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Jayhawker's Farm Notes

By Harley Hatch

WHEAT cutting began on the Jayhawker Farm last week. At that time the ripest of the grain was a little greener than we ever cut wheat before but all straw growth here is very large and seems rather weak. For this reason, as we had 110 acres to cut with one machine, we thought it best to cut a few acres a little green as our experience last year was that the first wheat cut cured out the best and made a dark hard grade while the last, which was cut when fully ripe, had lost the dark color.

An Argument for Long Stubble

We bought 400 pounds of the best grade of twine to cut 110 acres and so far as we have gone it seems that we will not have much left. We have not yet cut the heaviest wheat but the average used so far has been about 3 1/2 pounds to the acre. The wheat stands straight and tall and we are cutting it just as high as possible. There is nothing to be gained in handling a great bulk of straw. It takes more time to shock it, or to pitch it on and off the wagons and to get it thru the threshing machine. Then finally the chances are that the most of it will not get back on the land without considerable loss. If the stubble is left long it will be there to be turned under, and this is what our heavy soil needs. All wheat made a heavy growth here this year regardless of whether manure or fertilizer were used and in most fields the usual showing made by fertilizer is lacking. On this farm we have no fields where we can compare the fertilized grain with that not fertilized, with one exception and that is perhaps not a fair test. On one 38-acre field sown in cornstalks last fall all was fertilized except a strip where the shocks stood. We could not get very near the shocks with four horses and left a strip on each side which we planted with the small drill after the rest of the field was done. With the 4-horse drill we used 80 pounds of bonemeal to the acre and in the strip where the small drill was used no fertilizer was sown. Just to look at the uncut field today one would say that the fertilized wheat would yield 6 to 8 bushels more to the acre.

More About Credits for Farmers

We have received a number of letters regarding the paragraph which appeared in this column several weeks ago about the ability of the average man to borrow money, pay interest on it, and make a profit. You will remember our quoting P. W. Goebel, the banker, in the matter. Mr. Goebel did not say that the average farmer could not borrow money at 6 per cent and make a profit on it; he said the average man, and this takes in not only farmers but all other classes of business of both town and city. We have seen or heard nothing since which would lead me to believe that Mr. Goebel was not correct; on the other hand we think he was right and have maintained the same position for a number of years. We still think that business interests would suffer greatly if the farmer is not given plenty of credit but we doubt very much whether it will help the farmer in the end. The more the farmers are in debt, the more they will produce, and the more they produce the more the rest of the world is helped. Credit compels pro-

duction and because of that the rest of the world is fed more plentifully and cheaply because the farmer is compelled to produce. Whether or not the farming class is better for it may be open to debate but on the whole we think too much credit will, in the end, work against farming interests.

Second Corn Cultivation Finished

The growing corn on Jayhawker Farm was all plowed over the second time before harvest began, with the exception of 6 acres. The corn is all clean and at this late date will likely remain so. That which was top-planted is very much larger and looks more thrifty than that which was listed but had the weather remained dry it is likely the listed corn would have produced as much grain altho not as much fodder.

Dollar Wheat Expected

It will take necessity to compel the selling of much of the new crop of wheat by the farmers of this locality for a price much below \$1 a bushel. They think that the recent drop was caused by manipulation and that it is not justified. All the information they can get indicates that Europe is going to take more wheat than in the past year. That continent has been on short rations ever since the World War ended but they are slowly working back to where a full meal may be indulged in. To supply that demand there is every indication that they have raised less wheat than one year ago. Russia cannot supply a bushel and Australia promises much less for export than it did one year ago. To this must be added a smaller carry-over of the old crop than has been known for years. All this does not indicate a farm price of less than \$1 a bushel for good wheat at our local markets but it is probable that the usual pressure will be brought to compel those who are hard pressed for funds to sell. It seems very unjust that those who need a good price for their wheat the most should be compelled to take the lowest. For the last three months the papers have been full of the news that prosperity was not coming—it was already here. They cannot justify such talk if they bring pressure to compel farmers to sell wheat for less than \$1 a bushel. If they wish us to "loosen up" in our purchases and to have us spend our earnings more freely they can do it by persuading us that better times have really arrived. It is easy to do that by quoting prices for farm produce in line with the prosperity prices they are expecting us to pay.

