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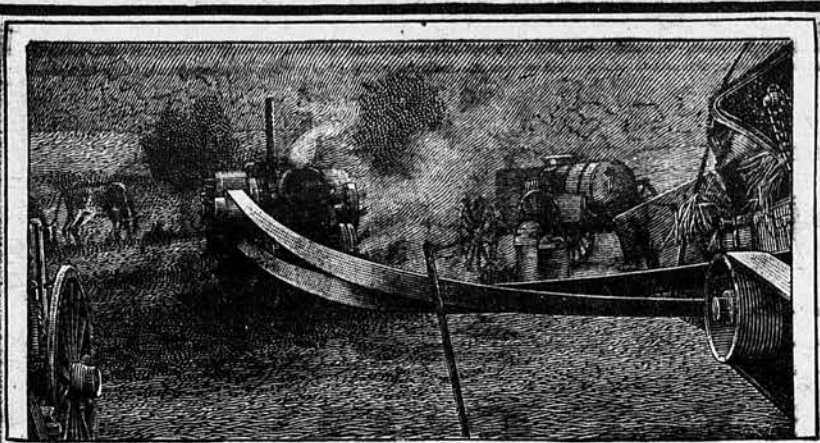
KANSAS SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS

KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 60

June 17, 1922





LOOK AHEAD TO THRESHING TIME

Four farmers, all good friends, Henry Becker, Joe Sedlacek, and Peter and Arthur Anderson, of Springfield, Nebraska, went in together to buy a Goodyear Klingtite Belt in July of 1920. They threshed all their wheat that season, the crop of several other farms—more than 350 acres of wheat and oats—repeated the performance last year, and used the belt in corn-shredding and silo-filling after threshing.

Goodyear Klingtite Belts are all-weather belts. They are not

affected by heat, cold or damp. Their Goodyear ply construction gives them long life. They need no breaking in.

Your local dealer has Goodyear Klingtite Belts. They are made in endless type for threshing, silo-filling, feed-grinding, wood-cutting, and other heavy duty, and in suitable lengths for lighter drives, such as cream-separating, electric light generating, water-pumping, etc. For further information about them, write to Goodyear, Akron, Ohio, or Los Angeles, Cal.

GOODYEAR

KLINGTITE BELTS

Copyright 1922, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Inc.

Have you noticed how many of your neighbors are now reading Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze?

GET A FARM in Louisiana while prices are low

Tenant farmers with a few hundred dollars, fathers starting sons out in life, young men looking for a future and farmers who have decided to seek virgin soil—here is your chance to get a farm at a price within reach of any industrious, ambitious, able-bodied man.

You can get a farm in a healthy climate, near good schools and churches, on good roads, near market and with soil that will produce a number of sure and profitable crops.

INDEPENDENCE! SUCCESS!

Here you can win independence and success. Your first crop will make money for you, because the big industries we are building up at Elizabeth mean an assured market for everything you can produce. You will be helped in planting and cultivating your crops by agricultural experts, maintained by this company, who know the soil and crops of this section and whose services will be always at your command.

WE WILL HELP YOU

Not only will you have every assistance we can render in planting and cultivating your crops, but we will also help you with your houses, barns and other improvements. If you prefer, we will build these before you move on to the land. Our immense sawmills cut the lumber in the vicinity of the farms, so all building material and supplies can be had at practically wholesale prices.

These lands are now priced at the lowest they will ever be. As the country is settled, land values will rise. Buy now and you are assured of an increasing permanent value.

GET STARTED TODAY!

Fill out the coupon and mail today for our illustrated booklet "Come to Louisiana," and we will send you full description of our plan, lands, crops, terms, etc.

INDUSTRIAL LUMBER CO.

Drawer B
Elizabeth, La.

Please send booklet "Come to Louisiana," and full details of your plan to

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Address _____

MINERALIZED WATER ROUTS CHICKEN LICE

Tablets Dropped into Drinking Fountains Banish Vermin, Make Fowls Grow Faster and Increase Egg Yield.

Any poultry raiser can easily rid his flock of lice and mites, make chickens grow faster and increase their egg yield by simply adding minerals to the fowls' drinking water. This does away with all bother, such as dusting, greasing, dipping and spraying. The necessary minerals can now be obtained in convenient tablets, known as Paratabs. Soon after the fowls drink the mineralized



water, all lice and mites leave them. The tablets also act as a tonic conditioner. The health of the fowls quickly improves, they grow faster and the egg yield frequently is doubled. Little chicks that drink freely of the water never will be bothered by mites or lice.

The method is especially recommended for raisers of purebred stock, as there is no risk of soiling the plumage. The tablets are warranted to impart no flavor or odor to the eggs and meat. This remarkable conditioner, egg tonic and lice remedy costs only a trifle and is sold under an absolute guarantee. The tablets are scientifically prepared, perfectly safe, and dissolve readily in water.

Any reader of this paper may try them without risk. The laboratories producing Paratabs are so confident of good results that to introduce them to every poultry raiser they offer two big \$1 packages for only \$1. Send no money, just your name and address—a card will do—to the Paratab Laboratories, Dept. 952, 1100 Coca Cola Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., and the two \$1 packages, enough for 100 gallons of water, will be mailed. Pay the postman \$1 and postage on delivery, and if you are not delighted with results in 10 days—if your chickens are not healthier, laying more eggs and entirely free from lice and mites—your money will be promptly refunded. Don't hesitate to accept this trial offer as you are fully protected by this guarantee.

Cane Seed Grows Good Beef

Sorghums Scored a Victory Last Week at Manhattan

BY F. B. NICHOLS

GROUND cane seed has almost as great a feeding value for cattle as corn. There is no material difference in the value of white and yellow corn; when a well balanced ration is used, the kind which will produce the largest yield should be grown. When corn is selling for a moderate price, as it was last fall, or even somewhat higher, it will pay to get the cattle on a full corn feed as soon as possible.

These were the highlights brought out at the tenth annual convention of the Kansas Livestock Feeders last Saturday at Manhattan. More than 500 cattlemen were present. The tests were based on six lots of 10 calves apiece. The lot fed the ground cane attracted the most attention, especially on the part of men from sections which grow a large acreage of the sorghums. Cane seed grown on the Ft. Hays Experiment Station at Hays was used.

The feeding period was 180 days. The calves fed on ground cane went into the feedlot at a weight of 370.2 pounds; they came out at a weight of 735.4; the gain in the six months was 365.2 pounds, or an average gain of 2.03 pounds a day. They ate an average daily ration of 11.32 pounds of ground cane seed, 1.7 pounds of cottonseed meal, 2 pounds of alfalfa hay and 10.26 pounds of cane silage. For the six-months period the steers each ate 557.63 pounds of ground cane seed, 83.75 pounds of cottonseed meal, 98.43 pounds of alfalfa hay and 565.45 pounds of cane silage. The cost of the gain was \$7.51 a hundred; the cost of the feed being ground cane seed, 40 cents a bushel—50 pounds—cottonseed meal, \$35 a hundred; alfalfa hay, \$10 a ton; silage, \$3.50 a ton; the lots which received corn were charged for it at the rate of 40 cents a bushel.

A Profit of \$9.56

This lot cost \$24.99 a steer as it went into the feed lot. The labor cost was \$3, feed cost \$27.44, interest on investment \$2.02, which gave a final cost, not including the hog profits, which were \$3.78, of \$57.45. After deducting the hog profits this leaves a net cost of \$53.67. The steers were appraised by Kansas City commission men, and deducting 75 cents a hundred for the cost of getting them to market, their value at Manhattan was \$8.60 a hundred. The profit was \$9.56 on every animal.

Such a showing indicates a new epoch in the feeding of cattle, and gives another indication of the tremendous future which the Plains country has. It now has been proved that the grain sorghums have a real value in the feeding of cattle, if the feed is ground, just as it already has been shown that hogs will do well on the sorghums.

An interesting comparison with the lot fed ground cane seed is afforded by the lot fed white corn. These 10 animals went into the feed lot at an average weight of 372.53 pounds; they came out at a weight of 747.47 pounds thus showing a gain of 374.94 pounds, or 2.08 pounds a day, slightly more than the lot fed on the ground cane seed. They ate an average daily ration of 7.97 pounds of white corn, 1.70 pounds of cottonseed meal, 2 pounds of alfalfa hay and 8.42 pounds of cane silage. During the six months they consumed 382.57 pounds of white shelled corn, 81.56 pounds of cottonseed meal, 95.9 pounds of alfalfa hay, and 404.32 pounds of cane silage. The feeding cost for 100 pounds of gain was \$5.50.

Hogs Recovered Some Feed

These steers cost \$25.15 in the feed lot, the labor cost was \$3, feed cost \$20.61, interest on investment \$1.83, thus showing a total cost of \$50.59. Hog profits were \$3.76, which leaves a net cost of \$46.83. The steers had a value at Manhattan of \$8.60 a hundred, and showed a net profit of \$17.42.

Steers fed yellow corn ate slightly more of it, 8.55 pounds a day as compared with 7.97 for the lot fed white corn, therefore caused a larger feed cost, and got a slightly higher finish. They were worth \$8.75 a hundred at Manhattan, and showed a profit of

\$18.84 apiece, as compared with \$17.42 for the lot fed white corn. The results indicate that when a fairly well balanced ration is used it is not necessary for one to worry about whether he is using white or yellow corn.

Detailed results on all lots can be obtained on application to Dr. C. W. McCampbell, professor of animal husbandry, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan. The other lots show the value, as has been said, of getting steers on a full ration of corn as soon as possible when grain costs are low. Dr. McCampbell believes thoroughly in baby beef; in speaking of this, he said:

"In our fattening tests this year we have again used calves because we feel that it is worth while to keep before the cattle feeder the advantage of feeding light cattle while we are studying the relative feeding value of different feeds and different combinations of feeds. Heavy beef will in the main be unpopular in the future for the average home cannot use satisfactorily the large cuts from heavy cattle. Even the public eating places can no longer use them advantageously. Light cattle, and particularly baby beef, furnish the smaller cuts with a minimum of waste in the form of excess fat, for a large part of the gain made by the younger cattle has been growth and red meat development, whereas a large portion of the growth of the 3-year-old steer is fat. The consumer is demanding smaller, leaner cuts, and only the lighter and younger cattle will provide this kind economically."

In Favor of Baby Beef

"A baby beef will make the same gain on one-half as great an investment as in the case of the aged steer, and when both have been full-fed the baby beef will have made a given amount of gain on one-fourth less feed. Comparisons of grains and feed required to make 100 pounds of gain on calves and aged steers have been made at the Kansas Experiment Station for three years. The calves have averaged 426 pounds into the feed lot, the older steers 1,063 pounds. The calves have gained an average of 420 pounds each, the older steers 390 pounds. It has required 33 per cent more grain to make 100 pounds of gain on the older cattle than on the calves, and each kind has been fed to a finish most desirable for each of these two classes of cattle, which means that the calves were fed considerably longer than the older cattle."

"After a baby beef has reached a marketable finish, he will continue to make economical gains for several months, thus giving the feeder a much longer marketing period than in the case of aged steers, which have to be marketed within a short period after reaching a marketable finish. Calves feed more easily than older cattle despite the oft repeated statement that feeding calves is a difficult matter. This probably is because they eat less greedily and masticate their food more thoroughly than older cattle, thus lessening the danger of getting off feed, bloat, founder, and other feed lot ills."

Better Livestock Prices Predicted

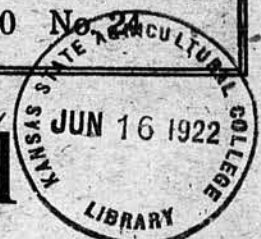
H. J. Penney of Topeka, of the State Board of Administration, presided. W. M. Jardine, president of the Kansas State Agricultural College, spoke, and expressed the belief that the prices for livestock were going to be much more satisfactory in the coming year. F. D. Farrell, dean of agriculture, told of the work of the Kansas Experiment Station. Experimental work is being carried on by 73 men on 5,743 acres; this costs the average Kansas farmer about 40 cents a year. C. B. Hineman of Chicago, vice-president of the Institute of American Meat Packers, spoke on the work which this organization is doing in encouraging the use of meat. Chester Morrill of Washington, D. C., of the Packer and Stock Yards Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, told of the work which is being done in enforcing this law. H. B. Winchester, A. M. Paterson and F. W. Bell, of the department of animal husbandry, told of some of the other experimental work which the department is doing,

KANSAS FARMER and MAIL & BREEZE

June 17, 1922

By *Arthur Capper*

Vol. 60 No. 24



Giving Kids a Square Deal

H. B. Miller Pays His Children Wages for Every Little Task They Do About the Farm and They are His Eager, Happy and Ambitious Helpers

By John R. Lenray

JOYCE MILLER, 13 year old Montgomery county farm boy, totaled a column of figures. The sum pleased him for he turned to his father and said:

"Dad, I've got a dollar and a half coming for milking this month."

"That's fine," answered H. B. Miller. "I'd like to see you make it two dollars next month."

Miller has solved the problem of making farm life and work attractive and pleasant to his children. His system has been functioning successfully for eight years. It is a very simple arrangement and its chief value is that it is eminently fair to the children as well as to their parents.

Provides Proper Remuneration

Miller's children are paid for all the work they do. They are not asked to do something for nothing nor made to feel that the money they receive is a gift. The arrangement is strictly a business affair, the children understanding that the money is paid because they earn it. Mr. Miller is particular in emphasizing that fact because he desires them to appreciate the value of work and the justice of receiving adequate remuneration for what they do.

One half the money so earned the children are required to put in a savings account at interest. This money is to be used in paying for education beyond the grades or turned over to the children when they become of age. Twenty cents out of every dollar goes into a clothing fund. With this is purchased special articles the children desire, not clothing necessities. Ten per cent is used for charitable purposes, including church activities. Twenty cents may be spent by each child as may be desired for candy, toys or entertainment, or it may be put into his private savings account. "I insisted on the 10 per cent for

charity," said Mrs. Miller, "because I think every person ought to support worthy institutions and activities and I want my children to do so. If they are trained to make this little sacrifice when they are young they will continue to do so when they are grown and they will be interested in the better things of life."

The pride with which Maurine, 15, Joyce, 13 and Phyllis, 11, exhibit their bank books is evidence enough that the plan has won their interest and fired their ambition. The totals in those books stand for accomplishments and even the least among humanity thrills at the concrete result of some effort he has put forth.

When Joyce decided to join the pig

club he didn't have to borrow money from his father or the bank. There was enough in his savings account to pay for a sow and he was mighty proud that he could finance the deal without help. The money withdrawn from the savings account will be returned with interest.

Each child has certain definite tasks to perform every day, the work being so divided that all have an equal earning opportunity in proportion to their ability. The children help their father milk and are paid 25 cents for every 100 pounds of milk. The two girls usually wash and dry the dishes and wash the separator. Often they feed the chickens and clean the dropping boards. In the garden each has a

definite area to take care of during the summer. Both the girls are learning to cook and help their mother prepare the meals. For all this work they receive regular pay.

Last year Mr. Miller took on some custom plowing for neighbors. He has a light tractor and he turned the job over to Joyce, paying him 25 cents an acre. The boy has been running the tractor for three years. He does other field work, helping in haying and in cultivating the corn. For hauling manure and spreading it on the fields Joyce gets 10 cents a load.

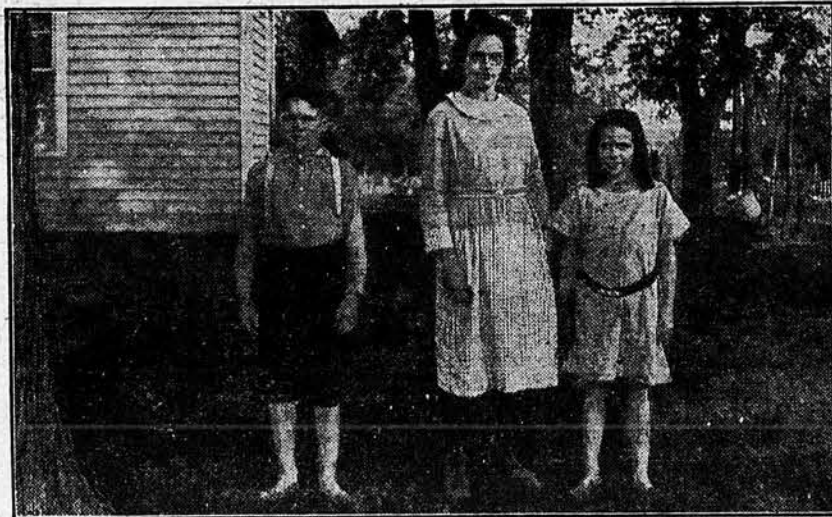
Believes in Recreation

The work schedule is not permitted to interfere with play. Every youngster should spend a certain amount of time in play and recreation, Mr. Miller says, and he encourages his children to get pleasure out of life along with their work.

Miller's plan keeps his children interested in everything on the farm. It gives them an idea of the value of work and of the pay they get for it. They learn to handle money and take care of it, and get experience in spending and in management. The children accept responsibility willingly and enjoy the successful accomplishment of every task. Every year they are better equipped to take care of themselves and to meet any emergencies that may develop.

The children receive from \$1.50 to \$3 or \$4 a month in wages. As they get older, of course, the wages will be increased because they will be able to do more and better work. By the time they are ready for high school or college each will have a savings account of several hundred dollars, enough, probably, to enable them by doing some outside work, to get as complete an education as they desire.

The children are happy and contented and enjoy life on the farm.



Joyce, Maurine and Phyllis Miller of Montgomery County, Who Draw Regular Wages for the Work They Do on Their Father's Well Arranged Farm

Silos Slice Down Feed Costs

By I. K. Caughey

ASILLO is the most profitable mechanical device in which a farmer can invest, not excluding the automobile nor the tractor. Farmers are generally agreed that diversified farming in these unsettled times is essential to success, that all your eggs in one basket doesn't pay. So every up-to-date farmer must keep a herd of beef or dairy cattle to supplement his grain crops. Now, taking up beef cattle first we find that the use of the silo and silage feeding saves \$1 to \$1.50 a hundredweight in the cost of beef production. That is, silage has that much advantage over the dry feed. Then in addition to this it is estimated that considering spoilage from waste, rain and wind and the ravages of birds and rodents of feed shocked in the field, only about 60 per cent of the crop is utilized. Imagine a farmer raising wheat every year and then deliberately throwing away two-fifths of his crop. You can easily estimate in how long a time a farmer can save enough to pay for a silo.

The Silo Increases Acre Values

Then, a silo saves land for if you are now losing half your feed value, with a silo you can keep the same amount of cattle on half as many acres and use the rest for grain crops or you can enlarge your herd.

Also a silo is an insurance against drouth. In the old days as soon as it was evident that a long drouth was upon us a sudden rush of cattle to mar-

ket made prices break to almost nothing and the farmer lost heavily. Now, a well filled silo carried over from a more prosperous year makes a farmer independent of such calamities.

Again, a silo can be filled and excellent results be obtained from kafir, cane or milo. On almost every farm are patches of land too poor to raise wheat or corn profitably. On these patches kafir or cane can be raised which when put into a silo and fed to cattle will return as large a yield as the better grade of land. Thus every part of the land can be farmed profitably and if a manure spreader is used the cattle kept will help to renew and build up your land.

Now, a silo is a labor saver in many ways. An average herd of cattle will require practically all of one man's time in winter keeping them supplied with feed hauled from the fields, to say nothing of the wear and tear on team and wagon and the cutting up of the fields in wet weather.

All of this is saved by using a silo. Some complain that the expensive labor necessary in filling a silo makes them impracticable. Most if not all of this expense can be eliminated by an exchange of work as is done in threshing. The silo is now so common that such exchange can be arranged easily. Look at the results: Your feed with its 100 per cent value safely

stored and easily accessible in winter, safe from wind, weather, your own or stray stock, the birds or small animals of the field, your land cleared off and ready for sowing wheat at the proper time, the knowledge that the well being of your stock is assured for the coming winter. It's the same old happy spirit of which the poet sings.

"When the frost is on the pumpkin and your fodder's in the shock!" Only we would substitute silo instead of shock. Anyway it's the same satisfied feeling that comes from work done in the best and most workmanlike way.

Nor does this satisfaction lessen any with the approach of the evil days of winter when the thermometer registers 10 below and the wind is blowing a Kansas gale. Instead of dragging a heavy rack about the fields with a team of exhausted horses stopping occasionally to ascertain whether we have any hands or feet left, and returning at night numb in body and soul with the desperate fight against the elements, you slip from your warm hearth down to the warm silo, fill a few bunks with warm feed and watch your sleek well-fed cattle make a hearty meal while the pigs crowd about the feet of the beef cattle and cows and gain a comfortable living from their droppings. Now all this time we have been considering beef cattle. Perhaps you wish to keep dairy

cattle. In that case, you will need a silo more than ever. Dairymen tell us that a certain amount of succulent feed is necessary to keep a cow in good condition. Also experts say that feeding of silage will save 10 cents in cost of feed in producing 1 pound of butter and 40 cents on every 100 pounds of milk produced. This should be ample reason for a dairyman having a silo. There are many arguments in favor of a silo. First, it adds to the appearance and value of a farm. Nothing sounds quite so well in a sale bill as that there is a good roomy silo on the place. Second, it improves your credit. Every banker realizes the potential wealth of a silo and a herd of cattle.

Saves Time and Labor

And lastly, the greatest reason of all, I think, is the difference it makes in a farmer's life. A man without a silo spends what should be the farmer's leisure hours in toil so heart breaking and nerve racking that he is reduced to the level of a mere beast of burden, while the man who handles his stock with such a labor saving device as a silo has time and means for the cultivation of his mind and the enjoyment of a few of the amenities of life. He has time to get acquainted with his wife and children and to provide for them such a home atmosphere as shall act as a magnet to draw them always back to the old home.

[Editor's Note—Mr. Caughey lives on a farm near Asherville, Kan.]

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

ONE of my friends writes me that some per-
 sons are urging as an objection to my candi-
 dacy that I am in favor of "repudiating
 the European war debts." Just what the
 governor of Kansas would or could have to do with
 the European war debts is more than I can im-
 agine, but entirely aside from any bearing it may
 have on the coming primary election I have some
 fairly well defined opinions about the war debts
 which I have tried to express frankly and which I
 still hold.

The term "repudiation" of course does not fit the
 case at all. The question of importance is this:
 Should the United States forgive its European
 debtors the amounts borrowed during the war and
 if so under what conditions?

I never have at any time urged the unconditional
 cancellation of these debts. I would be strongly
 opposed to that. I would, however, make this
 proposition to the European nations: "If you will
 agree among yourselves to disarmament and will
 wipe out your debts to one another, we will forgive
 the 11 billion dollars you owe the United States.
 We will just wipe off the slate and start over
 again on a basis of mutual confidence and good
 will. It would do no good to forgive the debts of
 the European nations if it meant that they would
 spend just that much more in preparation for fu-
 ture wars or in supporting large standing armies.

I think the United States has an opportunity to
 exert a tremendous economic power for permanent
 peace and that power ought to be exercised not
 only for the sake of humanity in Europe but for
 our own sake as well. We know now that in case
 of another great world war we are again likely
 to be involved and just as a matter of business,
 leaving out the humanitarian considerations, we
 ought to do all that is humanly possible to estab-
 lish peace and friendship thruout the world.

Now, as I have already said, all of this has nothing
 to do so far as I can see, with the campaign
 for the nomination for governor in Kansas, but I
 am entirely willing that my opinion about the war
 debt should be known. I have entertained it for
 a good while and see no reason for changing it now.

Instead of a Sales Tax

HERETOFORE I have indicated a way in
 which the necessary money could be obtained
 for a bonus without either increasing the
 taxes of the country or damaging business in any
 way. I will reiterate it briefly: Issue treasury
 notes necessary to pay the cash bonus; deduct 200
 million annually from the appropriations for the
 Army and Navy and place this in a redemption
 fund for the purpose of redeeming and retiring
 these Treasury Notes as they are presented at the
 treasury either in payment of federal taxes or
 where they are merely presented for redemption. In
 10 years most of the notes would be redeemed, the
 others would be absorbed in the general circulation
 of the country.

The sales tax would be most unpopular if passed,
 and so would a bond issue, for the effect of a bond
 issue would almost inevitably be to depress the
 price of other Government bonds, now selling at
 par.

The Wonders of Science

I HAVE been listening to a concert given in Kan-
 sas City and transmitted by radio thru the air
 to Topeka. Owing to some lack of proper ad-
 justment either in the receiving or the distributing
 instrument, the concert was not an entire success
 but that is a mere matter of detail; the wonderful
 thing about it to my mind is the fact that in-
 telligible words and sounds can be sent thru the
 air without the aid of wires for unlimited dis-
 tances. When this can be done and is being done
 every day no man dares to predict what the future
 will or can bring forth.

For example, it is entirely within the range of
 possibilities that within 10 or 15 years newspapers
 will cease to be published and the present worry
 over the diminishing supply of pulpwood for paper
 will cease because comparatively little paper will
 be needed and what is needed can be manufactured
 out of other material than wood. There will be
 news gatherers who will talk the news of every
 sort into great amplifiers and those who desire the
 news direct will be supplied with receivers at a
 very moderate price and thru these will get the

news from all over the world as soon as it is avail-
 able.

Everybody will get the news at the same time
 and therefore one neighborhood or locality will
 have no advantage over any other one. I also
 think that every receiving instrument also will be
 a distributing instrument and so the news will be
 sent out instantly from every part of the country
 and from every part of the civilized world.

The fact that the human voice spoken in ordi-
 nary conversational tone can be amplified so that
 it can be sent thousands of miles thru the air
 and heard as distinctly at that distance as if the
 speaker were present in person, shows the tre-
 mendous possibilities of the radio.

It is entirely possible that within 10 years it
 will be possible to hear a fly walking on the ceil-
 ing or the snoring of a sleeping flea.

Big Army Advocates Score

MUCH to my regret advocates of a big army
 have scored a partial victory. The Senate
 has passed the bill providing for an army
 of 133,000 enlisted men and 12,530 officers with an
 appropriation of \$341,750,000. The House bill pro-
 vided for an army of 115,000 enlisted men and
 11,000 officers. Even that was larger in my opinion
 than is necessary by 65,000 men and 5,000 officers,
 but at least it was moderate as compared with the
 demands of the army men. However, the House
 has not agreed to the Senate increase and is not
 likely to. The final result will probably be a com-
 promise on an army of about 120,000 or maybe
 125,000 men and perhaps 11,000 officers.

We have not yet learned that the world is not to
 be saved by preparations for war and here in the
 United States we have yet to learn that if we
 have a standing army larger than is necessary in
 times of peace it is to just that extent a waste of
 public money, for the army provided for by Con-
 gress would not be anywhere near large enough if
 we should be so unfortunate as to be involved in
 war with any first-class power and would there-
 fore have to depend on volunteers in any event.

Accepts Ford Offer

ACCORDING to reports Henry Ford's offer to
 buy the Muscle Shoals plant has been ap-
 proved by the House Military Committee
 which has had it under consideration. I will not
 say that the Ford offer is the best that is possible
 for the Government to obtain, but I do believe that
 a majority of the people of the United States will
 favor the sale to Henry because they have con-
 fidence that he will make a success of it; that he
 will treat labor fairly in the conduct of the plant
 and that he will not try to gouge the people who
 have to buy the output of the plant.

Job for Tariff Commission

THE troublesome tariff bill is still pending with
 a troubled sea before it. There is a growing
 feeling that the whole question of tariff duties
 should be taken out of politics. It should be put
 into the hands of a non-partisan tariff commission,
 with power to change rates as circumstances and
 the needs of the country might demand. There
 would be no sudden changes, business would not be
 disturbed. In fact, after the new system got into
 good working order, the people generally would not
 know when tariff changes were made. But until
 we come to some such plan as that we shall period-
 ically be afflicted with new tariff legislation, which
 by the way, generally temporarily wrecks the party
 which enacts it.

The German Workman

THE Government Tariff Commission, a non-
 partisan body, by the way, has compiled some
 interesting figures showing the effect of the
 depreciation of the German mark on German
 wages.

Prior to the World War the German mark passed
 current everywhere at approximately 24 cents, now
 it is worth in American money less than half a
 cent. However the wages of German workmen are
 paid in this depreciated money and while the
 wages seem large in figures, the buying power as
 compared with our money is astoundingly small.

German bakers were paid before the war accord-

ing to the prevailing scale \$6.14 a week in our
 money. That was a low wage even then as com-
 pared with wages in this country, but at the pres-
 ent time the German baker's wages only amounts to
 \$2.52 in our money.

Before the war German tailors received a wage
 measured in our money of \$11.17 a week. Their
 present wage amounts to the equivalent of \$2.78 in
 our money.

Painters, before the war received a wage equi-
 valent in our money to \$14.38. The present wage
 is equivalent to \$2.58 in our money.

German stone cutters before the war received an
 average of \$17.41 a week, now they receive an aver-
 age in our money of \$2.56. German stone masons—
 there seems to be a distinction between stone cut-
 ters and stone masons—received before the war
 an average of \$17.22; they now receive an average
 of \$3 a week.

Printers in 1913 received an average of \$7.71 a
 week; now they receive an average of \$2.74 a week.

You ask how they manage to live and support
 their families on such wages. I do not know. I
 presume that the prices of food and clothing have
 declined, but in all probability not in the same ratio
 as wages.

Salaried men and women of German have been
 even harder hit by the decline in the purchasing
 power of German money than the mechanics, be-
 cause salaries have not been advanced even nomi-
 nally in proportion to decline of the mark.

