can in the tool box is worth ten on the shelf.
You will like Justa Patch.
Buy From Your Dealer
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As soon as you have read this issue of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze pass it along to your neighbor.

PILOT
BRAND
OYSTER SHELL-FLAKE

Makes Chickens Lay More Eggs

Costs less than a cent a year for each fowl

Keep Pilot Brand Shell Always Available to Poultry

TO lay more eggs, every chicken must have a continuous supply of lime to produce egg shells. Chicks require lime all the time to grow big, strong and healthy.

How to Insure Lime Supply

You can now keep lime food in every pen at trifling cost continuously. Pilot Brand Oyster Shell Flake, analyzing 98% pure carbonate of lime, is now available in sufficient quantity to supply the shortage which has long existed in the poultry industry.

Start Feeding Pilot Brand Today

Make your hens pay. Follow the advice which is agreed upon by every poultry expert, including the United States Department of Agriculture, and keep lime food before hens and chicks continuously.

Pilot Brand is washed absolutely free from impurities, dried, ground, graded and packed in new 12-oz. burlap bags. If your dealer does not carry Pilot Brand, write us today, giving his name, and we will see that you are supplied.

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Sales Office: Security Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
No connection with any company of similar name

Berndt Nelson

MADE MONEY

SO CAN YOU

Before you decide upon your next thresher, read what this man did with a 36 x 60 Red River Special.

He made money with it because it threshed fast and threshed well.

Berndt Nelson, of Robinson, North Dakota, writes as follows:

"The first year I had this outfit there was a fair crop and I cleaned up above all expenses, $2,000.00."

You cannot make money with an incompetent outfit.

Red River Special

with its Big Cylinder, "Man Behind the Gun" and Beating Shakers is a thresher with capacity for big and fast work and *Saves the Farmer's Thresh Bill* by wasting so much less of his grain and time.

A threshing outfit that is built to make money for both the thresherman and farmer. The only thresher that separates by force.

It Beats Out the Grain

Write for Free Circulars

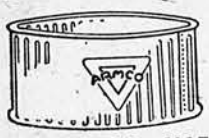
Nichols & Shepard Co.

(In Continuous Business Since 1848)

Builders exclusively of Red River Special Threshers, Wind Stackers, Feeders, Steam and Oil-Gas Traction Engines.

Battle Creek, Michigan

Tanks at Factory Prices



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Durable, easy to operate, great capacities. Many sizes. Engine, belt, horse power. WRITE postal for catalog, price TODAY on "ELI" —King of Balers."

COLLINS PLOW CO.

1210 Hampshire St., Quincy, Ill.

Save 1/3 on Paints

Why pay excessive paint prices when you can secure **fresher** paints at ⅔ ordinary prices by ordering direct from our mills?

Economy paints are made fresh every day and are **guaranteed** to suit. If, after using 2 gal. on your buildings, they are not satisfactory, return the balance at our expense and we will refund all you paid.

We pay the freight on shipments of 6 gal. or more. $15 orders and up include a free 4-inch brush.

Look At These Prices

High Gloss White Lead Paint	$2.60 gal.
Rich Red Barn Paint	1.50 gal.
Velvet Inside Finish	2.25 gal.
Bright Red and Green Wagon Paint	2.75 gal.
Varnish Stains (all shades)	.85 qt.

We match every shade. Order direct from this ad, sending sample color. Or, write for color cards.

ECONOMY PAINT MILLS

Dept. C, Geneva, Neb.

Economy Paint

Crops Need More Sunshine

Good Yields of Corn and Wheat Expected

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

OUTLOOK for corn and wheat this week in Kansas as well as in the Nation at large is much better than it was a month ago. Wheat especially shows marked improvement. B. W. Snow, crop expert of the Bartlett-Frazier Company of Chicago estimates the condition of winter wheat for the United States on June 1 at 82.8 per cent or 1 point higher than a month ago. He estimates the Nation's wheat crop at 608 million bushels as against 585 million bushels last month and 587 million bushels harvested last year. He predicts a corn crop of 256 million bushels as compared with 208 million bushels for last year. There is a decrease in the oats acreage according to Mr. Snow of 7 per cent. The condition of this crop he estimates at 86.1 per cent.

Too Wet in Eastern Kansas

In Eastern Kansas the weather for the last 10 days has been too wet for the best farming conditions. However, the counties in Western Kansas were favored with a little more sunshine and conditions there were more satisfactory for growing crops and general field work. Some of the wheat in Eastern Kansas is getting too rank and on rich bottom lands the grain is beginning to lodge. Rust and smut are reported in several counties in Eastern Kansas, especially Douglas and Franklin. The continued wet weather in June coupled with the moisture that came in May has caused this trouble. In May there were 15 days when rain fell in measurable amounts, the total for the month being 5.78 inches. This is .94 inch in excess of the normal for May. The hardest rain during the month came on May 24 when 2.02 inches fell.

Harvest Will Begin June 15

Present indications are that wheat harvest will begin about June 15 in the extreme southwest counties of Kansas and in the Kaw Valley it will begin not later than June 20.

Stands of corn are generally good and cultivation has already been started. Alfalfa cutting started in the eastern half of Kansas last week but a large part of the crop has been damaged by rains. Many farmers worked all day last Sunday in an effort to make hay while the sun shone. In some sections the early crop has already been cut and the second crop has made a good start. In Dickinson county the second crop is already 6 inches in height. Potatoes and vegetables are growing satisfactorily and good yields are expected. Prospects for a fair fruit crop are good.

Special County Reports

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

Barber—We have been having excellent growing weather the past three days, but heavy rains the first of the week. Wheat, oats and barley are excellent, but corn does not look so well as there is too much moisture. Farmers are busy cutting first crop of alfalfa.—Homer Hastings, June 5.

Clay—We had cool, wet weather last week which did not give farmers a chance to put up their alfalfa as they had planned, but it has been excellent for wheat, which is heading nicely in the southern part of the county. Harvest will begin about June 25, but in the northern part it will not begin until July 10. Corn is up and has made a good stand. Bankers are advising farmers and business men to sell their motor cars in order to bring back prosperity. Wheat is worth $1.15 and new potatoes are $3; eggs, 20c.—P. R. Forslund, June 4.

Cloud—We are still having an excess of moisture and crops are looking excellent, except wheat which is thin and is making poor growth. Alfalfa is ready for first cutting and is satisfactory. Corn is nearly all planted but there is still some plowing to be done for feed crops. Barley is heading out and oats look well. New potatoes are nearly ready to use and gardens are doing well.—W. H. Plumly, June 3.

Crawford—Weather continues excellent for all growing crops. Wheat is very uneven, oats are poor but corn looks well. Pastures are excellent and the first cutting of alfalfa is ready to cut.—H. F. Painter, June 3.

Douglas—Wheat has been damaged by the excessive amount of rain which we have received. Corn is very late and some is not planted. It is difficult to cure alfalfa and much has been damaged. Pastures are excellent and all kinds of livestock are in satisfactory condition. Young alfalfa and all grass seed is coming up nicely. It has been too wet to care for the corn that has been planted. Strawberries are plentiful and indications are that there will be plenty of fruit of all kinds. Gardens are excellent. But few oats were sown. Wheat is worth $1.14; corn, 55c; butter, 30c and cattle are $8.95; hogs, $10¼; hens, 22c; broilers, 40c; eggs, 19c.—Mrs. O. L. Cox, June 3.

Ellis—We had a big rain last week which was needed for the spring crops. Wheat outlook is very discouraging, and indications are that there will be mighty few farmers who will harvest enough wheat to get their seed back. Corn is nearly all planted and some of it is coming up nicely. Some of the barley is coming along slowly but the early planted fields are doing well. There is not much wheat left in farmers hands. Wheat is worth $1.30; corn, 60c and eggs are 20c.—C. F. Erbert, June 3.

Ellsworth—Corn planting is just completed and a large per cent of the feed crop is not yet planted. We had an excellent 1-inch rain May 22 and 23 which made the fields very wet and was welcome after a week or more without rain, and corn is going to make a stand in most fields. Wheat is just beginning to head and is in good, thrifty condition. Pastures are excellent and all kinds of livestock are doing well. Wheat is worth $1.30; butterfat, 27c and eggs are 17c.—W. L. Reed, June 5.

Gray—The recent rains and cool cloudy weather are excellent for the wheat. J. B. Jones and sons, 10 miles south of Cimarron, have as fine wheat as I have seen at this stage. It is headed out and is more than 4 feet high and thick on the ground. The land was plowed twice with tractors, sown in season and made a fine stand and it did not suffer for moisture, as most wheat did in this locality during the winter. Much of the later seeding has improved greatly since rains began and will make fair yields. Barley is good but only oats has been sown this spring. Pastures are good and stock is thriving. Hogs are a good price. Eggs are worth 18c and butterfat is 25c; corn, 50c.—A. E. Alexander, June 5.

Greenwood—Farmers are rushing their farm work. Corn planting is nearly completed. Corn that is up seems to have made a good stand. Some kafir is up and shows a good stand. Wheat has begun to head. Wheat on bottom land is lodging. Oats are excellent. Potatoes made a poor stand but are of good quality. There is not much corn or kafir for sale. Eggs are worth 18c and butter is from .22c to 30c.—A. H. Brothers, June 4.

Greenwood—Farmers have been able to get in the fields six or eight days and a large acreage of corn and kafir was listed and was followed by a dashing 3-inch rain on May 21 which washed the planted crops badly. No farm work has been done during the past week as we have been having rain amounting to 3 inches. Corn is up and shows a good stand. Some fields of wheat look good and others are yellow. The small acreage of oats will not amount to much as it is too wet. Pastures are very good.—John H. Fox, June 4.

Haskell—Cattle have been put on grass and are in excellent condition. Wheat, oats and barley are making satisfactory growths; some of the barley is heading. Corn, kafir, cane and maze are up and the stands are good. Some feed has been sown and some will be sown later. Farmers are plowing for wheat and some are planting row crops. Wheat is worth $1.25; cream, 25c.—H. E. Tegarden,, June 4.

Jackson—Rainy weather the last week has delayed farm work. There is some corn to plant yet, but that which has been planted is coming along satisfactorily. Chinch bugs are damaging the wheat considerably, and some of it looks yellow. Alfalfa is nearly ready to cut and will make a good crop if it can be saved.—F. O. Grubbs, June 5.

Lane—We had an excellent rain May 21 and May 22 and crops are growing satisfactorily but the weeds are pretty bad in the wheat. Pastures were never better. A considerable amount of sorghum is being planted for fodder. Gardens are growing nicely but potatoes did not make a good stand. Butterfat is worth 28c and eggs are 18c.—S. F. Dickinson, June 3.

Lincoln—There is plenty of moisture. Wheat is nearly all headed. Corn planting is completed and the stand is satisfactory. Grass is unusually good for June 1 and cattle are in excellent condition. The pig crop is small. Wheat is worth $1.15; corn, 55c; cane seed, 65c; kafir, 58c and eggs are 19c.—E. J. G. Wacker, June 5.

Linn—We are having excellent weather. Corn planting is nearly completed and some is up and ready to plow. There are few oats fields. Wheat looks promising. Farmers are more encouraged now. There is not much sickness. The community sales at Blue Mound once a month are a success. A fine high school building is being built at Mound City. Schools are out and teachers have been hired for about the same as last year. Butter is worth 25c; flour, $1.80 and eggs are 21c; hogs, $10.—J. W. Clinesmith, June 5.

Nemaha—We have been having rain most of the time since May 20. Corn planting is half completed but the rest will be late as no teams can get into fields now. Alfalfa is nearly ready for first cutting and will be excellent. A. M. McCord, June 5.

Neosho—We are having excellent growing weather after a long duration of rainy weather. Grass and early planted oats are making satisfactory growth. Wheat is all headed and looks excellent. Corn is a good stand. Some kafir also is up but a good deal is not planted. Pastures are excellent and cattle are doing well. Some farmers had bad luck with pigs and little chicks. Corn is worth 60c; butter, 25c to 30c and eggs are 18c; hogs, $9.50.—A. Anderson, June 3.

Osborne—We have had two days of rain and everything is growing satisfactorily. Barley and oats couldn't be better. Wheat improves but little and is going to get weedy. Corn is about all planted and there is a good stand. Pastures are excellent and all kinds of livestock are in good condition. Fruit trees are loaded.—W. F. Arnold, June 3.

Rawlins—We had another excellent 1-inch rain May 27 and crops of all kinds are growing nicely. This will nearly make the small grain crops a sure thing this year.—A. Madsen, June 4.

Reno—Everything is growing nicely. It rained for three days last week. Wheat is headed out and as high as the fence. Alfalfa is ready to cut and will make lots of hay. Corn is up and has been cultivated once. Harvest will be here in four weeks. There are not many flies yet.—D. Englehart, June 3.

Rooks—We had a 3-inch rain and the ground is in excellent condition for growing

(Continued on Page 26)

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Capper Pig Club News

Feed Reports Measure Progress in Contest Work

BY RAYMOND H. GILKESON
Assistant Club Manager

SINCE school is out it seems as if there should be no monthly examinations, but there will be one examination every month for club members. It isn't the usual kind, tho, where it is necessary to remember several dozen history dates or the names of all the mountains in foreign countries. All you have to do is to use some of the arithmetic you have learned. "Oh," you say, "the monthly feed report isn't an examination, it's just a good method of keeping account of how much it costs to raise our pigs." That's right, but to the club managers it is a means of finding out how well you are doing your club work. A great many of the first feed reports were correct. The second report blank was mailed to every member the last of May and when each member returns his report to the manager it will show how much improvement has been made during the second month. Did you make it a point to get that report in on time, and see to it that the report was correct? The reports will be checked carefully and if you made a mistake you will be told about it, but every report should be correct.