Our Best Three Offers

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

Hens are appreciative animals. If you will spend a few minutes every week providing for their comfort and convenience, they will not overlook it on the egg account.

The flag of the new republic of Germany is not recognized in some provinces and a number of towns in that country.

Iron Pails the Cheapest Nests

GALVANIZED iron water pails make ideal nests for a poultry house. They are easy to put up, a couple of nails being driven thru the side into a 2 by 4 being enough to hold them in place in an upright position. Pails can be cleaned more readily than boxes as there are no corners or cracks to harbor mites and dirt.

Pails are cheaper and will last longer than nests built of wood. Herman Koch, of Clay county, uses them exclusively in his big poultry house. He bought them for \$2.30 a dozen which is less than an equal number of wooden nests would have cost.

Koch scalds the pails regularly or gives them a good smoke bath. This kills mites. The pails are filled with straw to approximately two-thirds of their depth and placed in an upright position.

KANSAS FARMER and MAIL & BREEZE

July 8, 1922

By *Arthur Capper*

Vol. 60 No. 27



Milking Popular in Allen

Extraordinary Increase in Dairying Has Taken Place in Kansas County During the Last Two Years, Much to the Profit of Many Farmers

By Ray Yarnell

ALLEN county farmers are meeting the challenge of the times to adopt a safer and better balanced system of farming. In two years the agricultural practices of the county have been decisively changed—rather, decisively improved.

In 1920 there were approximately 5,500 cows in the county which were milked, including 4,000 high grade and purebred dairy type animals.

Today the county contains 7,200 milk cows of which approximately 6,000 are true dairy animals, either grades or purebreds. That is an increase of practically 33 per cent in two years.

The average cow in 1920 was producing about 5,000 pounds of milk a year, making the approximate total production for the county 27½ million pounds. The average production of Allen county cows in two years has been increased to 8,000 pounds, giving a total annual production of 57½ million pounds.

Milk production in the county has been more than doubled, and the production of the average cow has increased more than 50 per cent.

In 1920 the average cow was producing 5,000 pounds of milk worth, including butterfat and skimmilk, about \$77.50 a year. Today the average cow brings in \$112 a year, an increase of 44 per cent in earning ability.

Cows Show High Earnings

It is estimated that all the cows milked in Allen county in 1920 earned \$77.50 apiece in the year, or a total of \$426,250. These cows now are earning \$112 a year or a total of \$806,400, an increase of \$380,150.

The big increase in average production is due largely to the importation of dairy type cows from other states, more than 2,000 such cows having been purchased during this period by Allen county farmers.

The number of farmers in Allen county who milk cows has increased 200 per cent since 1920 and plans have been made for an additional heavy increase this year.

Back of that two year record is a lot of hard, constructive work. B. K. Baghdigian, formerly secretary of the Iola Chamber of Commerce, started it. Business men gave the campaign their support. James A. Milham, county agent, has carried on the work and is in full charge of the 1922 dairy campaign.

Baghdigian felt that if farmers of Allen county were to prosper as they could, it was essential that they milk

cows and raise crops to feed them. He sold business men on the idea to gain their support and they showed the farmers how the cows would make money for them.

In December, 1920, two months after Milham became county agent, he interested two Holstein breeders in putting on a sale. They were J. W. Hamm of Humboldt and S. E. Ross of Iola. Both breeders consigned some of their cows and a carload of grades was brought in from Wisconsin. The sale was held December 21. Forty-eight animals were auctioned off to good advantage.

The sale was advertised in farm papers, local newspapers and the Sales Bulletin of the Iola Chamber of Commerce which reaches 10,000 persons. A crowd of 800 attended.

Preliminary to the sale County Agent Milham arranged a boys' and girls' livestock judging contest. This was designed to interest the young folks and farmers in good cattle and to teach them how to judge the quality of a cow or bull.

Every animal except one bull disposed of in the sale remained in Allen county. Most of the buyers were men

who had common scrub cows—men who were just getting a start in the dairy business. Some of the buyers previously had no cows on their farms.

On the average not more than two animals went to one farmer, although seven head were purchased by an individual. A heifer, bought at this sale, freshened last spring and in May was giving 47 pounds of milk a day. The sale put 40 head of cows on farms where previously there had been no cows of dairy type.

Since that sale was held three carloads of fairly good grade Holsteins and Jerseys have been brought into the county by dealers and sold to farmers. One carload of 24 registered Holstein heifers was shipped in. These animals were sold to boys who were in club work under County Agent Milham.