The Faults of Government

IN THE last issue I tried to point out some sav-
 ings that might be made in the operation of the
 state government. I wish to call attention now
 to what seem to me to be other faults in our sys-
 tem of taxation. The late Samuel T. Howe, until
 the time of his death, the distinguished chairman
 of the Kansas State Tax Commission, declared
 that approximately three-quarters of a billion dol-
 lars worth of intangible property in the state es-
 caped taxation entirely, in addition we have of
 course a large volume of county, city, township
 and school bonds exempted from taxation by law.
 I note that among the resolutions adopted by
 some of the Taxpayers' League organizations is one
 against the further issue of tax exempt bonds.

It is my opinion that this would not help the
 situation. At present a tax exempt municipal
 bond in the state of Kansas will sell for par if it
 bears interest at the rate of about 5 per cent. Prior
 to the Great World War it would have sold for
 par on a 4 per cent basis and will do so again. This
 is about the net income that is demanded by the
 money lenders on gilt edged securities and the
 general demand for money will enable them to get
 that rate.

Suppose now that these bonds were taxable. It
 is practically certain that the rate of interest
 would be raised to the extent of the rate of taxa-
 tion in the district or municipality issuing them.

By way of illustration, Topeka city bonds will
 sell on about a 4½ per cent interest basis. The tax
 rate at present is a trifle more than 3 per cent.
 If these bonds were taxable it is certain that the
 rate of interest would have to be raised to cover
 the tax or the bonds would sell at a discount,
 which means the same thing.

The taxpayers would not be benefited by making
 the bonds taxable but on the other hand would be
 worse off. They simply would have to pay a higher
 rate of interest.

We should amend our constitution so as to per-
 mit a classification of property for taxation pur-
 poses so that notes and mortgages would have to
 pay a registration fee on notes and mortgages or
 the holders of the notes and mortgages should be
 required to pay a reasonable state income tax.

An income tax is the most effective way in my
 opinion, of getting at intangible property and mak-
 ing it bear a share of the burdens of government.

Already the state derives a large income from
 fees of various kinds. I know that it is usually
 argued that these fees are paid by the persons who
 hold insurance policies, or who are served by the
 corporations that have to pay corporation taxes.
 This may be true, but my opinion is that if these
 fees were not collected there would be no reduction
 in the cost of insurance nor in the price charged
 by the corporations which now pay corporation tax.

If the state had a reasonable income tax in ad-
 dition to these fees, and, perhaps, in addition a
 tax on certain luxuries, the amount derived from

these sources would be sufficient to pay all the expenses of state government. No direct tax would have to be levied on the property of the citizens of the state and they would have it within their own hands to regulate their local taxation.

However, local taxation is affected by state legislation and would be even if no direct tax was levied for state purposes. I spoke in the last issue of overlapping laws, resulting in needless expense and double taxation in a local way.

I am certain that this evil is the result of our legislative system to a very considerable extent. We still cling to the antiquated double legislative house system and the brief legislative session. The result is that we have much hasty legislation. Little time is given for calm consideration of important measures. We have overlapping boards that have overlapping authority over the same matter and as a result we have unnecessary expense of administration and often double taxation.

The first duty of a single house legislature would be to weed out conflicting statutes, do away with unnecessary official authority and simplify the operations of government so that the cost of administration would be reduced to the minimum.

At best there will be more or less waste in the administration of public affairs but with all excuse for hasty legislation done away with we ought to reconstruct our laws so that we would have the most efficient and economical state government in the United States.

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.

Revoking a Will

A and B are husband and wife, each having been married previously. A has eight children and B has three. A owns an estate, B owns nothing. On an agreement between A and B, A made a will in which he gave after his death one-third of the estate to B and two-thirds to the eight children, and if B died first the one-third was to go to B's children. If B dies first can A revoke this will or change it to his satisfaction? Will B's children inherit anything after B's death? J. H. N.

This seems to have been from your statement only a conditional will. That is, one-third of this estate would go to B in event of A's death and in case of her death before that of her husband, that one-third should go to her children. I am of the opinion that as this was not a complete transfer but merely a conditional will, that A would have the right to change or revoke it after his wife's death.

Biography of President Wilson

Please print the biography of Ex-President Woodrow Wilson. F. E.

Woodrow Wilson, twenty-eighth president of the United States, was born at Staunton, Va., December 28, 1856. He is of Scotch-Irish ancestry, his father having been the Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, a Presbyterian minister. He graduated at Princeton in 1879 and was given the degree of A. M. in 1882. He graduated from the law department of the University of Virginia in 1881 and practiced law for a short time at Atlanta, Ga. He took post-graduate work at John Hopkins, Howard, Williams, and Dartmouth.

He was married to Ellen Louise Axsen of Savannah, Ga., June 24, 1885. He became associate professor of history and political economy in Bryn Mawr college in 1885. He became professor of the same chair in Wesleyan University in 1888 and professor of jurisprudence and political economy in 1890 and professor of jurisprudence and politics in 1897. In 1902 he became president of Princeton University which position he held until October, 1910, shortly before he was elected governor of New Jersey. He was nominated for president on the Democratic ticket in June, 1912 and elected at the November election, receiving 435 electoral votes against 88 for Theodore Roosevelt, the Progressive candidate and eight for William Howard Taft, Republican candidate. He was re-elected president of the United States in 1916, defeating Judge Hughes, the Republican candidate.

He is the author of numerous books, among them "Congressional Government, a Study in American Politics," "The State—Elements of Historical and Practical Politics," "Division and Reunion," "An Old Master and Other Political Essays," "George Washington," "A History of the American People," "Constitutional Government in the United States," "The New Freedom."

Since retiring from the presidency Mr. Wilson's residence has been in Washington.

What is a Working Month?

A hires a man and woman by the month. Are 26 working days counted a month? If not, how many days are supposed to be a month? Are they supposed to do the work on Sunday or lose a day? J. M.

Ordinarily 26 working days constitute a month, altho if one were hired during the month of February there would be only 24 working days in that month. Or it might be in a month of 30 days that there would be five Sundays. If these people were employed at the beginning of any month, the contract would run until the last day of the month, inclusive. While our law prohibits labor on Sunday generally, it does not prevent the doing of

household chores, feeding stock, and other necessary work.

Therefore if this man and woman were hired by the month without any stipulations in the contract, they would be bound to labor during the regular work days and to do such tasks of necessity as there might be about the place on Sundays. For instance, if a man were hired by a farmer by the month, that would be supposed to require him to work at his regular toil on the week days and to do such chores as feeding the stock in the morning and evening of Sundays. If this is not to be done there should be an agreement in the contract itself to that effect.

Road Dragging Fund

Is the road dragging fund made up and paid by the state? Is it the same per mile all over Kansas or has each county the right to make its own price per mile? If the same all over the state what is the rate per mile? F. C. R.

Section 2 of Chapter 217, Session Laws of 1921 provides for the creation in every county of a special road drag fund which shall be used for the dragging of legally established county and township roads and mail routes. The county treasurer is required to deposit in this special road drag fund the sum of \$4.50 from every registration fee paid him for the registration of motor vehicles other than motorcycles or dealers' licenses. The law does not fix the price to be paid a mile for dragging roads. That would be a matter to be determined by the county commissioners.

The Kansas Soldier Bonus

Would an ex-soldier whose home has always been in Kansas and who applied for service in the regular army in Kansas, was accepted and transferred by the army into another state to be sworn in the service, be considered eligible for the proposed Kansas bonus? The discharge of this soldier shows that he enlisted in another state. A. B. C.

Section 1 of Chapter 255, the act relating to compensation to veterans of the World War which is to be submitted to the people for adoption or rejection at the next general election, reads as follows: "The state of Kansas acknowledges its indebtedness to and promises to pay to every person who was a resident of the state of Kansas at the time of his entering the service, and who served in the World War in any branch of the army, navy or marine corps of the United States prior to November 11, 1918, or who was honorably discharged therefrom, the sum of \$1 a day for every day of his entire service which compensation shall be in addition to all pay and allowances made by the United States Government."

It will be noticed that the only requirement is that the soldier shall have been a resident of the state of Kansas at time of enlistment. The mere fact that he may have enlisted in another state would not bar him from the benefits of this law in case it is adopted by a vote of the people.

Not a Valid Deed?

1.—A and B marry. This is the second marriage for each. Both have families, and they live in Iowa. They have been married four years. B's daughter became ill and B went to see her. The daughter died six months afterward. A made B, his wife, sign a blank deed to his house and three lots worth about \$1,500. Was this blank deed good? Would it keep B from getting her half of A's property? 2.—A and B keep an old man in consideration of \$80 per month. B did all the taking care of this old man. When B came back to A after visiting her daughter he hired her and gave her \$5 a week and kept \$60 a month himself. The old man died. A has now made his wife leave, has sold her furniture and keeps the money. A. B.

If B was compelled to sign this deed, as your letter indicates, that of itself would invalidate the deed for her signature was obtained under duress, and in any event the deed, in my judgment, was not a good deed. It lacks one of the essential elements necessary to make a good deed, that is, that both the grantor and the grantee must be named on the deed itself at the time it is executed. It is true that deeds are sometimes made in blank and the name of the grantee afterward written in. If the grantor or grantors ratify this arrangement, it would cure the defect in the deed. But a deed which only contains the name of the grantor is not a complete deed. In other words, it is not a deed at all. I would say, therefore, from your statement that B's rights in a property way are not effected by this deed.

Liability on a Note

A and B are man and wife. B signed a note with A. If B should leave A would she be required to pay part of A's note? They have nothing but personal property. I. D.

The fact that there might be a separation would not relieve either of the signers of this note from their liability. Whether the personal property belonging to either A or B can be touched depends on whether it is exempt under the law. And without knowing what the property is I of course cannot answer that question.

Keeping Up Farm Fences

A and B own adjoining farms. A rents his farm to C. C will not keep up the fence and lets stock destroy considerable feed and carry cockle-burs upon B's land. Can A be held for damages for not compelling C to keep up the fence? G. A. R.

While A could not compel his renter to keep up the fence unless that was a part of his rental agreement, he would be responsible to B for damage on account of not keeping up his share of the fence.

Too Much Talk in The Tariff Debates

A CONSTANT gale of oratory, a rush of air reaching the enormous total of 1,492,000 words and occupying 746 pages of fine type in the Record—is the Senate's score for the first month's discussion of the tariff bill. And only 35 of the 438 pages in the bill have been considered as yet!

At the present rate of progress with its accompanying agitation of the atmosphere, sufficient I am sure to operate all the windmills in the United States, it is going to take four or five months for the Senate to discuss the new tariff. There is no possible chance that the bill can be acted on before next September—if the present rules permitting unlimited debate are followed.

To pass the Underwood tariff act required less than seven weeks of discussion. The Senate got thru with the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill in nine weeks.

During the month or more the new tariff bill has been before the Senate, Senators have spent hours discussing such pressing subjects as the French Revolution, which ended in 1799, the afterwar situation in Russia, the Federal Reserve System, and other topics as immediately urgent and germane to a consideration of the tariff bill, the Einstein theory and what should be the proper length for women's skirts.

The present tariff debate, in my judgment, is affording the most glaring evidence of the utter inability of the Senate to do business in a business-like way under the ridiculous and archaic rules by which it has been conducted for half a century or more.

We are having by far the wordiest consideration of a tariff bill known to 50 years of Senate history.

The Democratic side has offered 49 amendments, every one of which has been rejected, usually with from 35 to 44 Senators not voting at all.

Often an entire day is consumed in solemnly debating a trifling amendment offered by that side of the chamber, one affecting an insignificant item of no consequence to anyone, artfully offered, I am inclined to believe, for the entertainment of the other side of the hall, or for the concoction of campaign material and political medicine.

Commenting on the disgraceful delay of the Senate in considering the tariff bill, 87 out of 112 Republican newspapers of note express disgust over the inability of a Republican majority of such ample size to obtain action.

All this time to expedite the bill, the Senate has sat in continuous session daily from 11 in the morning to 10 o'clock, or later, at night, at the sacrifice of the health of the Senators.

Conscientious Senators are taking their meals as they can grab them at the Senate restaurant. They do not see their families from early morning until late at night. And yet the Senate is making little or no progress in the passage of legislation which if unduly delayed has always had a disturbing effect on general business; legislation which every consideration requires should be settled as speedily as possible and which the country has hoped would be got out of the way and done with long ago.

Nothing could be more futile and ridiculous, it seems to me, than the present lamentable demonstration of the Senate's inefficiency under its outworn rules which have come down to us from a time that regarded the stage coach as the acme of human achievement in speed.

There is a bitter feeling among the younger and less precedent-ridden members of the Senate over this indefensible situation, and the demand for a reform of the rules is stronger and more insistent than ever before in this body.

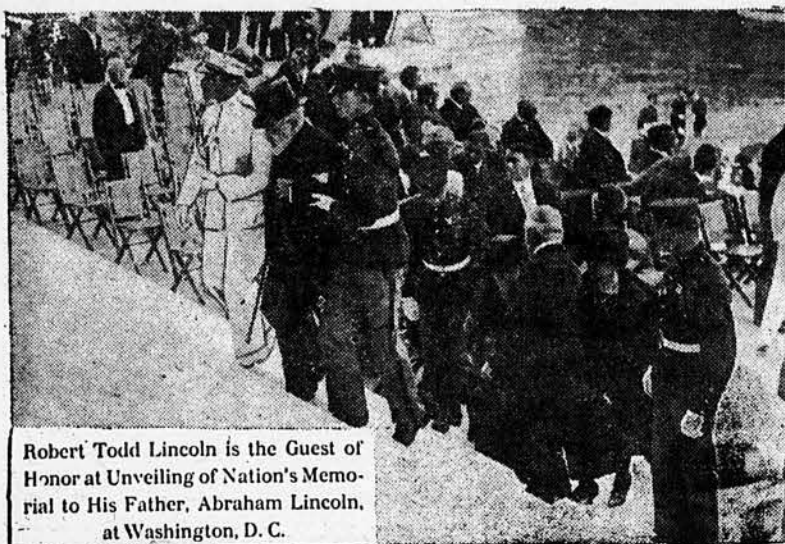
Recognizing the country's desperate need of a more effective legislative arm of government at Washington, a group of Senators, myself among them, made an earnest effort as long ago as last December, to amend the Senate's rules. But about half a dozen Republican Senators still are standing out for what virtually amounts to unlimited debate. They are doing their best to block the efforts of the modern element in the Senate which wishes to see the Senate get down to business and dispose of important matters in a sensible and effective way.

Notwithstanding, I feel certain that another and probably a successful attempt will soon be made to cure the evil. The Senate Republicans have held a conference which went on record in favor of a cloture rule that will bring the unrestrained 40-day tariff discussion to a close. Opposition to such a rule comes chiefly from the group of Versailles Treaty irreconcilables who contend it was the unlimited debate in the Senate that killed the League of Nations, and they object to depriving themselves of this instrument for killing off objectionable measures. The majority of Senate Republicans, however, believe more harm than good results from unlimited debate, and they will support the new rule to give a majority of Senators power to limit debate under certain conditions.

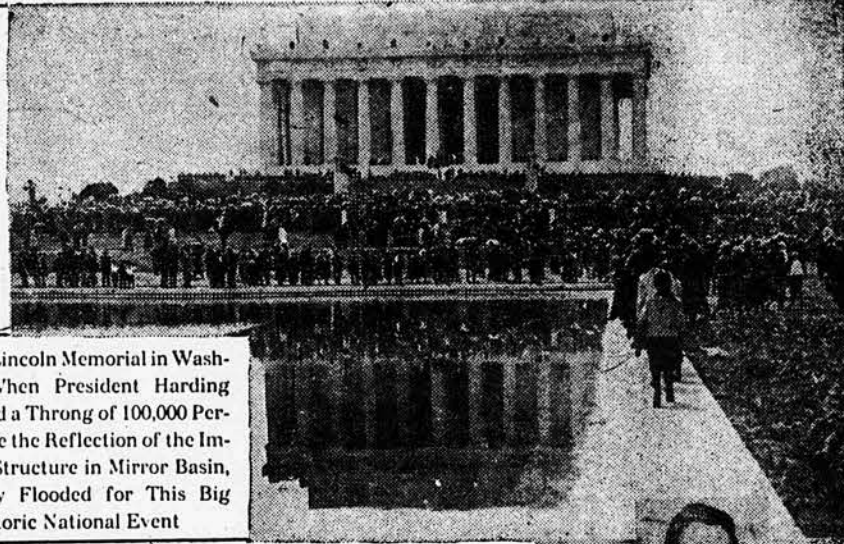
As only a few Senators now are standing out against a cloture rule, there is an excellent prospect that time-killing tariff speeches will soon be limited and that we shall get somewhere.

Washington, D. C.

News of the World in Pictures



Robert Todd Lincoln is the Guest of Honor at Unveiling of Nation's Memorial to His Father, Abraham Lincoln, at Washington, D. C.



Scene at Lincoln Memorial in Washington When President Harding Addressed a Throng of 100,000 Persons; Note the Reflection of the Impressive Structure in Mirror Basin, Especially Flooded for This Big Historic National Event



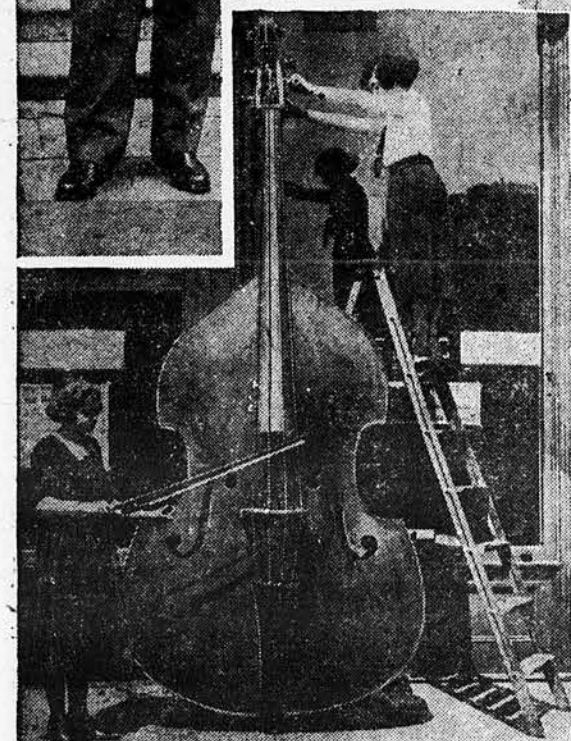
Chang-Tso-Lin, War Lord of North China, Who Lives at Mukden; General Wu-Pei Fu Recently Defeated Chang and Drove Him Beyond the Great Wall.



Business is Picking Up; Baldwin Locomotive Plant Celebrates Completion of Order for 100 Oil Burning Locomotives for Pacific Coast.



Miss Martha Thomas Who is a Successful Dairy Farmer of Chester County, Pa.; Her 200 Acre Farm is a Part of the Original William Penn Land Grant.



World's Biggest Violin Was a Feature of the Big New York Music Conference; It Weighs 150 Pounds and Has Strings As Thick As a Man's Finger.



Christy Matthewson at Saranac, N. Y., the Nation's Baseball Idol is Coming Back to Health after Three Years of Outdoor Life and Careful Nursing.



King George Hears a Battle Story From Marshal Foch; The General is Describing the Fierce Fighting by the French Forces in the Arras Section.



A Train Load of Pretty Girl Students from Chambersburg, Pa.; They are Off for a Visit to Atlantic City, and Expect a Jolly Good Time.



The Coast Guard Cutter U. S. S. Tampa; Vessels of This Kind Make Ocean Lanes Safe for Merchant Ships; They Chart and Broadcast the Positions of Icebergs That Drift From Greenland with Labrador Current into Steamship Routes.

Six Young Men Look Ahead

Group of McPherson County Farmers, Planning for Ten Years Hence, are Tackling the Job of Making the Monitor Community a Holstein Center

By James H. Cloture

SIX young farmers, looking a decade ahead into the future, have taken the first step in the pretentious plan of making the Monitor community in the western part of McPherson county a Holstein center.

Picking up a good grade or a purebred at breeders' sales as they laid away money enough ahead, these farmers during the last two years have made a start in the dairy business. They went into it under the worst possible conditions and it is lucky for them that they did, otherwise, all say, they would have gone bankrupt. Poor crop years in their locality and the unfavorable situation with respect to prices of farm products, would have ruined them had it not been for the cows. As it is they have managed to get along and, by hard tugging, make ends meet.

These men, in view of their experience, are more determined than ever to carry out their original project of establishing a Holstein center in their community. To them the cows have proved their value in a very forcible manner, and to their neighbors as well.

So it is with a good deal of faith in their undertaking that Ralph Spohn, Glenn Buckman, M. E. Lingle, Charles Spohn, Grover Andes and A. C. Ferris are working together with the Black and Whites.

Community Has 35 Holsteins

Today there are about 35 head of purebred Holsteins in the community and a considerable number of grades. These men, as their means permit, expect to increase their herds by purchase as well as by breeding. Of necessity they will proceed slowly and grow into the dairy business, altho a good wheat crop this year, for which there is an excellent prospect, will aid them greatly in getting funds.

For the most part the herds belonging to these men are mixtures of grades and purebreds. Ralph and Charles Spohn have only registered

animals but they started with grades and a purebred bull. One bull, owned in partnership, heads both herds, which contain seven cows each. Glenn Buckman has six cows, three heifers, two helper calves and a registered bull. The Lingle herd contains 10 cows, of which seven are registered. Grover Andes and A. C. Ferris are just starting with grades.

In the barn of every one of these young farmers is a machine that they say is indispensable to the success of their business—a spring scale on which all milk produced is weighed night and morning. A careful record is kept on every cow and the owner knows exactly what return she is making on the feed consumed.

Now that they have got started this

group of six farmers is intent on organizing a cow testing association in the community so they may better know how to proceed in developing their herds. Facts revealed by testing will enable them to breed to best advantage and to eliminate a lot of guess work in handling the cows. They are now seeking to interest other farmers who have cows in the formation of the association and are being assisted by V. M. Emmert, county agent.

"My cows have been keeping me afloat for two years," said Ralph Spohn. "They are paying the grocery bills and buying part of their feed and enabling me to stick it out until another crop is harvested. I am going to stand by Holsteins and it is my ambition eventually to build up a breed-

ing herd. I started with grades but have sold all of them in order to buy registered stock. I am firmly convinced that if I stay with the dairy business I will come out on top."

Sudan grass was a life saver for Spohn last year as it was about the only crop he got outside of enough corn for his silo. The Sudan was cut just after harvest, about July 10, and it made excellent hay. The second cutting was in September. The yield was 1½ tons to the acre. Spohn literally poured the seed into the soil, using 50 pounds to the acre, but the result was excellent hay, very fine and tender, on which his cows thrived. The first time he tried Sudan Spohn sowed 20 pounds to the acre and failed to get a stand.

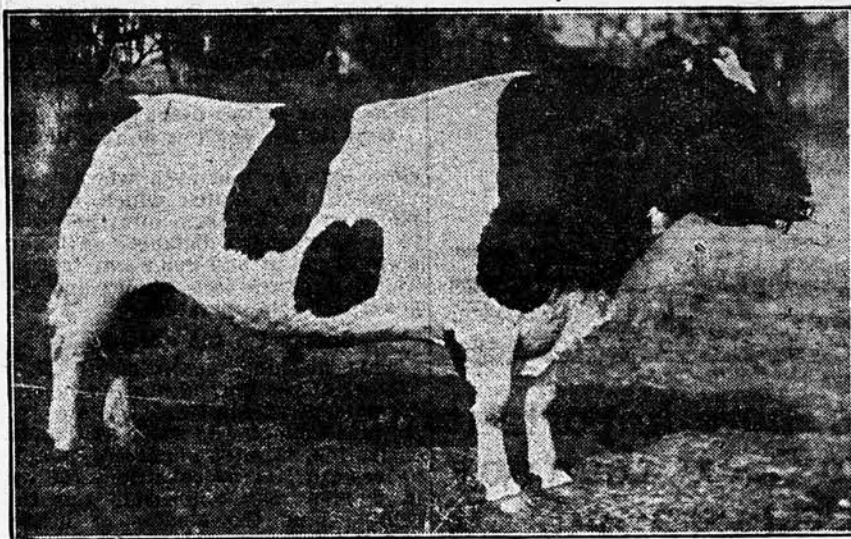
Use Sudan Grass for Pasture

The next year he tried 35 pounds, and while the stand was better it was not satisfactory. Then he sowed the 50 pounds an acre and got the results he had so long desired but scarcely ever hoped to realize.

Mr. Spohn has found Sudan grass hay almost equal to alfalfa in feeding cows. He says it is superior to alfalfa for bucket calves because "it is not so washy." Glenn Buckman also is a strong partisan advocate of Sudan hay. He stated that he fed it last year and got very good results from his cows. Like Spohn he found it almost as satisfactory as alfalfa and he got a crop in a year when very little else was raised in his neighborhood.

In preparing the seedbed for Sudan Mr. Buckman plowed early to a depth of 6 inches and harrowed twice. The Sudan was seeded at the rate of 20 pounds to the acre about June 15. It resulted in a good stand and the first crop was cut July 15. The second crop was pastured, the cows thriving on it.

Many other farmers in this section are growing Sudan grass both as pasture and for the hay crop because it is more certain than some other feed crops and is much relished by the stock.



Registered Bulls of Good Type are Being Used by McPherson County Farmers in Improving Their Herds of Grade and Purebred Holsteins

Kansas Holsteins Win Honors

State Herd Gets Second Highest Award, While New York Captures First Place -and Missouri Ranks Third in National Holstein Contest at Kansas City

By J. H. Frandsen

TO WIN second highest honors on its state herd; to land one of its breeders on the National Board, and to have some of its animals selling at very close to top prices, are just a few of the good things that came to Kansas dairymen last week at the National Holstein convention in Kansas City. The National Holstein Co-operative Sale Association offered a number of prizes for best state herds, and eight states sent splendid state herds to compete for the cash prizes. Three of the best Holstein judges in the country were assigned to the task of picking the winners. Hundreds of people watched them from the side-lines, and there was much speculation as to just what states would win the prizes. Needless to say, there was much rejoicing when the judges announced that Kansas had won a good part of the prize money. The final ranking was: New York first, Kansas second, Missouri third, but considering that New York has many times the number of Holsteins to be found in Kansas, it was a very creditable showing. Kansas Holstein breeders may also get a great deal of satisfaction out of the fact that at this show they were able to place ahead of such dairy states as Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Iowa and New Jersey, as well as the Western states of Nebraska and Colorado.

The Kansas herd might even have showed up better if Genista Knoll De Kol, the best cow in the Kansas consignment had not met with an accident, which prevented her from being shown.

The following Holsteins were in the state's exhibit, which consisted of eight animals: Anzelotta de Kol Belle, belonging to George B. Appleman of Mul-

vane; Zwingara Segis Clothilde also owned by George B. Appleman of Mulvane; Lady Korndyke Maud Pietertje, C. L. Goodin, Derby; Beauty Valentine Pontiac, B. R. Gosney, Mulvane; Regier Queen, owned by G. Regier & Son of Whitewater; Tulip Daisy, also owned by Regier & Sons; Jane Copia Segis, belonging to Ira Romig & Sons, of Topeka; Collins Farm Queen Helio de Kol, owned by Collins Farm of Sabetha. Prof. J. B. Fitch, of Manhattan and "Pat" Chestnut, of Fort Leavenworth selected these animals from among the state's best Holstein herds.

W. H. Mott, of Herington, Kan., well known to all Kansas dairymen, was elected a director in the National Holstein-Friesian Association of America. Other directors elected were W. S. Moscrip, of Minnesota; W. G. David-

son, of Pennsylvania, John A. Bell, Jr., of Pennsylvania, H. W. Norton, Jr., of Michigan, D. B. Armstrong, of New York, G. E. Fox of Illinois, and T. E. Eldon of Massachusetts. Hon. Frank O. Lowden, former Governor of Illinois and breeder of Holsteins, at Oregon, Ill., was re-elected president. The Convention also elected John M. Kelley of Wisconsin as its vice-president.

The nearest approach to a scrap in the convention, came in connection with the Hackney amendment to the constitution, which in effect changes the constitution, so the secretary-treasurer and superintendent of advanced registry shall be elected by the board of directors instead of by the delegates.

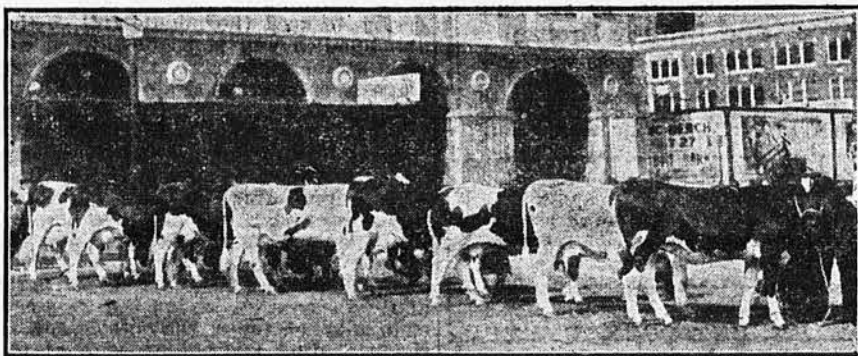
In speaking for this amendment, former president, D. D. Aitkin, contended that the board of directors

should be in a position to control the activities of the secretary and treasurer, and that these officers should be responsible to the board for their acts, so far as the association is concerned. The board of directors, said Mr. Aitkin: "Must be an authority over the employees of the association and if they are spreading virus, the board must be in a position to tell them to cease. You should put the board in a position where it can control and govern your employees. All the officials have to do is to make good to be re-elected."

The vote was overwhelmingly in favor of the amendment. This presumably ends a fight which has been carried on for almost 10 years.