Here's Republic County Leader

Meet the good-looking young chap in the picture herewith. Warren Segerhammer is a Poland enthusiast who

Warren Segerhammar, Republic County

proves his hogs are best by making them prize winners. Also, he and his teammates are out to prove that Republic county boys are ribbon-takers, themselves.

County Leaders are Succeeding

Do you want to hear a secret? Well, Mr. Whitman just said, "It isn't going to be necessary to write a long, preachy letter to the county leaders this month, because they are right on the job leading their teams to victory. I'm sure they will make more out of the pep contest this year than ever before." I just wanted you to know how well pleased Mr. Whitman is with the way in which the contest work is progressing.

Pluck Kills Bad Luck

One of the best things in club work is making new friends, and isn't it fine to know that these new friends are the kind that will not give up and say they are beaten? I'm thinking now of Norvan Kendle of Morris county. His sow farrowed seven pigs but only two lived. Those two were very weak and had swollen joints but he brought them out of that and was going on with his contest work with the intention of making the best of his luck. But the breeder from whom he bought his sow gave him another sow in place of the one he got in the first place, and now Norvan is taking a fresh start. This new sow is to farrow the first part of June and I'm sure every club member, along with the club managers, wishes Norvan the best of luck. It takes pluck to get a start these days, and we are proud to make friends with boys who will not quit.

Lincoln is Doing Business

Speaking of what the county leaders and teammates are doing, I want you to read what Lewis Schmidt, Lincoln county leader, writes: "On May 7 we all went to Roscoe Williams's home, southwest from Hunter. There were 53 present besides the club members and we surely had some time. First we had a ball game with the men, in which the club members won. Roscoe Williams got one tooth knocked out when the ball hit him in the mouth, but that didn't keep him from eating a big dinner.

"After dinner we held a business meeting at which Mr. J. Ulin gave a very interesting talk on all kinds of hogs. Mr. Woody gave a talk about caring for hogs. After the business meeting we were treated to ice cream and cake. Then we had a long ride home thru the mud, as it rained while the meeting was in session. Our next meeting will be bigger and better. We plan to have at least 100 visitors, and you can see by that how the folks in Lincoln county have opened their eyes to club work. We are in the race to win. All you have to do is to attend one of our meetings to know that."

Let's Count Pep Points

The second monthly county leader report blanks have been mailed out and if every leader gets his report in without delay it will be possible to print the pep standing of the various counties in the next story. This standing will be up to June 1, of course, but it will give an idea of how well the pep race is progressing.

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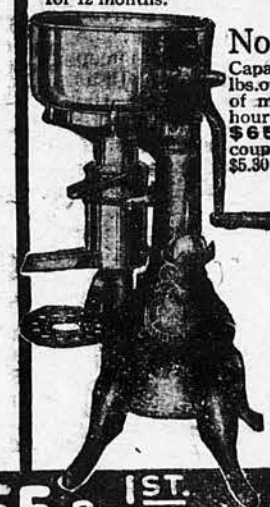

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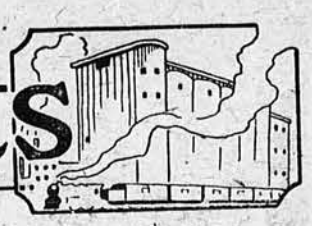
Business and Markets



By John W. Samuels

SHEEPMEN in view of the shortage of the lamb crop feel that the future is bound to bring an upward trend in the market despite any temporary recessions that may occur this summer. The fixing of a permanent tariff on foreign wool and mutton and the passing of the Capper-French Truth-in-Fabric bill at an early date will do much to give stability to the market and to the sheep industry in general.

It is interesting to note the steady westward movement of the center of sheep production in its course since 1840 when it was near the center of Pennsylvania. Edward N. Wentworth of the Armour Bureau of Agricultural Research and Economics has prepared an interesting chart shown on this page which shows how rapid has been this movement.

Sheep Industry Moves Westward

According to Mr. Wentworth the center of sheep production in 1840 was 30 miles north of Altoona, Pa., and New York was the leading sheep state with more than one-fourth of the total number of sheep in the United States. Ohio was second; Pennsylvania, third; and Vermont, fourth. In 1850 the center of production moved to the vicinity of Beverly, Ohio, and that state took the lead as a sheep producing state and did not lose it until the United States Census of 1900 was taken.

By 1860 the center of sheep production was near Harrison, Ohio or about 20 miles north of Covington, Ky. In 1870 the center was located about 5 miles south of Westfield, Ill., and the leading sheep states at that time were Ohio, California, New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois. By 1880 the center of sheep production was at Edina, Mo., and in 1890 it had reached Clarinda, Ia.

Banner Year Was 1900

In 1900 Ohio gave up its lead as the premier sheep raising state to Montana, which ranked first with 6,170,483 head. Wyoming stood second with 5,009,613 and New Mexico, third with 4,899,487. The center of sheep production at this time was near Pleasanton, Neb., or about 20 miles north of Kearney, Neb. 1900 was the banner year for sheep production in the United States. The total number at that time was 61,503,713 or about 70 per cent more than there were in 1890.

In 1910 there was a decrease of approximately 9 million head and the center of sheep production was a few miles east of Sumner, Neb. By 1920 the center reached Imperial in the southwest corner of Nebraska and the United States Census showed that approximately two-thirds as many sheep were listed in 1920 as in 1910 and the greatest decrease was east of the Mississippi River. At this time Texas ranked first in sheep raising; California, second; Idaho, third; Ohio, fourth; Montana, fifth and Oregon, sixth. The future movement of the center of sheep production probably will follow a slight northwestern trend, especially if the drouth-stricken areas of the Great Northwest in the future should have seasonable rains that would bring back its pastures to their normal grazing capacity.

It is quite evident now that in the future the Nation must look to the West for most of its livestock products. All that is needed to put this industry on a stable basis is to protect it against unreasonable foreign competition by the enactment of suitable tariff measures providing proper livestock credit facilities; obtaining better shipping rates; and establishing better marketing methods.

Livestock Market Shows Strength

Trade in livestock this week at Kansas City was good and the general market showed renewed strength. Prices at the close of the market were 10 to 15 cents net higher. Prime yearlings sold up to $9.05, the highest price this year. Hog prices broke moderately at mid-week, but on the close showed a stronger tendency. Spring and clipped lambs declined 50 cents, and clipped sheep were unchanged to 25 cents lower.

Receipts this week were 25,590 cattle, 5,025 calves, 66,750 hogs, 29,800 sheep, compared with 26,250 cattle, 5,650 calves, 62,250 hogs, and 31,000 sheep last week, and 29,050 cattle, 3,525 calves, 48,425 hogs, and 32,200 sheep a year ago.

Chart Showing the Rapid Westward Movement of the Center of Sheep Production Since 1840. In 1920 It Was Located in the Southwest Corner of Nebraska.

May receipts of cattle this year at Kansas City, Omaha, St. Joseph, St. Louis and Chicago were larger than that of any previous May and exceeded those of May of last year by 148,000 head. Hog receipts were almost a quarter of a million larger than in May of last year and with the exception of May receipts in 1920 were larger than in any other May for 21 years. Sheep receipts fell off about 82,000 from May of last year.

Prime Yearling Steers Bring $9.05

Trade in fat cattle at Kansas City this week was active with the general level of prices making the highest level of the season. Prime 911 pound yearling steers sold up to $9.05, a new high price for the year. Other choice yearlings sold at $8.75 to $9 and medium weight steers up to $9. The top for heavy steers was $8.80. The bulk of the fat steers sold at $8.25 to $8.75. Medium cows and heifers were down 15 to 25 cents but the choice to prime grades were fully steady. Straight heifers sold up to $8.60. Veal calves and bulls were steady.

Demand for thin cattle was active. A large number of low grade Southwest stockers sold on grazing accounts at $4 to $5.25, while choice stockers sold up to $8.25. Few thin steers will be offered in the next 30 days.

Hog Receipts Unusually Large

Hog receipts this week were the largest of the year. Prices are only 5 to 10 cents lower than a week ago. Demand is large and there is no indication that a further decline is in sight. Order buyers are operating freely, and local packers in the past three weeks have taken larger supplies of hogs than in any previous similar period this year. The top price today was $10.50 and bulk of sales $10.25 to $10.40. Pigs are selling up to $10.75 with a good demand for all the desirable feeding grades offered.

Spring lambs are selling at $13 to $14, culls $6 to $9, clipped lambs $11 to $12, clipped wethers $7 to $7.75, and clipped ewes $5.50 to $6.50. Clipped sheep are slightly above the low point Wednesday and 25 cents lower than a week ago, and spring lambs down 50 cents. Average prices for the week were the lowest of the season.

Horses and Mules

With receipts light trade in horses and mules was quiet at unchanged prices. Only good horses are in demand at the present time. Good rugged drafters are selling at $175 and upward. Loggers are quoted in Chicago at $175 to $200. Some heavy loggers have sold there at prices ranging from $200 to $300.

Hides and Wool

Slight advances in hides are noted in some grades this week. The following prices are quoted at Kansas City this week on green salted hides: No. 1 hides, 9c a pound; No. 2 hides, 8c; side brands, 5c; bulls, 5c; green glue, 3c; dry flint, 11c; large horse hides, $3 apiece; small horse hides, $1.50 to $1.75.

The following sales of wool are reported at Kansas City: Bright medium Kansas, Oklahoma, and Nebraska wool, 28 to 32c a pound; dark medium, 18 to 20c; light fine, 20 to 22c; heavy fine, 15 to 18c; light fine good staple Colorado, New Mexico, Texas and Utah wool, 30 to 35c; good Mohair, 30 to 35c.

Dairy and Poultry

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

Butter—Creamery, extra, in cartons, 39c a pound; packing butter, 21c; butterfat, 30c; Longhorn cheese, 20¼c; Brick, 18c; imported Roquefort, 68 to 69c; Limburger, 23c; New York Creddars, 24c; New York Daisies, 25c; Swiss, 38 to 55c.

Live poultry this week declined about 1 cent a pound. The following prices are quoted at Kansas City:

Live Poultry—Hens, 21c; broilers, 25 to 35c; roosters, 12c; turkeys, 30c; old toms, 25c; geese, 12c; ducks, 15c.

Eggs—Firsts, 21c a dozen; seconds, 17c; selected case lots, 26c; Southern eggs, 1 cent to 2 cents less.

Kansas City Grain Market

During the last 10 days the depressing effects of the Chicago grain deals for May were strongly felt in Kansas City and elsewhere. The burdensome supplies that have accumulated at Chicago have been pressing for sale at relatively low prices. Crop news also for the most part has been favorable and this has added to the weakness of the market.

At the close of the market prices were down 5⅞ to 7⅞ cents for July and 2 to 3¾ cents for September.

Moderate improvement in export demand for wheat was reported. The total was around 6 to 7 million bushels of which proably two-thirds was from Canada. Total exports of wheat and flour from the United States and Canada amounted to 7,610,000 bushels as compared with 5,741,000 bushels last week and 8,997,000 bushels a year ago. Elevator stocks at Kansas City are now about 2,286,000 bushels as against 445,000 bushels a year ago.

Corn prices also are sagging this week and final prices at the close of the market showed losses of approximately 2 cents a bushel for both July and September. Exports of corn for the week are estimated at 4 million bushels. Oats futures closed with losses of ⅝ to ⅞ cents.

Quotations on Grain Futures

The following quotations on grain futures are given at Kansas City: July wheat, $1.09⅜; September wheat, $1.08½; December wheat, $1.12; July corn, 55⅝c; September corn, 58¼c; December corn, 56½c; July oats, 37⅞c.

On cash sales both dark and dark hard wheat were quoted in Kansas City as unchanged to 3 cents lower. Supplies were liberal and demand was indifferent. Red wheat was quoted 3 cents lower with but little demand. The following sales were made this week:

No. 1 dark wheat, $1.30 to $1.52; No. 2 dark hard, $1.30 to $1.52; No. 3 dark hard, $1.26 to $1.51; No. 4 dark hard, $1.25 to $1.43; No. 5 dark hard, $1.06; No. 1 hard wheat, $1.16 to $1.45; No. 2 hard, $1.16¾ to $1.45; No. 3 hard, $1.14 to $1.41; No. 4 hard, $1.10 to $1.38; No. 1 Red wheat, $1.19 to $1.20; No. 2 Red, $1.17 to $1.19; No. 3 Red, $1.13 to $1.15; No. 4 Red, $1.05 to $1.11; No. 2 mixed wheat, $1.14 to $1.18; No. 3 mixed, $1.12 to $1.15; No. 4 mixed, $1.09 to $1.22.

Corn and Other Cereals

Corn was quoted ½ to 1 cent lower. Demand was fair. No. 2 White corn, 55½c; No. 3 White, 55¼ to 55½c; No. 4 White, 54¾ to 55; No. 2 Yellow corn, 57c; No. 3 Yellow, 56½ to 57c; No. 4 Yellow, 56 to 56½c; No. 2 mixed corn, 55¼c; No. 3 mixed, 55 to 55½c; No. 4 mixed, 54 to 55c.

Oats were quoted unchanged to ½ cent lower. Demand was only fair at the decline.

No. 2 White oats, 38¾c; No. 3 White, 37¾ to 38c; No. 4 White, 36½ to 37¼c; No. 2 mixed oats, 36 to 37c; No. 3 mixed, 35½ to 36c; No. 2 Red oats, 36 to 37c; No. 3 Red, 35½ to 36c; No. 4 Red, 34 to 35c; No. 1 mixed kafir, $1.34; No. 2 White kafir, $1.30; No. 3 White, $1.26 to $1.28; No. 4 White, $1.25 to $1.26; No. 2 milo, $1.43; No. 3 milo, $1.39 to $1.42; No. 4 milo, $1.37 to $1.40; No. 2 rye, 88 to 90c; No. 3, 90c; No. 3 barley, 56c; No. 4 barley, 53 to 54c.