Two farmers, W. S. Teague, La Harpe and William McKeever, his neighbor, plan to go to Wisconsin in September to buy two carloads of Guernseys. This breed is gaining in popularity in Allen county. Mr. Teague is a beef cattle man. Recently he said that he had decided to change from beef to dairy cattle because he could make more money by doing so. He has thoroly sold himself on the profits to be made by milking a good dairy type cow as compared with the usual kind.

Many Registered Bulls Purchased

In the last two years, County Agent Milham estimates, at least 19 registered dairy bulls have been purchased by farmers in the county. There is much room for improvement, however. Many scrub bulls still are being used with grade dairy animals that cost the farmers from \$150 to \$200 apiece and are cutting down the producing ability of the calves from 25 to 60 per cent. These farmers, Mr. Milham points out, not only are failing to make good on their investment in these cattle but are cheating themselves out of the profits they could have obtained had the calves been sired by a good dairy bull which would have strengthened their ability to produce milk.

The attention given to dairying in Allen county has been highly profitable. Those farmers who broke away from tradition and started milking cows and those who switched from scrubs to dairy type animals, have been cashing in and other farmers know it. That is one reason why more dairy cows will be brought into the county this fall and winter.

Allen county seems pretty well sold on the cow, sow, hen idea for the farm.

Building Up Poorest Farm

THE Stony Point Dairy Farm northeast of Carlyle was one of the poorest in Allen county when it was purchased by F. S. Bennett of Iola whose intention is to make it one of the best farms in the county. Bennett is a great believer in the value of manure in building up soil, so he stocked his farm with dairy cattle and put it in charge of J. W. Higginbotham.

Stony Point Farm is Bennett's hobby. That is why he put such unusually good equipment on it. He doesn't expect the farm to pay out on the equipment, at least not for several years.

All the buildings on the farm are of concrete. There are three barns, one for horses, one for cows and one for calves. A special concrete walled pen and a concrete shed were built to house the herd bull. Behind the barns are a manure pit and shed in which the manure spreader is kept and loaded. There are three monolithic concrete silos, a machine shop and tool house and a large concrete hog house.

The dwelling is built of hollow tile with stucco finish and is modern thruout, with running water and electric light. The barns and other farm buildings also are lighted with electricity. Water is piped from the well to a tank on a hill and pressure at the taps is supplied by gravity.

The farm is the home of a herd of Holsteins, mostly purebreds. It is Mr. Bennett's aim to develop a breeding herd.

Eventually this farm will be made a home for orphans. Mr. Bennett originally intended it for his son who was killed in the World War.



Where Silos Save the Feed

By Charlton Spore

ON NEARLY all farms being used for general farming there is, in the early fall, during years of plenty, a large amount of feed such as corn, kafir and cane in the most succulent stage. This feed, if cut in the usual manner and shocked in the field begins wasting. It is scarcely noticeable up to mid-winter but after that it spoils and deteriorates rapidly until by the time spring arrives it is of little or no value. This same feed if placed in air tight silos with the proper amount of water is changed by chemical action during the following two or three weeks, into silage, in which form if fed at the proper rate remains of equal value until the last of it is gone.

In the occasional years of drouth the silo saves for us again, for by cutting everything whether immature, almost burned up or otherwise of too

poor quality to be of any practical use in any other form, by making it into silage we are enabled to avoid sacrificing the little bunch of cattle we have been striving to build up. So far as I have observed the small farmer has not gone into the use of the silo to any great extent. Most of the silos that I have seen are used by feeders. But such should not be the case. I believe every farm no matter how small should have a silo. A 5-acre chicken farm surely needs a little one as there is nothing the hens appear to enjoy better than good, bright silage with plenty of pre-digested corn in it.

There is much convenience and ease in feeding with silage. In the early part of the winter we don't mind haul-

ing the feed to the cattle. But when the rain and snow come and the cold winds blow it becomes an arduous task to get out and battle with the elements endeavoring to get a load upon a wagon and keep it there until you can get to the lot. Digging a shock of fodder out of a pile of sand or chopping the butts out of the frozen mud is a very unpleasant job and is likely to make a farmer wonder whether after all it wouldn't be worth while entering the struggle in the city and trying his luck there for a while anyway. On the other hand with the silo placed in a convenient location, feeding 25 to 40 head of cattle becomes a real pleasure.