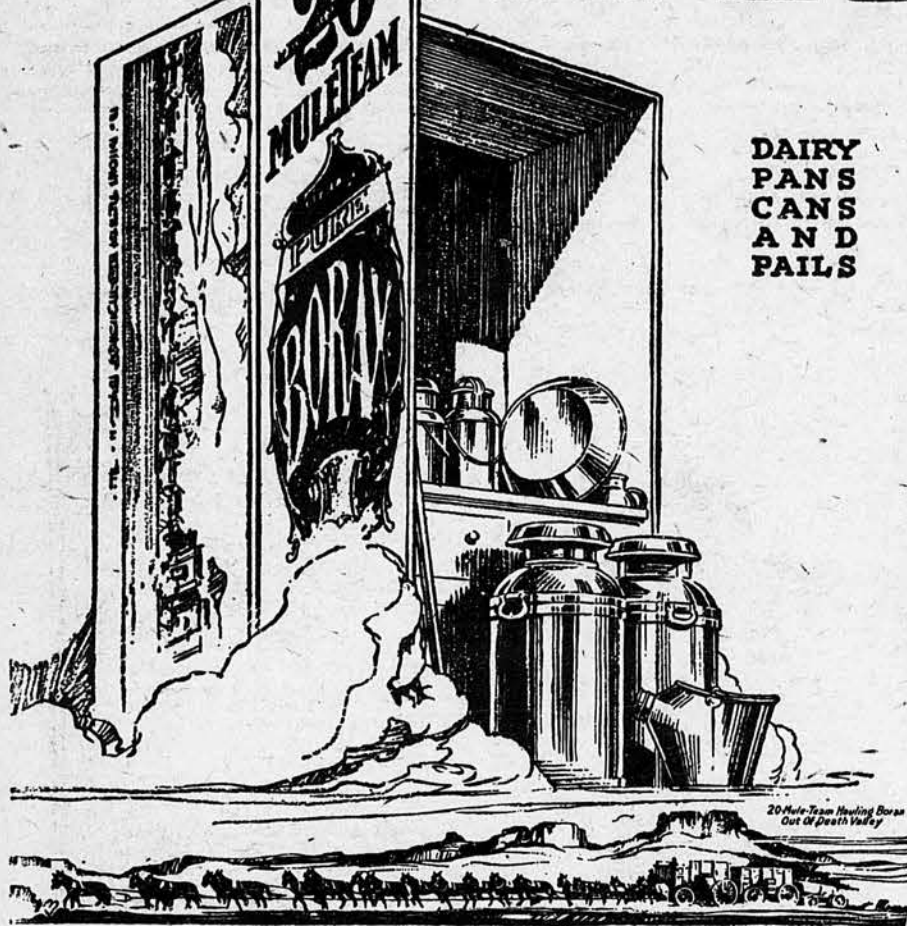
There was much interest in the amendments affecting transfer fees and the matter was finally settled by adoption of a compromise amendment, which provides that if transfers are made within three months after date of sale, the fee to members shall be \$1.50; non-members \$3. If the transfer is made after three months from date of sale the fee shall be \$3 to members, and \$6 to non-members. The amendment also provides that 50c of every transfer shall be used for extension work in places and in ways approved by the board of directors. The adoption of this amendment should provide the additional money needed to promote the interests of the Holsteins.

No feature of the Heart of America Dairy Show, held in connection with the National Holstein-Friesian Convention, was more worth while than the educational program, occupying one day. Dean F. D. Farrell of Kansas (Continued on Page 19)



This Herd of Kansas Holsteins Took Second Honors in the National Show Winning Over Herds from the Northern Dairy States

20 MULE TEAM BORAX



DAIRY
PANS
CANS
AND
PAILS

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A New Machine for Kansas

Farmers Watch Implement Prepare 50 Acres a Day

BY FRANK A. MECKEL

IN KEEPING with the demand for new and improved power farming machinery, a three-row lister has been developed recently by the J. I. Case Plow Works of Racine, Wis.

Farmers of Kansas had an opportunity to see this new implement in action at Hutchinson recently when the Case company gave a demonstration of this lister pulled by the Wallis tractor. That the farmers of the district were interested in the demonstration was evidenced by the fact that there were between 500 and 800 present in the field despite the busy season now on every farm.

The machine itself is unique, and is being placed on the market only after three years of field trials on the part of the manufacturers. Instead of having the wheels at the outer end of the frame, this machine mounts the wheels

The implement has the bottoms placed 3 1/2 feet apart. The sweeps or ridge busters are spaced exactly the same and the tractor just straddles one ridge and runs in the furrows in busting the ridges out. The combination made a very complete and efficient outfit for this kind of work. It is an outfit which will cover about 45 or 50 acres a day, and herein lies its unusual advantage, for in the semi-arid districts, where early plowing when the moisture can be best conserved means an increase of 6 or 7 bushels of wheat an acre, the plowing can be done at the proper time and the extra yields obtained. And it should be done.

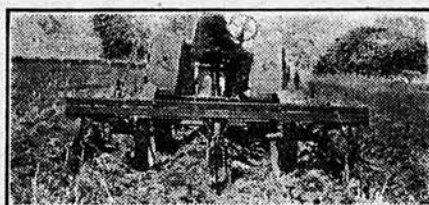
Lister Has Attractive Features

The lister itself has very many new features that appeal to the farmer audience.

In the first place, the three-row machine covers so much more ground than the common two-row lister, and the three-row machine is much more steady and stays in the ground better. To insure against skidding and slipping off the ridges, a rudder has been attached behind every bottom. This rudder is in the form of a rolling colter except that it is solid and does not swing on a caster. It holds the bottoms steady and makes them stay on a ridge in even the hardest kind of soil.

There were a number of officials of the Case Plow Works present at the Hutchinson demonstration. H. M. Wallis, president of the company, was on the ground all day rubbing elbows with the farmers whom he has been serving for a great many years. Grover C. Weyland, vice-president, was also present, as well as Bob Hendrickson who designed the tractor which this company manufactures, and Clem Michaels, who designed this lister and many of the company's other machines and implements.

The demonstration took place on the farm of Thomas Rayl, about 5 miles west of Hutchinson. The ground was in wheat which Mr. Rayl desired to have plowed under, and the lister certainly left it in proper condition to prevent blowing of the soil, for instead of turning all of the trash and green wheat under, it mixed this material up with the soil in such a way as to bind it and hold it "down to earth."



Rear View of the Ridge Buster. Note How the Sweeps Stay on the Ridges

close together and each wheel is provided with a clutch which lifts the plows or throws them into the ground in a very short distance. All three bottoms go in and come out together. The new clutch is a winner and most positive in its operation.

Speeds Up the Cultivation

This machine, according to H. B. Walker of the agricultural engineering department of the Kansas State Agricultural College who spoke at the demonstration, is most admirably adapted to Western Kansas conditions, for with it, a man may enter into the field right behind the binders or headers and list the soil. After a few weeks, or shortly before seeding time, the ridges may be thrown out with the sweep attachment which comes with this machine, and the ground well prepared for the seed, but still left in a rough condition to catch snow and prevent blowing.

Safety in the Stacked Wheat

Late Threshing From the Shock is Certain to Result in a Lower Grade and a Smaller Average Acre Yield

IN STACKING bound wheat, round stacks, from 12 to 16 feet in diameter, and containing 100 to 150 bushels of grain, usually are used. It will pay well to use a stack bottom of some kind, preferably old rails, posts or boards, altho straw is sometimes used. The stacking should be started just as soon as the grain has cured sufficiently in the shock.

Much loss occurs in Kansas every year from wheat left in the shock, waiting for the machine that "will be here the first of next week." It is not an uncommon sight to see shocks in the fields as late as August, with the weeds grown up around them and the grain damaged very seriously.

Keep the Middles Full

Prof. S. C. Salmon, crop specialist at the Kansas State Agricultural College, says:

"In stacking bundled grain it is necessary to keep the middle full so that the bundles will slope downward and shed water outward. One of the best ways to start a round stack is to begin with a shock in the center. Then keep adding to the shock by placing bundles in rows leaning against the shock, each succeeding row becoming flatter than the one preceding, until the outer row lies almost flat, but still overlapping, so that none of the heads touch the ground.

"In stacking the second layer begin at the outer edge, laying the first row of bundles on top of the outside row of the preceding layer, butts out, at the same time laying a row inside with the butts overlapping the outside row.

The stacker walks on the second row, laying bundles ahead of him, until he has gone around the stack. When he completes this round he lays a third row, with butts overlapping the second row as before. From this point until he reaches the center of the stack he lays only one row at a time.

"The stacker steps on every bundle he lays down, packing all of them solidly. The third layer is much the same as the second, except at this point the stacker may begin to push the bun-



These Stacks Will Turn Rain

dles out a little to get the bulge in the stack. The stacker may find at this point that he will have to add extra bundles to the center of the stack in order to keep it full. The center must always be full enough so that the bundles lying against it are always sloping downward.

"When the stack is finished the top bundles must be fastened on. This is often done by taking two or three

pointed sticks, about 6 feet long and running thru the top bundles into the stack. These sticks are notched at the top and the top bundles are tied to them. The best size for a round stack is 12 to 14 feet in diameter at the bottom with the bulge 16 to 18 feet in diameter about 6 feet from the ground.

"A stack which slopes uniformly on all sides of course looks better than one that does not, but of greater importance is the fact that if one side slopes more than the other, or is drawn in more quickly, the stack settles unevenly and the bundles on one side may collect water instead of shedding it."

As a rule headed wheat is stacked at once in the field from which it has been cut. More care in stacking would be helpful in many cases in avoiding loss.

When wheat is stacked within a short time after it is harvested, a process of curing, or after-ripening, commonly called "sweating," takes place. While "in the sweat" the grain is softer, more moist and more difficult to thresh without waste than either before or after this period. For this reason, and because it is a generally accepted belief that sweating improves the quality of the grain, it is customary for farmers to allow wheat to remain in the stack until it has passed thru the sweat before threshing.

Shawnee Leads in Potatoes

The Irish potato acreage of Shawnee county has increased 718 acres over a year ago and amounts to 4,995 acres planted this year, according to official figures which have been received in the office of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

This county is the largest producer of potatoes of any county in the state and altho other Kaw Valley figures are not received, Shawnee will probably still retain her leadership in this crop during 1922. The increase in acreage, 16 per cent, is probably a somewhat larger increase than in other counties altho it has been indicated in previous reports issued by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture that the acreage of Irish potatoes will be larger than a year ago.

Silver Lake township reports 1,586 acres; Soldier, 1,297; Menoken, 910, and Rossville, 225 acres, all north of the Kansas River, while Tecumseh and Topeka townships, south of the river, report 591 and 173 acres respectively.

To Recognize Cultivated Grasses

Altho there probably are 6,000 species of grasses in the world, only about 60 of these are important cultivated plants. Not more than 20 wild species are abundant or valuable in any one locality. With an illustrated guide to help, one can easily learn to distinguish many of the grasses, both cultivated and wild. Elaborate instruments or detailed knowledge of structures of the grasses are unnecessary. To aid in making these distinctions, the Government has prepared a new Farmer's Bulletin, No. 1254, "Important Cultivated Grasses," by C. V. Piper, agrostologist, in which 26 well-known grasses are described and illustrated. It may be obtained free on application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

To Prevent Weevil Damage

The infestation of grain in the field by weevil cannot be entirely prevented, but by proper precautions it can be reduced greatly. The first generation of insects in the maturing grain is usually small, and if the grain is cut as soon as ripe, threshed as soon as dry, then placed in storage in clean, deep bins the damage from this source will be very slight. It is when the grain is left in the field long after it is ripe that serious infestation results, for the insects increase in two generations to enormous numbers. In the case of corn in the field, only those ears that are damaged or thru poor shuck development have kernels exposed are subject to the attack of grain insects. Farmers should therefore grow a variety of corn that develops a long tight shuck.

Newly harvested small grains should not be stored unthreshed for any length of time, as in this condition they are very susceptible to infestation. If promptly threshed and stored in deep bins, only a thin layer on top

of the bin is likely to become infested. Corn may be stored in the shuck if the husk is long and tight and fully covers the tip, but all ears with loose, broken, short or damaged husks should be shucked and stored separately.

Clean grain never should be stored in old bins, granaries, or storehouses until they have been thoroly cleaned and freed from the accumulations of waste grain and other materials harboring grain insects. Timbers in bins, granaries, or holds of ships that have become infested with grain insects should be destroyed or treated before being used again. Steel or concrete

bins are highly desirable owing to the ease with which they are cleaned.

Bags of all kinds that have previously held grain should not be left in granaries or warehouses or be refilled until they have been sterilized by heat or otherwise freed from insects. The use of tight cribs will keep the grain free from infestation by insects that might fly in from the outside.

Carbon bisulfide, carbon tetrachloride, and hydrocyanic acid gas are the fumigants in most common use today for treating infested grain. Of these, carbon bisulfide is the best for treat-

ing grain in bulk. It is heavier than air and if applied at the top of a gas-tight bin of grain will penetrate down thru the grain, killing the insects without injury to the grain, providing it is dry. It has the one great disadvantage of being inflammable and will explode if fire in any form is brought near it. It is in general use on farms for the protection of grain in cribs. See Farmers' Bulletins 799 and 1029 of the United States Department of Agriculture. These may be obtained free on application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

How To Accomplish More Work In One Day

TO be popular now-a-days, farm tools must not only do their work well, but they must do it with less man power. Working along these lines, Swayne, Robinson and Company of Richmond, Indiana, have been unusually successful in the design of the Money-Maker Hay Press for the Fordson.

Strength is secured by putting into each press the highest quality of material and the necessary quantity of material worked up in correctly designed parts. Take, for example, the gears that must withstand intermittent severe strains. The most carefully compounded semi-steel is used in casting them, and in addition, they are given rigid, permanent alignment in a continuous iron bed plate and heavy bearings.

Neither in the making of the gears nor in the construction of the frame is any sacrifice made to meet competition. It has been the Swayne Robinson policy for eighty years to build the best tools possible without regard to the price at which competing tools might be sold. Fortunately for farmers, the policy has made sales so large that quantity production of Money-Maker machines has kept the price down to the lowest level.

Examine a Money-Maker Hay Press carefully and you will recognize that every bolt and every



The Money-Maker Hay Press

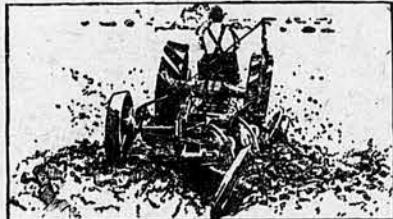
nut serves an important and very definite purpose. The frame (made without "piecing") of full length steel rails is an example of reinforced steel truss rigidity. The plunger of sturdy all-steel design



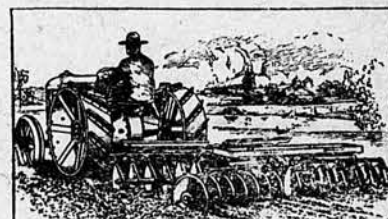
The World Famous Oliver No. 7. On thousands of farms, the world famous Oliver No. 7 has been the plowing partner of the Fordson from the beginning.



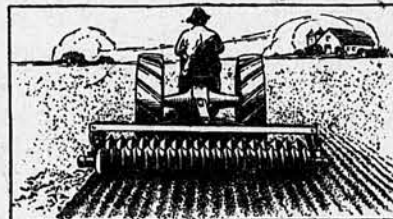
Oliver Single Bottom Sulky. For deep mouldboard plowing in trashy conditions with the Fordson. Similar in construction to world famous No. 7 gang.



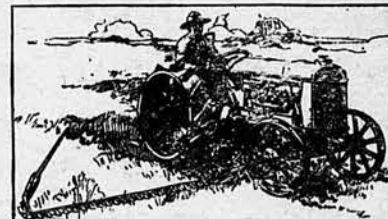
Fordson Disc Plowing. Oliver Fordson special disc plows have set a new standard. They penetrate the toughest soils, yet are light running.



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.



Roderick Lean "Cutmore" Mower. Attaches without changes to the Fordson. Power taken direct from drive worm. Makes a one-man outfit with Fordson.



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.



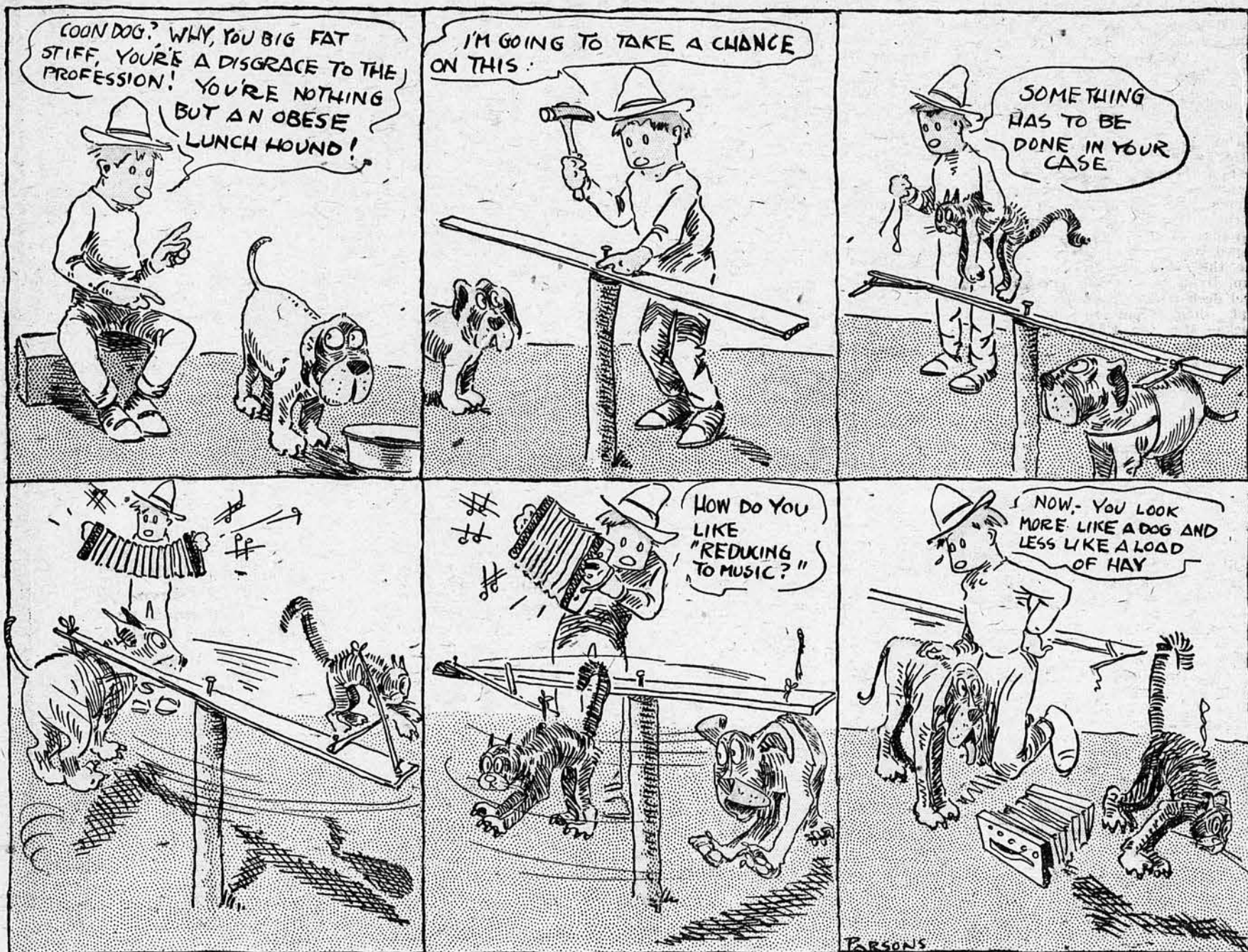
Wood Bros. Individual Thresher. The Wood Individual Humming Bird Thresher and Fordson make short work of threshing. All grain is saved.

"Save-a-man" self-feeder to increase the output. This is a special attachment available only for use with Money-Maker hay presses. It increases the capacity of the hay press from 25 to 50% and does away with the man on the feed table.

Ford Dealers Everywhere Sell Standard Fordson Equipment

The Adventures of the Hoovers

The Family Coon Dog Looked Like an Obese Lunch Hound But Buddy Tried "Reducing to Music" on Him and Astonishing Results Immediately Followed



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)

FOR half an hour Alan paced steadily at the bow. The storm was increasing noticeably in fierceness; the wind-driven snowflakes had changed to hard pellets which, like little bullets, cut and stung the face; and it was growing colder. From a cabin window came the blue flash of the wireless, which had been silent after notifying the shore stations of their departure. It had commenced again; this was unusual. Something still more unusual followed at once; the direction of the gale seemed slowly to shift, and with it the wash of the water; instead of the wind and the waves coming from dead ahead now, they moved to the port beam, and Number 25, still pitching with the thrust thru the seas, also began to roll. This meant, of course, that the steamer had changed its course and was making almost due north. It seemed to Alan to force its engines faster; the deck vibrated more.

Where are We Heading

His relief came after a few minutes more.

"Where are we heading?" Alan asked.

"Radio," the relief announced. "The H. C. Richardson calling; she's up by the Manitous."

"What sort of trouble?"

"She's not in trouble; it's another ship."

"What ship?"

"No word as to that."

Alan, not delaying to question further, went back to the cabins.

These stretched aft, behind the bridge, along the upper deck, some score on each side of the ship; they had accommodations for almost a hundred passengers; but on this crossing only a few were occupied. Alan had noticed some half dozen men—business men, no doubt, forced to make the crossing and, one of them, a Catholic priest, returning probably to some mission in the north; he had seen no women among them. A little group of passengers were gathered now in the door of or just outside the wireless cabin, which was one of the row on the starboard side. Stewards stood with them and the cabin maid; within, and bending over the table with the radio instrument, was the operator with the second officer beside him. The violet spark was rasping, and the operator, his receivers strapped over his ears, strained to listen. He got no reply, evidently, and he struck his key again; now, as he listened, he wrote slowly on a pad.

"You got 'em?" some one cried. "You got 'em now?"

The operator continued to write; the second mate, reading, shook his head, "It's only the Richardson again."

"What is it?" Alan asked the officer.

"The Richardson heard four blasts of a steam whistle about an hour ago when she was opposite the Manitous. She answered with the whistle and turned towards the blasts. She couldn't find any ship." The officer's reply was interrupted by some of the others. "Then * * * that was a few minutes ago * * * they heard the four long again * * * They'd tried to pick up the other ship with radio before * * * Yes; we got that here * * * Tried again and got no answer * * * But they heard the blasts for half an hour * * * They said they seemed to be almost beside the ship once * * * But they didn't see anything. Then the blasts stopped * * * sudden, cut off short in the middle as tho something happened * * * She was blowing distress all right * * * The Richardson's searching again now. * * * Yes, she's searching for boats."

"Any one else answered?" Alan asked.

"Shore stations on both sides."

"Do they know what ship it is?"

"No."

"What ship might be there now?"

The officer could not answer that.

He had known where the Richardson must be; he knew of no other likely to be there at this season. The spray from the waves had frozen upon Alan; ice gleamed and glistened from the rail and from the deck. Alan's shoulders drew up in a spasm. The Richardson, they said, was looking for boats; how long could men live in little boats exposed to that gale and cold?

He turned back to the others about the radio cabin; the glow from within showed him faces as gray as his; it lighted a face on the opposite side of the door—a face haggard with dreadful fright. Old Burr jerked about as Alan spoke to him and moved away alone; Alan followed him and seized his arm.

The Four Blasts

"What's the matter?" Alan demanded, holding to him.

"The four blasts!" the wheelsman repeated. "They heard the four blasts!" He iterated it once more.

"Yes," Alan urged. "Why not?"

"But where no ship ought to be; so they couldn't find the ship—they couldn't find the ship—they couldn't find the ship!" Terror, of awful abjectness, came over the old man. He freed himself from Alan and went forward.

Alan followed him to the quarters of the crew, where night lunch for the men relieved from watch had been set out, and took a seat at the table opposite him. The louder echoing of the

steel hull and the roll and pitching of the vessel, which set the table with its dishes swaying, showed that the sea was still increasing, and also that they were now meeting heavier ice. At the table men computed that Number 25 had now made some twenty miles north off its course, and must therefore be approaching the neighborhood where the distress signals had been heard; they speculated uselessly as to what ship could have been in that part of the lake and made the signals. Old Burr took no part in this conversation, but listened to it with frightened eyes, and presently got up and went away, leaving his coffee unfinished.

Number 25 was blowing its steam whistle again at the end of every minute.

Alan, after taking a second cup of coffee, went aft to the car deck. The roar and echoing tumult of the ice against the hull here drowned all other sounds. The thirty-two freight cars, in their four long lines, stood wedged and chained and blocked in place; they tipped and tilted, rolled and swayed like the stanchions and sides of the ship, fixed and secure. Jacks on the steel deck under the edges of the cars, kept them from rocking on their trucks. Men paced watchfully between the tracks, observing the movement of the cars. The cars creaked and groaned, as they worked a little this way and that; the men sprang with sledges and drove the blocks tight again or took an additional turn upon the jacks.

Below Zero

As Alan ascended and went forward to his duty, the increase in the severity of the gale was evident; the thermometer, the wheelsman said, had dropped below zero. Ice was making rapidly on the hull of the ferry, where the spray, flying thicker thru the snow, was freezing as it struck. The deck was all ice now underfoot, and the rails were swollen to great gleaming slabs which joined and grew together; a parapet of ice had appeared on the bow; and all about the swirling snow screen shut off everything. A searchlight which had flared from the bridge while Alan was below, pierced that screen not a ship's length ahead, or on the beam, before the glare dimmed to a glow which served to show no more than the fine, flying pellets of the storm. Except for the noise of the wind and the water, there had been no echo from beyond that screen since the shore signals were lost; now a low far-away sound came down the wind; it maintained itself for a few seconds, ceased, and then came again, and continued at uneven intervals longer than the timed blasts of Number 25's whistle. It might be the horn of some strug-

gling sailing vessel, which despite the storm and the closed season was braving the seas; at the end of each interval of silence, the horn blew twice now; the echo came abeam, passed astern, and was no longer to be heard. How far away its origin had been, Alan could only guess; probably the sailing vessel, away to windward, had not heard the whistle of Number 25, at all.

Alan saw old Burr who, on his way to the wheelhouse, had halted to listen too. For several minutes the old man stood motionless; he came on again and stopped to listen. There had been no sound for quite five minutes now.

"You hear 'em?" Burr's voice quavered in Alan's ear. "You hear 'em?"

"What?" Alan asked.

"The four blasts! You hear 'em now? The four blasts!"

Burr was straining as he listened, and Alan stood still too; no sound came to him but the noise of the storm. "No," he replied. "I don't hear anything. Do you hear them now?" Burr stood beside him without making reply; the searchlight, which had been pointed abeam, shot its glare forward, and Alan could see Burr's face in the dancing reflection of the flare. The man had never more plainly resembled the picture of Benjamin Corvet; that which had been in the picture, that strange sensation of something haunting him, was upon this man's face, a thousand times intensified; but instead of distorting the features away from all likeness to the picture, it made it grotesquely identical.

And Burr was hearing something—something distinct and terrifying; but he seemed not surprised, but rather satisfied that Alan had not heard. He nodded his head at Alan's denial, and without reply to Alan's demand, he stood listening. Something bent him forward; he straightened; again the something came; again he straightened. Four times Alan counted the motions. Burr was hearing again the four long blasts of distress! But there was no noise but the gale. "The four blasts!" He recalled old Burr's terror outside the radio cabin. The old man was hearing blasts which were not blown! He moved on and took the wheel. He was a good wheelsman; the vessel seemed to be steadier on her course and, somehow, to steam easier when the old man steered. His allusions of hearing could do no harm, Alan considered; they were of concern only to Burr and to him.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The first income tax in the United States took effect in 1863, when a tax of 3 per cent was made on all incomes over \$600, and 5 per cent on incomes above \$10,000.

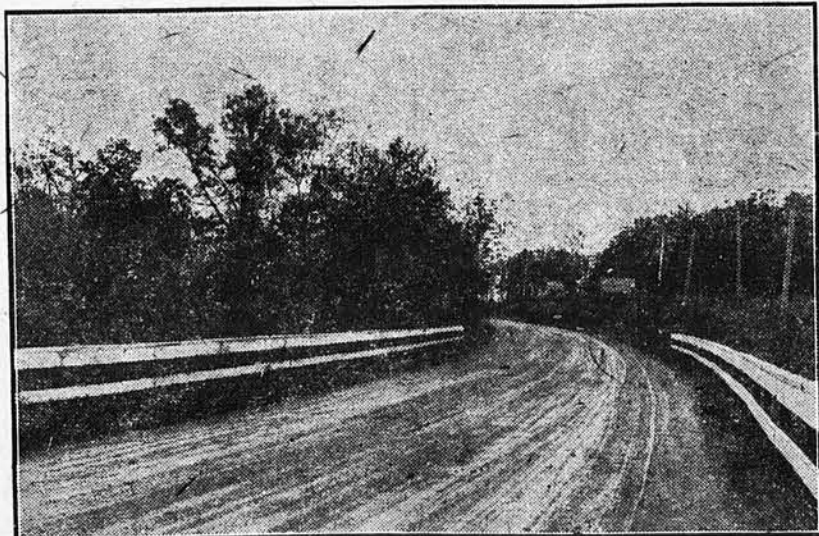
The Measure of a Community

COMMUNITIES are judged by the roads which they keep, just as people are judged by their associates. It is not always the flashy road which tells the story of the thrift and solidity of a community. More often it is the old, well-kept highway which has been in use for many years.

Such a road is here shown. It is a picture of a section of the gravel road between Independence and Neodesha, in Montgomery county.

This section of the road is a hill curve and the picture was taken on a day when all the dirt roads were practically impassable, just at the time several towns in the county were under water.

The foundation of this road is coarse crushed rock and the surface is gravel. It was built several years ago at a cost of \$18,000 a mile and has paid big interest on the investment. It is a typical 365 day a year highway.