Hay and Millfeeds

Slight advances in clover and timothy hay were reported at Kansas City this week. The following sales were made:

Choice to fancy dairy alfalfa, $25 to $28; choice alfalfa, $23.50 to $24.50; No. 1 alfalfa, $22 to $23; standard alfalfa, $18.50 to $21.50; No. 2 alfalfa, $14.50 to $18; No. 3 alfalfa, $11.50 to $14; No. 1 prairie hay, $12 to $13.50; No. 2 prairie, $10 to $11.50; No. 3 prairie, $6.50 to $9.50; packing hay, $4 to $6; No. 1 timothy, $20 to $21; standard timothy, $18 to $19.50; No. 2 timothy, $15 to $17.50; No. 3 timothy, $12 to $14.50; light mixed clover, $19.50 to $20.50; No. 1 clover, $17 to $19; No. 2 clover, $13 to $16.50; straw, $9 to $10.

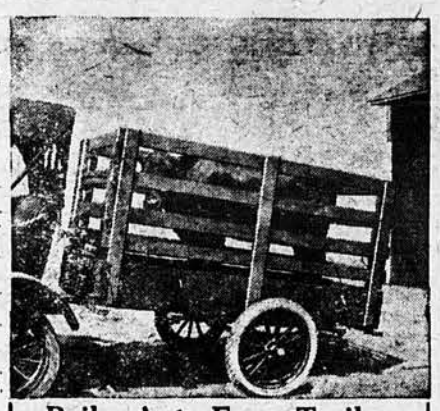
Millfeeds this week showed a downward trend and bran prices declined $1 a ton. The following quotations were reported at Kansas City this week: Bran, $18 to $19 a ton; brown shorts, $22 to $23; gray shorts, $24 to $25; linseed meal, $53.50 to $58.50 a ton; cottonseed meal and nut cake, $54; tankage, $55 to $60; No. 1 alfalfa meal, $21 to $22; No. 2 alfalfa meal, $15.50

(Continued on Page 26)

Farmers Get a Lemon in Rail Cuts

SMALL favors thankfully received, large ones in proportion," is likely to be the attitude of the public toward the railroads, but the small favors will have to keep coming and with reasonable frequency. The horizontal reduction of 10 per cent in freight rates for other than farm products, is too homeopathic. It does not reach the seat of the disease. Farm products are left to stand where the 16 per cent reduction left them last winter, and these are the raw materials whose bulk counts most in commercial channels and on which excessive rail rates bear most oppressively.

The 10 and 16 per cent reductions will not be considered as affording much relief from freight rates which for nearly two years have been from 35 to 40 per cent higher than war-time transportation charges, and this is not only the opinion of Western farmers but of Wall Street and business generally. Possibly the reduction will help business to gain a further impetus and demonstrate that the way to lower rail profits is thru more tonnage induced by lower rates. But the oppressive fact is that freight rates are on a super-war basis. A more radical reduction would have greatly hastened the return to a normal volume of trade and traffic to which ultimately the railroads must look for profitable earnings, and this should no longer be delayed. What the railroads need is a larger volume of traffic. The present excessive rates to a great extent prohibit business recovery. Reasonable rates will do more than anything else to restore the business of the country to normal conditions at this time.



Bailor Auto Farm Trailer

Attaches to your automobile; delivers live stock and farm products to market without shrinkage or loss of time. Light weight, well built for long service; equipped with Goodyear Tires and Timken Bearings. Makes your automobile 100% useful, in many cases saves the need of a truck. Special type of springs, making it really a successful trailer for country roads. Capacity 2000 lbs. Price $85 f.o.b. factory. Immediate delivery. Write for full description and literature. **The Bailor Mfg. Co., Wichita, Kan.**

A Great Story FREE

SEND and get "The Path of Progress," an interesting story on making money on the farm. Tells how farmer Boyd and his family got rid of hard jobs—made farming cheaper and easier—lived better, happier, soon owned a better home and had more time for pleasures through power farming. Every farmer, mother, son and daughter should read it. Not a catalog. Mailed free. **AVERY CO.** 7502 Iowa St., Peoria, Ill.

HOG CHOLERA

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.

BUTLER

Galvanized Steel **Grain Bins** Pay For Themselves In GRAIN SAVED. Starve Rats

RAT, FIRE, WEATHER PROOF

Thresh Directly Into BUTLER BINS: Save Time and Grain. Best Material and Workmanship. Full capacity level full. LAST FOR YEARS.

Reduced Prices! Buy of your dealer or write us. Get our Special Club Proposition. Circular Free.

BUTLER MANUFACTURING CO, 1322 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Chickens Sick? Hens Not Laying

GERMOZONE will rid your chickens of roup, colds, canker, sore head, chicken pox, skin disorders, cholera, indigestion, bowel trouble and such ailments—and keep them healthy. For over 30 years the dependable remedy. Get Germozone, also famous Lee FREE BOOKLETS, at drug or seed stores. If no dealer, order by card. Postman will collect. 75c and $1.50 sizes. No extra charge.

GEO. H. LEE CO., Dept. F-5 Omaha, Neb.

GRAIN BINS

PIERCE BUCKEYE STEEL BINS are built to last 50 years. GUARANTEED Never to Bulge, Sag, Warp, Twist or Blow Down. Send name for LOW 1922 PRICES and FREE CARDBOARD MODEL that shows all details.

PIERCE CO., 934 Wyandotte, Kansas City, Mo.

6 HAME STRAPS 90¢ POSTPAID

Big Bargain Offer. 6, 1-inch solid oak leather Hame Straps, sent postpaid for only 90c. Extra heavy, 21 inches long, flexible loop, roller buckle. Order today. Guaranteed to satisfy or money back. NEW 1922 CATALOG FREE.

FREE NEW 1922 PRICES

ANISER MERCANTILE CO. Dept. 56 St. Joseph, Mo.

Stop! Look! and—READ!

The ignorant man thinks he can beat the train to the crossing; he doesn't believe the warning signs. He also thinks he knows all there is to know about the things he buys; he doesn't read the advertisements. The wise man believes in railroad crossing signs and he reads the advertisements because he learns much from them and buys better and more wisely.

Reduced Rates to Kansas Free Fair

Visitors to the Kansas Free Fair at Topeka this year can make the round trip for a one and one third fare. The railroads in the state, Rock Island, Santa Fe, Union Pacific and Missouri Pacific, have advised Phil Eastman, secretary of the Kansas Free Fair, of their decision to reduce the rates during the period of the fair from every point in Kansas. This economy opportunity is made available by the railroads in order to further the purpose of the Kansas Free Fair which in reality is a great agricultural demonstration in improved methods.

Along with this comes the announcement by Secretary Eastman of the Kansas State Fish and Game exhibit which will be shown at Kansas Free Fair by Alva Clapp, state fish and game warden. A building costing between $3.000 and $4.000 is now being erected to house this exhibit. In it will be 18 tanks with glass fronts in which will be shown all the fish inhabiting Kansas waters. In addition there will be 16 cages containing Kansas game, mostly game birds. The cages and tanks will be labeled and representatives of the fish and game department will be present to answer questions about the exhibits.

The building will be of frame and brick, the roof being supported by rows of large columns on each side. The glass fronts to the tanks will enable visitors to see the fish and observe their habits. The exhibits which will be shown will fill a railway car. Between 20 and 30 varieties of fish will be included. One large tank will contain giant bull frogs, big crawfish and fresh water clams.

Mr. Eastman also announced this week that the Kansas Free Fair premium books are printed and are being distributed. These contain complete information about the fair and details regarding the $40.000 offered as premiums in the various classes. Copies of the Kansas Free Fair premium book may be obtained by writing to Phil Eastman, secretary, the Kansas Free Fair, Topeka, Kan.

Makes $2,418.90 on Turkeys

A return of $1,525 from turkeys in two seasons was obtained by an Oklahoma woman in spite of heavy losses in her flock, due to conditions that might not occur elsewhere. The Greer county agricultural extension agent convinced her that it would pay to follow the advice of the United States Department of Agriculture and the agricultural college and substitute purebreds for her scrub stock. He also gave her information on the management of her flock.

She started with 10 hens and one tom of the Mammoth Bronze variety. From these she raised 122 young turkeys, but lost 50 of them in a sudden hail storm. The rest she sold as breeders, advertising them in a farm journal. They netted her $900, or an average of $12.50 apiece.

This year she started with the same number of breeders and obtained 145 young poults. Unfortunately one of the farm hogs was fond of turkey, and destroyed all but 51 of the flock before the depredations were traced to him. At about $12 apiece, however, the remaining 51 brought $625.

Other instances of successful turkey raising reported by the extension agent of Greer county, show a total profit of $2,418.90 on the sale of 210 turkeys and 12 dozen eggs out of 226 turkeys in different flocks.

The "Class" Bugaboo

From California Cultivator.

Now the agricultural bloc is going to get its turn in the limelight. It's about the first time the farmer ever had a chance in a large legislative way, and no sooner does he begin to accomplish something in the matter of legislation, especially legislation which gives him a fighting chance, than all the country holds up its hands in horror because of "class legislation."

There has certainly been no injustice done by anything accomplished by the bloc so far. We are glad to give this week a statement made by Senator Arthur Capper in The Forum. This article gives fullest particulars as to the activities of the bloc and of the handicap under which the farmers have labored in their scattered effort to prevent middlemen and others from dominating in tariff and other legislation.

WESTERN CANADA for Big Wheat Crops

Canada is the world's greatest producer of wheat—second only to the United States—yet only about 12% of the tillable area has been worked. Yields of 40 bushels of wheat per acre are not uncommon. Oats have given as high as 100 bushels per acre, while 40 to 50 bushels per acre are ordinary yields; barley and rye in like proportion. Cattle and horses thrive on the native grasses which grow abundantly and corn and sunflower culture are highly successful.

Stock Raising, Dairying and Mixed Farming

secure for the industrious settler ample returns for his energy. Clearing the cost of one's farm with a single year's crop has an appeal, and has been done by hundreds of Western Canada farmers. Taxes only upon land (not on improvements). Perfect climate, attractive social conditions, good neighbors, churches, schools, telephones, excellent markets and shipping facilities make life happy as well as prosperous.

For illustrated literature, maps, description of farm opportunities in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, reduced railway rates, etc., write

F. H. HEWITT,
2012 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.

Authorized Agent, Dept. of Immigration and Colonization, Dominion of Canada

Save Lodged Grain

Over 200,000 Sold—19th Year

Harvesters

Equipped with Champion Grain Guards do work no others can do; will pick up lodged and tangled grain, no matter how badly lodged nor how flat it lies on the ground, so that it may be cut the same as if standing. THEY WILL GET IT. Cut all around your field, save half your time and all your grain. MADE OF STEEL. ENDORSED BY AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES AND OVER 20,000 FARMERS WHO HAVE used them. Sold on positive guarantee to do the work or money refunded. Price $6.40 per set of eight. $8.00 per set of ten. Fit all machines. Sold also by dealers.

CHAMPION GRAIN GUARD CO., 507 Oakwood Blvd., CHICAGO, ILL.

One Man Can Move 300 to 800 Bushels of Grain An Hour With the **LIBERTY GRAIN BLOWER**

Elevate, clean and grade your grain in one operation. A powerful fan does all the work. Only one moving part. No buckets, chains or gears to get out of order. No inside scooping necessary. One man can move it. Assembled or taken down in five minutes. Costs only half as much as old style elevators. Pays for itself in a few days.

FREE! Send name today for FREE Booklet describing the Liberty Grain Blower and special 1922 price offer.

Midwest Steel Products Co., 405 American Bank Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Our Special 1922 Campaign Offer

Kansas Readers Only

The Topeka Daily Capital

Daily and Sunday—7 Issues a Week

$3.00 From Now Until Jan. 1, 1923 $3.00

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

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

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

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

Mail Your Check Do It Now— Use This Coupon

Offer Not Good in City of Topeka

The Topeka Daily Capital, Topeka, Kansas

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

Name.....

Address.....

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

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

TABLE OF RATES

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

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

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

Special Notice *All advertising copy discontinuance orders 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

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, Ranson, W. Va.

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

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.

SERVICES OFFERED

PLEATING, REPLEATING, HEMSTITCHing, pinking. 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.

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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 invest, ideas wanted, how to help you sell, etc. 402 Patent Dept., American Industries, Inc., Washington, D. C.

ENTERTAINING AND INSTRUCTIVE FEAture for women's clubs, grange meetings, school entertainments, etc. Young woman who has lived among America's oldest Indian tribe at Taos, N. Mexico, gives complete program in costume including many Indian songs, history and discussion of tribal life and customs, legends; etc. For further information write Miss Mabel Thomas, 316 W. 7th St., Topeka, Kan.

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

EDUCATIONAL

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

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

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

BUILDING SUPPLIES

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

KODAK FINISHING

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

GLOSSY KODAK PRINTS. "THEY TALK to you." Free 5x7 enlargement with every roll. Wolcott's, 825 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

FARM MACHINERY

MACHINERY FOR SALE

LARGE STEAM THRESHING RIG. PRICED to sell. Phil Hannick, Canton, Kan.

FOR SALE—NEW 12-20 HEIDER TRACtor three bottom plow, $950. Box 22, Hollis, Kan.

MACHINERY FOR SALE

TRACTOR HITCH FOR TWO BINDERS. Bargain. J. C. Gardner, Yuma, Colo.

30-60 TRACTOR AND 36x60 SEPARATOR, $1,250. S. B. Vaughan, Newton, Kan.

30-60 HART PARR, NEARLY NEW, twelve hundred and fifty dollars. Edw. Mast, Hutchinson, Kan.

FOR SALE—3 BOTTOM R. I. ENGINE plow. Plowed 150 acres, $85. C. S. Walker, Macksville, Kan.

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

FOR SALE OR TRADE—REEVES 40-65 tractor and J. I. Case 40x62 separator. A dandy threshing outfit. Hart Bros., Nunn, Colo.