In a community where there are a number of silos practically all the work

can be done by exchanging help, so when all are thru every silo has been filled largely by a man's own efforts. One silage cutter, with a hired steam engine or tractor will fill eight to 10 silos in a short time. Where kafir or cane is used probably a considerable number of silos could be filled by the same outfit. I think it is better for one member of the circle to own the cutter so he will have a greater interest in keeping it in good order and also become expert in running the machine. The others then should allow a liberal price for every ton of silage cut, to pay him for having his money so invested. Every farmer should pay for the power used on his own job. It certainly will not be difficult to work out a plan that will be generally satisfactory to all.

[Editor's Note:—Mr. Spore lives on Bell View Farm near Burton, Kan.]

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

THE Hague meeting is now on. This as our readers know, is a continuance of the Genoa conference which was considerable of a fiasco and generally acknowledged failure. As it was at Genoa, so at The Hague the bone of contention is Russia. Is the Soviet government to be recognized and credit given it? The present outlook is not encouraging. While the claim is made that the allied nations are acting on high, altruistic grounds in refusing to deal with the Soviet government, the facts seem to be that the reasons are sordid; they deal with oil concessions and other commercial advantages.

The conviction grows that France, Italy and the other allied nations would be willing enough to recognize the Soviet government provided sufficient concessions can be obtained so that French and Italian and Belgian capitalists may make fortunes and incidentally the French, Italian and Belgian governments may get some substantial advantages out of the deal.

"What's the Idea?"

THE Arkansas City Traveler of Arkansas City, Kan., in a recent editorial says:
 "Tom McNeal, Republican candidate for the nomination for governor, made a speech at Lindsborg the other day in which he stated that \$3,000 was too much for a student to spend for one year's college course, at the Kansas State University. Mr. McNeal tells the truth when he makes that statement but what has that got to do with running for governor?"

"A boy or girl who can spend \$3,000 in one year in going to college, need not go to college. He has plenty of money to give him a living without going there to prepare himself to make a living. Mr. McNeal said that no boy should be permitted to have an automobile while attending college, or words to that effect. Well, what has that to do with being governor? Mr. McNeal is telling the truth, but how would he stop the rich boy spending father's dough while he is in college, or how will he prevent father buying his son a car for use while in college?"

I am glad my friend Dick Howard, who by the way, seriously contemplated being a candidate for governor himself, and who would make a good governor if elected to that office, asks that question.

The state of Kansas has the power to prescribe the conditions with which every student must comply in attending any of the state educational institutions. That answers the question he asks: "What has the expense of the student attending the University or other higher educational institution to do with any man being governor?" Well, the governor can at least urge the legislature to pass a law which will limit the expense of students at state institutions.

I do not recall having said that \$3,000 is too much money for a student to spend in one year at the Kansas State University, but if I did not say that, I certainly do say so now. Not only is \$3,000 too much for any student to spend in one year at college, but I will go further and say that \$1,000 is too much for any student to spend in one year.

Any boy or girl who spends money lavishly at college is a demoralizing influence in the school and should either be required to come down to the simple life or quit the school.

The state cannot prevent rich fathers from making fools of their sons or ruining them by indulgence, but the state can prevent these foolish fathers from sending their sons to our state institutions unless they are willing to cut out extravagance.

The increase of extravagance in our colleges is not only keeping many worthy young men and women from getting a college education, because they cannot afford the expense, but it is ruining many a young man and many a young woman by inculcating habits of extravagance and turning them out as snobs.

If our higher institutions do not teach thrift, economy and genuine democracy then the money the state spends on them is worse than wasted. Outside of his tuition no student at one of our higher educational institutions should be permitted to spend more than \$500 a year, including room rent, board, books and clothes.

If the proper limitation were placed on student expenditures every student could pay at least one

half of the cost to the state of maintaining the institution and still keep his or her expenses below what they are at present.

The tuition should be fixed and definite and when paid it should admit the student to any department of the institution.

If the student has not the means to pay his way and has no rich parents to finance him, the state should lend him the money at a nominal rate of interest to be paid back in small annual installments after graduation.

Yes, Dick, in my opinion this matter of student expenses at our state institutions has quite a good deal to do with the governorship.