What's Wrong with Kerosene Lamps?



OLD TYPE

WHY do your kerosene lamps flicker, smoke and give a poor flame? It is the fault of your old-type lamp chimney and burner, which were designed years ago for the kerosene in use at that time.

The demand for gasoline for use in the operation of millions of motor vehicles has brought about a change in the properties of kerosene. Nevertheless, the oil companies have been able to make the present-day kerosene better and safer than it was years ago. You will get better and whiter light from this kerosene, if you use it properly.

No More Poor Light from Kerosene

This new kerosene has necessitated a specially designed chimney in order to obtain better lighting. This new chimney is known as the Macbeth *Nu-type* Chimney. When used with a good burner it gives forth a big, steady burning, clear white flame. It eliminates smoke and soot. It does all this because of its special design, which secures an



Nu-type

Macbeth *Nu-type* CHIMNEY

even balance of drafts on both sides of the lamp.

THE Chimney for Kerosene Lamps

The Macbeth *Nu-type* Chimney is made of Pearl Glass, permanently brilliant, and of uniform thickness. The shape is absolutely maintained in every chimney because it is made in a mould. This permits of no variation whatever in the finished product. All this insures long life. This Macbeth *Nu-type* Chimney has been thoroughly tested and has the approved stamp of The Standard Oil Company on every one.

Do away with your old type, poor, smoky, flickering lamp chimneys. Buy Macbeth *Nu-type* Chimneys with good burners and get more and better light. See your dealer today.

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Jayhawker's Farm Notes

By Harley Hatch

FOR the first time this spring we have had a week in which the heavy showers missed this farm. To the south it is only a mile where for three days it was too wet to work but so light was our rainfall that we missed but half a day from the field. Neighbors who were in Emporia this week tell me that 1 1/2 inches had fallen there and that water was still standing in the fields. Wheat on the low bottoms west of Neosho Rapids, while of very heavy straw growth, shows the effects of too much water and it will take dry weather until harvest to repair the damage done. In this locality wheat still gives promise of a heavy crop; it will make or break in the next three weeks so you may know that we are going to pay considerable attention to the weather during that time. William Allen White says Kansas folk are weather worshippers, but I think they bring a good excuse when we know that good or bad weather for a few days tells whether or not we are to get pay for a season's work or whether it will leave us in debt.

Making Hay Between Showers

On the first day of this week we cut down our 10 acres of alfalfa and in the four days in which it was curing we had but one small shower, which is a pretty good record for the spring of 1922. This shower discolored the hay a little but did not hurt it for feeding. We got out the hay loader, put the hay on wagons and the horse fork stowed it away in the barn to be used for calf and horse feed. It made a good crop for upland, there being about 1 ton to the acre. Last spring between freezes and the aphids we got no spring crop at all and so badly did the field look that we fully expected to plow it up this spring.

It was sown in 1912 on rather thin upland with a close, heavy subsoil and I am surprised that it has stood so long. That it was not killed out in the wet season of 1915, which destroyed most of the upland alfalfa in this locality, was due to the fact that we did not cut it until late that summer. It got its head above the grass early enough to hold the grass down and we let it stand that way and by so doing saved its life. It is not so much the wet that kills our alfalfa stands on the upland but the heavy grass growth that comes with the wet weather.

It Pays to Have Neighbors

To use a slang phrase a neighbor "saved our lives" this week by lending us his two-row lister corn cultivator. We raise so little listed corn that we are not equipped to handle it right. It is difficult work to tend listed corn with the tools used for top planted corn but with this two-row cultivator with four horses hitched to it we covered 36 acres in two days. This particular cultivator has a disk and a shovel for each side of the row and the shovel puts just the right amount of dirt down around the small corn.

With the one-row riding disk cultivator the corn is left standing up on a small ridge when the dirt is

thrown away for the first time and it stands that way until some dirt can be brought down around it by means of a harrow. With the two-row machine one man can do almost as much as three men with one-row machines and the ground does not need the after harrowing either. If it were not for the washing and leaching given the soil by winter rains here we would favor raising corn by fall plowing and then listing it in the spring, as by means of these two-row cultivators one can tend so much more acreage, but we don't like to have so much fall plowed soil exposed to the weather.

First Corn Cultivation Completed

The first cultivation of corn was completed on this farm June 3. A fair stand was obtained and the cultivation left the fields clean but the plant is small for the season and is of a rather light color, due to so much cool weather. The same condition obtains over virtually all this part of Kansas. There is yet time, of course, for this late corn to make a good crop but the chances are rather against it. The West has raised two very large crops of corn in succession and records show that never before have three large crops been grown in three successive years. Therefore the chances are that we will raise a crop light enough in the main corn belt to bring the price above 75 cents in such primary markets as Kansas City.

All this is guesswork, of course, but it will cost nothing to play safe and hold until next August all old corn that is now on the farms. On this farm we have about 600 bushels of shelled corn yet to move out to make room for the coming crop of wheat but we shall hold our stock of ear corn in any event. We also will hold most of the shelled corn for two weeks longer to note the outcome of the growing wheat; perhaps, we will not have to move the corn out in order to make wheat storage room.

Good Year for Cherries

This is cherry year down in this corner of Jayhawker land and it is also a bird year and the birds are doing their best to harvest the cherry crop. On this farm our cherry trees are small but were well loaded. The fruit had to be picked before it was fully ripe because of the birds. There has not been a spring in years when birds were so plentiful and all seemed to have an appetite for cherries. Robins, thrushes, mocking birds, flickers, have all been here for their share. Neighbors having large trees loaded with cherries priced cotton screen netting, thinking they would like to buy that and cover the trees but found it so high in price that the net proceeds of the fruit crop would not pay the cost of the netting. One neighbor said that she was asked 18 cents a yard for the thin cotton screen that used to be sold for 5 cents a yard.

Our strawberries are at this writing, the first week in June, at their best. Not in years have we raised a crop so large in size and so fine in quality. Many of the berries are as large as small apples. We have two beds, one

Senator Dunlap and the other Progressive Everbearer. The Dunlaps are worth three times what the others are, both in size and quality.

Horses Are Too Cheap

The paragraph which appeared in this column a short time ago regarding the price of horses and mules here has brought us a number of letters from persons who say that horse prices are yet very low in their localities with no apparent demand; they ask to be put in touch with some buyer who will make them a fair offer for what they have. One letter came from a Colorado man which said that in his locality there were many good quality horses for sale but there was no one to buy them.

We are rather favorably situated here so far as shipping charges are concerned when the horses go to either the eastern or southern markets and Colorado producers would be handicapped by high freight charges and a long haul.

The horse and mule market here is made by buyers who ship both to the East and South, the high class stuff going to the East and the lighter, poorer grades to the South. If any of our readers can place enough stock to make it worth while we can give them the address of a good buyer with whom they can correspond and it may be greatly to their advantage to do so.

Sweet Clover and Alfalfa

While Sweet clover is valuable as a pasture and forage crop and will add nitrogen and humus to the soil if plowed under, it has its limitations so far as building up the soil for the production of alfalfa is concerned.

If manure is available to fertilize soil to be planted to alfalfa it should be used in preference to growing a crop of Sweet clover, in the opinion of Prof. L. E. Call, head of the agronomy department of the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan. The manure not only will supply the nitrogen needed by the alfalfa until it begins to manufacture its own supply from the air, but also supplies it with other plant food, especially phosphorus, which the Sweet clover does not produce.

"I would not advise anyone to grow Sweet clover to precede alfalfa," said Prof. Call, "if manure to fertilize the land is available. The soil, of course, should be inoculated so the alfalfa will produce its own nitrogen."

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 23 years of success in a business which has grown to be one of the strongest concerns in the Midwest, and in fact, the largest business of its kind in the world. Further conservative expansion and additional equipment are the motives for obtaining additional capital at this time. Amounts of \$100 or more are solicited. The rate of interest is 7 per cent payable semi-annually with the privilege of withdrawing any or all of the investment at any time upon 30 days' notice. I can unqualifiedly recommend this investment and believe it as safe as a government bond. A letter to me will bring you promptly further information. Arthur Capper, Topeka, Kan.

Limestone at \$2 a Ton

So soon as farmers in Southeastern Kansas are ready to use ground limestone in quantity for improving the soil it can be supplied at not to exceed \$2 a ton laid down at the local railway stations, according to L. E. Call, head of the agronomy department of the Kansas State Agricultural college. Prof. Call said lime is not now being used in sufficient quantities to justify manufacturers in producing it in volume, altho it is needed in most southeastern counties. The question of obtaining a 50 per cent reduction in freight rates on lime to be used for agricultural purposes is now being taken up with railroad officials and it is hoped that favorable action will be taken, Prof. Call stated.

Finely powdered ivory, deposited in a solution of copper, is used to make "reconstructed" (or imitation) turquoises.

Where Percherons Have Staid Put

BY T. W. MORSE

TRACTORS seem to have had no terrors for those Percheron breeders of Kansas who have done their farm work with purebred mares and depended upon the sale of well developed surplus young animals for their profits. That this is a successful practice on several Kansas farms was brought out at a recent draft horse meeting in recounting the methods of such men as W. E. Dustin and Frank McAlister whose Percherons have made them money every year. They are typical of the breeders supporting the good work of Dr. C. W. McCampbell, Prof. F. W. Bell and assistant B. M. Anderson, of the Kansas State Agricultural College, in making Kansas a foremost Percheron producing state.

No less noteworthy in this line is the continuous demonstration of Percheron practicality on the farm of C. H. Wempe, who, for years, has done all the work on his excellently managed farm, with registered Percheron mares. Today the members of Mr. Wempe's wonderful teams include mature daughters of the stallion Bostedo that came to head the Wempe Percherons as a dark gray two-year-old, and is now the magnificent nearly white stallion shown on the front cover, in the evidently agreeable company of Mr. Wempe's wife and his amiable daughters.

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.

Getting the Worth of a Hide

The check I sent I wish to donate to the Crippled Children's Fund. It is not much, only 57 cents, but it is all I received for a 2-year-old steer's hide. I sent the hide to the Blankety-Blank Hide & Fur Company to be tanned and made into a vest. The firm replied that they did not make vests but could get me one for \$11. G. A. Haskell, Wray, Colo.

Away With the Grain Weevil

I have just finished a trip in which I called on many of the country elevators. I find that the owners are fumigating their plants to aid in protecting them this year against weevil damage, which was very severe last season. It seems to me that it would be an excellent idea for farmers to consider this item of weevil damage also. The grain weevil can be controlled. Use carbon disulfide, this material can be obtained from drug stores, with full directions for its use. W. J. Mensendieck, Kansas City, Mo.

Let War Graft Help Pay Bonus

I read with much interest the "Bad News for War Grafters" in a recent issue of one of the Capper farm publications. I hope this is not merely newspaper talk but that Congress will carry it thru to a successful end. It is only fair and just to the American people. Really I think it will be a blessing to the grafters themselves. Congress is the only power on earth that can handle the job.

Why not use the recovered money to pay our soldier bonus? Then the grafter will pay back a part of what the soldier has given and kept safe for such grafter.

If Congress will dare and do this patriotic duty it might mean in a small way what the Good Book says about the rich men crying for the rocks and the mountains to fall on them. J. L. Taylor, Chanute, Kan.

Tax-Exempt Wealth is Unfair

The issuance of tax-exempt securities is wrong in principle and results in a heavier burden of taxation upon property not so favored. It exempts from taxation the money of the wealthy and transfers the burden it should bear upon the small holder who is compelled to keep his money invested in business, either mercantile or farming, and who has not capital enough to live upon the income thereof.

It is class legislation to give preference to those who should bear a larger burden of taxation in accordance with their holdings, if any discrimination whatever is permissible under our system of government. It is opposed to the very basic principles of our Government.

It is detrimental to the best business interests of the country as a whole thru withdrawing from active circulation immense sums which should be used in active investments and enterprises and is very detrimental to the prosperity of the country.

There should be an amendment to our constitution prohibiting the further issue of tax-exempt securities and I am sure that a great majority of the plain people are in favor of prohibiting any further issue of such bonds and securities. Eric H. Swanson, Clay Center, Kan.

Co-operate and Lick Gamblers

The Capper-Tincher bill has finally gone the route I fully expected it to go. I am not in the least disappointed but after such a decision I don't see how Senator Capper can have the courage to attempt further legislation in that direction. About the only thing you can do now is to get after the Chicago police and have them do their duty.

If Senator Capper really desires to help the farmers he can use his splendid influence and that of his publica-

tions and help us get our co-operative marketing plan under way, under the 100 per cent compulsory pool. It is the only plan under the shining stars that will ever put that infamous Board of Trade out of commission. Without capital stock and with nearly all the press against us, the Kansas Wheat Growers' Association has nearly 110 million bushels of wheat signed up. The Farmers Union has joined with us and is now busy signing up many new members under our 100 per cent compulsory pool plan. We are going to handle this coming crop thru the pool. But we need Senator Capper's influence to help us get more signers. Girard, Kan. William Whitby.

Varieties of Soft Wheat

More varieties of soft wheat than of hard appear to be in common use in Kansas. The most popular varieties, named in the seeming order of their preference, are Fultz, Harvest Queen, May, Miracle, Currell, Red Sea and Fulcaster.

Variety tests of soft wheat reported by the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station at Manhattan, show the highest yields for Fulcaster in both Northeastern and Southeastern Kan-

sas, with good results also from Harvest Queen, Currell and Red Sea.

President W. M. Jardine, of the State Agricultural College, has said: "In Eastern Kansas soft wheats give better yields than hard wheats, especially on bottom lands where the soil is rich and wheat is likely to lodge. On the uplands, especially in Northeastern Kansas, hard wheats, such as Turkey and Kharkof, may give better yields because of their superior winter-hardiness and ability to resist drouth. The principal and best varieties of soft wheat for Eastern Kansas are Harvest Queen, Fultz, Fulcaster, Currell and Red Sea. Harvest Queen is especially adapted for that section of Kansas in and north of Miami county. For the southeastern part of the state Fulcaster, Red Sea and Currell are especially adapted."

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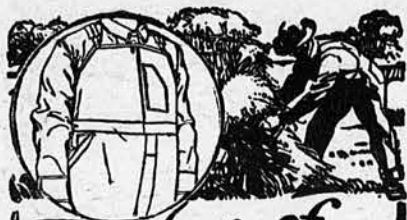
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Farm Organization News

BY RURAL CORRESPONDENTS

THE American Farm Bureau Federation is protesting the re-opening of the Western hay and grain case before an Interstate Commerce Commission, according to information received at the office of the Kansas State Farm Bureau. The petitions asking that coarse grain differential be eliminated in the territory west of the Mississippi River and east of El Paso and Denver was signed May 5 by the carriers. The coarse grain differential involves approximately 6 million dollars. The American Farm Bureau Federation believes this much will be saved to shippers if the case is not re-opened.

Farmer for Federal Reserve Board

The bill placing a farmer on the Federal Reserve Board has finally passed Congress. This bill had the strong backing of the American Farm Bureau Federation and the farm bloc of the Senate and the House. Due to effective work by the Senate bloc it went thru that body some time ago. Recently it was passed by the House also.

Corn Show for Jackson County

Jackson county will put on a corn show next fall, according to E. H. Leker, county agent. Mr. Leker is urging farmers to select a good piece of soil, care for the corn well, with a view of selecting some good samples to compete in the show. Mr. Leker says the corn show this fall will be the best that has been put on yet in Jackson county.

Community Exhibits for Cherokee Fair

Several committees are preparing exhibits for a community collective exhibit at the Cherokee County Fair, according to Roy E. Gwin, county agent. This is a new feature of the fair premium lists. Liberal prizes are offered to communities, school districts, or other local units for the best collective exhibit of farm grains, forage crops, vegetables and fruits.

Checks Plant Lice With Sprays

Charles Reed of Minneola has checked plant lice which were damaging his elm trees by the use of a strong soapy spray containing 1 ounce of "Black Leaf 40" to 6 gallons of water. It was impossible to reach all of the insects, according to R. W. McCall, Clark county agent, who says the spray nevertheless helped to hold the lice in check.

Farm Societies Meet in Chicago

The executive committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation will meet in Chicago the week of June 26, according to Ralph Snyder of Manhattan, who is a member of the committee. On June 27 and 28 the executive committees of the National Grange and the International Farm Congress will also meet in Chicago.

Farmers Should Co-operate

"Farmers need" says the Equity-Union Exchange "more co-operation in business and more business in co-operation. All true-blue friends of the farmers can find a place to work for this great cause, without coming into conflict with other workers. The United States is big, and not 10 per cent of the farmers of this great agricultural country are true-blue co-operators. There is a great work of organization and education to be done among the

farmers themselves, before the farmers' business is what it ought to be.

"There is plenty of room for the Gleaners, Grange, Farmers Union, Equity Union, Farm Bureau and the U. S. Grain Growers to work along the line of education and co-operation. There should be no conflict among these various organizations."

Holstein Cow Takes the Lead

A purebred Holstein cow owned by H. J. McGuggin, led all others in the Montgomery County Cow Testing Association for the period covered by the last monthly report, according to R. E. Bausman, official tester. This cow produced 1,915.8 pounds of milk and 69.74 pounds of butterfat during the 30 days. The high herd in the association was the purebred Jersey herd of B. W. Mock which averaged 1,040 pounds of milk and 53.96 pounds of butterfat.

Dairy Records in Clay County

A herd of 10 cows owned by Wallace Sheard of Clay county led all herds which are under test in cow testing associations in Kansas for the period covered by the last monthly report. These cows averaged 1,209 pounds of milk and 64.5 pounds of butterfat. A herd of nine purebred Jerseys owned by E. W. Mock of Montgomery county was second with 1,040 pounds of milk and 53.9 pounds of butterfat.

Jefferson Farmers Try Soybeans

Interest in soybeans is increasing in Jefferson county, according to Joe M. Goodwin, county agent. Mr. Goodwin says he knows 15 men who are planting soybeans this year as compared with only three for last year.

The men who have planted report a good stand and are well pleased. They are: Charles Taylor, Glassel & Sons, Senn Bros., E. E. Leu, John Huneke, Glen Summerfelt, Mel Stafford, Vernon Stafford, M. I. Hurley, Ed Roger, A. J. Hamm, Charles Winans, John Weidemair, George A. Frisbie and Gene Huber.

Mr. Hurley is running a variety test of soybeans in co-operation with the Jefferson County Farm Bureau and the agronomy department of Kansas State Agricultural College. Nine different varieties are being grown in the test. The variety plot will be situated near the road on the Kemper Stock Farm and stakes and markers will be put up so that anyone may watch the growth of the plants thruout the season. Plans are being made for a tour later on to observe the different fields while they are growing.

Farm Conference at Salina

It is possible that in the future there will be a better understanding among the different farm organizations of the state and that there will be less conflict along many lines. The recent meeting held at Salina by the Kansas Farmers' Union and the Kansas State Farm Bureau did much to clarify the relations between those organizations.

After the meeting had been called to order by Ralph Snyder, John Tromble, president of Kansas Farmers' Union, was asked to designate the members of the committee to represent the Farmers' Union. He named the following as members: H. D. Collins, Anton Peterson, V. C. Anderson, C. E. Huff and O. M. Lippert. It was announced that Mr. Tromble would act

as ex-officio chairman of the Farmers' Union committee.

Ralph Snyder then announced that F. O. Peterson, O. O. Wolf, H. M. Hill, C. H. Weeks and Ralph Snyder would represent the Kansas State Farm Bureau on the committee.

W. C. Lansdon, secretary of the joint committee was absent and C. E. Brasted, secretary of the Kansas Farmers' Union, was chosen to act in his place.

The following members of the committee were present: H. D. Collins, V. C. Anderson, O. M. Lippert, Ralph Snyder, F. O. Peterson, and C. R. Weeks. Mr. H. Umberger, who is to act in an advisory capacity with the committee, was also present.

A motion made by V. C. Anderson, and seconded by H. D. Collins, that H. Umberger be requested to draw up an outline, defining a division of activities, and looking to a better relationship and possible co-operation of the activities of the two organizations was carried.

Bluegrass Seed in Demand

Some of the farmers in Doniphan county are having an opportunity this year to draw an income from their bluegrass meadows by selling seed. The Doniphan County Farm Bureau has had a request from a seed company for 200 acres of bluegrass pasture to be stripped. Notice has been sent out to farmers who are being asked to communicate with the bureau office if they have such a pasture.

Reno Starts Livestock Survey

A purebred livestock survey will be made in Reno county to determine how many surplus animals there are of every breed to be put into a sale under the auspices of the Reno County Livestock Improvement Association next fall. A meeting was held at the county farm bureau office recently, according to Sam J. Smith, county agent. R. W. Kiser, animal husbandry specialist from Kansas State Agricultural College, was present. Plans for a fall sale were discussed at this time. Committees, representing the different breeds of livestock, were appointed to make the survey.

Club Boys Have Big Outing

Club boys of Cloud, Clay, Marshall and Washington counties enjoyed a three-day outing at camp Steal-a-Way on the C. G. Steele ranch, 6 miles southwest of Waterville, June 9, 10 and 11. A representative of the state club department at Manhattan was in attendance.

Sunday was visitors' day. Parents of all of the boys were invited to the camp for a picnic dinner and a program which was arranged for the afternoon. Speakers were Walter Burr, T. J. Talbert and L. C. Williams of Kansas State Agricultural College.

Melon Growers Organize

With approximately 300 acres or melons along the Republican river in Cloud county a number of growers are taking interest in organizing a county melon growers' association, according to Theodore F. Yost, county agent. The purpose of the association is to find an outside market as well as for stabilizing prices and otherwise looking after the interests of the producers. Elmer Gorsuch, E. Chartier and Howard Green of Concordia; C. A. Cole of Hollis and D. G. Mahon of Clyde were among the first to signify their interest in such an organization.

Jewell Farmers Push T. B. Work

Despite the fact that this is a busy season for veterinarians, testing for tuberculosis in Jewell county is still going on, according to Kyle D. Thompson, county agent. To date Jackson, Sinclair, Grant, Harrison, Burr Oak, Center, Calvin and Browns Creek townships have finished testing. Richland, Walnut and Washington townships are organized and ready to start testing as soon as veterinarians can be obtained. W. G. West, state appraiser, and J. O. Ellsworth, county commissioner, recently appraised the condemned cattle in Browns Creek and Burr Oak townships.

Marked difference in physical and chemical properties often show in samples of soil taken only 100 yards apart.

The "honor system" has been in effect for nearly 30 years at Princeton University.



Kansas Farmers This Year Will Market Pasture and Other Crops Thru the Livestock Route in Order to Get a Wider Margin On Their Profits

Health in the Family

Capper - Fess Bill Protects School Children

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

RECENTLY I was visited by a very pleasant lady who introduced herself as secretary of the Kansas Children's Code Commission. She was particularly anxious that I should tell you folks something about the School Health bill that will have to be considered next winter by the men and women you send to the 1923 legislature.

I know that you wish your children to have the very best. This bill works to that end. Senator Capper has presented such a bill to Congress. It is known as the Fess-Capper Physical Education bill and its passage will help our children to better bodies and better minds. It will go far toward giving them an even chance in life by giving the child of poor parents as good an opportunity to get rid of physical defects as his more well-to-do playmate.

This act provides that after September 1, 1923, all children in the public schools of Kansas shall have a physical examination and dental inspection once every school year; that regularly qualified physicians and dentists shall be employed to do this by the school authorities and paid from school funds; that all public-school children shall, after September, 1923 have such courses in health instruction and physical education as may be prescribed by the State Department of Public Instruction and approved by the State Board of Health, and that all normal-training schools shall give approved courses preparing teachers to teach said subjects and requiring that after 1927 no teacher may be certified to

teach in Kansas who has not passed a satisfactory examination in said subjects.

This act provides that no treatment or prescription shall be given to any child by any examining physician or dentist except on express request of parent or guardian and also provides that any child may be examined by his own physician or dentist when so preferred.

A superintendent of health shall be added to the staff of the State Department of Public Instruction.

When your candidate for the legislature comes along tell him that you desire to have him support this bill.

Remedy for Tapeworm

Is it possible to cure tapeworm once it gets a start in the body? I have tried again and again. What are the remedies? Don't tell me to go to a doctor because I can't. S. T. G.

It is quite possible to cure tapeworm, but the remedies are so radical that it will pay you to make a special effort to put yourself in charge of a doctor. Perhaps the safest remedy is thymol. Before taking it, live on a liquid diet for a couple of days and eat nothing after noon of the day before you take the medicine. Get two capsules each containing 10 grains of thymol. Take one at 6 a. m. and the second at 8 a. m. Follow this at 10 a. m. with 2 ounces of Epsom salts in $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of warm water. Watch for the head of the worm.

The daily pay scale for privates in the United States Army is \$1 apiece; United Kingdom, 60 cents; France, 5 cents; Japan, 6 cents.

Anderson County Farm Bureau

THE Anderson County Farm Bureau was organized in 1916 and put in home demonstration work in 1917. The accompanying picture is that of the officers of the bureau, the county agent, and home demonstration agent. From left to right they are, H. C. Doering, Garnett, secretary-treasurer; J. C. Berry, Garnett, president; G. N. Spindler, Garnett, vice-president; A. W. Foster, Garnett, county agent, and Miss Ethel Breiner, Garnett, home demonstration agent.

Mr. Berry has lived in Anderson county since 1893. He owns and operates 320 acres of land and handles purebred Holstein cattle. He owned the first registered Holstein bull in Anderson county and received one of the first order of nine silos shipped into the county. He purchased unimproved land and now has nearly all of it under cultivation. He has been president of the Anderson County Farm Bureau since 1918. He is also president of the Anderson County Federal Farm Loan Association.

Mr. Spindler was born and raised on a farm and has lived in Anderson county since 1875. He also received a silo from the first order which was shipped into the county. He has been vice-president of the bureau since 1917 and has been active in other organization work for farmers. He helped to organize the first rural telephone line in the county. He lives in Union township near Garnett.

Mr. Doering has been secretary-treasurer of the bureau since 1918. He now owns and manages the 240-acre farm on which he lives. He is a breeder of purebred Shorthorns and has about 25 head of registered animals at the present time. He was born in Ontario but has lived in Anderson county more than 30 years.

Mr. Foster succeeded F. S. Turner, who was county agent from 1917, January 1, 1922.

Miss Breiner became home demonstration agent in 1920, succeeding Miss Elsie Baird who had been home demonstration agent since the home work was established in 1917. She is enthusiastic about the future.



1847 ROGERS BROS. SILVERPLATE



1847

75th Anniversary

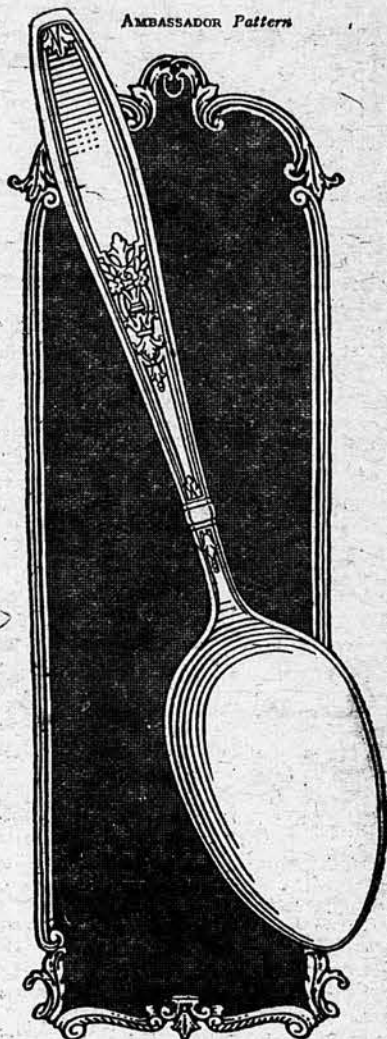
Approved Bridal Silverware

EVERY bride desires silverware, and if it is 1847 ROGERS BROS. Silverplate her joy is complete.

Not alone for weddings, but for every gift occasion "1847 ROGERS BROS." is most appropriate. Silverplate is the ideal gift for anniversaries of all kinds, because it may be given on each succeeding anniversary, each addition increasing the value of previous gifts.

This year "1847 ROGERS BROS." celebrates its own seventy-fifth anniversary, and in honor of that event the ware is being offered in Special Gift Boxes. Sold by leading dealers.

For illustrations of other patterns, write for folder S-751 to International Silver Co., Meriden, Conn.



The Family Plate for Seventy-five Years

INTERNATIONAL SILVER CO.

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 **\$3.00**
Jan. 1, 1923

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.....

Our Kansas Farm Homes

Mrs. Ida Migliario
—EDITOR—

WE KNEW it would rain, for all the morn
A spirit on slender ropes of mist
Was lowering its golden buckets down
Into the vapory amethyst
Of marshes and swamps and dismal fens—
Scooping the dew that lay in the flowers,
Dipping the jewels out of the sea,
To scatter them over the land in showers.
We knew it would rain, for the poplars showed
The white of their leaves, the amber grain
Shrunk in the wind—and the lightning now
Is tangled in tremulous skeins of rain!
—Thomas Bailey Aldrich.

Music While You Work

Dishwashing and canning, bed making and sweeping have lost their monotony since I can have music while I am working. We usually play a record or two while we are eating breakfast for somehow a lively piece of music seems to set the whole family in tune for the day's work.

I have an advantage over the others for their work takes them outdoors, but as soon as my chickens are cared for I am busy indoors.