FOR SALE—ONE 15-27 CASE TRACTOR and 26-46 Case separator. Only run one year. In A-No. 1 condition. J. S. Schandler, Dresden, Kan.

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

20-40 RUMELY TRACTOR, 32x56 RUMELY separator, 15x30 International and 28 Avery separator. All first class running order. H. C. Hardie, Macksville, Kan.

FOR SALE—ONE 30-60 AULTMAN-TAYlor tractor and separator and 10 bottom plows, and Reo truck good as new. Priced right. Martin Wagoner, Grinnell, Kan.

LATE MODEL TITAN 10-20 TRACTOR AND P. & O. plow, $600. Emerson disc plow, like new, with extra beam and disc, $100. Irl Shively, Route 3, Osawatomie, Kan.

ONE 36x60 RUMELY SEPARATOR, RUN 40 days; one 25 H. P. Nichols & Shepard engine; new cook shack, water tank and wagon. Located at Turner, Kan. Zed Sprout, Copeland, Kan.

16-30 TWIN CITY TRACTOR WITH EXtension 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.

FOR SALE—ONE NICHOLS AND SHEPard threshing rig complete. 20 H. P. double cylinder engine, 36 inch separator, extension feeder, water tank and cook shack. Machine nearly as good as new. Will sell for cash or terms. Address Whitmer & Son, Zenda, Kan.

BARGAINS—ACT QUICK. 24x36 AVERY separator, feeder, windstacker, new, sample machine, $1,200; 24x46 Avery separator, feeder, windstacker, used very little, $1,100; 36x60 Avery separator, feeder, weigher, windstacker, good as new, $1,200; 28x46 Avery separator, good as new, $1,200; 45-65 Avery tractor, run 27 days, $2,700; 25-50 Avery tractor, rebuilt, good as new, $2,000; 14-28 Avery tractor, rebuilt, good as new, $900; one Twin City separator, complete, almost new, $800. Bargains in used machines, weighers, belts. S. D. Marks, Salina, Kan.

DOGS AND PONIES

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

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

STRAYED

TAKEN UP BY C. M. BIGGER OF MORton county, Kansas, on May 1, 1922, 1 bay horse four years old, with white hind feet, blaze in face, and unknown brand on left fore shoulder. E. B. Peyton, Justice of the Peace, Richfield, Morton county, Kansas.

SEEDS AND PLANTS

SWEET POTATO PLANTS—14 VARIETIES. Write for prices. Johnson Bros., Wamego, Kan.

TOMATO, CABBAGE, SWEET POTATO plants, 50c 100. P. L. Hinschel, Smith Center, Kan.

SUNRISE KAFIR, EXCELLENT FOR LATE planting. 2½ cents per pound. C. C. Cunningham, Eldorado, Kan.

TOMATOES, EARLIANA, EARLY JEWELL. Sweet potatoes, Yellow Jersey, Red Bermuda, 40c 100, $2.50 1,000, postpaid. Ernest Darland, Codell, Kan.

POP CORN — SHELLED, RECLEANED, fancy, per hundred pounds, Queens Golden or Rice, $3; Japanese Rice, $6.50, track here. Lee Finley, Concordia, Kan.

NANCY HALL, RED BERMUDA, YELLOW Jersey plants, 50c per 100, postpaid. Tomato plants, $1 per 100, postpaid. T. Marion Crawford, Salina, 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.

NANCY HALL POTATO PLANTS. NO DElays, 100, 35 cents; 1,000, $2.50; 10,000, $20. Remit with order. Absolutely disease free. Plant dealers given special attention and prices. Leonard G. Herron, Idabel, Okla.

PLANTS—ALL KINDS TOMATO AND CABbage. Sweet potato, Yellow Jerseys, Nancy Hall, Red Jerseys, Red Bermuda. 100, 50c; 1,000, $3.50. Peppers, 100, $1. Pansies, dozen, 40c. Postpaid. John Patzel, 501 Paramore, North Topeka, Kan.

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.

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

KENTUCKY TOBACCO—"SPECIAL BARgain." Send no money, pay for tobacco and postage when received. 10 lbs. 3 year old smoking, $1. Farmers' Grange, Hawesville, Ky.

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO, CHEWING, 5 pounds, $1.50; 10 pounds, $2.50. Smoking, 5 pounds, $1.25; 10 pounds, $2. Send no money. Pay when received. Tobacco Growers Union, Paducah, Ky.

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

TYPEWRITERS

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

FOR THE TABLE

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

PET STOCK

FOUR HEAD OF DEER FOR SALE. A snap if taken at once. Three bucks and one doe. W. E. Armstrong, 130 S. Main, Ottawa, Kan.

PUPPIES, CANARIES, PARROTS, GOLD fish, bird seed, bird cages, fish globes, supplies. Catalog free. Ralph T. Harding's K. C. Bird Store, Kansas City, Mo.

POULTRY

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

ANCONAS

ANCONA PAGE, SALINA, KANSAS. REduced prices balance season. Free literature.

ANCONA COCKERELS FROM 280 EGG strain, 75c each. Eggs, $4.50 100. Amiel Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

EGGS, $5 100. SIX WEEK PEDIGREED cockerels; from trap-nested prize winners. Mating list and information free. Martins' Ancona Pens, Brookville, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

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

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS, Barron 250 egg strain, 13c. Live delivery prepaid. Wyles Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS for June. Write for reduced prices. We can fill your order. Myers Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.

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

BABY CHICKS—BEST S. C. WHITE LEGhorns, 10c June 19th, 26th. July 8c. Prepaid live delivery. Clay Center Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.

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

BABY CHICKS, S. C. WHITE LEGHORN Barron strain. Booking orders for June 21 and 25 at bargain prices. Queen Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.

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, Rocks and Anconas, $12; White and Buff Wyandottes, $13; leftovers, $10. Live delivery postpaid. Fleda Jenkins, Jewell, 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.

BABY CHICKS

LANGSHANS, $15; LEGHORNS, $10 100. Chicks. Postpaid. Absolutely no better. Jno. Lovette, Mullinville, Kan.

BABY CHICKS, PURE S. C. BLACK Minorcas, 15c; S. C. Buff Leghorns, 13c. June delivery. Rhodes Hatchery, Clifton, Kan.

QUALITY WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS, cockerels sons of sons of "Lady Did," 317 egg hen. June 14th, 13 cents prepaid. Herman Heyland, Rt. 2, Peabody, Kan.

BABY CHICKS FROM HOGANIZED STANDard bred flocks, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Anconas and White Leghorns from $10.50 up. Catalog. Sieb's Hatchery, Lincoln, Ill.

BABY CHICKS. PURE BRED. ALL LEADing varieties from tested heavy laying strains. Prepaid. 100% live delivery anywhere. Satisfied customers in 30 states. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for illustrated catalog. Loup Valley Hatchery, Box 98, Cushing, Neb.

ROSS BABY CHICKS, PURE BRED, VIGORous stock, 10-20 cents, prepaid, live delivery. White, Buff, Brown, Leghorns; Barred Rocks; White Rocks; Buff Orpingtons; Rhode Island Reds. Catalog free showing greatest incubator system in the world. Ross Hatchery, Junction City, Kan.

DAY OLD CHICKS—ROSE AND SINGLE Comb Reds, Buff, Barred and White Rocks, Single Comb White, Buff and Brown Leghorns, Buff Orpingtons, Black Langshans and Anconas. Good sturdy stock hatched in mammoth electric incubators. Prices right. Edward Steinhoff & Sons, Leon, Kan.

LOOK! 1½ 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, Gambier, Ohio.

BRAHMAS

PURE BRED MAMMOTH LIGHT BRAHmas. 15 eggs, $1.50. Cora Lilly, Westphalia, Kan.

PURE BRED MAMMOTH LIGHT BRAHmas, laying strain; 15 eggs, $1; 100, $5; insured, prepaid. Hens and cockerels, $2 each. Mrs. V. Rogers, Sharon, Kan.

Guinea—Eggs

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

HOUDANS

HOUDANS—PURE BRED HOUDAN EGGS, 15, $2.25; 45, $5.50; postpaid. Henry Haberman, Great Bend, Kan.

LEGHORNS

THREE WEEKS OLD WHITE LEGHORNS, 25 cents. Mrs. Alma Ausmus, Mullinville, Kan.

THIRTY SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN hens. First class stock. Ask for full description. Price $1.25 each. G. R. McClure, McPherson, 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 Hoganized flock, sired by 285-290 Mooney pedigreed stock for three generations, $1.50 each. James Ross, Belvue, Kan.

Leghorn—Eggs

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS, 10 years in breeding stock for eggs, winter and summer with splendid result. Eggs, $5 per 100. Baby chicks, 20c each. W. Giroux, Concordia, Kan.

GENUINE BARRON SINGLE COMB White Leghorns from imported stock. Eggs now $4.50 per 100 prepaid. Fertility guaranteed. Catalog. Mrs. Clyde Meyers, Fredonia, Kan.

Orpington—Eggs

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS, $4 100. MRS. Isabelle Sanford, Parkerville, 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.

MEIER'S SINGLE COMB REDS. FIRST prize winners at Chicago and Kansas City. Extra quality eggs. $5 per 50, $10 per 100. H. A. Meier, Abilene, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS BRED FROM CHICAGO AND Kansas City first prize winners, fine, large, even colored, heavy laying stock. Eggs per setting, $2.50, $10 per hundred. Catalog free. C. R. Baker, 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.

SINGLE COMB REDS BRED FROM CHIcago and Kansas City first prize winners, fine, large, dark, heavy laying stock. Eggs, $2.50 per setting, $10 per hundred. Catalog free. C. R. Baker, Abilene, Kan.

SEVERAL VARIETIES

BABY CHICKS—20 LEADING VARIETIES. Bred for heavy egg production. 1,000,000 chicks for 1922 via prepaid parcel post, safe delivery guaranteed. Satisfied customers in every state. 19th season. Catalog free. Miller Poultry Farms, Box 812, Lancaster, Mo.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

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

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

POULTRY SUPPLIES

RID YOUR POULTRY OF LICE AND mites with mineral dropped in drinking water. Formula furnished for seventy cents money order. Genevieve Waseka, Coldwater, Kan.

Keep the Hens Healthy

Proper Feeding Will Eliminate Many Losses

BY NORTON L. HARRIS

MANY serious disappointments are suffered every year in Kansas by failure to realize the results expected in raising poultry; either in not being able to raise the young chicks in the spring or in losing them later in the year.

In nearly every instance, the disappointments might have been averted by a knowledge of the proper care of chickens or the application of the knowledge already possessed. Carelessness is just as much a factor in the losses as lack of understanding the principles of poultry raising; either is a sure forerunner of failure.

The prevailing belief among many people that a hen can eat anything has caused and is causing the death of hundreds of chickens.

The poultry specialist repeatedly had his attention drawn to that fact last fall. One case in particular was found where the chickens suddenly became sick and in a short time were dead. Every evidence of poisoning was present, yet a search of the premises failed to locate the cause. In a short time 56 nice large Rhode Island Red hens had died.

Moldy Wheat Killed the Chickens

After watching the flock several days it was discovered they were pecking at a certain crack in the wall of a wheat bin. As this bin had a double wall with a 4-inch space between, it was obvious they were not getting into the main bin. An examination revealed that a considerable quantity of grain had leaked out between the walls, gathered dampness and was partially molded. The spoiled grain was removed and burned and the bin mended, with the result that no more chickens died.

In another case, rats ate a hole in the floor of a grain bin. When the bin was emptied the floor was pried up. Rather than lose the grain which was slightly musty, the farmer fed it to the hens. Twelve hens were soon dead. Instances like this are reported in nearly every county.

Clean Up Trash Around Silos

Where silos have been filled it often happens that cane, kafir seed and leaves will be a foot or so deep where the cutter stood. This is often left to decay. The safe plan is to clean it up before it has time to spoil.

True, many times feeding moldy grain apparently does no harm to poultry. Occasionally, however, it does result in heavy losses.

Last fall, numerous flocks of turkeys and chickens were practically wiped out by cholera, fowl typhoid, black-head and kindred diseases.

While no assertion is made that improper feeding will produce these troubles, nevertheless, if the disease germs are present, any disturbing element in the digestive tract may produce a condition favorable to the growth of the germs in such quantities that the system cannot throw them off, resulting in losses which would not have been sustained had the chickens had a proper diet.

Green Corn is Dangerous

Feeding green corn in the summer as an exclusive diet is extremely dangerous and has apparently been responsible for several disease outbreaks. The writer has not found as yet, that green corn caused any trouble when fed with considerable quantities of barley, oats or bran. Every precaution should be exercised to safeguard the health of hens as the least trouble now may result in no eggs for many weeks.

Much can be done to prevent; little can be done to cure poultry diseases.

Saving the Kaw Potato Crop

Seed Treatment Pays Big Returns Tour Reveals

BY RAY YARNELL

TREATMENT of potato seed to control black leg and rhizoctonia never more clearly revealed its value than on Kaw Valley potato land this season. From one end of the valley to the other treated seed has produced thrifty plants, while untreated seed has produced stands many of which contain as high as 33 per cent of infected plants that will not produce potatoes.

This condition was revealed during the potato tour held recently under the auspices of the Kansas State Agricultural College. The inspection of fields and the study of experimental plots began at Wamego and continued to Kansas City, Kan. Counties visited included Pottawatomie, Shawnee, Jefferson, Douglas, Leavenworth and Wyandotte.

A large per cent of the seed planted in the Kaw Valley this year was infected with rhizoctonia and the infection is now strongly evident in untreated fields and on check plots in experimental work. The estimate has been made that 45 per cent of plants produced from untreated seed in Shawnee county is infected.

On experimental plots on the farm of Vern Cochran northwest of Topeka out of 100 plants counted from seed that had been treated with corrosive sublimate, only six were infected. Of 100 plants from untreated seed, 30 were found to be diseased.