The Industrial Court

ONE OF our readers asks me this question: "Are you opposed to the Kansas State Industrial Court and if so why?" That is certainly an entirely fair and proper question. The objection I have to the Kansas Industrial Court law is that it is based on the principle that this body may dictate the terms on which men and women may sell their labor and may also dictate the terms on which employers may employ labor. Under the provisions of this law a single individual may quit his job, but if two employes agree together to quit their jobs they may be found guilty of a conspiracy and fined or imprisoned.

Now I hold that if it is a crime for two persons to agree to quit their employment without the permission of the Kansas Industrial Court it is also a crime for one person to do the same thing. If there are 100 persons employed in a certain industry it is absurd to say that it is all right for all of them to quit one at a time but is wrong for them to quit two at a time or to all agree to quit together, and yet that is just what the Kansas Industrial Court law permits on the one hand and forbids on the other.

If you happen to be an employe the best way to determine for yourself whether you are in favor of this law is to ask yourself the question: "Suppose that my brother and I are working together for the same individual, firm or corporation; should it be made a crime for us to consult together and conclude that we should quit our employment without asking the Kansas Industrial Court in Topeka whether we may do so." If you say, "No, I do not believe that should be made a crime" then you are opposed to the principle on which the Kansas Industrial Court law is founded.

Or again, suppose that you are employing two or more persons and wish to discharge them because their work is not satisfactory or decide that you cannot afford to pay the wages demanded by these employes, do you believe that you should be permitted to determine what wages you will pay or that you must ask the Kansas Industrial Court what wages you must pay? Now if you believe that you should be permitted to determine what wages you are willing to pay then you are opposed to the principle of the Kansas Industrial Court.

It is declared that this law permits collective bargaining. Now if it is proper that a labor organization of any kind may bargain collectively, that is, enter into a contract to work for certain wages and under certain conditions it certainly follows that the same organization should be permitted to collectively agree to quit their employment when they have fulfilled their original contract. What I mean by that is if a labor union makes a contract with an employer to work for a certain period for certain wages, agreed upon in the collective bargaining, I think the Union should be held to the terms of that contract as well as the employer, but at the end of the period the Union should have the right to make a new bargain and to quit the employment if a new bargain cannot be agreed upon. If that is not granted then all the talk about collective bargaining amounts to nothing.

If you believe in collective bargaining; if you believe for example that a bunch of farmers or men of any other class of industry have a right to get together and bargain collectively then you do not believe in the principle of the Kansas Industrial Court law, for that law carried to its logical conclusion destroys the right of collective bargaining.

I could give other reasons for opposing the Kansas Industrial Court law but those just enumerated are, I think, sufficient.

"But," said one reader to me recently, "the people ought to be protected from the destruction and violence of strikes. The people were about to suffer for want of coal when Governor Allen took charge of the Pittsburg coal mines. Didn't the Kansas Industrial Court law do some good in that case?"

I have been surprised to discover how forgetful people are and that applies to intelligent and reasonably well informed people as well as to the ignorant.

Now the trouble in the coal fields resulting in the taking charge of the mines by Governor Allen all occurred before there was any Kansas Industrial Court law. That demonstrated what I have always contended and that is that there is ample police power lodged in the state and always has been lodged in the state to handle any situation without creating this special court. Under the order of the Kansas State Supreme Court the governor took charge of the mines and operated a part of them. The only reason he did not operate the others was because it was impossible to get the necessary skilled miners, not because of any lack of authority. If the Kansas Industrial Court has prevented a strike of any importance I do not know when it was. It has caused a strike and compelled the sending of troops to the mines at great expense to the state, but it has not prevented strikes. As a matter of fact there is a strike on right now and the Kansas Industrial Court is doing nothing about it.

Can It Be Done?

NOT LONG ago in a facetious open letter to Senator Capper, published in the Shawnee Chief, my friend Ralph Searle makes the following reference to myself:

"Then there is Tom McNeal. Well, Tom is a good fellow and a good editor. You know that, Arthur, on account of keeping him so long without firing him or calling him down or anything. He would make a mighty good looking governor too, dignified, but capable of making funny and witty retorts when the occasion demands, which is what every governor should be able to do; also Tom has thought a great deal about how to run the state without any industrial court and only part of the legislature. But the thing that gets me is how could he do all the things he is promising to do, with the kind of a legislature Kansas has and will have. I ask you as man to man, how could he do this?"