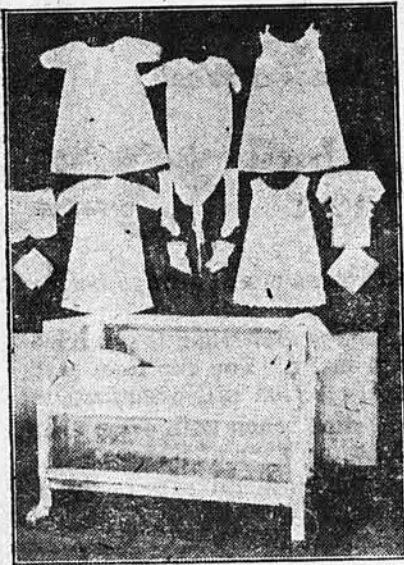
Sometimes it is a morning of old fashioned songs that stimulates my activities, other times it is band or orchestra music that I demand, again it will be the voices of my favorite stars that entertain me.

How really wonderful it is that the music of the world's greatest musicians can be taken into the most remote corners of the world and no one need be denied the opportunity of listening to good music. Mrs. G. F. Routt Co., Colorado.

Layette Costs Only \$20.75

The accompanying picture illustrates a homemade layette which, obtained at the moderate cost of \$20.75, is of a quality good enough for any baby. Only one article of a kind is shown in the picture. The complete list is as follows:

Three flannelette gowns; four flannelette gertrudes; one trimmed muslin gertrude; four plain nainsook slips; two trimmed bastiste slips; two cashmere sacques; three flannel bands; three fine cotton shirts; three pairs wool and cotton stockings (fine quality); two pairs crocheted booties; two dozen birdseye diapers; one dozen cotton flannel diapers; four white cotton



blankets, cut from one large single blanket purchased for \$1.25; one mattress; two large quilted pads for the bed.

The cost of the layette was \$12.75 and the material for the little bed which the father made was \$8, making a total of \$20.75. Mrs. A. H. W. McPherson County.

Getting Ready to Can 'Em

New Rubbers Essential to Successful Preservation

BY MILDRED A. WEILER

DIFFERENT methods of canning require different kinds of rubber rings. Some of the rings on the market today will not withstand the long periods of boiling required in the canning of vegetables and meats. Here are some of the needed requirements:

The ring should fit closely, requiring a little stretching to get it around the neck of the jar. For standard jars the ring should have an inside diameter of 2 1/4 inches. The width of the ring or flange may vary from 1/4 of an inch to 3/4 of an inch. Tests which have been made show that fewer cases of "blowout" occur when the flange is 5/8 of an inch. One-twelfth of an inch in thickness is sufficient to take up the unevenness in the jar and still not so thick

as to make it difficult to place the cap. Cold pack and intermittent canning require a rubber ring that is tough. Rubber rings also should be capable of standing 4 hours of sterilization in boiling water. Good rubber will stretch considerably and return promptly to place without changing the inside diameter.

AND if trust is the first requisite for making a friend, faithfulness is the requisite for keeping him. The way to have a friend is to be one.—Hugh Black.

One should always use new rubbers with each year's canning. An old rubber may look like a new one but it has lost its elasticity and its use may cause imperfect sealing. Don't think you are economizing by using two old rubbers instead of one. New rubbers are expensive but it is better to buy them than to lose a jar of fruit, to say nothing of the time and fuel lost.

Farm Home News

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON

Perhaps the wet weather may be blamed for the bright orange rust that has appeared in our blackberry patches. This is the first time we have had the trouble to contend with. Even without seeing the underside of the leaves where the bright yellow spores are clinging, one can tell the affected plants by the unhealthy look and the cup shape of the leaf.

Most blackberry growers agree that the surest way to get rid of the rust is to spade up all plants that have the least part rusted, carry all the diseased canes to a distance and burn them. Some books on the subject of sprays and spraying tell us that Bordeaux mixture will help in controlling the disease.

Blackberries Well "Set On"

We have tried both methods, having removed the canes and then sprayed. It is a difficult task to get canes out of a patch, tho, without tearing off some leaves or scattering the rust, so we do not feel certain that our work will have remedied the trouble. We should be sorry to lose the plants. They have produced quantities of berries with very little care. This year, the berries seem to be unusually well "set on."

We are sorry we cannot say the apples promise to do as well as the berries. Tho the trees were unusually loaded with blossoms, the majority of orchards have less than half a crop. Some persons blame the wet weather; some, the lack of bees' work. Something prevented the fertilization.

The same may be said of cherries. Peaches, on the contrary, are making up for three or four years of failure.

Picnic is Tonic for Old Age

Picnics are in season again. I'll have to admit that I do not get quite the thrill from eating outdoors that our five children do. However, I enjoy it. And still better, my husband is always ready to eat these pick-up meals.

The interesting part about this is that neither of us enjoyed such affairs when we started having them for the children, as we spoke of them to ourselves. I found it considerable work to get the food packed and my husband told me how he wished he could stay at home and read.

I guess there is something in the "practice makes perfect" saying. At

least we are considered the best outdoors family in the neighborhood. And the fundamental reason for this is that we found it the best and the easiest way to escape routine work on Sunday evenings.

Another discovery we made is that there is nothing like a picnic to level age distinctions. While playing out in the open with the youngsters, the girls talk to me as they do to their girl companions and the boys have great discussions with their father. They forget that we are father and mother and think of us as good sports. This helps us to become friends with our children and it helps them to think of us as companions. Moreover, this keeps my husband and myself young.

So picnics come frequently in our household. If there isn't time to go to the pasture under a big spreading tree, we eat out in the yard and on paper plates to lessen the dish washing. We make no elaborate food preparations. The girls pack what we happen to have on hand. But we feel like a family of real friends after having these enjoyable meals. Mrs. N. B. M. Cherokee County.

Tape in Need, Friend Indeed

A spool of adhesive tape has proved to be a real factor in first aid at our house. I had purchased a roll of the wide tape to use in holding dressings on an injured arm. There was quite a bit left and I have found several uses for it.

One day my 4-year-old pulled the arms off her doll. To check the tears as soon as possible I began hunting around to see what I had with which to hold the arms in place. Not knowing whether it would do or not I determined to try the adhesive tape. I tore a strip the width I thought I would need and after wrapping the arms for a short distance I carried the tape around the upper part of the doll's body. To our great pleasure the arms stayed where they belonged.

Since that time adhesive tape has mended the worn places in the cord of my electric iron, it has patched the lining of a pair of shoes, and it has been used to hold a broken parasol handle together until I can purchase a new one. These experiences have led me to place a high value on this household convenience. Mrs. N. B. Riley County.

Three Heat Electric Iron

Many home managers are familiar with the three-heat electric grill and the way one obtains the different degrees of heat by deftly turning the plug about and putting it in again. Literally millions of women are familiar with the single heat electric iron, but now we have with us a three-heat electric iron with a heat regulating plug. This is an iron suitable for every household's use.

"Eat Some More, Kitty"

Here we have Sonny caught by the kodak just as he was trying to feed his kitty. This canning picture proves the value of a kodak in the home. Not only will Sonny's mother enjoy this picture for the memories it brings, but Sonny, when he grows up, will get a



vision of himself as a child from it and the other pictures in the kodak album snapped unceremoniously.

Sonny's mother says she always keeps films in her kodak, and whenever she catches him in an interesting pose, she snaps him.

Could there be a better way to tell the stories of childhood?

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.

Good Furniture Coverings

Will you print a list of the names of materials used for covering furniture?—Mrs. R. E.

Tapestry, leather, enamel cloth, mohair, rep, denim, and cretonne are the materials used for covering furniture.

Toughening Enamel Pans

I have heard that one should toughen an enamel pan before using it. How can that be done?—C. C.

A new enamel pan should be put into cold water and placed on the stove until the water boils. Let the pan cool with the water and the enamel will be toughened.

How to Remove Mold

Would you please print several methods of removing mold from clothing?—Mrs. A. A. P.

Dip the garments in buttermilk and lay them in the sun, or, cover the stains with lemon juice, sprinkle thickly with salt, and lay them in the bright sun. Wash when thoroughly dry. Or, mix soft soap and the juice of a lemon, cover the spots on both sides and place in the sun. Or, soak the clothes in a weak solution of chloride of lime for several hours, and rinse thoroughly in cold water.

Linen Makes Way for Blankets

It was by experience that I learned not to leave my best blankets folded on a closet shelf all summer. Clothes moths damaged them too woefully. So the embroidered towels, gift pillow cases, and so on, in my large cedar chest have had to make way for at least my very best blankets.

I am glad to learn that a good cedar

chest is a moth destroyer. Precaution must be taken to brush and sun and thoroughly beat the blankets before placing them in the chest, which must be as air tight as possible, if the aroma of the cedar is to do its work.

This aroma does not kill the adult moth but does destroy the larvae immediately upon the eggs' hatching. It was the larvae which damaged my blankets last year because the thorough airing and sunning of them before storage, altho eliminating the adult moth, left, I suppose, the invisible eggs to hatch later into the larvae which gorged themselves to grown worms on my best wool.

I washed my blankets, brushed and sunned them thoroughly and packed them away in my cedar chest, and I am assured I shall find them fresh and ready for next winter. Mrs. R. N.

June Roses in Club Work

As June is the month of roses, the June committee of the community club at Effingham presented a rose program for the first meeting this month. This was the program:

Roll Call.....Name of Favorite Rose
Vocal Solo....."The Little Pink Rose"
Paper.....Roses
Violin Solo.....
Reading.....
Vocal Duet....."Bowl of Roses"
Rose Contest

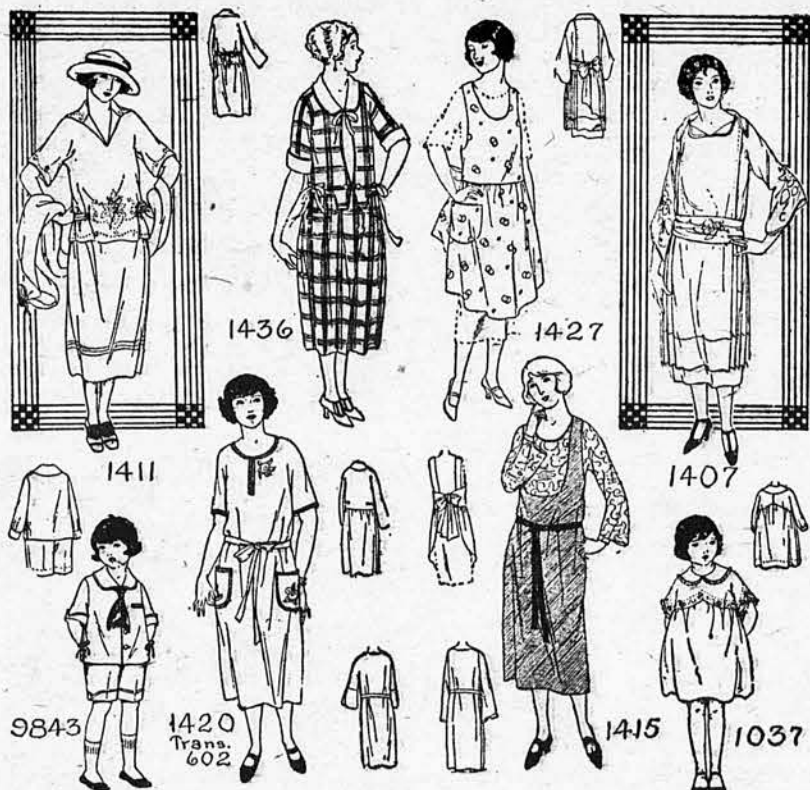
These were the contest questions:
An afternoon function (Tea rose).
A lichen (Moss rose).
A calendar division (Monthly rose).
Bright color, a wanderer (Crimson rambler).
A faint sound (Russell).
A girl's name (Ophelia).
A kind of material (Damask).
Pertaining to America, handsome (American beauty).
A garden vegetable (Cabbage).
Century, part of a book (Hundred leaf).
A spice (Cinnamon).
Tasting like sugar, a thorny plant (Sweet briar).

The winner of the contest received a bouquet of roses. Refreshments consisted of Angel Food cake, strawberries and cream. Mrs. C. M. Madden, Atchison County.

Dainty Cool Summer Togs

Sonny's and Sister's Styles are Pleasing, Too

BY MRS. HELEN LEE CRAIG



1411—Women's and Misses' Dress. This simple dress consists of a smart blouse and a straight, gathered skirt. Sizes 16 and 18 years and 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

1436—Women's Dress. An individual touch is given by the front construction of this summer dress. Sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

1427—Women's Apron. Here is a pretty apron which can be had at little expense. Sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure.

1407—Women's and Misses' Dress. There is a tuck at each side of the front and back of the over-dress. Sizes 16 and 18 years and 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

9843—Boys' Suit. Laced at each side like a middy is the blouse of this little tot's suit. Sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.

1420—Women's and Misses' Dress. The front of the dress is slashed at the neck so it slips on over the head. Sizes 16 years and 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Transfer pattern No. 602 is 15 cents extra.

1415—Women's Dress. The jumper dress of this season has taken on a much "grander air" than the one seen last summer. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

1037—Child's Dress. The kimono yoke of this frock runs up into a point at the center back and front, achieving an empire effect. Sizes 1, 2, 4 and 6 years.

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

Dehydrate Your Fruits and Vegetables With

THE TINSLEY DEHYDRATOR

The Standard Dehydrator for Home Use

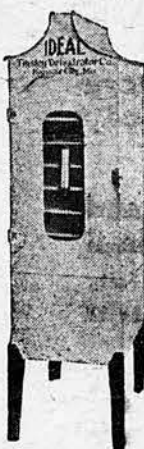
It extracts nothing but water. Foods dehydrated the Tinsley way taste exactly the same, when revived in water, as they do when fresh. We prove this. Get an "Ideal" size Tinsley now for your home.

—EXAMPLE—



DEHYDRATE

—Fruits—
—Vegetables—
—Berries—
—Meats—
Water will restore all their fresh deliciousness later.



"IDEAL" Tinsley Dehydrator
Price, only \$45
Height 62 inches.
Operated with kerosene burner

STOP WASTE—SAVE LABOR

Eat Real Good Food

Preserve all your perishable foods in this simple, clean, modern way. Avoid canning, which is expensive and tiresome. Discard common "drying," which practically ruins food.

A Tinsley Dehydrator is easy and cheap to operate. It enables you to lay aside fresh foods for indefinite periods, without destroying size, taste, color or nourishment. Keep what you need; sell your surplus at high prices.

Once you learn the wonders of dehydration you will realize why this dehydrator soon will be in every home. A "Tinsley" pays for itself many times every summer. By mailing in the coupon you can obtain complete information. Do this now! Then have your hardware dealer place your order.

TINSLEY DEHYDRATOR CO.,

616 Gumbel Building

Kansas City, Missouri

MAIL THIS COUPON NOW!

Tinsley Dehydrator Co.,
616 Gumbel Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Without obligating me, please send complete description of the Tinsley Dehydrator and facts regarding its advantages for home use.

Name

Post Office..... State.....

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are mechanically inclined WRITE TODAY for 1/2 page illustrated book; tells all you want to know about **FREE** World's Greatest **TRADE SCHOOL** and opportunities for men. If you like working on cars I will make you an amazing offer. No colored students accepted.

Before finishing AUTO MECHANICS course at the SWEENEY AUTO SCHOOL Runsey is grabbed by the American Radiator Co. at \$150 a month. Big concerns can't wait—need Sweeney trained men now. Sweeney System of Practical Experience—no books; TOOLS, real work—eight weeks—puts men QUICK into jobs \$100 to \$400 monthly—from chauffeurs to garage managers. NO PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE NEEDED. If you

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SCHOOL OF AUTO-TRACTOR-MATION
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A Scotch Collie FREE!



The Very Dog
You've Always Wanted

Here is the truest "pal" a boy or girl ever had—a pedigreed Scotch Collie, loyal, brave, intelligent.

We are going to give away, absolutely FREE, a number of pure bred Scotch Collies, either almost white or with the typical markings. You can choose the color you like. The Collies will be from six to ten weeks old—just the right age to begin training.

No other dog can surpass the beautiful Scotch Collie as a watch dog, stock dog, or as a trusty "pal" for children. Let the Collie grow up with a boy or girl and they will be companions for life.

Six Beautiful Post Cards For You

If you are willing to work a few hours for me in your spare time, you can get one of my pure bred Scotch Collies as a FREE PRIZE. Write to me today and I will tell you how to get the Collie without cost.

To every boy or girl who writes for information about my Collie, I will give absolutely FREE a package of six beautiful Post Cards. Sign and return coupon below AT ONCE and I will mail you the pack of cards, also full particulars as to how you can get the Collie FREE.

COUPON

Manager, Collie Club, Dept. 40, 8th & Jackson St., Topeka, Kansas

Dear Sir: Please send me, without cost, six beautiful Post Cards and tell me how I can get a pure bred Collie FREE.

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

Postoffice..... State.....

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GOOD old Mother Nature has placed in wheat and barley the wonderful food properties which build and sustain life and health.

Many so-called "refined" foods are robbed of vital elements which the body needs.

Grape-Nuts—that famous wheat and barley food—brings you all the natural goodness of the grains in perfected form, with a crispness and flavor that charm the appetite.

You will find Grape-Nuts an ideal dish for breakfast or supper-time. Ready to serve from the package, with cream or good milk.

Order Grape-Nuts from your grocer today.

Grape-Nuts—the Body Builder
"There's a Reason"

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Western Canada Wonderful Stock Raising Country

Vast stretches of undeveloped fertile agricultural land of the highest productiveness await the settler in Western Canada. The land possesses the same character of soil as that which has produced the high quality of cereals that have carried off the world's premier honors so many times in the past ten years.

Native Grasses are Rich and Abundant

Cattle fatten upon them without any grain being fed. Limited capital on high-priced lands is not a success, neither can the tenant burdened with high rents hope to succeed. The place to overcome these is in Western Canada—where land is cheap where a home may be made at low cost, and where dairying, mixed farming and stock-raising give an assured profit.

Land may be purchased from the Railway Companies or from responsible land companies or from private owners. **Free homestead of 160 acres** each are to be had in the more remote districts.

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**160 ACRE
FARMS IN
WESTERN
CANADA
FREE**



For Our Young Readers

What Happened When Bobby Asked His Mother to "Please Pass the Murphies"

PLEASE pass the Murphies," said Bobby at the table one evening. Mother paid no attention. "Please pass the potatoes," Bobby put his request once more and got them at once. "I see Bobby, like most folks, thinks the potato is Irish, when it really is American," laughed Aunt Flora. "You mean it got started in America?" asked Bessie. "Yes, indeed!" answered Aunt Flora. "It still grows wild in some parts of

starch instead of putting forth leaves and flowers. The eyes are really the leaf buds for the next year and that is the reason potatoes sprout when planted."

"Right-O!" said Bobby after Aunt Flora finished her interesting story, and proceeded to cut into a big baked potato and press a lump of butter into its steaming mealy-white contents.

"Right-O!" mimicked Bessie and did the same.

What Do They Hear?

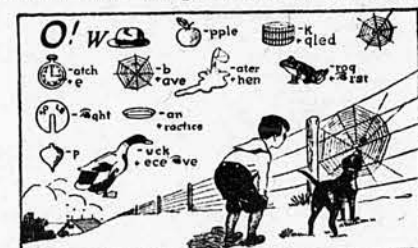
"It's the waves of the sea," said Peter Peanut. "That's what it sounds like, sure enough," agreed Charlie Clothespin as he held his little head close to the opening of the shell. "You're both wrong," informed Sammy Spool. "That shell is one of those queer



things that can pick up and make stronger certain kinds of sound. The box part of a violin does the same thing. If you would remove this box part of a violin and try to play on the strings you would only make a feeble and unpleasant noise. If you could take this sea shell into a sound proof room and then hold it to your ear you would hear nothing, for there would be no sound waves for it to pick up and give back to you. It is just a beautiful idea of the poets that the roar of the sea still lingers in the shell long after it has left the ocean, for such is not the case."

An Old Saying

"When you have figured out what the old saying is send your answers to the Puzzle Editor, the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. There will be packages of postcards



for the first 10 boys or girls answering correctly.

The winners of the June 3 puzzle will be announced next week as will also the winners in the puzzle-drawing contest.

The Quiz Corner Winners

One one-dollar bill and nine surprise gifts, the offer to winners of the May 27 Quiz questions, brought in so many answers that it is difficult to choose which 10 are the best. The dollar bill will go to Louise Cole, Mo., and the gifts to Osborne Nitz, Olive Ely, E. C. Crow, Jr., Dorothy Pine, Wallace Jansen, Margaret Crawley, Maurice Shane, Effie Ellen Wright and Howard Cantrell.

We'd like to give prizes to every boy or girl who entered, for every set of answers is good. We can't do that but we will give a chance for 10 more boys and girls to win. The prizes this time will be surprise gifts and the best 10 sets of answers win. Find the answers in this issue of the paper and send them to the Quiz Corner Editor, the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Here are the questions:

What caution should be observed in regard to the time of threshing wheat?

Can the infestation of grain by the field weevil be prevented?

How does H. B. Miller keep his children interested in his farm?

How does I. K. Caughey refute the statement that a silo is impracticable because of the expensive labor necessary to fill it?

Who is the twenty-eighth president of the United States?

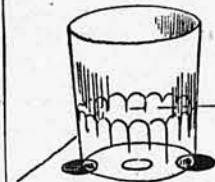
What is an essential thing in successful preservation of food?

What big historic national event recently took place in Washington, D. C.?

What is the Capper-Pess bill?

A Money-Tumbler Trick

Place a dime on the tablecloth and over it set a tumbler which rests on two larger and thicker coins, just as you see it in the picture.



TRY THIS

How can you remove the dime from under the tumbler without touching it or the tumbler?

This is easy if you know how. Scratch firmly on the tablecloth just

outside the tumbler in the direction you wish the dime to take. It will at once start to move, making its way toward you from beneath the tumbler.

South America; it was cultivated there long before Columbus discovered America. Indeed, its name is from the Indian "batata."

"Then how did it get named Murphy? Don't the Irish like potatoes better than anybody else?"

"Perhaps they do, Bobby; certainly the plant has been known in Ireland so long that folks think it has always grown there. But the history of the potato is this: The Spaniards, searching for gold, discovered the Indians growing this vegetable and took some of the tubers to Spain as a curiosity;

Bobby's Lament

I think it's very funny

About my different sizes
At morning and at evening.
It really surprises!



Much early every morning,
"Get up!" says mother; "Do!"
Why lie in bed so lazy—
A great big boy like you!"

But when comp'ny comes to dinner
And I want to sit up late,
"Oh, no, such little fellows
Must go to bed at eight!"

I ask you, is it fair now
To say I've shrunk like that—
When everybody tells me—
"Look out! You're getting fat!"



Paula Ryere.

in less than 100 years the potato was so common in Spain that it was even fed to pigs.

"That is, pigs in Spain were eating potatoes before the king of England knew the taste of them—the queen of England, rather, because it was Sir Walter Raleigh, that courteous knight who spread his cloak over a puddle of mud that Queen Elizabeth might walk over it, dry shod, who first took potatoes from Virginia to England. For by the time Raleigh visited America the potato had been introduced into North America by wandering Spaniards.

"The potato isn't really a root," Aunt Flora finished her story. "It is an underground stem—a stem that grows down instead of up and stores

Kansas Holsteins Win Honors

(Continued from Page 7)

State Agricultural College, delivered one of the principal addresses, in which he emphasized the importance of raising the best suitable feeds for the dairy cow. "In deciding upon dairy feeds for the Southwest, one of the first things we must do is to free ourselves from certain agricultural traditions," said Dean Farrell. "For pasture purposes the Southwest has millions of acres of native pasture; Sudan grass, an African immigrant, which supplements the native pastures admirably by being most productive during hot weather when native grasses grow but little or not at all; and Sweet clover, an immigrant from Western Asia which will provide excellent pasture for a period of from four to six months and especially during the late spring and early autumn. Besides these the Southwest can and does use winter wheat and rye, both of which commonly are pastured through the winter. Moderate pasturing of winter wheat probably benefits the soil by adding manure to it, and does not injure the plans for grain production. Rye, as winter pasture, may well be alternated with Sudan grass, as summer pasture, on the same land."

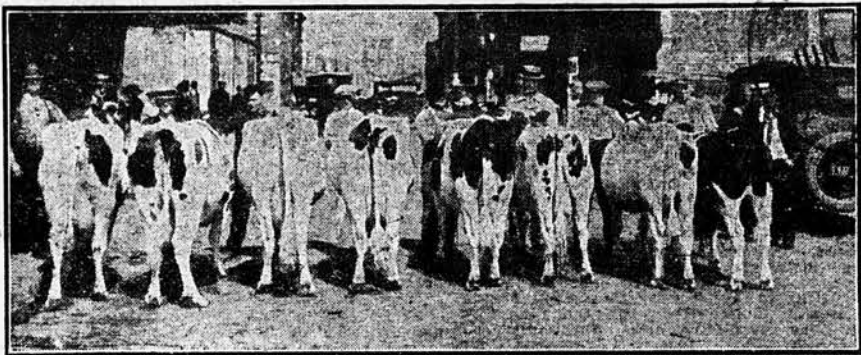
He also called attention to the fact that alfalfa, Sweet clover, and other crops of this nature, provide an abund-

spoke on the "Purebred in Agriculture." He traced the development of better horses and better cows. Dean Mumford said: "You cannot feed into the cow milking qualities which she does not possess at the start. Through the use of purebred animals whose traits are known only can we improve by intelligent direction."

J. C. McDowell, of the United States Dairy Division, spoke on the future of dairying in the Southwest, in which he emphasized that fact that it would pay Kansas farmers to find out what their cows are doing in the way of production. The man who does not know what his cows are doing, is the man who fails in the dairy business. When he fails he blames the soil, the climate or the cows, when actually he is to blame for all of the trouble that comes upon him.

John M. Kelley of Wisconsin, in a brief address to the convention, called attention to the fact that all great industries, except dairying, believe in publicity, boosting their products. Mr. Kelley is in favor of a national advertising campaign intelligently carried on by experts in that business. He said: "You can have the consumers going out to the barnyard with lanterns at night to satisfy their craving for milk, the greatest food on earth, if it is but properly advertised."

One of the interesting exhibits at the show was that of the Kansas State



New York Holsteins Won First in the State Herd Contest at Kansas City But Kansas and Missouri Supplied Mighty Stiff Competition

ance of good hay. For the uplands of the western part of Kansas, Sudan grass and other leafy sorghum varieties are highly useful and dependable.

Dr. E. V. McCollum, of Johns Hopkins University in his address to the Holstein delegates announced that he had just discovered a new vitamin which he had named vitamin D. The particular work of this new vitamin is to promote bone growth, probably not less than 50 per cent of children of the United States suffer from rickets, disease caused by lack of bone building foods, said Dr. McCollum. "Almost 90 per cent of our children of school age show by their teeth they are not receiving the proper amount of mineral matter in their diet. Milk is the easiest way in which to supply the element lacking." He insisted that for our best health we should crowd out a part of our highly milled cereal products, a certain amount of potatoes and sugar and increase correspondingly our milk consumption. He pointed out that if we will drink a liberal quantity of milk and eat leafy vegetables we can largely overcome most of the troubles that are so prevalent with a faulty diet. In speaking directly to the dairymen, Doctor McCollum said, "My advice is to quit petty bickering among yourselves and eliminate that waste of resources and the causing of bad impressions of the dairy industry among certain people when mention is made of dirt and disease germs in milk. Get behind an educational program that will show everybody in this land the real value of dairy products."

Dean F. B. Mumford, of Missouri

Agricultural College, showing the results of their experimental work in feeding dairy cattle. The exhibit explained in detail the value of cane seed in the grain ration of milk cows. The experiment covered a period of two years, and showed that cane seed, once considered nearly useless, is almost an equal of corn, when fed in proper quantities in a grain ration. Another test compares the value of kafir and cane in producing milk, considered on an acreage basis. Some of their land produced 18 tons of cane to the acre, and cows fed this crop gave an average of 30,000 pounds of milk for every acre fed. Corn and kafir gave a yield of 11.8 tons each. The advantage of cane and kafir over corn, is that in Western Kansas these crops are more certain and will return larger tonnage to the acre than corn.

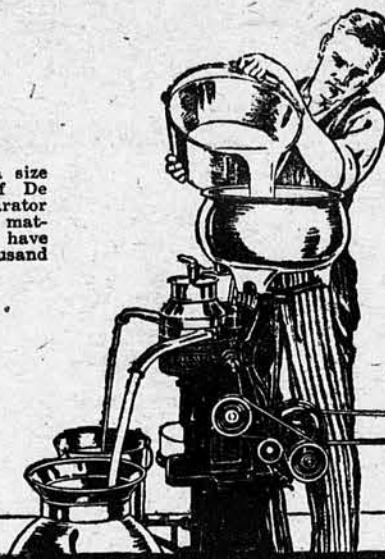
The Government exhibit consisted of 26 booths. These included the entire Government exhibit at the National Dairy Show, and two booths from the recent milk campaign at New Orleans. In general interest and educational value it was one of the best displays ever sent out by the United States Department of Agriculture. It contained many valuable suggestions for dairymen of the Southwest. Every booth was self-explanatory and told its own story clearly and convincingly. In one part of the exhibit a panorama was shown of two farms; on one of these farms the buildings were poor and in bad condition. The fences were badly in need of repair and the entire picture indicated extreme poverty of the

(Continued on Page 26)



The Missouri Breeders Consigned Some Extra Good Holsteins to the National Co-operative Sale and Placed Third in the State Herd Contest

There is a size and style of De Laval Separator for you, no matter if you have one or a thousand cows.



De Laval Separators are furnished with hand, electric, steam turbine or belt drives, for any kind of power.

Don't Let This Happen to You

"Last week we replaced a machine made by which had been used only five years. Our customer, Mr. Crawford Cook, living near Foyil, Oklahoma, shipped one can of cream from and then one from the De Laval, and changed about in this manner for four weeks, the result being that the De Laval got him exactly two pounds more butter-fat per day, and he is milking 12 cows. This amount at 35c per pound makes 70c per day, or \$255.50 per year, more than twice as much as the new De Laval was worth. Mr. Cook said we could use his name and this information, and if they didn't believe it, he would make an affidavit to that effect."