Treated Seed Show Good Results

On one farm visited where the seed had not been treated, inspection of the field indicated that from one-third to one-half of the stand was infected. Rhizoctonia attacks the roots of the plant and once the disease gets a start it is unlikely that the plant will produce potatoes altho the sets may form and grow for awhile.

Except in check plots there was very little evidence of this disease on the farms of Skinner Brothers, Grant Kelsey or M. T. Kelsey where potato seed always is treated. The stands were unusually good and the plants strong and vigorous. On test plots, however, where untreated seed was planted as a check, the plant fatalities were as heavy as on other farms.

Practically all growers who treat seed are using corrosive sublimate. This year, however, two tests of the use of hot formaldehyde are being conducted in Shawnee county. This treatment has given as good results, apparently, as are being obtained from the use of corrosive sublimate. The hot formaldehyde has the advantage of speed as the potatoes remain in it only 2 minutes as compared to 30 minutes to an hour and a half in the corrosive sublimate. However the mixture has to be brought to a high temperature and heating apparatus is required.

Attention was called during the tour to another set of experiments, one to gain a comparison of the value of various kinds of dust sprays and the other to show the comparative value of dust and liquid sprays for the control of bugs and tip burn and blight.

Dust Sprays Prove Effective

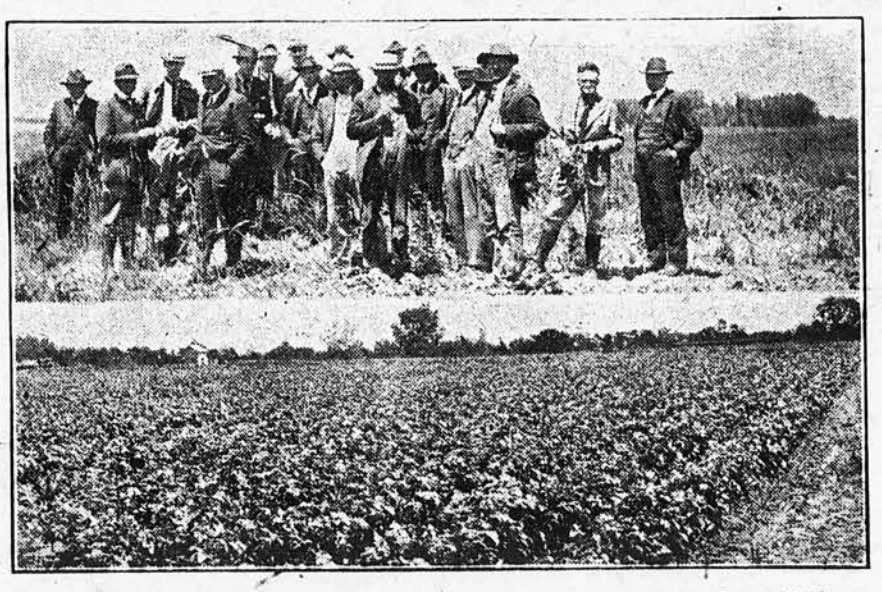
These experiments are being made on the Grant and M. T. Kelsey farms near Topeka. On the Grant Kelsey place the tests will give data on the efficiency of various dust sprays.

Dust and liquid bordeaux are being tried out on the M. T. Kelsey farm. If the dust spray will control blight and tipburn as well as the liquid spray there will be an advantage in using it because the application can be made much easier. Inspection of the fields indicates that it does control bugs practically as well as the liquid spray. The next three or four weeks will show whether it is equally efficacious in the control of tipburn and blight.

The following representatives of the Kansas State Agricultural College made a tour of the Kaw valley, accompanied by farmers in every locality: L. E. Melchers, plant pathologist; E. A. Stockdyk, extension plant pathologist; L. C. Williams, horticulture; Prof. White, plant diseases; E. B. Wells, soils; E. G. Kelly, entomologist, and N. E. Dale.

Stops were made at the following farms: Wamego, Peter Boyle, J. G. Heil, Fred L. Miller; St. Marys, George Rexac, H. T. Read, George Yocum, M. T. Pope; Rossville, Tom Oliver, C. A. Smith; Silver Lake, Charles McCord, H. V. Cochran, L. H. Neiswender, C. A. Allen; North Topeka, J. W. Cochran, A. R. Tiffany, Skinner Brothers, M. T. Kelsey, Grant Kelsey, Harley Taylor; Grantville, Frank Haynes, Wm. Grinter, Wm. Gordon, George Plummer, Marshall Michael, Lawrence, A. G. Parnell, F. V. Lewis, Paul Laptad, Wm. Steiner; Linwood, C. A. Meinke, Omar Browning, C. C. Burnett, O. A. Moore; Bonner Springs, James Trant, John Taylor, M. G. Dreyer, Charles Speaker.

In Shawnee county the tour was led by Frank Blecha, county agent, who for the last few years has been active in potato experimental work in co-operation with the college. Mr. Blecha is now co-operative with 12 farmers in the county in this work.



Kaw Valley Potato Tour Party and One of the Fields on the Grant Kelsey Farm Near Topeka That They Inspected, and Noted Value of Spraying

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KANSAS

FARMS—For sale at pre-war prices. Address, **Bogart, Fredonia, Kansas.**

FINE large eastern Kansas farm; well imp. Particulars write **H. Millar, Garnett, Kan.**

80. 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.**

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

320 ACRE stock and grain farm. 2½ mi. R. R. High school. 140 a. cult. bottom. Must be sold. Estate. **L. S. Hoover, Eureka, Kan.**

WELL IMP. 80, ½ mile Sterling College. Share of crop. Possession Aug. 1. For information write **M. M. Huggins, Sterling, Kan.**

400 ACRES. Good, well improved farm land for sale. $75 per acre. Terms. Act now. **Col. J. Curtis, Osage City, Kansas.**

REAL ESTATE AND EXCHANGE. Give us your wants. We have it no matter where or what. **N. Smith, Quinter, Kansas.**

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

S. E. KANSAS FARM, $75.00 ACRE
150 acres highly and newly improved.
Culver & Clay, Humboldt, Kansas

160 ACRES, good level wheat land, adjoining Santa. 80 a. cult., fenced and cross fenced. $25 a. Other good bargains. Address **Jas. S. Patrick, Santa Fe, Kansas.**

GOOD WHEAT QUARTER, unimp., 6 mi. from Quinter, $4,500. Good ranch, 800 a., running water, 8 mi. out, imp. Will trade. Write for map. **H. U. Porter, Quinter, 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.**

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.**

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. Spong, 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.**

320 ACRE FARM, Linn Co., Kansas, 2 miles of Mound City, ½ bottom land in cultivation, balance hay land and pasture, fair improvements, priced at a bargain for quick sale. Address **W. H. Purdy, care Peoples State Bank, Wichita, Kansas.**

HALF SECTION—$7,800
ON NEW RAILROAD
½ mile from new town northwest of Satanta. Fine level land, 100 acres cultivated. $2,600 cash, balance easy terms.
Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kansas.

BUY IN northeastern Kansas where corn, wheat and all tame grasses are sure. Send for farm list. **Silas D. Warner, 727½ Commercial St., Atchison, Kansas.**

SEVERAL good wheat farms and ranches in southwest Kansas. Clear. To trade for eastern Kansas or Missouri farms if clear. **Clay McKibben Land Co., Dodge City, Kan.**

280 ACRES, improved, north central Kansas, 7 mi. from Ry. station. 200 acres cultivation. Land slightly rolling. Price $50 a. Trade for stock of mdse. $5,000 mortgage. 3 yr. 7%. **Lock Box 71, Wakeeney, Kansas.**

800 ACRE WHEAT RANCH
600 in wheat and barley, all one piece. Tractor plowed. 4½ miles Grinnell, main line Union Pacific. $45, third cash.
Bird Investment Company, Hays, Kansas.

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

STANTON, GRANT AND HASKELL county, Kansas, land, ¼ section and up, $15 to $20 acre. Buffalo grass sod. Best wheat land. Santa Fe Ry. now under construction. ½ 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.**

THE HOME YOU HAVE ALWAYS WANTED
320 acres rich fine land on oiled road; beautiful drive to K. C., wheat, corn, alfalfa, bluegrass, clover grow to perfection, living water, 6 r. house, large barns, cribs, granary, finely located, near two good towns, school across the road, possession, forced sale; $95 per acre, attractive terms. Where can you duplicate it? See this farm.
MANSFIELD LAND & LOAN COMPANY,
415 Bonfils Bldg., 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, Schweiter Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

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BUY A FARM in western Ark., Logan Co. Health, fruit, poultry, dairying, agriculture. Free list. **Robertson & Son, Magazine, Ark.**

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.**

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EASTERN COLORADO land for sale. Some trades. **Gust Westman, Flagler, Colorado.**

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

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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, Vilas, Colo.**

FOR SALE—Two 160 acre irrigated farms. 3 miles from railroad. Write for particulars. **J. P. Endres, Owner, Vallarso, Colo.**

320 ACRES, nice level land in Kit Carson county, Colo. Fenced. Price $25 per acre. Can take in good auto on this, carry balance. **J. M. Hefner, Burlington, Colorado.**

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.**

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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.**

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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.
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EASY TERMS, FINE LOCATION
Double value for your money, excellent farming community. 4 mi. to R. R. market town, schools, churches. Every acre level tillage, abundant crops; 50 a. cow pasture, well watered. 4 room cottage, barn. No time to farm. All $3,200, low payment down.
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Hardware, garages, implement business and mdse. Land priced from $12 up. Eastern land to trade for western Kansas land.
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Town of 15,000, brick bldg., block court house, fine show room; contract for four counties for Studebaker cars. Price $25,000.
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WANTED to hear from owner of land for sale. **O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wisconsin.**

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

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

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

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

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

Big Future for Stockmen

(Continued from Page 2)

meat animals and this is especially true of beef animals.

"Recent statistics published by the United States Department of Agriculture show that beef cattle have been decreasing steadily on the farms of the 27 principal cattle states of the Nation. On January 1, 1922, there were on farms in these 27 states 35¼ million head of beef cattle out of 41,993,000, the total number on all the farms of the Nation on the same date. On January 1, 1921, the number of beef cattle on farms in the 27 principal beef producing states was 36,188,000 as compared with 36,966,000 on January 1, 1920. The heaviest producers of the beef cattle states are, Texas, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Illinois, Oklahoma, South Dakota, California, and Colorado, ranking in the order named.

"With a shortage of beef animals that is ever increasing instead of diminishing I believe that I am safe in saying that fat cattle have entered definitely into a profit period. For the experienced stockman who knows how to buy feeders and knows how to feed economically and to the best advantage the present situation is at least as favorable as the average. The faith of the producers in the future of the livestock industry is shown by their active demand for breeding animals. Reports from the West and the Southwest as well as from the Middle West and the Northwest show that the breeding stock of the ranges has been seriously depleted. The outlook for purebred livestock is extremely favorable and especially for those who plan to stay in the game permanently.

Breeders Can't Fill Orders

"The day is not far distant when breeders will find it difficult to fill all of their orders. Many of the depleted herds of England, France, Germany, and Belgium and other nations in Europe will have to be replenished from this country. South America, Canada, Australia and other countries likewise are drawing upon our best breeding herds of purebred livestock rather

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.

heavily and will continue to do so for sometime in the future.

"A striking proof of the reviving confidence and interest in the cattle business is shown by the free movement of stockers and feeders. The March purchases of stockers at the nine principal livestock markets in the United States were 17.20 per cent heavier than for last year. The first three months of 1922 showed a gain of 29.41 per cent. The Kansas City, Omaha and Denver cattle movements indicate that restocking is being carried out on an extensive scale in the territory west of the Missouri River. Recent reports indicate a heavy shortage of yearlings in the Plains Section of North Texas this year and a corresponding shortage of 2-year-olds and 3-year-olds next year and the following year. This is due to the fact that fully two-thirds of last year's calf crop has already been shipped out of that country, and a large number of these were heifers which will further complicate the Texas situation.

"Better plans for marketing livestock are being worked out that will prevent gluts and shortages in livestock centers. Our present market system is costly and inefficient. Some zoning system and some method of equalizing receipts over the days, weeks, and months of the year must be worked out and enforced that will stabilize market prices from one season to another. These problems must be solved before the farmer can get a square deal. However, there is encouragement in the fact that the farm bloc in Congress and other influences at Washington and elsewhere are working harder than ever before on these problems, and no doubt some very tangible results will soon be apparent.

"Considered from every angle it seems to me that the livestock situation is full of promise for a satisfactory and profitable future.

What's New in Livestock

BY OUR FIELDMEN AND REPORTERS

RECENTLY a purebred bull sale was held at Lyndon, according to Louis H. Rochford, Osage county agent. At this sale 13 farmers purchased purebred bulls to replace scrubs. The farmers are:

Shorthorns: C. A. Walstrom, Osage City; Arlo Adams, Lyndon; William Masenthen, Vassar; James Lamont, Burlingame; Walter Bartz, Lyndon; J. J. Smith, Burlingame; Coffman Bros., Carbondale; G. H. Newell, Burlingame and Ernest Steward, Overbrook.

Herefords: E. J. Anstaett, Osage City and Ray Phelon, of Scranton.

Holsteins: H. J. Bowers, Osage City and G. S. Sheppard, Lyndon.

W. F. Chipp & Son's Duroc Sale

W. F. Chipp & Son, Richmond, Kan., sold 21 Duroc sows and gilts May 20 at an average of $44.75 a head. Ten buyers took the offering as follows: O. Wilson, Rantoul, five head at prices of $30, $30, $28, $87.50, $92.50; J. J. Chipp, Bethany, Mo., four head at $37.50, $34, $27, $28; F. Peterson, Parker, two head at $50, $38; Ed Grippen, Richmond, two head at $37, $50; Homer Rule, Ottawa, two head at $50, $57.50; T. O. Wofsinger, Richmond, two head at $25 each; F. Carr, Ottawa, one at $46; R. Busby, Richmond, one at $37; William Warnock, Garnett, one at $75; Charles Lee, Garnett, one at $55. The three top sows were by Wonder Giant I Am out of an Orion dam.

A Good Sale Held Out of Season

One would naturally expect the cards to be stacked against a hog breeder selling as late as May 31 but L. A. Poe, Hunnewell, Kan., held a Duroc sale that date and received an average of $42.50 for 39 sows and gilts. It was a well bred offering in good breeding condition and in a territory depleted of hogs. A significant feature of the sale was the showing of a 4-year-old sow that founded the Poe herd. Mr. Poe bought this sow as a gilt and has added but two more hogs, the present herd sires, to the herd and at sale day had 172 descendants of this sow on his farm and had previously sold over $1,100 worth of hogs from the herd.

The sale May 31 totaled nearly $1,700 and Mr. Poe has yet the old sow in good breeding condition and more than 125 of her get on the farm. The lowest price was $32.50. The top was $75. It was a very even sale, one man bought four, five bought three, four bought two and 12 bought one.

Twenty-two men took the offering. The buyers were: D. W. Brown, South Haven, Kan.; B. H. Mills, South Haven, Kan.; Fred Nelson, Caldwell, Kan.; E. J. Lockhart, Nardin, Okla.; W. W. Campbell, Braman, Okla.; E. E. Murrison, Caldwell, Kan.; S. J. Almack, Nardin, Okla.; A. M. Van Valkenburgh, Deer Creek, Okla.; S. H. Richardson, Blackwell, Okla.; Earl Wilson, Lamont, Okla.; Milton Heizer, Deer Creek, Okla.; J. W. Van Zandt, Hunnewell, Okla.; A. Pickard, Nardin, Okla.; W. H. Trinkle, Braman, Okla.; J. W. Nelson, Caldwell, Okla.; Albert Driskell, Hunnewell, Kan.; R. V. Hotze, Hunnewell, Kan.; Wm. Vickers, Blackwell, Okla.; J. J. Fauchier, Caldwell, Kan.; J. H. Wilson, Hunnewell, Kan.; J. A. Orr, Braman, Okla., and Inan Almack, Eads, Colo.

Change of Show Classes

A part of the proposed changes in the beef cattle classification for the International will be delayed a year to give exhibitors more time for adjusting their herds to the new requirements.

For the International of 1922, the beef cattle classification for breeding animals will include all of the usual bull classes, beginning with three bulls owned by exhibitors and two bulls bred and owned by exhibitors and followed by the regular classes for single animals. The only change in the female classes will be the omission of junior heifer calf.

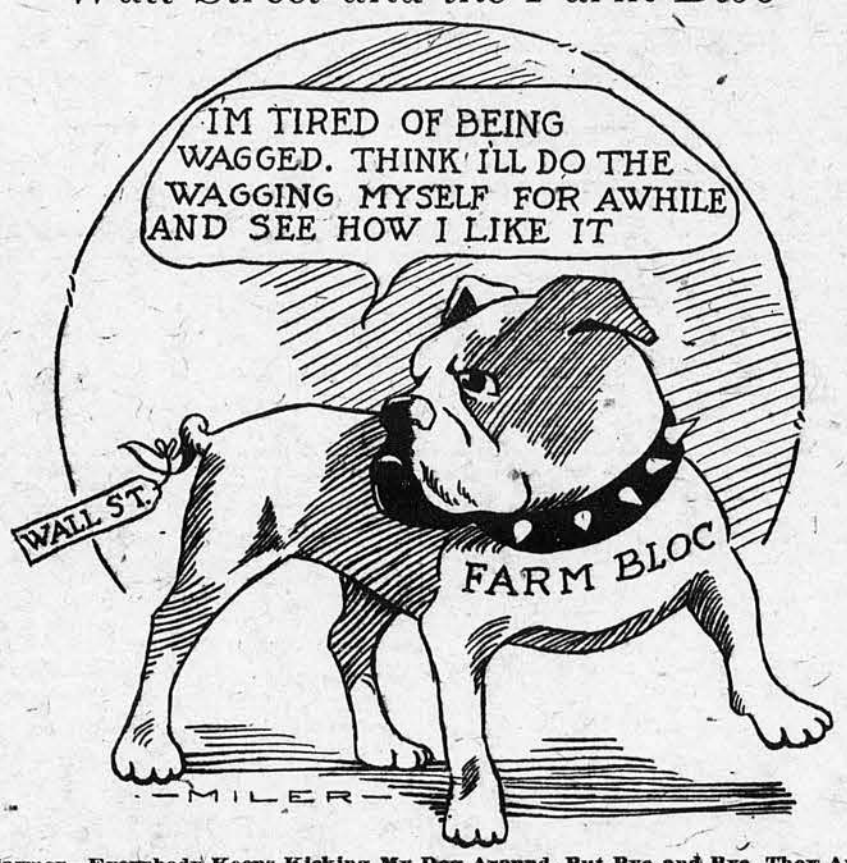
For the International of 1923, however, the class for aged cow without a calf at foot will be eliminated, so that eligibility to this class and also to a place in the senior herd requires that the cow show with her own calf at side, calf to have been dropped after January 1 of the year in which the show is held.

Rothschild Favors Livestock Clubs

Members of the Clay County Farmers Institute of Clay county, Kansas are enthusiastic believers in the principle of interesting their children in agriculture, and better livestock, so they recently purchased 20 high grade Hereford steer calves to start a calf club for the boys and girls of their community.

The promoters of the club visited L. P. Rothschild, the well known mer-

Wall Street and the Farm Bloc



Farmer—Everybody Keeps Kicking My Dog Around, But Bye and Bye, They Are Going to be Sorry That They Did It

POLAND CHINA HOGS

60 Bred Sows and Gilts
(Private Sale)

Fall and spring gilts and tried sows, sired by or bred to Nebraska Evolution, one of the greatest sons of Evolution, Middle West, a son of the noted Type Maker for Aug. and Sept. farrow. Both boars are outstanding individuals and bred along the best lines. Some of the fall gilts are by C-2 Ranger, the noted Iowa boar said to be the biggest Poland China sire ever in service. This offering comes from the biggest blood lines of the breed. Crated and on board cars, $40 to $60 each, special prices for several head. These prices are only for the present. 10 selected fall boars, same breeding as above, $30 to $35 while they last.
HERMAN SCHMALE, DeWITT, NEBR.

Giant Bob Wonder
Fall boars priced to sell. Also boars by Jumbo Joe. Come and see them or write for descriptions and prices.
O. R. STRAUSS, MILFORD, KANSAS

DEMING RANCH POLANDS
Four October and November Latchnite boar pigs $50 each. Other choice September and October boar pigs. 300 spring pigs. We are booking orders for spring pigs now. Get a Latchnite pig while you can.
H. O. Sheldon, Supt. Swine Dept., Oswego, Kansas

Big, Smooth, Prolific Polands
Rugged boars, fall and spring pigs, most richly bred. Boar pigs $22.50, thirty days only.
McCormack Bros., Rt. 7, Warrensburg, Mo.

TELL MULLIN YOUR WANTS
Bred or open fall gilts, fall boars, spring pigs both sex by sons of Columbus Wonder and Big Bob's Jumbo, both state champions. L. L. MULLIN, Walnut, Kan.

Weanling Polands for Sale
Boar pigs sired by Giant Style from dams of the best breeding. Satisfaction guaranteed. L. M. Burke, R. R. 5, Pittsburg, Kan.

FALL BOARS AND GILTS
by W's Giant and Gerstdale 2nd out of Big Bob Jumbo and W's Yankee dams. Immuned.
W. E. Nichols, Valley Center, Kansas

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS AND SALE MANAGERS.

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

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

Vernon Noble, Auctioneer
Manhattan, Kan. Livestock and Real Estate.

DAN O. CAIN, Beattie, Kan. Livestock Auctioneer
Write for open dates. Address as above.

HOMER BOLES, RANDOLPH, KANSAS
Purebred stock sales, land sales and big farm sales. Write or phone as above.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

Introducing Giant Sensation
The unequaled 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.

Valley Spring 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

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, AMERICUS, KANSAS

125 Purebred Duroc Pigs
Registered pairs and trios sired by Royal Sensation and Orion Critic. Best of big type breeding. Amherst Duroc Breeders' Ass'n.,
R. D. Wyckoff, Sec'y, Luray, Kansas.

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.

REPLOGLE'S DUROC WEANLINGS
Either sex, unrelated pairs or trios, reg., immuned. Best of breeding. Sid Replogle, Cottonwood Falls, Kan

BOARS AT REASONABLE PRICES
Fall boars by Grandmaster by Pathfinder out of Sensation dams. Will sell a son of Pathfinder. Overstake Bros., Atlanta, Kan.

GOOD FALL BOARS AND SPRING PIGS
Most of them sired by Pathfinder Jr.
Wm. Fulks, Langdon, Kansas

PATHFINDER AND GREAT ORION GILTS
Bred or unbred. A good breeding grandson of Pathfinder. Harold Shuler, Hutchinson, Kan.

DUROC JERSEY BOARS FOR SERVICE
Sire General Sensation.
Melvin Mischler, Bloomington, Kansas

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

CLOVERDALE SPOTTED POLANDS
Big, husky pigs, late February and early March farrow, the tall, big boned, stretchy kind, weight 60 to 80 lbs., sired by Royal Duke 45063 (son of Y's Royal Prince 6th) and Silver King (an O & K's Pride) out of 500 lb. sows. Plenty of English Chief Plunder and Big Type blood.
Shipping these pigs at $25.00 each, unrelated trio for $70.00. Everything registered and vaccinated. Guaranteed to suit you or money back.
WM. M. ATWELL, BURLINGTON, KAN.

Gilts Bred to Son of Grand Champion
Leopard King. A few tried sows and spring pigs, grandsire Arch Back King. Also good herd boar. Everything immune. T. L. Curtis, Dunlap, Kansas.

Spotted Polands, Both Sexes
Big type and English. C. W. Weisenbaum, Altamont, Kan.

GREENLEAF'S SPOTS. Classy bred gilts, $40. Registered in National. Immune. Guaranteed. J. O. Greenleaf, Mound City, Kan.

CHOICE BRED GILTS. Good enough for breeders. Bred to Jumbo Gates. Feb. pigs, pairs or trios. Well spotted. Wm. Meyer, Farlington, 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.

BERKSHIRE HOGS

BERKSHIRE BOARS
50 pounds, $15; 125 pounds, $25; 175 lbs., $35. Best of breeding. Well developed individuals. Guaranteed breeders. A Berkshire barrow took the prize over all breeds at the International.
G. E. LEE, PRATT, KANSAS

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

O. I. C. Pigs, Either Sex, $10.00 Each
Bred gilts, $30. E. S. Robertson, Republic, Mo.

O. I. C. Spring Pigs, Sows and Boars
Ready to ship. Harry Haynes, Grantville, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE GILTS
August bred gilts and January open gilts, also weanlings. Verg Curtis, Larned, Kan.

Next Thursday is the Date

Jefferson County Shorthorns

Selections from two leading herds. Sale in pavilion, Fair Grounds,

Valley Falls, Kan., Thursday, June 15

30 cows and heifers with calves at foot or bred to these bulls: **Bessie's Dale, Butterfly Lad, Clipper Dale.** The dams are pure Scotch or Scotch topped of Dale, Diamond, Lancaster and other splendid families.

15 young bulls of serviceable ages of equal merit in breeding and as individuals. You still have time to get the sale catalog. Address, either,

Mitchell Bros., or M. F. Marks,
Valley Falls, Kansas

Auctioneers: Jas. T. McCulloch and Geo. W. Berry.
J. W. Johnson, Fieldman, Mail and Breeze.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Shorthorns on Grass
make large gains and improve in quality. That's why they're popular. For Shorthorn information address
American Shorthorn Breeders' Association
13 Dexter Park Avenue
Chicago, Ill.

DAIRYMEN, ATTENTION
Small herd of purebred Shorthorns, sale or trade for dairy cattle. Also Hampshire boars. **Wilson Counts, Baldwin, Kan**

Registered Shorthorn Bull
Dark roan herd bull, 5 years old and of good breeding. Must sell at once. Write **Wallace Ericson, Bridgeport, Kansas**

JERSEY CATTLE

THE JERSEY COW IN KANSAS
has produced on Register of Merit tests, an average of 7361 lbs. milk as against 3726 lbs., the average of all milk cows in the United States. When considering that Jerseys test higher than any other breed of dairy cattle, it behooves those in the dairy business to get Jerseys. The Jersey excels in ECONOMY of PRODUCTION, PERSISTENCY, HEALTH and VIGOR, ADAPTABILITY, EARLY MATURITY and LONGEVITY. For information and list of breeders' names, write
KANSAS JERSEY CATTLE CLUB,
R. A. Gilliland, Sec'y, Denison, Kan.

Closing Out Reg. Jerseys
One cow six years, just fresh. 40 lbs. milk, two lbs. butter per day. One three-year-old cow fresh next fall milking now. A fine individual. One bull two-years old has record of nine heifers out of ten calves.
R. G. BOWMAN, PAWNEE ROCK, KAN.

HILLCROFT FARMS JERSEYS
Imported and Register of Merit Jerseys. Choice bull calves for sale. Also registered Durocs.
M. L. GOLLADAY, PROP., HOLDEN, MO.

High Class Registered Jersey Cows
Exceptional values, young cows 2 to 8 yrs. Some have large register of merit records. Others on test now. Many state Fair winners. Also some good young bulls 3 to 18 mos. old. Inspection invited.
R. A. GILLILAND, DENISON, KANSAS

Scantlin Jersey Farm, Savonburg, Ks.
Financial Kings, Raleigh and Noble of Oakland breeding.