This was taken from a letter from one of our agents, but there is nothing unusual about

it. We are constantly receiving letters of a similar character from people who say they waited too long before buying a De Laval.

On hundreds of thousands of farms today there is an enormous amount of butter-fat being wasted by inferior or worn-out separators and by hand skimming. Perhaps such waste is going on right on your farm. Stop it at once by getting a new De Laval. It is not only the world's best cream saver, but lasts longer and is easier to clean and turn than any other.

Call up your De Laval Agent today and ask him to bring out a new De Laval so that you can try it, or write us for full information. Sold on such easy terms that it will pay for itself while you are using it.

The De Laval Separator Co.

NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO
165 Broadway 29 E. Madison St. 61 Beale St.



Sooner or later you will use a
De Laval
Cream Separator and Milker



Increase Livestock Profits — Use
CAREY-IZED SALT BLOCKS
— for sale everywhere



This Machine Spreads Straw and Manure

and can be used as a hay frame. Bed is 7 ft. wide and 14 ft. long, hundreds of them in use. Give entire satisfaction. Price has been reduced from \$275.00 to \$175.00. F. O. B. Deshler. Write for circular. ONE MAN STRAW AND MANURE SPREADER CO., Deshler, Nebr.

6 HAME STRAPS 90¢
Big Bargain Offer. 6, 1-inch solid oak leather Hame Straps, sent postpaid for only 90¢. Extra heavy, 21 inches long, flexible loop, roller buckle. Order today. Guaranteed to satisfy or money back. NEW 1922 CATALOG FREE. ANISER MERCANTILE CO. Dept. 56 St. Joseph, Mo.

Stacked Over 5 Tons of Hay Per Hour



\$24.95 Upward **American CREAM SEPARATOR**
On trial. Easy running, easily cleaned. Skims warm or cold milk. Different from picture which shows larger capacity machines. Get our plan of easy MONTHLY PAYMENTS and handsome free catalog. Whether dairy is large or small, write today. AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. Box 1092 Bainbridge, N. Y.

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

SAFE — SURE
B-K
KILLS GERMS
Of Abortion · Retained Afterbirth · Barrenness · Garget
This powerful germicide and deodorant is quick, non-poisonous, clean, easy to use. Soothes and heals the irritated parts. Contains no poison, acid nor oil. Write for free bulletin. Farm sizes — 1-lb. and 5-gal. boxed. Sold Everywhere.
GENERAL LABORATORIES
Madison, Wisconsin

KANSAS expects another good wheat yield and recent Government reports seem to indicate that the state's expectation will be fully realized if the weather continues favorable until the crop is harvested. On June 1 Kansas wheat was one point higher in condition than a month ago according to statistics just made public by Edward C. Paxton, Federal Crop Statistician for Kansas. The present rating of 75 per cent indicates a crop of 117,174,000 bushels from 8,445,000 acres left for harvest.

Last June the condition was 60 per cent on a much larger acreage and resulted in a production of 128,504,000 bushels. The average production for the five-year period ending in 1920 was 109,496,000 bushels.

Moisture Stored Sufficient

For the last 10 years, the average condition June 1 was 77 per cent.

Moisture for maturing the crop is sufficient in all sections and up to date has been too abundant in most eastern counties. May weather was conducive to rank growth of straw and the propagation of insect enemies and fungous diseases. Leaf rust is present in many counties as far west as Great Bend but is not alarming except in Douglas and Franklin counties. Smut is not uncommon. Green bugs and chinch bugs have taken slight toll in southeastern and south central counties. Lodging will not prove serious unless June brings continued wet weather.

Oats acreage decreased 16 per cent from last year. Preliminary estimates indicate an area of 1,591,000 acres compared with 1,894,000 acres last year. In eastern and southeastern counties oat acreage was curtailed about 40 per cent on account of wet weather at seeding. The northeastern counties are off 15 per cent from last year. There was 25 per cent decrease in the central district and about 5 per cent in the south central, due to increased wheat acreage.

Increases for Some Sections

The counties drained by the Solomon and Republican rivers show increases averaging about 40 per cent. The acreage in Northwestern Kansas is almost doubled and there are goodly increases in all the western third of the state. Condition of oats is rated 75 per cent of normal for the state by Mr. Paxton. Last June the condition was 63 per cent and the 10-year average is 82 per cent. Oats has been injured by too much moisture. Green bug and chinch bug in most eastern counties. Present prospects forecast a crop of 39,377,000 bushels. Last year's crop amounted to 38,827,000 bushels. The 1916-20 average is 53,487,000 bushels.

This year's barley acreage is the largest ever planted in Kansas and is estimated at 898,000 acres as compared with 660,000 acres last year and the largest previous maximum of 767,000 acres in 1920. The unusual acreage of barley is due to extra seeding on abandoned wheat land in northern and western counties. Nothing adverse to barley is noted except slight chinch bug damage in south central counties. The condition is rated at 88 per cent now; 66 per cent a year ago and 83 per cent the 10-year average. Present outlook indicates a possible crop of 18,176,000 bushels. Last year's production was 13,200,000 bushels and the 1916-20 average 10,253,000 bushels.

Alfalfa Yield Heavy

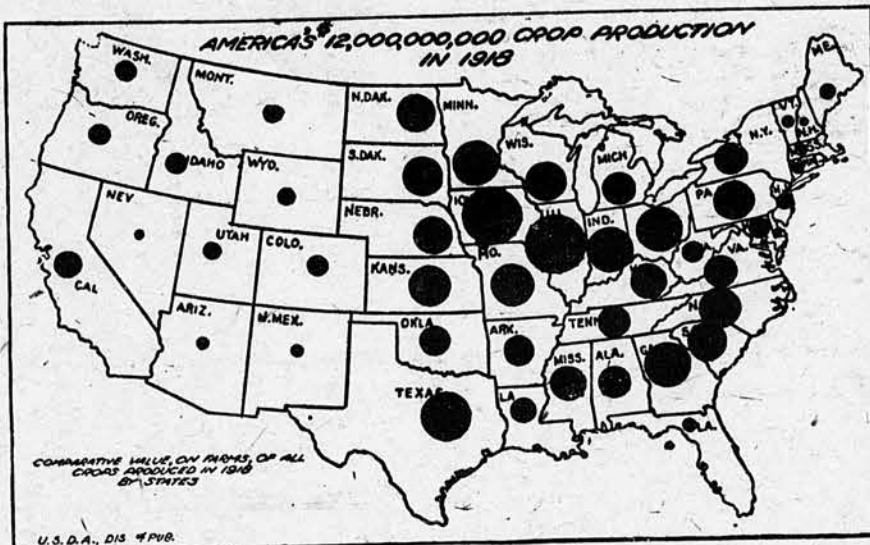
A heavy first cut of alfalfa has been harvested in most of the states, but rainy weather discolored a large percentage of it. The June condition of alfalfa fields is rated at 95 per cent as compared with 63 per cent last June. The acreage of alfalfa is again reduced by 5 per cent, leaving 1,023,000 acres for this year's harvest. Clover hay in Eastern Kansas is the best for several years, and is rated at 97 per cent. Pastures at 98 per cent are about as near ideal as is ever reached.

Kansas has the best fruit crop in almost a decade. A 100 per cent strawberry crop has just been harvested. Blackberries and raspberries promise 93 per cent of normal yield. Apples are in third spraying and 78 per cent of a full crop is in prospect with a normal June drop commencing. The first real crop of peaches Kansas has had since 1915 is in prospect, rated at 88 per cent of full yield. Pears have set about 75 per cent on an average, but blight is very prevalent and will reduce the final outcome considerably. Conditions of the crop as a whole in the Nation are also quite favorable ac-

Big State Yields Assured

Wheat Crop Estimated at 117 Million Bushels

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON



The Upper Mississippi Valley is the Nation's Greatest Food Producing Area. This Chart Shows Relative Values of Each State's Crop in 1918

According to the June report of the United States Department of Agriculture. According to this report, winter wheat showed improvement to the extent of 22 million bushels since May 1, with a forecast of 607 million bushels, or the fourth largest ever grown. The spring wheat area is forecast at 247 million bushels or 39 million bushels more than the 1921 crop.

The condition on June 1 and forecast of production of winter wheat by principal producing states includes Missouri, condition 83 per cent, production 43,754,000 bushels; Nebraska, 79 per cent and 54,984,000 bushels; Kansas, 75 per cent and 117,174,000 bushels; Oklahoma, 66 per cent and 31,786,000 bushels.

Kansas Weekly State Report

The weather in Kansas during the last week has been favorable for the most part for crops of all kinds. J. C. Mohler in the weekly report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture for the week ending June 12 says:

"Last week was the finest of any this year for crop growth according to reports, received from various sources. Aside from local showers in many parts of the state, there was no rainfall and this permitted the cultivation of rowed crops to be carried on every day. The lack of rain has been just what was needed for the development of wheat but corn and the sorghums will be benefited if a light rain should be received. The soil is in extra good condition for work except in parts of Eastern Kansas where fields which were plowed when wet, are not working up in as good condition as later plowed fields. The southwest quarter of Ness county had a heavy hail storm early in the week which cut down some of the wheat that was already headed out.

"Wheat conditions are excellent and the crop is well headed except in the northwest part of the state where it is just reaching this stage of development. In the extreme southeast counties of Cherokee and Labette wheat harvest started last Wednesday and Thursday and will be in full swing this week, becoming general over the state within the next two weeks. Labor for this work is somewhat scarce in southeastern counties but Central Kansas reports hands already arriving and a prospect that there may be sufficient labor available when the season opens.

"Corn and sorghums are growing nicely but would be helped by good showers. Their cultivation is going forward in excellent order. The first cutting of alfalfa is practically all harvested and the second crop is growing nicely. Pastures and meadows are in good condition although some complaint of weeds is made. Strawberry picking has been about completed and the gathering of cherries is the principal work of the orchardist now."

County Crop Prospects

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

Allen—We are having excellent weather. Corn planting is about completed and farm-

ers are cultivating their fields. Wheat has improved some but very badly affected with rust. Oats are too late to make much of a crop. Pastures are excellent and all kinds of livestock are in good condition. Strawberries are plentiful, 12½ cents a quart. Corn is worth 50c; butter, 28c; and eggs are 35c; cherries, 60c a gal.—T. E. Whitlow, June 11.

Anderson—We have had many local showers and it has been too wet to work the fields in places and the crops are uneven. Very few farmers have finished planting corn and some will have to replant. Wheat is excellent and is heading. Oats are very late. Alfalfa is ready to put up. Pastures are excellent. Eggs are worth 18c and butter is 20c; corn, 50c.—J. W. Hendrix, June 10.

Brown—The weather is too cool for corn. Wheat looks about as well as could be expected. Oats prospects are poor. Moisture is plentiful, in fact, there was too much rain last week. Hogs are scarce and pigs and stock hogs are selling high. Corn is worth 48c; cream, 33c and eggs are 19c; hens, 16c; hogs, \$9.40.—A. C. Dannenberg, June 10.

Cherokee—This is excellent weather for farmers. Corn is small but thrifty. Wheat is turning and while heads are short they seem well filled. Pastures are unusually good and all kinds of livestock are in excellent condition. Early fruit is a fair crop here but labor very high. Strawberries are nearly all gone and sold for from 5c to 25c a quart; gooseberries sold from 15c to 30c a quart; early potatoes 6c a pound.—L. Smyres, June 12.

Coffey—The weather is very changeable. Corn planting has been completed and farmers are cultivating and haying. Alfalfa is excellent and will make 1 ton or more an acre for the first cutting. Most corn made a good stand but some had to be replanted. Potatoes are doing well. Wheat is headed out and there is plenty of moisture to mature it. All kinds of fruit will make a good crop.—A. T. Stewart, June 11.

Ellsworth—Wheat is heading but has been damaged by red rust. Oats are looking well and if not damaged later will make a heavy yield. Farmers have been taking advantage of the recent good weather and are rushing their delayed planting of kafir and sorghums. Some corn is being cultivated and looks well. Most fields are showing a good stand. Dealers are selling a great many farm implements.—D. W. Lockhart, June 11.

Ford—The weather is still wet and farmers have been having difficulty getting hay put up. The hay crop is good this spring. Wheat was headed out in some fields as early as May 23. Some wheat fields have lodged badly. Corn is very late and is making a slow growth. Pastures are excellent and all kinds of livestock are in excellent condition.—W. L. Reed, June 10.

Franklin—Wheat is heading and seems to be in good condition for a good yield. Numerous reports of chinch bugs are heard. Oats are doing well considering the lateness of planting. Corn has been planted and is doing nicely. Pastures made a good growth the last three weeks. Alfalfa is being cut and is making a good yield.—E. D. Gillette, June 10.

Gove and Sheridan—We have been having plenty of moisture. Wheat is doing fairly well, however, some of it is very thin and weedy. Corn and feed crops are coming up but cutworms are bad in some fields. Potatoes are excellent. Strawberries are ripe. No public sales are being held. Cream is worth 28c and eggs are 18c.—John T. Aldrich, June 12.

Greenwood—Farmers have their crops nearly all planted and much cultivating has been done. Oats are excellent and are beginning to head. Wheat harvest will soon be here. The first cutting of alfalfa is heavy, and nearly all of it has been cut. All kinds of livestock are doing well on grass. Corn is worth 60c but is scarce at that price.—A. H. Brothers, June 11.

Harvey—The weather is still cool and showery. Some of the wheat is 5 feet tall and is falling down. We need some dry weather both for the wheat and hay making. Alfalfa shows a heavy growth. Butter is worth 35c; wheat, \$1.10 and eggs are 18c; strawberries, 20c; potatoes, 75c to \$1.—H. W. Prouty, June 12.

Haskell—The early wheat, barley and oats are heading. Row crops are nearly all planted, and early plantings are good. Farmers are listing and plowing for wheat. We had several good rains this week which were needed by the growing crops. Grass is excellent.—H. E. Tegarden, June 10.

had several good rains this week which were needed by the growing crops. Grass is excellent.—H. E. Tegarden, June 10.

Lane—Farmers are still planting sorghum and kafir and these crops are starting off very satisfactorily. This is good growing weather. Pastures were never better. More corn is being planted than usual, and some cultivating has been done. We had another good rain last week. Gardens are going well. Butterfat is worth 24c and eggs are 15c.—S. F. Dickinson, June 10.

Linn—We have been having excellent weather and crops are growing satisfactorily. A few farmers have some corn to plant yet. Kafir and sorghums are being planted. Alfalfa is being cut. Wheat is heading and some farmers report presence of chinch bugs. Corn is worth 60c; wheat, \$1.25 and eggs are 20c; hogs, \$10.—J. W. Cline-Smith, June 10.

Osage—Wheat is heading and with warm weather there will be an early harvest. Corn is nearly all planted, and the early planting is being cultivated. Many farmers are trying early varieties. The first cutting of alfalfa is well under way. Farmers are impatient as it has been so wet and the work has come all at one time. Cherries made half a crop but blackberries and strawberries show a full crop. Indications are that there will be a good yield of peaches and apples.—H. L. Ferris, June 10.

Osborne—We have been having plenty of rain which is excellent for the crops, but it is a little too cool for corn and kafir. Wheat is heading. A considerable amount of the wheat ground will be summer fallowed where the wheat is poor. Alfalfa is being harvested and there is a good crop. Potatoes are excellent. All kinds of livestock are in excellent condition. There is a larger pig crop than usual.—W. F. Arnold, June 12.

Rooks—We are having extremely wet weather, more than 4 inches having fallen last week. Corn and feed crops are growing slowly. Oats, barley and pastures are doing well.—C. O. Thomas, June 11.

Rush—We have been having ideal summer weather during the last few weeks. Wheat is half filled out in some fields. Nearly all of the alfalfa has been put up but it does not seem very good. Wheat is worth \$1.25; butterfat, 27c.—A. E. Grunwald, June 11.

Scott—We had excellent rains last week. Most of the fall wheat is weedy but other grain crops are promising. Corn is ready to cultivate. Potatoes and gardens are good. Grass is growing rapidly and all kinds of livestock are doing well. Fat hogs are \$8.50; hens, 13c; oats, 40c and barley is 40c; wheat, \$1.40; corn, 45c.—J. M. Helfrick, June 12.

Stafford—Rainy weather still continues. Corn has proved a better stand than was expected. Pastures are excellent and all kinds of livestock are doing well. Fruit prospects are good. Some alfalfa has been damaged by the wet weather. Wheat is worth \$1.15; corn, 50c and alfalfa hay is \$6 and \$7 a ton.—H. A. Kachelman, June 12.

Wallace—We had a three days rain to usher in the month of June and the ground is well soaked. Much sod breaking is being done this summer. Corn made a good stand. Pastures are good and all kinds of livestock are in excellent condition. Eggs are worth 20c; potatoes, \$2.70 and butterfat is 27c; corn, 45c; barley, 33c; hay, \$8.—Mrs. A. B. Stetler, June 11.

Washington—Farmers are very busy with alfalfa and corn. An excellent rain fell the first of the week which did a great deal of good. Small grain is doing well and harvest soon will be here. Pastures are excellent. Farmers are buying harvest machinery. Corn is worth 40c; flour, \$1.75; cream, 26c and eggs are 18c.—Ralph B. Cole, June 10.

Wichita—We have had plenty of moisture last week which delayed farmers in planting and cultivating. Pastures are excellent. A large acreage of sod is being broken up. Some of the wheat is making a satisfactory showing. Spring crops are good and some fields are weedy. Fat hogs are worth 9c; eggs, 15c and butterfat is 24c.—E. W. White, June 12.

Woodson—Farming is progressing slowly. The first crop of alfalfa is being put up and is making a fair yield. Wheat is headed out and is doing well. Oats need rain and are growing slowly. Potatoes are in fair condition, although bugs are quite numerous. Cream is worth 24c and eggs are 18c.—E. F. Opperman, June 12.

Wyandotte—Wheat is headed out and is free from anything detrimental. Harvest will begin soon. Corn is making a slow growth. There is much complaint about moles. Moisture is plentiful. All kinds of livestock are in excellent condition.—A. C. Espenlaub, June 11.

Hogs or Alfalfa, Which?

"If pasturing hogs on alfalfa in Southeast Kansas will be more profitable than retaining the stand, go ahead." That is what Prof. L. E. Call, head of the agronomy department at the Kansas State Agricultural College, told a group of farmers at the A. M. Duval farm near Carlyle, in Allen county recently. "If you would rather have the gain on the hogs than the stand of alfalfa, go ahead. If the field is pastured with hogs the alfalfa will kill out in a comparatively short time."

Fine Limestone Gives Best Results

The finer the ground limestone applied to alfalfa land in Southeastern Kansas the better the results that can be obtained from its use. Limestone that will pass thru a sieve with 10 meshes to the square inch will be 60 to 75 per cent effective, according to tests. Coarser limestone will not give so quick or so effective results.

The characters in a new book for children are made of wood with movable parts, and fit into pockets in the pages.

In Brazil, since 1903, nearly 100 million dollars has been spent in improving and beautifying the city of Rio de Janeiro.

Capper Poultry Club

Latest News—All About the Presentation Meeting

BY RACHEL ANN GARRETT
Club Manager

What's the matter with Capper?
He's all right!
He is, he is, he is all right!
Capper!

DID you hear the echo of this yell on May 27? If you didn't I'm sure you weren't listening in the direction of Rooks county or you would have heard it. There's always a reason for everything, and the reason for this yell and a splendid all-day meeting and program was the presentation of the trophy cup to the Rooks county girls, victors in last year's pep race.

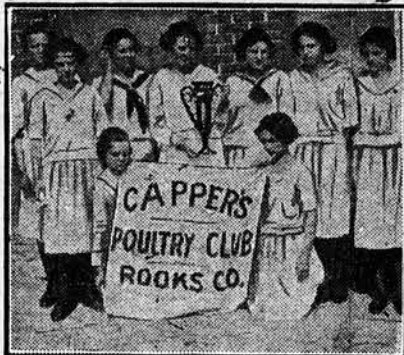
I wish that all of you club folks, and any one else who is interested in progressive girls and purebred chickens, might have met with us in the school house at Webster, Kan., on the day when the Rooks county girls held their royal celebration. The girls were fortunate in having the help of the school teachers and pupils in the preparation of the dinner and program.

You should have seen the tables! The room was decorated with blue and white crepe paper and white spring flowers. And the club girls had a table all by themselves in the center of the room. The chief attraction at this table was a beautiful "three story" angel food club cake, baked by Mrs. Ed. Hansen. It was a perfect beauty, and was every bit as delicious as it looked.

That dinner! It was the first club dinner I ever attended and before I attend another one, I'm going to refuse to eat for a week. Why, I gave up in despair when I looked at the table! There was everything I liked best to eat and no matter how hard I tried, I couldn't taste everything.

However, it was well that the girls prepared a big dinner, for more than 300 persons who are interested in

last year's leader receive the telegram containing the good news that Rooks had won, and later we saw the trophy cup and prize checks arrive. Enthusiasm reigned supreme. Then the trophy cup was presented, and was ac-



Winners for 1921

cepted by Alice Hansen, the leader for 1921, who gave a fine response in which she thanked everyone for their co-operation, and pledged herself and the girls of Rooks county to the club for 1922.

T. A. McNeal, who has ever been a loyal friend to club folks, gave an interesting talk, well peppered with his stories that delight both young and old. Esther Evans, leader for this year closed the program by asking for co-operation in the effort of the club to win the cup this year.

The Rooks county girls are a bright, active, up-to-the-minute group. They owe much of their success last year to the help of their county agent, Mr. Thompson and to Mrs. Ellis, last year's club manager, but they owe most of their success to themselves, to their unfailing, never-tiring efforts, to their pep and courage, and last, but not least, to the mothers and dads who worked shoulder to shoulder with them. They have a fine team this year, and an enthusiastic and capable leader, and they're after the cup. The last words of every girl were: "See you in Topeka at the fair this fall, and in Rooks county again next spring." How about it, girls?

A Big Surprise Package

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

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

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

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

Moisture Content of Wheat

Wheat will absorb moisture. Wheat ordinarily contains from 10 to 15 per cent of moisture, tho this may vary considerably, as the kernels will absorb or give off moisture, according to environment. It has been stated that the soft wheats from the hot and dry valleys of California may increase in weight during the long journey to England in sufficient amount to pay the cost of transportation.

Women are said to be more valuable than men for work in delicate dye tests.

Electricity is used for making blue prints, and does the work as well as sun light.



Esther Evans and Alice Hansen

the work of the poultry club girls came to help make the celebration of victory a success.

Now about the program: The girls did fine. I'm sure all poultry club girls always do splendidly. Annice Anderson gave the opening address of welcome and recited "Out Where the West Begins." Then followed a number of readings and musical selections. But I wish to tell you especially of the play the girls gave. Very skillfully the girls turned the calendar of time back just one year, and took us with them thru their meetings, showing us how Rooks county won the trophy cup. We saw how they organized their club, elected their officers, conducted their meetings, planned for the trip to Topeka, practiced their yells and songs, how they felt when they returned from the fair, on thru the days when it was still a question whether or not Rooks had won. Then we saw Alice Hansen,

Belgium Imported Melotte

22% Cut In Price

MELOTTE, the Edison of Europe, manufacturer of the greatest Cream Separator the world has ever known, announces a sweeping reduction in prices.

Labor conditions in general together with tremendous re-building and re-organizing efforts put forth by this big man of Belgium has resulted in cutting production costs to the bone.

And right now at this particular time, exchange rates are extremely favorable. Take advantage of this condition while it lasts. Get the most for your American dollar. Buy now and save money.

Before buying any separator find out how the Melotte has won 264 Grand and International prizes and how, for Efficiency of Skimming, Ease of Turning, Convenience of Operation and Durability—the Great Belgium Melotte has won every important European Contest.

\$7.50

after 30 Days
Free Trial

This is the offer. NO MONEY DOWN—FREE TRIAL—SMALL MONTHLY PAYMENTS—DUTY FREE

We will send an Imported Melotte Cream Separator direct to your farm on a 30 days absolutely Free Trial—no deposits—no papers to sign—use it as if it were your own separator. Compare it—test it in every way.

When you are convinced the Melotte skims cleaner, turns easier, washes quicker, lasts longer than all others, then pay \$7.50 as first payment and the balance in small monthly payments until the separator is paid for.

Self-Balancing Bowl The Belgium Melotte is the only single-bearing bowl separator ever made. This patented bowl hangs from one frictionless ball bearing and spins like a top. It is self-balancing. It skims as perfectly after 15 years' use as when new. Positively cannot ever get out of balance—cannot vibrate and thus cause cross currents which waste cream by remixing with the milk. The 60-lb. Melotte turns as easily as the 300-lb. machine of other makes. Spins for 25 minutes unless brake is applied. No other separator has or needs a brake. The Melotte bowl has solved the problem of perfect skimming.

Send This Coupon!

Fill out and mail the coupon for New Melotte catalog containing full description of this wonderful cream separator.

Don't buy any separator until you have found out all about the Melotte, its 15-year guarantee and our 30 Day Free Trial Offer. Send coupon for full information and also revised price list showing 22% reductions.

The Melotte Separator H. B. BABSON,
U. S. Manager
Dept. A297, 2843 W. 19th St., Chicago, Ill.



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Without cost to me or obligation in any way, please send me the Melotte Catalog which tells the full story of this wonderful separator and M. Jules Melotte, its inventor.

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Free Catalog in colors explains how you can save money on Farm Truck or Road Wagons, also steel or wood wheels to fit any running gear. Send for it today.
Electric Wheel Co.,
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20,000 PURE BRED BREEDERS, 12 varieties. Best laying strains. Incubate 10,000 eggs daily. Catalog free. Prewar prices. Free live delivery. Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Missouri

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

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Business and Markets



By John W. Samuels

BUSINESS and farming conditions continue to improve. In fact, business traveled an encouragingly long distance on the road to stability last month and there is every reason to believe that it will slacken during the coming months. One of the encouraging influences this month was the 10 per cent reduction in railway freight rates ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission a few days ago which it is said will result in a saving of at least 400 million dollars a year to the people of this country. More than one-fourth of this saving will go to farming communities and anything that helps the financial condition of farmers is bound to help business.

Packing house trade according to a recent review sent out by Armour and Company has been upon the upgrade the greater part of the month. Buying has been on a healthy basis and the arrivals of livestock for the most part have not been disproportionate to the volume of demand and the result has been that prices for livestock maintained strength with a general tendency to higher quotations. Stocks of meats on hand continue very low, but there has been very little broadening of the demand for meat products.

Trend of Dairy Prices

There is every reason to believe that the future of the livestock industry is favorable. There may be a few recessions in prices during the summer months but the general tendency will be upward. The outlook for the dairy industry is very promising and farmers in the Middle West in the future are going to give dairy animals a larger place on their farms and they are going to give their dairy cows better treatment. Prices for dairy products in the main have been good. In fact dairy and poultry products were about the only things on the farm that didn't suffer a big price slump when the values of farm products began to tumble. The accompanying graph shows the trend of prices of butter from 1914 thru 1921 and the cost of feed required to produce a pound of butter during the various years included in that period. This graph is reproduced from the Flour and Feed Journal of Milwaukee, Wis., for January, 1922. With such a favorable showing as this better treatment should be accorded to the cows than is usually given them on many farms. Today's records on average farm herds in cow testing associations show that the cow for every dollar's worth of feed returns from \$2 to \$3 worth of milk and for every dollar invested in grain she pays back from \$3 to \$4.

Kansas City Livestock Sales

This week cattle at Kansas City reached a new high level and hogs also registered higher values.

An advance of 35 to 50 cents put the cattle market in a new high position for the year. The most active demand of the season prevailed. Light weight yearlings sold up to \$9.50, 1,393 pound steers up to \$9.40, and 1,600 pound grades up to \$9.25, and prime yearling heifers up to \$9. The market is in a firm position at the advance. Hog prices were 30 to 35 cents in the first two days of the week. Later part of the advance was lost. Lambs are slightly higher and sheep steady compared with a week ago.

Receipts this week were 26,927 cattle, 6,200 calves, 59,975 hogs, and 34,550 sheep compared with 25,350 cattle, 5,400 calves, 67,300 hogs, and 30,650 sheep last week, and 31,460 cattle, 5,000 calves, 56,800 hogs, and 29,050 sheep a year ago.

Beef Cattle are Scarce

Supplies of cattle are falling short of requirements and the market is on the up-grade. This week an advance of 35 to 50 cents took prices into a new high position for the year and more than \$1 above the low point three weeks ago. Demand for dressed beef is large, and killers are making quick turns at Eastern distributing points. The new tops of the season recorded this week were \$9.50, for light weight yearlings and mixed yearlings, and \$9.40 for heavy steers, and \$9 for heifers.

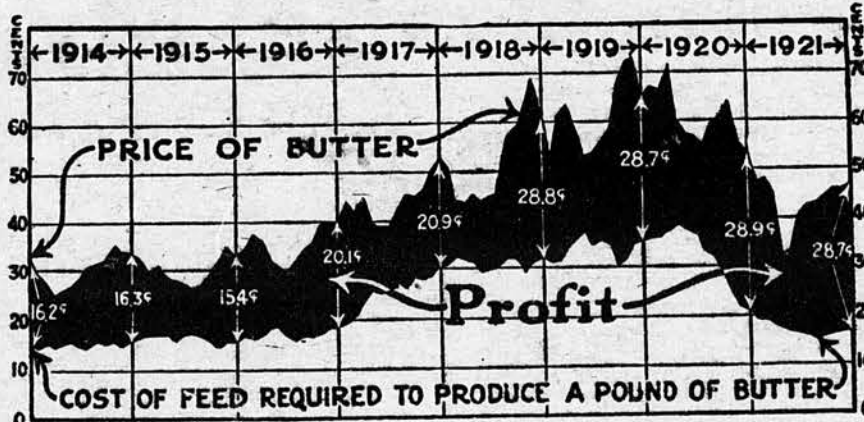


Chart Showing the Trend of Butter Prices and the Cost of Production in Feeds From 1914 Thru the Year 1921 and the Resulting Profits

ers. The bulk of the fat steers sold at \$8.25 to \$9.25. Several bunches of Southwest grass fat steers sold at \$7.35 and \$7.40. Fat cows were 25 cents higher and veal calves and bulls steady.

Receipts of thin cattle this week were moderate, and on that account volume of trade was held down. Prices ruled firm. All kinds and classes are in demand.

Monday and Tuesday hogs rose 30 to 35 cents at the high point the top was \$10.75 and bulk \$10.50 to \$10.70. Since then about 20 cents of the early advance was lost and at the close of the market the top was \$10.55 and bulk of sales \$10.35 to \$10.55. Pigs sold up to \$11.25 Thursday and the top price at the close of the market was \$11.10. The market tho under the high point is in a firm position with both packers and shippers buying freely. There is urgent demand for stock hogs and pigs.

Fat spring lambs are selling at \$13 to \$14, clipped wethers \$6.75 to \$7.25, and clipped ewes \$5.50 to \$6.25. Compared with a week ago lambs are 15 to 25 cents higher and sheep about steady. Offerings show a wide range in variety and quality. Fed grades have about been cleaned up.

Horses and Mules

With receipts small trade in horses and mules this week was quiet. Prices were unchanged. The following quotations are given in Kansas City this week on horses:

Drafters weighing 1,500 to 1,700 pounds, \$100 to \$140; fair to good

drafters, \$60 to \$100; good chunks, \$60 to \$125; medium chunks, \$50 to \$85; fancy drivers, \$100 to \$200; medium to good drivers, \$65 to \$100; good Southerners, \$50 to \$100; common Southerners, \$20 to \$45; plugs, \$10 to \$25.

Good work mules, 4 to 7 years old are quoted as follows: Common to good mules, 13½ to 14 hands high, \$25 to \$35; 14 to 14½ hands, \$50 to \$85; 15 to 15½ hands, \$85 to \$125; 15½ to 16 hands, \$100 to \$140; extra big mules, \$125 to \$150.

Dairy and Poultry

Prices at Kansas City this week on butter and poultry are reported unchanged. The following sales on dairy products are reported:

Butter—Creamery, extra, in cartons, 30c a pound; packing butter, 21c; butterfat, 32c; Longhorn cheese, 19½c; Brick, 18c; imported Roquefort, 68 to 69; Limburger, 22c; New York Cheddars, 24c; New York Daisies, 25c; Swiss, 38 to 55c.

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

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

Live Poultry—Hens, 19c a pound; broilers, 16c; roosters, 11c; turkeys, 30c; old toms, 25c; geese, 8c; ducks, 12c.

Hides and Wool

Hides are in fair demand and prices are fairly good. The following sales are reported in Kansas City:

No. 1 green salted hides, 9c; No. 2 hides, 8c; side brands, 5c; bulls, 5c; green glue, 3c; dry flints, 11c; horse hides, \$3 to \$3.25; pony hides, \$1.50 to \$2 apiece.

The wool market this week is less active than it was last week, is firm and values for the most part are slightly higher. A slight boom on the market is beginning that may carry values to still higher levels. Manufacturers of clothing and fabrics are constantly marking up their products.

The following prices are quoted in Kansas City on Kansas, Nebraska, and Oklahoma wool: Bright medium wool, 30 to 32c; dark medium, 18 to 20c; light fine, 20 to 22c; heavy fine, 15 to 18c; light fine Colorado, New Mexico, Utah and Texas wool, 30 to 35c a pound.

Kansas City Grain Quotations

Some irregularity prevailed in the grain market at Kansas City this week. The wheat trade was unsettled and futures sagged on account of the favorable weather and crop reports. A range of 5 cents, however, covered all variations. Final prices for futures at the close of the market were down ¼ to 1 cent for July deliveries as compared with same date last week. September and December showed declines of ½ to 2½c.

Export demand for wheat has shown considerable improvement and that has contributed not a little to the strength of the market.

Corn futures show advances and are up 1½ to 3½ cents in Kansas City and from 1½ to 3½ cents in Chicago. Oats futures show losses of ½ to 2½ cents.

The following quotations are reported at Kansas City on grain futures: July wheat, \$1.08½; September wheat, \$1.06½; December wheat, \$1.09½; July corn, 57½c; September corn, 60½c; December corn, 60c; July oats, 35½c.

Cash Wheat Remains Unchanged

Hard and dark hard wheat in Kansas City markets are reported as unchanged. No change also is noted in soft wheat. The following sales are reported in Kansas City:

No. 1 dark hard wheat, \$1.34 to \$1.56; No. 2 dark hard, \$1.33 to \$1.56; No. 3 dark hard, \$1.29 to \$1.54; No. 4 dark hard, \$1.28 to \$1.49; No. 1 hard wheat, \$1.18 to \$1.50; No. 2 hard, \$1.17 to \$1.49; No. 3 hard, \$1.14 to \$1.45; No. 4 hard, \$1.12 to \$1.41; No. 5 hard, \$1.05 to \$1.31; No. 1 Red wheat, \$1.16 to \$1.18; No. 2 Red, \$1.13 to \$1.15; No. 3 Red, \$1.09 to \$1.13; No. 4 Red, \$1.05 to \$1.07; No. 5 Red, 95c; No. 1 mixed wheat, \$1.30; No. 2 mixed, \$1.10 to \$1.32; No. 3 mixed, \$1.10 to \$1.32.

Small Variations on Other Cereals

Other cereals show small variations but for the most part remain unchanged. The following quotations on corn are reported in Kansas City: No. 2 White corn, 57 to 57½c; No. 3 White 56½c; No. 4 White, 55½ to 56c; No. 2 Yellow corn, 58 to 58½c; No. 3 Yellow, 56½ to 57c; No. 4 Yellow, 56 to 56½c; No. 2 mixed corn, 57c; No. 3 mixed, 56 to 56½c; No. 4 mixed, 55 to 55½c.

No. 2 White oats, 38½ to 39c; No. 3 White, 37 to 37½c; No. 4 White, 36 to 36½c; No. 2 mixed oats, 36 to 37c; No. 3 mixed, 35 to 36½c; No. 2 Red oats, 36 to 37c; No. 3 Red, 35 to 36½c; No. 4 Red, 34 to 35½c.

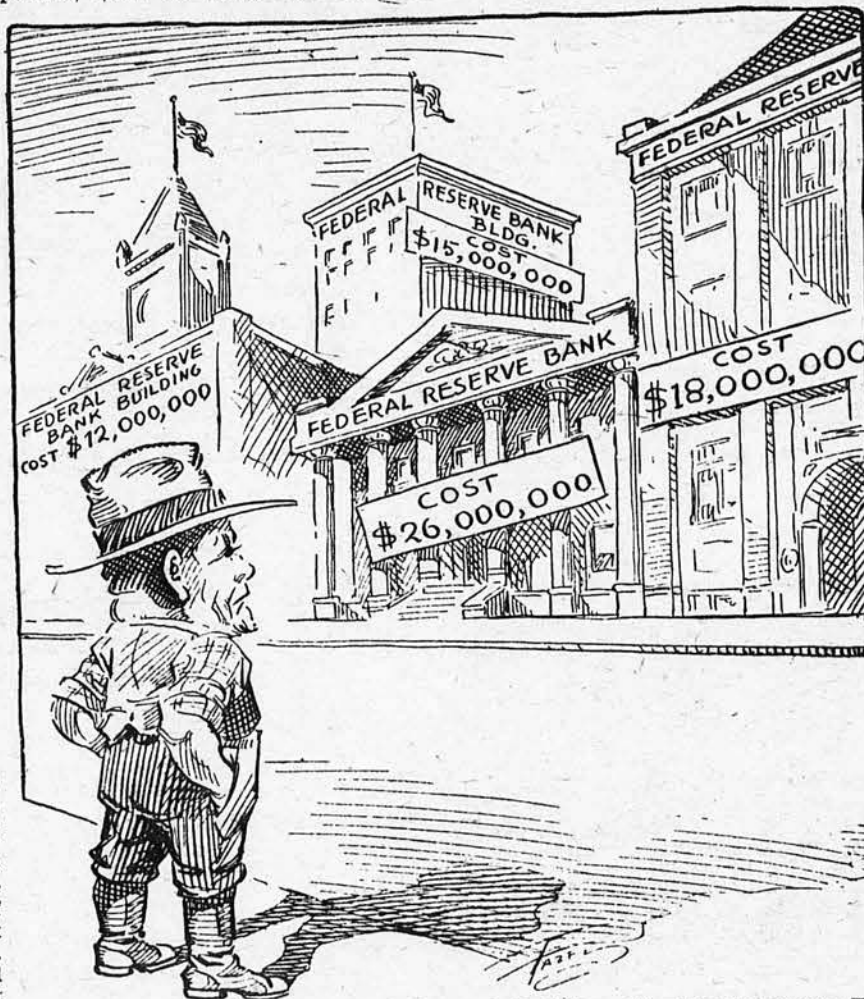
No. 2 White kafir, \$1.32; No. 3 White, \$1.29 to \$1.30; No. 4 White, \$1.26 to \$1.28; No. 2 milo, \$1.41 to \$1.44; No. 3 milo, \$1.40 to \$1.41; No. 4 milo, \$1.38 to \$1.39. No. 2 rye, 90c; No. 3 barley, 55c; No. 4 barley, 54 to 54½c.

Hay and Millfeeds

Demand for hay was slow in all classes and grades but no changes in prices are noted. The following sales are reported in Kansas City:

No. 1 new alfalfa, \$14.50 to \$15.50; standard alfalfa, \$13 to \$14; No. 2 alfalfa, \$11 to \$12.50; No. 3 alfalfa, \$8 to \$10; choice old alfalfa, \$18 to \$20; No. 1 old alfalfa, \$16.50 to \$17.50; standard old alfalfa, \$14.50 to \$16; No. 2 old alfalfa, \$11.50 to \$14.50; No. 3 old alfalfa, \$9 to \$11.

No. 1 prairie hay, \$11.50 to \$13; No. 2 prairie hay, \$10 to \$11. (Continued on Page 26)



Farmer—"I Reckon These Expensive Bank Buildings May Be the Reason For My Having to Pay Such High Rates of Interest to My Banker"

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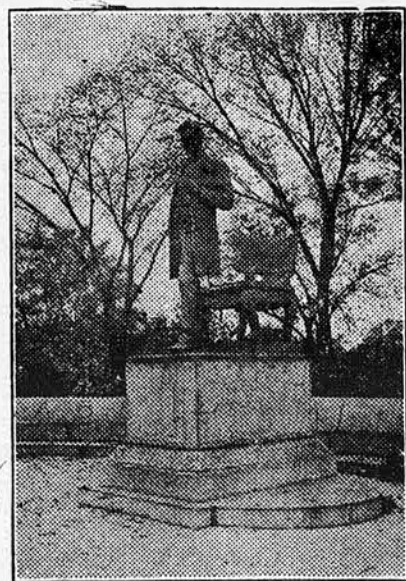
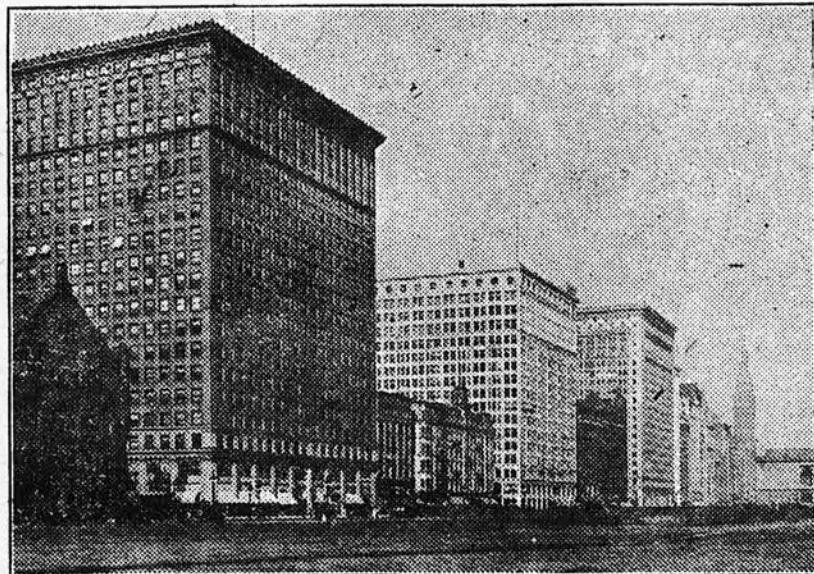
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This remarkable offer is made by Arthur Capper, publisher of Capper's Weekly. We pay the expenses—everything—you take the trip. Yes, every word of this is true. A party of six are to be given this delightful trip to Chicago and a Michigan Resort, with all their expenses paid for ten days from their homes to Chicago and Michigan and return. This vacation trip is to be personally conducted by Capper's Weekly. Competent and reliable guides will be provided and boys and girls can take the trip with perfect safety as well as grownups. Chicago is called the "Garden City" and is known as the "Inland Seaside Resort" of America. You will want to see beautiful Lincoln Park with its birds and animals collected from all parts of the world; the Art Institute; the Field Museum containing exhibits worth millions of dollars. You will also want to take the delightful trip on Lake Michigan. Let us tell you all about it.

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

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THRU HARVEST AND THRESHING IN Colorado and western Kansas. Eight years' experience with three outfits owned by myself. Am married. Ranch owner, at present manager of elevator. Will travel in house truck, board self. Can operate small thrasher and tractor without extra help. Information and references. Elevator, Box 99, Peyton, Colo.

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.

BUILDING SUPPLIES

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

FARM HELP WANTED

WANTED—RELIABLE MARRIED MAN with children under school age. Farm and ranch work. House, cow, fuel, wages \$50 a month. Raise in spring if satisfaction is given. Best references as to honesty and ability required with application. No smoker need apply. Box 236, Shamrock, Texas.

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.

FINLAY ENGINEERING COLLEGE, KANSAS City, Mo. Mechanical, electrical, armature winding, auto elec. 6 weeks to 2 years. Write for catalog and courses by mail.

KODAK FINISHING

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

TYPEWRITERS

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

SEEDS AND PLANTS

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

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

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

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

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. Parsnips, 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.

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

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

FARM MACHINERY

MACHINERY FOR SALE

HUBER LIGHT FOUR, BOSCH MAGNETO. Good shape. Andrew Grier, Viola, Kan.

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

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

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

FOR SALE—HOLT CATERPILLAR TRACTOR 25-45 in good condition. H. O. Kimel, Clearwater, Kan.

FOR SALE—GO-TRACTOR. BURNS Gasoline or oil. Two 14 inch bottom plows. Gift, Garnett, Kan.

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

23-36 AULTMAN-TAYLOR SEPARATOR; threshed only three jobs. Terms. John Bonfield, Elmo, 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—STEWART SELF FEEDERS. Rebuilt feeders, 1 Heineke 28, 1 Langdon Junior 22, new. Stewart Feeder Co., Springfield, Mo.

GOOD AS NEW—A BARGAIN. 24-INCH Avery separator; 13-36 Avery tractor; Tornado ensilage cutter; 4 bottom Oliver plow. Harry Picking, Abilene, Kan.

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

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

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.

FOR SALE—3 INDIANA TRACTORS AND plows, \$300 to \$450 each. 1 Cleveland tractor and 2 bottom plow, \$400. 1 Overland, 800 lb. truck, \$325. All in good running order. W. B. Thayer, Martin City, Mo.

16-30 TWIN CITY TRACTOR WITH EXTENSION rim, 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.

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; 25-50 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.

AUTO SUPPLIES

AUTOMOBILE MECHANICS, OWNERS, garagemen, repairmen, send for free copy America's Popular Motor Magazine. Contains helpful instructive information on overhauling, ignition wiring, carburetors, batteries, etc. Automobile Digest, 622 Butler Bldg., Cincinnati.

DOGS AND PONIES

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

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

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

PURE BRED FOX TERRIER PUPS, \$3 and \$3. Lawrence Gunselman, Wetmore, Kan.

COLLIES, FIVE MONTHS OLD AT \$7 FOR males and \$4 for females. W. J. Lewis, Lebo, Kan.

PET STOCK

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.

MISCELLANEOUS

AT LAST! GUARANTEED FISTULA REMEDY. Write, John Steele, Abilene, Kan.

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

CO-OPERATIVE HOSPITALS ARE FURTHERED by Co-operative Farmer. There are three co-operative hospitals in Illinois. Free particulars. Co-operative Farmer, 1734 West 21st Street, Chicago, Ill.

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.

GETS THE BUSINESS

"We are pleased with results of our eleven word poultry want ad in your paper. Inquiries certainly evidenced the fact that your readers scan the 'classified' column, and patronize those who use it."

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.

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BABY CHICKS

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

LANGSHANS, \$16; LEGHORNS, \$10. 100. Chicks. Postpaid. Absolutely no better. Jno. Lovette, Mullinville, Kan.

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.

PURE BRED CHICKS, 8c UP. LEADING varieties. Postpaid. Live delivery guaranteed. Catalog free. Lindstrom Hatchery, Clinton, Mo.

BABY CHICKS—WHITE LEGHORNS, White Rocks, Barred Rocks, 8 cents up. Write for prices. Younk'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.

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.

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

BRAHMAS

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

Guinea—Eggs

LARGE WHITE AFRICAN GUINEA EGGS, \$2.15, \$6.50. Mrs. Chas. Mills, Plainville, Kan.

HOUDANS

HOUDANS—PURE BRED HOUDAN EGGS, 16, \$2.25; 46, \$5.50; postpaid. Henry Haberman, Great Bend, Kan.

LEGHORNS

FARRIS STRAIN SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn cockerels, 8 weeks, \$1 each. Milton Royer, Newton, Kan.

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

Leghorn—Eggs

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

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.

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.

WHAT HAVE YOU TO SELL—TRADE?

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

The Real Estate Market Place

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

RATES

For Real Estate Advertising on This Page

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

Special Notice

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

KANSAS

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

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.

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

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

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

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

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.

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

FOR SALE—320 acres good wheat land in Grant county, Kansas, near New Ulisses. Every foot can be plowed. \$20 per acre, \$2,200 to handle, balance on Santa Fe terms. Address H. E. Bell, Dodge City, Kansas.

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

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

COTTONWOOD RIVER bottom land. 1/2 mile school, 4 miles county seat. 6 room house, wells, barn, sheds. A bargain. 200 acres, would divide. No trades. Owner, Box 56, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

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

200 ACRES good upland, 6 miles from Clifton. Fair improvements, plenty water. 160 in cult., 40 pasture. Spring watered, 50 rods to school. If sold before July 1 1/2 of crop goes. Will accept 1/2 cash, carry bal. at 6% if desired. G. A. Dolla, Owner, Salina, Kan.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY

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

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

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

THE HOME YOU HAVE ALWAYS WANTED 320 acres rich fine land on oil road; beautiful drive to K. C. wheat, corn, alfalfa, bluegrass, clover grow to perfection; living water, 6 r. house, large barns, crib, 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.

Dairy Farm Bargain!

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

Pay No Advance Fee

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

CAPPER PUBLICATIONS:

In our rather broad experience our advertising in your publications have brought more bonafide answers than any we ever used. The proper sort of an ad in your papers gives the pulse of the people. Doll-Lamb Land & Mortgage Company, Lamar, Colo. May 11, 1922.

ARKANSAS

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

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

COLORADO

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.

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 \$20. 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 Ryas under construction. Prices advancing. Ellis & Norvell, Stonington, Colo.

I HAVE 160 acres irrigated land in Colorado. Cut in 10 acre tracts. Small payments and good terms. Would consider some trade. For full information write Lock Box 102, Olney Springs, Colorado.

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

READ THIS! ACT NOW!

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

CANADA

SASKATCHEWAN FARMS

With season's crop or without. Write owners. D. H. McDonald Co., Fort Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan, Canada.

FLORIDA

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

IDAHO

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

MISSOURI

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

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

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

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

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

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

198-Acre Missouri Farm With 12 Cattle, Growing Crops

6 horses and colts, hogs, vehicles, implements; near high school town; 100 acres productive tillage; spring-watered pasture; wood; 50 apple trees, other fruit; comfortable 6-room house, barn, 2 other houses and barns, poultry houses. Other interests compel sacrifice, all \$3,200, part cash; if taken soon 40 acres corn and vegetables thrown in. Details page 168 thus; catalog 1200 bargains free. Strout Farm Agency, 831GP New York Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

MONTANA

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

OKLAHOMA

FARM and ranch land in southwest Okla. in tracts of 160 to 2,500 acres. Price \$10 to \$50 per acre. G. T. Stillwell, Vinson, Okla.

480 A. bottom and valley. Good house and water. 300 a. in crop. Rent to purchaser, 3 miles of Guymon. No better farm. \$45 per a. Mtg. \$9,000. Write for particulars. Claycomb Seed Store, Guymon, Okla.

TEXAS

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

LAND—VARIOUS STATES

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

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

SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

WANTED TO TRADE—Colorado land for horses, mules, cattle, some registered stock desired. P. E. Horn, Fleming, Colorado.

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

320 ACRES, practically all tillable, rich land. Improved. Will consider income or wheat land. Ask for description and June list. Mansfield Land & Loan Co., Ottawa, Kan.

GOOD, CLEAR, 4-apartment, brick and stone bldg.; net income per year, \$2,000; owner will exchange for good farm. Write for particulars. Mansfield Land Mtg. Co., 312-13 New England Bldg., Topeka, Kansas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE

Hardware, garages, implement business and mdse. Land priced from \$12 up. Eastern land to trade for western Kansas land. Geo. J. Diebolt, Wakeeney, Kansas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—New and strictly modern rooming house, close in. Will trade for 160 acres of land in Grant or Stanton county, Kansas. Phone 441 or address H. E. Bell, Dodge City, Kansas.

FORD AGENCY AND GARAGE. Want farm. Sales last year \$104,000, always been money-maker. Good Kansas town, brick building. Handle all Ford parts, accessories, Fordson tractors. Poor health makes change necessary; price including building, \$25,000.

GARAGE—WANT FARM. Town of 15,000; brick bldg., block court house, fine show room; contract for four counties for Studebaker cars. Price \$25,000. Mansfield Investment Co., Lawrence, Kansas.

TO EXCHANGE FOR FARM PROPERTY. My fine old homestead of 13 acres across the street from the campus of the State University, Lawrence, Kan. This property is high and slightly, has a large brick house, many large trees, and good small orchard. It fronts on paved street, has water, gas, electricity, and sewer comes to the line. Owner is planning to plat and sell lots, but would exchange for good farm or unimproved land in western Kan. Here is a chance to trade for a fine home and make some money. Address 818 Kentucky St., Lawrence, Kan.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

IF YOU HAVE a good farm for sale send description. Orden Oechsil, 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, Copper St., Chippewa Falls, Wis.

FARM WANTED—For general farming and stock raising, must be a bargain. Send description and price. John D. Baker, DeQueen, Arkansas.

I HAVE CASH BUYERS for salable farms. Will deal with owners only. Give description and cash price. Morris M. Perkins, Columbia, Missouri.

LAND INFORMATION

Low Round Trip Homeseekers' Tickets

The first and third Tuesday of each month to Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Write for free book describing opportunities offered homeseekers and investors. E. C. LEBEDY, Dept. G, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

LOANS AND MORTGAGES

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Lowest Current Rate

Quick Service. Liberal Option.

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THE PIONEER MORTGAGE CO., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

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 sows are outstanding individuals and bred along the best lines. Some of the fall gilts are by C-2 Ranger, the noted Iowa sow 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 sows, same breeding as above, \$30 to \$35 while they last. HERMAN SCHMALE, DEWITT, NEBR.

DEMING RANCH POLANDS

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

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 Poland for Sale

Boar pigs sired by Giant Style from dams of the best breeding. Satisfaction guaranteed. L. M. Burke, R. E. 6, Pittsburg, Kan.

2 Poland China Fall Boars

out of Checkmaker dams and by a Yankee bred boar, are extra long, high back and heavy boned for \$50 each. CHAS. W. CARTER, SHENANDOAH, IOWA.

Big Type Poland Boars

by Peach Grove Beauty by Bob's Wonder Heir by Big Bob Wonder. WILBIE WELLS, QUINTER, KANSAS

FALL BOARS AND GILTS

by W's Giant and Gerstade 2nd out of Big Bob Jumbo and W's Yankee dams. Immured. W. E. Nichols, Valley Center, Kansas

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

Introducing Giant Sensation

The unequalled breeding son of Great Orion Sensation. Dam by Great Sensation. I have 160 outstanding spring pigs by him. W. H. Rasmussen, Box K, Norfolk, Neb. Bred sow sale, August 3.

ValleySpring Durocs

SENSATIONS — PATHFINDERS — ORIONS Boars all ages. Sows and gilts bred to outstanding boars for July and August and September litters. Immunized, guaranteed breeders and pedigrees. Year's time if desired. E. J. Bliss, Bloomington, Kan. (Osborne Co.)

DUROCS

No bred sows or gilts at this time. Twenty fall gilts open. Ten fall boars. Eight spring yearling boars. All good ones. D. C. ASHER, LAWRENCE, KANSAS

125 Purebred Duroc Pigs

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

SHEPHERD SELLS SOWS AND GILTS

Now offering sows and gilts, bred or unbred, and spring pigs as well as herd sire kind of boars. Herd headed by Sensational Pilot and Sensational Giant. G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

Bred Sows From Larimores

By Valley Sensation by Great Sensation, bred to Major Sensation Col. by Major Sensation. A few fall boars. J. F. Larimore & Sons, Grenola, Kansas

HERD BOAR PROSPECTS

All ages. Priced right. Shipped on approval. By Greatest Sensation, half brother to 1921 Topeka champion, and Waltemeyer's Giant by Mahaska Wonder. Also BRED SOWS AND GILTS. W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KANSAS

Durocs \$20 to \$30

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

REPLEG'S DUROC WEANLINGS

Either sex, unrelated pairs or trios, reg., immunized. Best of breeding. Sid Repleg, Cantonwood 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. Fuls, Langdon, Kansas

PATHFINDER AND GREAT ORION GILTS

Bred or unbred. A good breeding grandson of Pathfinder. Harold Shuler, Hutchinson, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Walter Shaw's Hampshires

200 HEAD: REGISTERED, immunized, tried bred sows and gilts, serviceable boars. WICHITA, KANSAS, RT. 6, Telephone 3918, Derby, Kan.

WHITEWAY HAMPSHIRE ON APPROVAL

Choice fall boars and gilts. Big hardy follows sired by the champion. Immunized pairs and trios not related. F. B. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KANSAS.

What's New in Livestock

BY OUR FIELDMEN AND REPORTERS

CLAY county now stands second in the "Better Bulls" contest being conducted by the chamber of commerce of Kansas City, Mo., and the Kansas State Agricultural College. Twenty-five scrub bulls were replaced by registered bulls during the first two months of the contest.

Concordia Has a Shipping Association

Leslie Shrader of Concordia, was hired as the manager of the Concordia Co-operative Livestock Shipping Association by its board of directors. The association is now ready for business. It has been formed to serve the farmer and we feel certain that all farmers will support it. Several farmers already have listed their livestock for shipping.

The Sunflower Bulletin

Among the many good things in the way of Holstein activity which came out in connection with the National Association Meeting and Sale in Kansas City was the special bulletin of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas.

This special issue bound in gold colors was called the "Sunflower Bulletin" and contained a wealth of interesting information as well as some good special advertising applicable to the time of issue. It was the nearest thing so far put out by the Kansas Association. It is possible that some of these still are available for distribution, and if so, they can be obtained by writing the Secretary, W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan.

John Crist & Son's Shorthorn Sale

In the Shorthorn sale of John Crist & Son of Skidmore, Mo., held recently the prices reflected only a fair demand for this class of cattle. The sale was held at a time when most farmers and many breeders were busy in the fields. Owing to heavy rains the roads were in such condition that automobiles could not be used any distance. Thirty females averaged \$196.35. Nine bulls averaged \$205.

The top price for females was \$555, paid by Irvin Alden & Son at Hamilton, Mo., for Lot 14. The top price paid for bulls was \$600, going to Perry O. Brown, Lamoni, Ia. The bulls outsold the females, yet not one of them was high at the prices paid. Several real bargains went thru the sale in the females—every cow or heifer sold should prove a valuable investment to each purchaser.

Shortgrass Shorthorn Breeders Meet

At a recent meeting of the Shortgrass Shorthorn Breeders Association at Quinter, Kan., Sheridan county, it was intended to organize a calf club but on account of the rain a small crowd was present. However, it is expected that the organization will be perfected in time so the boys and girls can obtain their calves by September 1. The meeting was quite a success, altho handicapped by bad weather. W. A. Cochel of the American Shorthorn Association was there and Mr. Coe of the extension department of the Kansas State Agricultural College and both made interesting talks about Shorthorns and club work.

The meeting was held in Quinter's fine high school building. The principal of the graded school and the scholars attended the meeting and were very much interested with the talks, especially about club work and kindred subjects.

The Shortgrass Shorthorn Breeders Association is an organization of Shorthorn breeders, and 18 of them at present reside in Sheridan and adjoining counties. A. B. Shoemaker, Lucerne, Kan., is president and Earl F. Stout, Studley, Kan., is secretary-treasurer. It is one of the strongest little organizations of breeders anywhere in Northwest Kansas. Their membership is growing and there is a possibility that an association sale will be held next fall.