JERSEY BULLS—Calves to serviceable age by grandson of Jacoba Irene out of high producing dams. **L. A. Poe, Hunnewell, Kan.**

BULLS OUT OF REGISTER OF MERIT dams, for sale. Herd Federal accredited.
Sylvia Jersey Ranch, Sylvia, Kansas

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

Ayrshire Cows, Heifers, Bulls
Young cows in calf or with calf at foot, yearling heifers, bulls of serviceable age, calves both sex. High producing families. Tuberculin tested.
R. W. CUMMINS, PRESCOTT, KANSAS

HEREFORD CATTLE

Hereford Bulls and Heifers
Delivered Free
We deliver registered Hereford bulls and heifers to your station for $100 each, any number, any age. Herd established over 30 years. Customers in all parts of U. S. The heavy bone, easy keeping kind. Nicely marked, good coat of hair and well shaped horns. We have always used the best of Anxiety 4th breeding bulls. We guarantee satisfaction in every respect.
Cottrell & Montague, Irving, Kansas

Western Kansas Bulls
40 Hereford Bulls
25 Shorthorn Bulls
These bulls are yearlings, big rugged, big boned bulls of splendid blood lines. **Write for prices and descriptions.**
C. G. COCHRAN & SONS, HAYS, KAN.

RED POLLED CATTLE

Fort Larned Ranch
12 coming two Red Polled Bulls which must be sold immediately. Write for prices.
E. E. FRIZELL & SONS, Frizell, Kan.

Choice Red Polled Bulls and Females
All ages. From our accredited herd. Shipped on approval. **Schwab & Son, Clay Center, Neb.**

Pleasant View Stock Farm
Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale, a few choice young bulls, cows and heifers
Halloran & Gambrill, Ottawa, Kansas

FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE
A few choice young bulls.
C. E. Foster, Route 4, Eldorado, Kan.

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

RED POLL BULLS, calves to yearlings, by Fulbert, a real sire out of prize winning dams. **C. O. Wilson, Rantoul, Kansas.**

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Reg. Polled Shorthorns
Representing blood lines of champions and some of the greatest families of the breed. Males and females for sale, $60 to $200.
J. C. BANBURY & SONS, PRATT, KANSAS

POLLED SHORTHORNS
Both bulls and females for sale at prices according to times. **C. M. HOWARD & SONS, HAMMOND, KAN.**

GLENROSE LAD 506412
the best dairy Shorthorn bull in the west. We can't use him longer. For description and price address
R. M. Anderson, Beloit, Kansas.

ROAN HERD BULL SIRE, Meadow Sultan, white bull 7 months old. Priced to sell.
Clarence Meier, Abilene, Kansas

chant of Kansas City and owner of the 5,600 acre Rothschild Ranch near Norton, Kan., who believes in the principle of better livestock on the farm, and he heartily agreed with the promoters of the club that no better way could be found for interesting farm boys in good stock than club work. Mr. Rothschild permitted the buyers for the club to go into his herd and select 20 head of high grade steer calves. These calves sired by purebred Hereford bulls and out of high grade whiteface cows, are a select uniform lot and should be an inspiration both to the members of the club and the community as a whole.

The plans of the club are to distribute the calves to the boys for them to feed until October 10 when all are to be brought to the Farmers Institute at Wakefield, Kan., to be exhibited and judged, prizes then awarded to the boys whose calves show the greatest gain and otherwise show the most improvement. All members of the club will be required to write an essay on their work.

Business and Markets

(Continued from Page 20)

to $18.50; brown alfalfa meal, $15 to $16; No. 1 molasses alfalfa feed, $21; No. 2 molasses alfalfa meal, $20; grain molasses horse feed, $24 to $27; grain molasses hog feed, $37.

Seeds and Broomcorn

The following prices are given this week in Kansas City on seeds: Alfalfa, $11 to $15 a hundredweight; German millet, $1.50 to $2.25; Siberian millet, $1.25 to $1.60; hog millet, $1.60; cane, $1.75; Sudan, $6 to $6.50; soybeans, $3 a bushel; cowpeas, $2.70 a bushel; flaxseed, $2.15 a bushel.

The following sales of broomcorn brush are reported this week at Kansas City: Fancy whisk brush, $275 a ton; choice Standard broomcorn, $180 to $220; medium Oklahoma Dwarf, $130 to $160; common Oklahoma Dwarf, $110 to $130.

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.

Home for the Blind

Mrs. J. B. Janzen, R. R. 2, Burlingame, Kan., would be glad to get in touch with the reader who had a notice in the Mail and Breeze some time ago that he was blind and looking for a home.

Crops Need More Sunshine

(Continued from Page 18)

crops. Wheat which survived the hard, dry winter is doing well and is heading out. I can place a few harvest hands if they address me at Zurich, Kan. Wheat is worth $1.20; corn, 60c.—C. O. Thomas, June 3.

Rush—Wet weather still continues. A few more local rains have fallen since the last report. It is difficult for farmers to do their spring work. Corn planting is nearly completed. The early planted does not show up very well on account of the wet weather. Wheat is nearly all headed out. Road grading has also ben delayed on account of the wet spell. The average farmer is optimistic and happy. The past month was a great sale month and everything sells well. Wheat is worth $1.28; butterfat, 29c; corn, 58c and eggs are 19c.—A. E. Grunwald, June 4.

Sherman—We have been receiving very heavy rains and two more will put wheat and rye on the bumper list where the stand is good. Corn and forage crops are being put in on all available land. More tractors are being used than ever before. Grazing land has doubled in price the past few years so there is not much in leasing it. While land is not changing hands readily, it is being held at from $30 to $40 an acre in the raw state. Some kind of trouble arose between the Oldline Equity Cream Companies and Station prices reached 35c in this county.—Jas. B. Moore, June 3.

Stevens—Quite an acreage of wheat that came up this spring and farmers let stand, expecting it to make a crop, is now being plowed up. As the seed did not freeze after sprouting it will not stalk up so as to make heads. One farmer with 700 acres out said he has nearly half of it plowed up and would plow up the balance. However, some fields are all headed out and doing nicely.—Monroe Traver, June 4.

Wabaunsee—We are having plenty of moisture now. Alfalfa is ready to cut. Wheat is heading out and corn is all up. Quite a number of farmers are building this spring. Cattle are doing well on pasture. Butter sells for 30c and hens are 17c; eggs, 18c.—G. W. Hartner, June 5.

Washington—One and a half inches of rain fell last week which was very much appreciated. Corn is growing nicely. Alfalfa is ready to cut and will make a good crop. Pastures are excellent and all kinds of livestock are in satisfactory condition. Wheat has begun to head and some fields are doing nicely. Corn is worth 50c; butterfat 27c and eggs are 20c.—Ralph B. Cole, June 5.

Wilson—Rains hindered farming the last two weeks. Wheat is heading unevenly as a result of wet spots. Farmers are cutting alfalfa and the crop is good. Not more than 40 per cent of spring crops are in. Pastures and meadows are good but need sunshine.—S. Canty, June 4.

Woodson—Crops are all planted and are making a good start. There is an 85 per cent stand of corn and 90 per cent stand of kafir, and there will be some sown yet. Soil is in fair condition with just enough moisture for good growing condition. We need plenty of good weather as crops are backward. There is plenty of grass and all kinds of livestock are in excellent condition.—E. F. Opperman, June 4.

POLLED HEREFORD BREEDER GETS GOOD RESULTS

Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze: Please discontinue our ad of Polled Herefords at once as we are nearly all sold out. If possible discontinue with issue of May 6th.—Goernandt Bros., Aurora, Kan., Breeders of Polled Herefords. May 5, 1922.

Public Sales of Livestock

Shorthorn Cattle

June 15—Mitchell Bros. and Dr. M. F. Marks, Valley Falls, Kan.
Oct. 25—E. E. Heacock & Sons, Hartford, Kan.

Holstein Cattle

June 16—E. S. Engle & Son, Abilene, Kan.
June 19—United States Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Duroc Jersey Hogs

Aug. 10—H. E. Labart, Overton, Neb.
Aug. 22—Dr. C. A. Branch, Marion, Kan.
Aug. 23—Wm. Fulks, Langdon, Kan.
Aug. 24—W. D. McComas, Wichita, Kan.
Aug. 30—F. H. Bock, 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. 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. 5—G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.
Feb. 6—Wm. Fulks, Langdon, Kan.
Feb. 7—Zink Stock Farm, Turon, Kan.
Feb. 8—Stafford Co. Association, Stafford. C. C. Horn, Mgr., Stafford, Kan.
Feb. 9—Frank J. Schaffer, Pratt, Kan.
Feb. 10—Pratt Co. Association, Pratt, Kan. V. S. Crippin, Mgr., Pratt, 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. 26—Fred J. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 27—Pratt County P. C. Breeders' Association, Pratt, Kan. Mrs. C. J. Shandine, Mgr., Turon, Kan.

Spotted Poland China Hogs

Oct. 5—G. S. Wells & Son, Ottawa, Kan.

Sale Reports and Other News

Ballantyne's Shorthorns Averaged $125

In the Shorthorn dispersion of T. A. Ballantyne held at Herington, Kan., some days ago, an average of about $125 was made on the whole offering. Heifers and young bulls sold well. Cows that sold with calf at foot were, as usual, the best bargains in the female line. The bargain of the sale, however, was the herd bull, Roan Model, which sold at $260 to J. E. Brechbill, Detroit, Kan. This bull, a good six-year-old of the branch of the Butterfly tribe that for years aided materially in upbuilding the herds of central Missouri, was the only all Scotch animal in the sale. As the buyers all were farmers and beginners in the business it was not just the crowd to realize the advisability of taking advantage of this kind of an opportunity.

Mr. Ballantyne made this dispersion in connection with an adjustment of partnership property, and expects to be back in the Shorthorn cattle business soon as conditions permit.

Field Notes

BY J. W. JOHNSON

S. B. Amcoats Buys New Herd Bull

S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan., breeder of Shorthorns, recently bought of Bellow Bros., a nicely bred young Scotch bull named Radium Star. He is of the Mary Clara family of Shorthorns and a very fine individual. It is expected that he will make a good cross on the Royal Marshal heifers and Mr. Amcoats had this in mind when he bought him. Recently Mr. Amcoats bought of M. R. Peterson, Troy, Kan., 12 pure Scotch Shorthorns that add to the value of his already prominent herd.—Advertisement.

L. L. Humes' Durocs

L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan., has 120 Duroc Jersey spring pigs. Mr. Humes is a breeder that holds annual bred sow sales and usually holds a boar and gilt sale some

time in the fall. He has claimed February 13 for his bred sow sale and may announce a boar sale date later. Monarch Duroc Jerseys headed by the great breeding boar, Calculator, is one of the good herds in north central Kansas. Calculator is one of the best bred boars in the state and was champion at the Kansas National two years ago at Wichita. Highland Cherry King, a son of Orion Cherry King, is another boar of note in the Humes herd.—Advertisement.

Stants Bros.' Durocs

Stants Bros., Hope, Kan., write they have 160 spring pigs and orders enough booked to take most of the gilts and many of the boars at weaning time. They enclosed a picture of their herd boar, Orion's Sensation Wonder, a line bred Great Wonder I Am boar. He has made a good growth and is developing out very nicely as the picture indicates. They have recently purchased a grandson of Great Orion Sensation out of an Orion Cherry King dam. Stants Bros. expect to breed 40 sows to farrow this fall and will have a greater number very likely for the spring of 1923.—Advertisement.

Mitchell Bros. & Marks' Shorthorn Sale

Mitchell Bros. and M. F. Marks, two Shorthorn breeders at Valley Falls, Kan., are holding a joint sale in the pavilion at the fair grounds in Valley Falls, next Thursday, June 15. They are selling 30 cows and heifers, all either with calves at foot or bred to Bessie's Dale, Butterfly Lad or Clipper's Dale. In making this sale these breeders have not selected the kind from their herds that they want to sell but have made real selections with the idea of putting up an offering that will prove attractive and do their herds good in the way of the most valuable advertising in the world, good high class animals that are sure to prove profitable to their new owners. You still have time to ask for the catalog and receive it before the sale. Look up the advertisement in this issue and write at once. The sale is next Thursday at Valley Falls, Kan.—Advertisement.

Important Holstein Sale

Monday, June 19, is the date of the reduction sale of the United States Disciplinary Barracks herd of Holsteins at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Twenty-six females, 19 with A. R. O. records go in the sale, 10 heifers of breeding age, mostly out of A. R. O. cows and high record sires. Five bulls of serviceable ages by bulls of note and out of cows with good records are cataloged. The sale will be held at Fort Leavenworth and you can reach there conveniently from Kansas City the morning of the sale either over the Missouri Pacific or by taking the interurban at the corner of 10th and Main on the hour. The catalogs are ready to mail and you can have a copy by return mail by addressing Major Harding Polk, Fort Leavenworth, Kan. The advertisement of the sale in this issue of the Mail and Breeze contains important information about the sale.—Advertisement.

Engle & Son's Holstein Sale

This is a reminder that next Friday, June 16, is the date of the E. S. Engle & Son sale at Abilene, Kan. In this reduction sale nearly 40 purebred Holsteins will be sold. Nine are daughters of the herd sire, Prince Ormsby Mercedes Pontiac, whose dam produced 22,600 pounds of milk and 1,160 pounds of butter in 12 months. He is a great sire and indicates the quality of Holsteins that the Engles raise. Ten are cows heavy in milk and 10 others are heifers that will freshen soon. There are several outstanding cows and heifers in the sale with a nice string of young bulls. It is really a quality sale in every sense. The Engles are progressive breeders who have built one of the strong, well thought of herds in Kansas. You have time to ask for the catalog and receive it before the sale. Address, Elmer G. Engle, Abilene, Kan., for a copy. The sale is next Friday.—Advertisement.

BY J. T. HUNTER

Wm. Fulks, Langdon, Kan., is offering fall boars and spring pigs by Pathfinder Jr. by Pathfinder. These are good ones. Write Mr. Fulks at once. Mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Overstake Bros.' Durocs

Overstake Bros., Atlanta, Kan., breeders of Durocs for some years, change their advertisement in this issue to announce that they will sell fall boars at farmer prices. The boars are sired by Grandmaster by Pathfinder out of dams by Orion Great Sensation. They will sell a young son of Pathfinder and will book orders for July 1st weanling pigs. Write your wants and they will immediately fill them.—Advertisement.

B. W. Conyers' Durocs

Three years ago B. W. Conyers, Severy, Kan., bought a sow bred to Old Pathfinder. One of the boars she farrowed was sold for $3,500 and another, Valley Pathfinder, stands at the head of Mr. Conyers' herd. This boar has sired some good Durocs for Mr. Conyers. In fact, it was this boar that put Mr. Conyers on the Duroc map. Ably assisting Valley Pathfinder is Kansas Pathmaster, a junior sire that is not only good in appearance but is a good sire. This is one of the best Pathmaster bred Durocs we have seen in our territory and we have seen some good ones.—Advertisement.

The Livestock Service
of the Capper Farm Press

Is founded on the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, the Nebraska Farm Journal, the Missouri Ruralist and the Oklahoma Farmer, each of which leads in prestige and circulation among the farmers, breeders and ranchmen of its particular territory, and is the most effective and economical medium for advertising in the region it covers.

Orders for starting or stopping advertisements with any certain issue of this paper should reach this office eight days before the date of that issue. Advertisers, prospective advertisers or parties wishing to buy breeding animals, can obtain any required information about such livestock or about advertising, or get in touch with the manager of any desired territory by writing the director of livestock service, as per address at the bottom.

Following are the territory and office managers:
W. J. Cody, Topeka, Kansas, Office.
John W. Johnson, Northern Kansas.
J. T. Hunter, Southern Kansas.
Stuart T. Morse, Oklahoma.
Jesse R. Johnson, Southern Nebraska.
R. A. McCartney, Northern Nebraska.
O. Wayne Devine and Chas. L. Carter, Missouri.

T. W. Morse, Director of Livestock Service
Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze
Topeka, Kansas

S. B. Replogle's Durocs

Sid Replogle, Cottonwood Falls, Kan., offers weanling Durocs beginning with this issue. These are either sex, unrelated pairs or trios, registered, and immuned. They include some by a son of Great Orion out of a daughter of Pathfinder, some out of a granddaughter of Great Orion Sensation, and some by a son of Jack's Orion King 2nd. Good enough to go in the best of herds. Write today mentioning Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Major's Great Sensation

Major's Great Sensation, owned by G. B. Wooddell and T. F. Danner, Canfield, Kan., was made Duroc junior champion boar at the 1921 Kansas State Fair and now after three seasons of hard service will undoubtedly enter the show rings this fall to much more formidable contestant than he was last fall. Better yet this boar is an unusually good sire. Most of the younger Durocs that Wooddell & Danner will take out on the fair circuits are by this boar. It is a great thing to own a show hog but even better to have a good sire. This firm has both in Major's Great Sensation that as a pig did not give indications of ever amounting to very much.—Advertisement.

Larimore & Sons' Durocs

J. F. Larimore & Sons, Grenola, Kan., have one of the very few purebred Duroc herds that escaped high mortality in the spring pig crop. The staunch old veteran, Valley Sensation by Great Sensation, heads the herd and still produces pigs among the best in the herd. This sire has to his credit the record of having sired more first prize winning Durocs than any other Kansas Duroc boar. Major Sensation Col. by Major Sensation, 1919 world's junior champion, is junior sire and his get in the spring crop out of dams by Valley Sensation, show that Larimores have a good combination in this battery of boars. If you want a few bred sows by Valley Sensation and bred to Major Sensation Col. you may get them from this herd. They are also offering some fall boars. Write today. Mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON

Nebraska August Duroc Sale

H. E. Labart, one of Nebraska's leading Duroc Jersey breeders and owner of the great young prize winner, Leading Sensation, claims August 10 as the date for his mid-summer bred sow sale. He has assembled for this sale what is perhaps the greatest lot of sows and gilts ever sold in any western sale. The offering of forty head will include ten daughters, all of them spring and fall gilts sired by the grand champion, Great Orion Sensation. The offering will be bred to Leading Sensation. Watch this paper for further announcement, or file application any time for catalog. Mention this paper when writing.—Advertisement.

Sixty Bred Sows Private Sale

At his farm near DeWitt, Neb., Herman Schmale has over 200 head of big type Poland Chinas of different sizes and ages. He is anxious to reduce the size of herd and for a short time only will make mighty attractive prices on the sixty head of bred sows and gilts that he is going to sell at private sale to readers of this paper. His herd boars are Nebraska Evolution, a boar for which he paid $1,000. He is a son of Evolution, one of the great boars of the breed. He is assisted by Middle West, a boar for which over $600 was paid. Middle West is a son of Type Maker and his dam was one of the famous Giantess sows of Iowa. Five outstanding good gilts are out of one of the big Nebraska Evolution sows owned on the farm and sent to Iowa to be bred to the noted big boar C-2 said by many to be the biggest Poland China boar that ever lived. Ten big, strong, high backed, rugged fall boars are being reserved and will be sold right soon. Mr. Schmale has paid long prices for his seed hogs but continues to sell them at very moderate prices. Forty to sixty dollars for the Schmale kind is very cheap considering blood lines and individuality. They are running in a big alfalfa pasture and will go out in the best of condition to raise the August and September litters. Better write at once and mention this paper.—Advertisement.

E. S. Engle & Son's

Eighth Public Sale of Registered Holstein-Friesians at the farm one mile west

Abilene, Kan., Friday, June 16

Remember It's Next Friday. 30 Head as Follows:

Prince Ormsby Mercedes Pontiac, 22,680 pounds of milk, 1,160 pounds of butter. His dam has two records above 31 pounds butter in seven days. Nine daughters of this sire are in this sale.

Two daughters of a 24½ pound cow at 11 years with a four years average of 18,000 pounds, her best year 20,000 and this year's record promises to exceed that.

One daughter of a 30 pound cow, in splendid form and ready to freshen.

One daughter of a 27 pound cow and the herd sire, Prince Ormsby Mercedes Pontiac making her two nearest dams average 30 pounds.

One 23 pound cow, one daughter of a 20 pound three-year-old.

One daughter of Iowana De Cola Walker.

One daughter of Canary Butter Boy King.

In the offering are 10 head in heavy milk flow and 10 heifers well along in calf. Some extra well bred heifer calves.

Three choice bulls with butter averages close to 1,000 pounds in a year. A sale full of attractions from start to finish.

Herd Federal accredited since 1919. For the sale catalog, address,

Elmer G. Engle, Abilene, Kansas

Sale conducted by Mott, McCulloch, Hoffman and Engle.
J. W. Johnson, Fieldman, Mail and Breeze.

REDUCTION SALE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

U. S. DISCIPLINARY BARRACKS

Monday, June 19, 1922

This sale is made necessary due to the fact that with a herd of this size, the increase has been large and the amount of labor available at this institution has been greatly reduced.

Sale will consist of:

26 cows—19 with A. R. O. or S. O. records.
10 heifers of breeding age—mostly out of A. R. O. cows and out of 31 or 40 lb. bulls.
10 heifer calves from 4 months to 8 months of age—8 by a 40 lb. bull.
5 bulls of serviceable age from cows with records of from 20 to 26 lbs. of butter and some from semi-official cows with records up to 729 lbs. butter and 16748 lbs. milk.
5 bulls (younger), same as above dams but sired by a 40 lb. bull.

All females of breeding age will be bred to a son of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes 37th.

All young stock is by Ormsby Skylark Champion or Sir Veeman Ruby Vale Wayne.

Sale will start at 11:00 A. M.—Lunch will be served on the grounds.

Morning train on Missouri Pacific leaves Union Station, Kansas City, Mo., at 8:30; arrives at Fort Leavenworth at 9:32.

Electric cars leave 10th and Main, Kansas City, Mo., for Fort Leavenworth on the hour, and arrive at Fort Leavenworth one hour and forty-five minutes later.

For the catalog address, Major Harding Polk,

FARM COLONY
U.S. Disciplinary Barracks
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAN.

W. H. Mott, Sale Mgr., Herington, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

BONACCORD HOLSTEINS

Do you want GOOD Holsteins? If so you will want health, size, conformation and production. We have it. Federal accredited herd. Write your wants to
LOUIS KOENIG, SOLOMON, KANSAS

HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY calves, either sex, 7 to 9 weeks old, $22 crated for shipment. **Spreading Oak Farm, Whitewater, Wis.**

REG. HOLSTEIN BULLS ready for use. King Segis Pontiac breeding nicely marked. Priced low. **J. A. Reed & Sons, Lyons, Kan.**

HOLSTEIN & GUERNSEY CALVES, 7 weeks old, 31-32nds pure, $25 ea. shipped C.O.D. Reg. Holstein bull calves $45. **Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wis.**

GUERNSEY CATTLE

RANSOM FARM GUERNSEYS

Bulls—Calves to serviceable age by 1919 world's grand champion out of record-breaking dams.
Ransom Farm, Homewood, Kansas

WHY USE A SCRUB when you can buy a purebred registered bull at farmer's prices? Young bull calves as low as $50. **C. F. Holmes, Overland Guernsey Farm, Overland Park, Kan.**

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Walter Shaw's Hampshires

200 HEAD: REGISTERED, immuned, tried bred sows and gilts, serviceable boars.
WICHITA, KANSAS, RT. 6, Telephone 3918, Derby, Kan.

WHITEWAY HAMPSHIRES ON APPROVAL

Choice fall boars and gilts. Big hardy fellows sired by the champion. Immunized pairs and trios not related. **F. B. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KANSAS.**

Can you tie this knot?
Number 4

The *carrick bend* is used for tying two ropes together so that a heavy load may be drawn with them and still the knot will untie easily. The loose knot is formed as in the illustration. Care must be taken to keep the knot in its natural form until it is drawn tight.

❖

GUARANTEE!

H. & A. "Blue Heart" Manila Rope is guaranteed to equal the yardage and *exceed* the breaking strength and fibre requirements of the U. S. Government Bureau of Standards. Any H. & A. "Blue Heart" Manila Rope found to be not as represented will be replaced.

❖

For purposes where the great strength and long-wearing qualities of H. & A. "Blue Heart" Manila Rope are not required, use H. & A. Rope made from one of these lower-cost fibres:

H. & A. "Red Heart"
Sisal Rope

H. & A. "Green Heart"
Istle Rope

H. & A. "Purple Heart"
Mauritius Rope

H. & A. "Pink Heart"
New Zealand Rope

In your lighter work, where you do not need the rugged strength of H. & A. "Blue Heart" Manila Rope, you will find H. & A. "Red Heart" Sisal Rope of supreme value. Spun from selected sisal fibre, H. & A. "Red Heart" Sisal Rope is guaranteed to give you that satisfaction you should demand from the highest grade of sisal cordage.

© 1922, The Hooven & Allison Co.

Danger lurks in unknown rope!

You can trust H. & A. "Blue Heart" Manila Rope to deliver excess strength

You and your help risk injury or even death if you use low-grade rope in *this* work.

The fork load is torn from the rest of the load—a tremendous strain on a single rope—it swings high, as much as two horses helped by the blocks can rein—*snap!* The man on the load or one of those in the loft is buried in a huge fork-load of hay. Injury—or maybe worse.

Every year this is happening. Don't take the risk with an unknown rope. Get rope that can stand the tremendous stress of hay handling *with strength to spare*—use H. & A. "Blue Heart" Manila Rope.

The selected manila from which H. & A. "Blue Heart" Manila Rope is made is the toughest rope fibre grown. And H. & A. "Blue Heart" Manila Rope is guaranteed to *exceed* the strength standard of the U. S. Government for even this super rope fibre. (See guarantee in column at left). *Yet, it costs no more than many inferior ropes.*

Some inferior substitutes *look* like manila. But none delivers strength or wears like it.

To make sure you are getting rope spun from pure, selected manila fibre, the strongest rope made, do this:

Grasp the rope and untwist the strands. If you find a "Blue Heart" running through the center, you know you have a genuine H. & A. "Blue Heart" Manila Rope—backed by a guarantee for excess strength, one that will wear twice as long as ordinary rope, a flexible, smooth-surfaced rope that remains easy to handle and weather resisting through long and rugged service.

For halters, for tethering stock, for stump-pulling, for every use about the farm this rope will give you greatest wear as well as maximum strength.

Buy rope scientifically—*know* what you are getting. Look for the "Blue Heart" that is a guarantee of pure manila fibre of highest grade, excess strength, and long wear. It is the sure, *safe* way to buy rope. Get it from your dealer—if he hasn't it in stock, write and tell us your dealer's name and we will see that you are supplied.

Special Offer!

The coupon below with 40c will entitle you to a special combination neck halter and tie rope made from genuine H. & A. "Blue Heart" Manila Rope. This tie rope is ½ inch diameter and is 10 feet long. It is fitted with a snap at one end and adjustable eye so that it can be placed around the animal's neck or used simply as a hitching rope. This tie rope is three times as strong as a leather halter and will outwear several made from ordinary rope. It is worth a great deal more than the low price charged for it and is offered below cost to introduce you to the great strength and wonderful wearing qualities of "Blue Heart" Manila Rope.

If your dealer does not carry H. & A. "Blue Heart" Manila Rope and cannot supply you with this special halter, fill out the coupon below and mail it to us with 40c in 2c stamps and your dealer's name, and one of these special tie ropes will be sent you immediately.

The Hooven & Allison Company
"Spinners of Fine Cordage since 1869"
Xenia, Ohio

KFMB

Gentlemen: Enclosed is 40c in 2c stamps for which please send me one H. & A. "Blue Heart" Manila Rope special offer halter.

My name.....
Address.....
My dealer's name.....
Address.....

H&A

H&A "Blue Heart" Manila Rope