Dodge City's First Purebred Sale

At Dodge City, May 27, Ford county held its first purebred livestock association sale. It was held more for the purpose of distributing purebred

bulls to the farmers of the county than to dispose of surplus animals. The main part of the offering consisted of Hereford and Shorthorn bulls. The top animal was a Hereford bull consigned by G. L. Matthews of Kinsley and bought by Irwin Streitt of Dodge City at \$235. The top Hereford female also was consigned by Mr. Matthews and went to H. L. Hartshorn of Ford, for \$180. The Herefords averaged about \$146. Consignors were G. L. Matthews of Kinsley; A. B. Purseley of Jetmore; Conrad Fox of Spearville. Among the buyers were the following: H. L. Hartshorn, Ford; Irwin Streitt, John Hessman, Carl Miller and Ernest Martin of Dodge City; Allen Trimpa of Ford; F. D. Eastman of Bucklin and James Boyd, Spearville. The Shorthorns averaged \$116. The top Shorthorn was a heifer consigned by J. C. Robison of To-wanda and sold for \$205. A 2-year bull consigned by Park E. Salter of Wichita was bought at \$200 by Frank Bailey of Bucklin. Additional consignors were C. T. Cummings of Kings-down; Charles Clapper of Dodge City; M. R. Biggs of Ensign; Albert Lem-bright of Dodge City and M. T. Um-bank of Ford.

Kansas Holsteins Win Honors

(Continued from Page 19)

owner. The object of all this was shown in the foreground, where the panorama displayed a scrub dairy herd headed by the scrubbiest kind of a scrub bull.

The adjoining booth was a contrast in every way. The excellent dairy herd seen in the foreground was sufficient explanation of the farm owner's property. These pictures were not imaginary, but were made from actual photographs taken on real farms. The panorama showed clearly that it pays to keep good cows, and to give them the best of care.

One booth taught that the use of proved sires is the only guarantee of continued high production, in our dairy herd. Another booth expressed the fact that the cow must have sufficient mineral matter in her feed. Several of the booths emphasized sanitation on dairy farms in order to insure cleanliness and purity of the milk supply. Other booths called attention to problems connected with marketing. The entire Government exhibit was full of good information most of which carried an important lesson to Kansas dairymen.

Eastern visitors were more than pleased with their Western reception, and many of them expressed the wish to visit again the big Southwest. Their convention work was of a very constructive nature, and they returned to their respective homes with a feeling that the business connected with the Holstein cow is in for a new era of prosperity.

Considering that we are in the midst of a very busy season, the attendance at the convention and show was all that could be expected. Visitors in general were delighted with the many good things that the show had in store for them. Kansas must not expect the big National Holstein Convention to come to us every year, but there is no reason why the Heart of America Dairy Show could not be made an annual event.

It has been pointed out that all dairy cattle breeders might with profit pool their interests and sponsor an annual Southwestern Dairy show. The new building being erected in Kansas City for the American Royal would likely be available as a permanent home for the Heart of America Dairy Show. Kansas dairy interests should be interested in furthering this movement.

Business and Markets

(Continued from Page 22)

2 prairie, \$9.50 to \$11; No. 3 prairie, \$6 to \$9; packing hay, \$4 to \$5.

No. 1 timothy hay, \$19.50 to \$20.50; standard timothy, \$17.50 to \$19; No. 2 timothy, \$14.50 to \$17; No. 3 timothy, \$11.50 to \$14.

Light, mixed clover, \$19 to \$20; No. 1 clover, \$16.50 to \$18.50; No. 2 clover, \$12.50 to \$16.

Millfeeds for the most part are dull and heavy on the market, but prices have kept unchanged. The following quotations are given in Kansas City:

Bran, \$18 to \$19 a ton; brown shorts, \$22 to \$23; gray shorts, \$23.50 to \$25; linseed meal, \$53.50 to \$58.50; cottonseed meal and nut cake, \$54; tannage,

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, grandiose Arch Back King. Also good herd boar. Everything immune. T. L. Curtis, Dunlap, Kansas.

Spotted Poland, Both Sexes

Big type and English. C. W. Welschbaum, Attamont, Kan.

GREENLEAF'S SPOTS, Classy bred gilts,

\$40. Registered in National. Immune. Guaranteed. J. O. Greenleaf, Mound City, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

O. I. C. Pigs, Either Sex, \$10.00 Each

Bred gilts, \$30. E. S. Robertson, Republic, Mo.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS AND SALE MANAGERS

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My reputation is built upon the service you receive. Write, phone or wire.

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DAN O. CAIN, Beattie, Kan. Livestock

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.

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.

HEREFORD CATTLE

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. O. G. COCHRAN & SONS, HAYS, KAN.

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 K. M. Anderson, Beloit, Kansas.

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, 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

\$55; No. 1 alfalfa meal, \$21 to \$22; No. 2 alfalfa meal, \$17.50 to \$18.50; brown alfalfa meal, \$15 to \$16; No. 1 molasses alfalfa feed, \$21; No. 2 molasses alfalfa feed, \$20; grain molasses horse feed, \$24 to \$27; grain molasses hog feed, \$37.

Seeds and Broomcorn

The following quotations are reported at Kansas City on seeds: Alfalfa, \$10 to \$13 a hundredweight; cane, \$1.85; German millet, \$1.50 to \$2.25; Siberian millet, \$1.25 to \$1.60; Sudan grass, \$6 to \$6.50; cowpeas, \$2.70 a bushel; flaxseed, \$1.08 1/2.

Prices on broomcorn brush remain practically unchanged. The following sales were made at Kansas City: Fancy whisk brush, \$275 a ton; fancy hurl, \$250; choice Standard, \$180 to \$220; medium Standard, \$140 to \$180; medium Oklahoma Dwarf, \$130 to \$160; common Oklahoma Dwarf, \$110 to \$130.

Public Sales of Livestock

Shorthorn Cattle

Oct. 25—E. E. Heacock & Sons, Hartford, Kan.
Oct. 30—Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Manhattan, Kan.

Holstein Cattle

June 19—United States Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.
Oct. 25—J. M. Chestnut & Sons, Denison, Kan.

Duroc Jersey Hogs

Aug. 10—H. E. Labart, Overton, Neb.
Aug. 18—B. W. Conyers, Severy, Kan.
Aug. 22—Dr. C. A. Branch, Marion, Kan.
Aug. 23—Wm. Fuls, Langdon, Kan.
Aug. 24—W. D. McComas, Wichita, Kan.
Aug. 30—F. H. Beck, Wichita, Kan.
Sept. 31—O. G. Criss, Agricola, Kan.
Sept. 26—James Conyers, Marion, Kan.
Oct. 17—M. A. Martin, Paola, Kan.
Oct. 18—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.
Oct. 19—J. J. Smith, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 20—Stafford County D. J. Breeders' Association, Stafford, Kan. Clyde Horn, Mgr., Stafford, Kan.
Oct. 21—Homer T. Rule, Ottawa, Kan.
Oct. 26—Fred J. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 28—H. W. Flock & Son, Stanley, Kan.
Oct. 28—Pratt County D. J. Breeders' Association, Pratt, Kan. V. S. Crippen, Mgr., Pratt, Kan.
Feb. 1—L. R. Massengill, Caldwell, Kan.
Feb. 5—G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.
Feb. 6—Wm. Fuls, Langdon, Kan.
Feb. 7—Zink Stock Farm, Turon, Kan.
Feb. 8—Stafford Co. Association, Stafford, Kan. C. C. Horn, Mgr., Stafford, Kan.
Feb. 9—Frank J. Schaffer, Pratt, Kan.
Feb. 10—Pratt Co. Association, Pratt, Kan. V. S. Crippen, Mgr., Pratt, Kan.

Poland China Hogs

Aug. 25—F. E. Wittum, Caldwell, Kan.
Oct. 19—Stafford County P. C. Breeders' Association, Stafford, Kan. E. E. Ehrhart, Mgr., Stafford, Kan.
Oct. 20—H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan.
Oct. 26—Fred J. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 27—Pratt County P. C. Breeders' Association, Pratt, Kan. Mrs. C. J. Shanline, Mgr., Turon, Kan.

Spotted Poland China Hogs

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

Sale Reports and Other News

Topeka Cow Is Champion

A new champion for Kansas has been announced by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America for the 365-day division of the junior 3-year-old class. She is Mercedes Julip Walker 2d, owned by Ira Romig & Sons, of Topeka. She made 19,766 pounds of milk and 780.48 pounds of butterfat, equivalent to 975.6 pounds of butter.

She displaces by this record Lillian Korn-dyke Sarastie, owned by T. M. Ewing, of Independence.

The state record of 365-day production over all ages is held by Lady Volga Colan-thus 2d, owned by George Young, of Manhattan, Kan., whose record is 28,123 pounds of milk and 951.41 pounds of butterfat, equivalent to 1,198.2 pounds of butter.

Shorthorn Picnic at Manhattan

The Tri County Shorthorn Breeders' association, composed of Riley, Pottawatomie and Wabunsee counties, has announced a basket picnic to be held June 23 at Blue-mont Farms, Manhattan. The association was organized last winter and this is the first annual basket picnic.

It is the plan of the association for this picnic to have all the Shorthorn breeders in this section of the country to attend with their families and that a real get-together of Shorthorn breeders may be had. The association will furnish the ice cream, coffee and lemonade, and the breeders attending are asked to bring full baskets.

Short interesting talks have been arranged, a business meeting of important considerations will be called, a judging contest for the men, another for the women, and still another for the boys and the girls. will be arranged from the cattle selected from the Blumont Farms herd.

Kansas Jersey Breeders' Meeting

The Kansas State Jersey Cattle Breeders' association held its annual meeting at Hol-ton last Wednesday, June 7, and were the guests of the Jackson County Jersey Cattle club. The big dinner at noon was held on the college campus under the shade of mag-nificent elm and the day being ideal and just hot enough to make a picnic really en-joyable was crowded full of entertainment that was educational as well. At noon a dinner was served that is more fully ap-preciated by those who are compelled to eat at hotels and restaurants. It was served by the ladies of the Jackson County club in cafeteria style. Big milk cans full of rich Jersey milk, parked in tanks of ice was on tap all day. The Jersey milk was furnished by the club members while the ice cream and buttermilk were furnished by the Holton Creamery company. "Jake" Mohler, secretary of state board of agricul-ture; Dr. H. M. Grafe, of the United States bureau of animal industry, and Miss Helen Bucher, of the extension department at the Kansas State Agricultural college, were the invited speakers on the afternoon program. All three speeches were entertaining and instructive. Possibly more were interested

in what Dr. Grafe said because of the in-terest among Jersey cattle breeders looking to one hundred per cent federal accredited herds for Kansas and his talk was chiefly of the necessity of such work. Officers for the Kansas association were elected as fol-lows: C. C. Coleman, Sylvia, president; E. H. Taylor, Keats, vice president, and Roy Gilliland, Denison, secretary. Among those from over the state who attended are the following: F. C. E. Nattie and Frank Nattie, Sabetha; F. C. Woodbury, Sabetha; E. H. Taylor, Keats; E. H. Moore, Maple Hill; Monroe Coleman, Manhattan; C. C. Coleman, Sylvia; J. H. Long and wife, Ramona; F. R. Davis, W. F. Owens, Circleville; J. E. Crane and wife, Abilene; J. B. Hunter, Atchison; Fred Laptad and wife, Lawrence; J. M. Axley, secretary of the Southwest Jersey Cattle club, was up from Kansas City for the meeting and was one of the speakers. It was estimated that there are over 5,000 registered Jerseys in Kansas at present.

Yearling Steers Profit \$28.55 Each

George Wreath of Manhattan, Kan., sold a carload of short yearling Hereford steers on the Kansas City market June 7 for \$9.25 per hundred weight. This was the top of the market for the day on carload lots, altho a few picked steers from another shipment brought \$9.50.

The original cost of the 35 Hereford steers averaging 377 pounds, was \$640. They were fed 180 days on shelled corn and alfalfa hay and at the end of the feeding period they averaged 777 pounds, making a gain of 400 pounds per head and netting \$1,702.62 after the freight was paid.

During the feeding period, hogs followed the steers, making 1,350 pounds of pork which paid the bill on the hay consumed by the steers. After deducting the other feed cost of \$348.80 and the original cost of the steers—\$640—a net profit of \$713.82 remained, or a clear profit of \$28.55 per head on the original 25 calves.

The steers were fed under the direction of the Animal Husbandry Department of the Kansas State Agricultural College and the success of George Wreath represents what can be done by a small farmer under ordinary farm conditions.

National Holstein Sale, \$469

Nearly \$70,000 was realized on the 148 animals in the third co-operative National Holstein-Friesian sale at Kansas City. The average was \$469.

These figures show that the sale was good, but it takes more than figures to show how completely sold are the breeders of the east and north, on the southwest as a market and on Kansas City as a meeting point.

The sale did not start easy. Neither did it go easy, but the demand was there; slowly but surely absorbing the offering. The breeders of this territory let some good things get away from them. This always happens in a newer section. So Minnesota, Wisconsin and even more distant states took away bargains that should have stayed in the Southwest. The sale list, however, tells the story of the many, many choice females and herd bulls that went where they were most needed.

That enterprise on the part of the south-western breeders is shown by the fact that the top bulls and top females stayed here. Oklahoma took the first day's top, Wm. H. England and George L. Miller of Ponca City, paying \$2,550 for Highland Burke Joh, the 40 pound cow consigned by Hawley & Mur-phy. The second day Missouri took the top as well as furnished it. C. E. Driver of Crescent, Mo., paying \$3,200 for Wadmantje Funderne Pride Pontiac, consigned by Pick-ering Farm and shown in the Missouri herd. Missouri also bought the top bull, Pevely Dairy Farm, Crescent, Mo., paying \$1,500 for Carnation King Segis, consigned by Carnation Stock Farms. These and many other good animals have left the Southwest a great deal richer in Holsteins as a result of the sale.

Following are the purchases going to the territory of this paper:

Gewina Oille, Payne 2d, female, 1920; Iowa Farms, Davenport, Ia., to M. W. Green, Bazaar, Kan., \$210.
Maid Pontiac Elba De Kol, female, 1916; George Young, Manhattan, Kan., to Herman Norcross, Kansas City, \$370.
Angie Buckeye Beauty, female, 1919; E. B. Ellett & Son, Beloit, Ohio, to Geo. B. Appleman, Mulvane, Kan., \$370.
Brentwood Elba De Kol, female, 1920; W. G. Davidson, Brentwood Farms, Abington, Pa., to A. J. King, Kansas City, \$160.
Pabst Heather 5th, female, 1920; Pabst Stock Farm, to A. J. King, Kansas City, \$710.
Pabst Korndyke Belle, female, 1919; Pabst Stock Farm, to A. J. King, \$500.
Lot 167, Young & Sons, Manhattan, Kan., to J. F. Laman & Son, Portis, Kan., \$310.
R. C. Oak Pontiac Ormsby, female, 1918; Ramsey County Home, St. Paul, Minn., to Hiram Norcross, Kansas City, \$230.
Walker Pontiac Kate, female, 1916; Geo. N. Smith, Westernon, N. Y., to Hiram Norcross, \$450.
Dulcevista Echo Pauline Ophelia, female, 1921; F. R. Babcock, Gibsonia, Pa., to A. J. King, \$400.
Julia Pontiac Segis, female, 1915; Harry Yates, Orchard Park, N. Y., to A. J. King, \$500.
R. C. Johanna Ulrikje Ormsby, female, 1919; Ramsey County Home, North St. Paul, Minn., to Hiram Norcross, \$340.
Ormsby Lady Queen, female, 1919; F. C. & K. A. Overton, Adams, N. Y., to M. W. A. Sanatorium, Colorado Springs, Colo., \$625.
Belle Farm Lady, female, 1919; John A. Bell, Jr., Corapolis, Pa., to J. F. Laman & Son, Portis, Kan., \$330.
K. O. I. Effir Veeman, female, 1921; W. D. Robens, Poland, N. Y., to A. J. King, \$510.
Bera Prilly Pietertje De Kol, female, 1916;

COULD NOT FILL ALL ORDERS RECEIVED

"Please discontinue our advertisement in your valuable paper of our Chester Whites, the inquiries are so numerous that it keeps me busy all day long answering them and besides the checks I have to return makes me sick for I cannot fill their orders for we are 'plumb' sold out. It pays to advertise and that in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Verg Curtis, Larned, Kan., Breeder of Chester White hogs, April 10, 1922.

Holstein-Friesian Ass'n of Kansas

Has a membership of 500 breeders who own over 7,000 purebred Holsteins.
June 8-9-10—National Association Sale, Convention Hall, Kansas City, Mo.
Walter Smith, Pres., Topeka. W. H. Mott, Sec'y-Treas., Herington, Kan.
This section is reserved for members of this association. For rates and other in-formation address, Copper Farm Press, Topeka, Kansas.

WAKARUSA FARM HOLSTEINS

Nicely marked registered Holstein bull calves, some from A. R. O. dams. Price \$35 to \$50. Also three bulls ready for service. Write for description and photo. Reynolds & Sons, Box 52, Lawrence, Kan.

Corydale Farm Herd Holsteins

Bulls old enough for service, from A. R. O. dams at hard time prices. Write for information.
L. F. CORY & SON, BELLEVILLE, KAN.

BULLS Sired

by Sir Leidy Glista, his dam 8 times 32 lb. dam and from good dams.
J. P. MAST, SCRANTON, KANSAS

FOR SALE VERY REASONABLE

12 cows, 5 two yr. old heifers, 4 yearling heifers. 4 heifer calves 1 to 6 months old. Herd bull, nearest two dams milk 23,000 lbs. Butter 1040 lbs. Other bulls ready for service. R. E. STUEWE, Alma, Kan.

BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS

Service bulls are 'out.' If you want to save money, buy a calf that won't cost much to move, and raise him yourself. From six months down.
H. B. COWLES, 608 Kansas Ave., TOPEKA, KAN.

BULL WANTED

6 to 18 months old, 1/2 or more white. Two nearest dams records 30 to 35 lbs. 7 days. Give breeding and price.
V. E. CARLSON, FORMOSO, KANSAS.

Nims Bros., East Orwell, Ohio, to E. E. Hazen, Hiawatha, Kan., \$350.

Allice Beets Korndyke, female, 1917; Geo. N. Smith, Watertown, N. Y., to A. J. King, Olathe, Kan., \$350.

Flecks Segis Pietertje Ormsby, female, 1919; Carleton, College Farm, Northfield, Minn., to Hiram Norcross, \$300.

Daisy Onnis Mutual Katy, female, 1921; H. J. Fliske, Belton, Mo., to A. J. King, Mulvane, Kan., \$290.

No. 168 sold to Al Howard, \$220.
Collins Farm Queen Hello De Kol, female, 1918; The Collins Farm, Sabetha, Kan., to E. E. Hazen, Hiawatha, Kan., \$300.

Sir Johanna Flore Cornucopia, male, 1920; Union College, College View, Kan., \$480.

Marys College, St. Marys, Kan., \$480.
Gertrude Pietertje Segis, female, 1918; F. L. Romas, Philadelphia, N. Y., to M. W. A. Sanatorium, \$450.

Zuyder Z. Pearl Korndyke Bess Burke, female, 1922; B. H. Smith, Lake Mills, Wis., to A. J. King, \$800.

K. P. Netherland Ormsby, female, 1915; Ralph King, Menton, Ohio, to Hiram Norcross, \$225.

Fancher Farm Joh Maybelle, female, 1919; A. T. Fancher, Salamanca, N. Y., to M. W. A. Sanatorium.

Pelletier Pontiac Colantha, female, 1917; Woodlawn Dairy, Lincoln, Neb., to Hiram Norcross, \$460.

Westside Zuba Burke Pontiac, female, 1918; Abbott & Amos, Syracuse, N. Y., to Hiram Norcross, \$725.

Sir Ormsby Scotia, male, 1921; H. O. Niemann, Avoca, Ia., to E. S. Butcher, Lawrence, Kan.

No. 53, male, 1921; Traverse City State Hospital, Traverse City, Mich., to Capital View Holstein Farm, Topeka, Kan., \$500.

Miss Johanna Changeling, female, 1921; Donley & Hansen, Mt. Morrison, Colo., to J. F. Laman & Son, Portis, Kan., \$300.

No. 22, W. B. Barney & Sons, Chapin, Ia., to Dr. Eugene Carbaugh, Kansas City, \$320.

North County Veeman Winona, female, 1919; Geo. H. Smith, Watertown, N. Y., to M. W. Greene, Bazaar, Kan., \$250.

Maple Place Aggie Mead De Kol, female, 1921; C. L. Amos, Syracuse, N. Y., to F. E. Peek, Wellington, Kan., \$295.

Zwingera Segis Clothilde, female, 1913; Geo. B. Appleman to M. W. A. Sanatorium, \$775.

Tulp Daisy, female, 1917; Regier & Sons, Whitewater, Kan., to Hiram Norcross, \$360.

Farfort Posch Korndyke, female, 1916; Harvey E. Farrington, Lowville, N. Y., to Hiram Norcross, \$500.

Nockdair Superba Beets Fayne, female, 1921; Baird Bros., Waukesha, Wis., to White Star Farm, Towanda, Kan.

Pines Christmas Belle Segis, female, 1918; C. H. Boops, Sherburne, N. Y., to Hiram Norcross, \$450.

Fayne Pontiac Bettina Segis, female, 1919; Ralph King, Pinery Farms, to Hiram Norcross, \$400.

Monarch Woodlawn Prince, female, 1921; Rock River Farms, Byron, Ill., to A. W. Nelson, Ellis, Kan., \$220.

Robertdale Flint Tula Hengerveld, female, 1914; American Beet Sugar Co., Lamar, Colo., to Capital View Holstein Farm, \$500.

Ethel Pontiac Prilly, female, 1921; W. G. Davidson to A. J. King, \$460.

Anzoletta De Kol Belle, female, 1916; Geo. B. Appleman to C. L. Goodin, Derby, Kan., \$380.

Traverse Echo Butter Girl, female, 1921; Traverse City State Hospital, Traverse City, Mich., to A. J. King, \$500.

North Country Ladoga Segis, male, 1922; Geo. N. Smith to H. E. Hostetler, Harper, Kan., \$425.

No. 100, male, 1922; A. T. Fancher to V. L. King, Atchison, Kan., \$320.

Queen Van Betts, female, 1914; Pargrove & Arnold, Norwalk, Ia., to E. E. Hazen, \$650.

Lady Korndyke Maud Pietertje, female, 1917; C. L. Goodin to Hiram Norcross, \$400.

North Country Ladoga Echo, female, 1920; Geo. N. Smith to B. B. Hayne, Olathe, Kan., \$350.

K. K. S. V. Betty Hengerveld, female, 1919; W. D. Robens to F. E. Peek, \$460.

Millford Zuba Ormsby Folske, female, 1918; Millford Meadows Stock Farm, Lake Mills, Wis., to Hiram Norcross, \$505.

No. 128, male, 1921; Nims Bros. to John Loritch, Kansas City, \$100.

Field Notes

BY J. W. JOHNSON

Romig & Sons Offer Choice Bull

Ira Romig & Sons, owners of the famous Shungavalle Holstein herd, are advertising a thirteen months old bull for sale in this issue. This young bull is a splendid individual. He was sired by their great senior herd sire, Brainardhurst King Konigen Segis, and out of Jose Majestic Beauty, state champion senior two-year-old in 305-day division for both milk and butter, with a record of 14,215.9 pounds milk and 675 pounds butter. Here is a youngster that will be a herd improver. Write Romig & Sons now for price.—Advertisement.

SOME CHOICE BRED HEIFERS

Bred to our junior sire, a son of King Segis Pontiac Count. Bull calves from this sire at attractive prices. Ask for photos and breeding.
W. H. MOTT, HERINGTON, KANSAS

BULLS ALL SOLD

Nothing to offer at present, but watch this space. We're still in business at the same old place.
T. M. EWING, INDEPENDENCE, KANSAS

YOUNG BULL

nearly ready for service by a 30 pound sire and out of a 20 pound two year old dam. A bargain if you write soon for photo and price.
W. E. ZOLL, RT. 6, LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS

KING PONTIAC MUTUAL SEGIS

Bulls, calves to long yearlings. Priced right. Raised everything offered for sale. Tuberculin tested herd. Herd sire, King Pontiac Mutual Segis by the great King Segis Pontiac, Olathe & Williams, Hiawatha, Kan.

SONS AND GRANDSONS

of Vanderkamp Segis Pontiac for sale. Vanderkamp Segis Pontiac is Kansas' leading sire of production. Buy bulls priced right from an accredited herd.
COLLINS FARM COMPANY, SABETHA, KAN.

YOUR NEIGHBOR BREEDER

If he breeds Holsteins he needs the association's help. See to it he joins. Send his name and check for \$5 to
SECRETARY W. H. MOTT, HERINGTON, KAN.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Shungavalle Holsteins

We are offering a splendid 13 mo. old son of our Senior herd sire, Brainardhurst King Konigen Segis and out of Jose Majestic Beauty, state champion Sr. 2 yr. old in 305 day division for both milk and butter, making 14,215.9 lbs. milk and 675 lbs. butter. We also have her baby son, two weeks old, full brother to above bull.
Ira Romig & Sons, Sta. B., Topeka, Kan.

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.

HOLSTEINS, BEAUTIFUL, HIGH GRADES 2 months old, \$25 express prepaid. Buy direct. Co-operative Calf Sales Ass'n, So. St. Paul, Minn.

REG. HOLSTEIN BULLS ready for use. King Segis Pontiac breeding nicely marked. Priced low. J. A. Reed & Sons, Lyons, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE

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 3 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.

15 Jersey Cows and Heifers

E. H. KNEPPER, BROUGHTON, KANSAS

Three Purebred Jersey Bulls For Sale

Jacoba Irene breeding. John Hartley, Manhattan, Kan.

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

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.

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

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 & Gambrell, 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 POL BULLS, calves to yearlings, by Pulbert, a real sire out of prize winning dams.
C. O. Wilson, Rantoul, Kansas.

Lost to the Southwest in 1921 Sixteen Million Dollars

Wheat growers of the Southwest in 1921, according to data compiled by the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City and the various Agricultural Colleges, lost 16 million dollars, due to the low quality of a portion

of their wheat crop, most of which was preventable. Many of the same factors which caused low grades also caused low yields. This and other losses added many more millions of dollars to this awful sum.

For More and Better Wheat

Do you know that in the Southwest hard winter wheat area, which includes Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, eastern Colorado, western Missouri and Texas, good times and bad times are largely a reflection of the condition of the wheat industry?

For that reason and for reasons set forth on this page, the entire Southwest, farmers and farm organizations, the farm press, millers, grain men, railroads, elevators, agricultural colleges, state boards of agriculture—in fact, the entire agricultural and business community—has united to increase the net acre returns from our 16 million acres of wheat land by improving the quality and increasing the yield returns.

The Southwestern Wheat Improvement Association is comprised of these various interests. Its purpose is not to give advice, but to direct attention to and stimulate interest in the problems relating to our principal crop—wheat.

We all profit if we increase the yield per acre and produce a quality of wheat that will make the very best flour and will, therefore, command the best price.

The story of quality and its value will be told, and should be talked on every occasion. It will be carried to every community, in exhibits, by word of mouth and by printed page. It will be measured in dollars and cents that all of us, the farmer, the grain buyer and the business public may know and profit.

The yield of wheat per acre and the price it brings are probably as influential as any single factor in determining whether this region shall enjoy prosperity or suffer from adversity; whether the people shall have good homes, good schools and a high standard of living or go without these essentials.

This is because wheat is the principal "money crop" of the Southwest.

This greater than 16 Million Dollar loss was shared by everyone. None escaped—either farmer or business man. It cut heavily into the income of all communities.

In terms of bushels of wheat it represents a loss of more than 5 cents a bushel—approximately one dollar per acre.

In one county alone it amounted to more than $\frac{1}{4}$ Million Dollars.

The principal factors causing this loss were:

Poor tillage,
Inferior seed,
Mixed seed,
Rye, weeds, trash,

Weevil and smut,
Bleaching—too much exposure,
Sprouting and heating—wet handling,
Wastage—in harvest and handling,
General deterioration—poor cropping systems.

All preventable—

Then who is to blame for the fact that 40 per cent of all the wheat grown in the Southwest is off quality and causes these losses?

No single individual—no particular community. As a matter of fact, all of us who are engaged in the production and handling of wheat are in part responsible.

None of us are careful enough!

A little more care here, a slightly better method there, by the farmer, the thresherman, the grain buyer and the miller would not only clean the slate, but would bring us all additional gains—gains that in the aggregate amount to millions.

What Can Be Done Right Now

1. Right now select good seed wheat for this fall's sowing while it is still standing in the field because it is easier then to detect mixtures, rye, noxious weeds, smut, etc.

2. Give heed to shocking, stacking, threshing and binning. Wheat in shocks too long exposed becomes bleached and sprouted. If wheat is stacked too wet, spoilage and heating are likely. Damp wheat will not thresh clean. There is danger of bin burning if

wheat is damp when placed in the bin. In stacks of headed wheat care must be taken to avoid heating. Any kind of wheat stack must be properly built to turn water. There is danger of heating in wheat binned direct from the combined harvester-thresher if such wheat contains excess moisture, is weedy, or is not sufficiently ripened. The safest way to handle harvester-thresher wheat is to sack it and pile so the air can circulate around the sacks until it is fully cured before bulking it.

The Southwestern Wheat Improvement Association

210 New York Life Building, Kansas City, Mo.

An Association of Commercial and Business Interests Co-operating With Agricultural Organizations for the Encouragement of Better Farming to the End That Wheat Growing in the Southwest Shall Produce a Maximum Yield Per Acre and be of Such Quality as to Command the Highest Price in the Markets of the World.