Of course, my dear Ralph, I never promised that I would do anything. In my announcement I distinctly made the following statement: "If nominated and elected governor I should expect to give my time and the best I have in me to the service of the state. I do not say that I can solve these problems. I can only say I will try."

I am entirely aware that we cannot change from a two house to a single house legislature without an amendment to our constitution. If governor I could not compel the legislature to submit that amendment to a vote of the people. I could only use whatever influence I might have to persuade the legislature to submit the amendment to the people for ratification or rejection.

I could not compel the legislature to repeal the industrial court law. I could only recommend that it be done. So do not worry yourself. I fully realize the limitations of the governor's power. He is only one of the co-ordinate branches of the state government and cannot force his will on either of the other branches. I hope that the legislature will be made up of honest and reasonable men and women. I will if elected governor do my best to persuade them that my ideas are right; that is as far as I can go and as far as any governor can go.

Let me again mention some of the things I think ought to be done:

1. I think our constitution ought to be amended so as to provide for a single house in the legislature.
2. I think it should also be amended so as to permit classification of property for taxation so that double taxation may be avoided and property which now escapes taxation entirely may bear its share of the burdens of government.
3. I think that the number of district judges should be reduced to 20 and these placed upon a circuit so that every judge would have as much work to do as any other judge and no more and furthermore the judges should be removed from the influence of local environment and local prejudices so far as possible.
4. A limitation should be placed on individual

expenditures of students in our higher educational institutions. The students enjoying the benefits of these institutions should pay at least half of the cost of maintaining the institutions, thereby saving appropriations to the extent of at least 2 million dollars a year.

5. In order that the poorest boys and girls in the state might enjoy the benefits of these institutions I would establish, if the legislature would agree, a student's loan fund from which any student of character and industry who is paying his way thru school might borrow sufficient money at a nominal rate of interest to defray necessary expenses, the loan to be made on the individual note of the borrower and to be paid in easy installments extending over a number of years, say 10 or even 15 or 20.

6. I would urge the legislature also to pass a reasonable income tax law that would tax the incomes which now escape their just proportion of the burden. I believe it entirely possible for the state to derive sufficient money from income tax and indirect sources such as fees, to pay all the expenses of the state government so that there would be no need of a direct tax for state purposes.

7. Our state printing plant should be converted into a great state job office. Every department and institution should be given a certain amount of money for printing and when a job of printing is desired by that institution or department it should order it just as the business man or any other individual orders a job of printing and then pay for it out of its fund. When its fund is exhausted no more printing would be done for that institution. Counties should be permitted also to get blank books printed at the state plant if they so desired.

These are some of the things I would recommend to the legislature. I do not promise that they would be enacted into law, but in my opinion they ought to be.

Inefficient Government

FOR many years I have watched the doings of legislative bodies, and I have been more and more impressed with the opinion that the root of the evil of unnecessary, ineffective and hasty legislation, lies in our archaic double house system.

In a recent issue of the New State, published at Lincoln, Neb., appears a letter from Senator George W. Norris which is significant and enlightening. He is discussing the difficulty in getting needed legislation thru Congress. "One of the evils in my judgment in our legislative system," he says, "is the two branch legislature. It applies to all of the states and also to the Federal Government. Jokers get into conference reports, valuable things are excluded and it is almost impossible to locate the responsibility. There is no record of the proceedings before the conferees and there is no way of determining who is responsible. * * * The model legislature should consist of one body only and then it never would be possible for things like this to happen. There would be a record vote and roll call and the people would be able without any question to put their fingers on the men responsible for the legislation. Such a system would not only be fair to the honest legislator who wishes honestly to represent the people, but it would make it impossible for a dishonest legislator to block legislation that the people desire without having the responsibility placed directly upon himself."

It seems to me that Senator Norris clearly points out the weakness of our present system. The two house system necessarily breeds confusion, hasty legislation and opportunity for bad legislation. With a single-house of not more than 40 members and 30 would be better than 40, not more than half as many laws would be passed and such as were passed would be much more carefully considered. The opportunity for "passing the buck" would be done away with and every legislator would have to shoulder his share of the responsibility.

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.

Land Bank Loan

On making application for a loan of \$500 thru the Federal Land Bank I was told by our local secretary to enclose \$10 or they would never consider the application. On completing the loan the local secretary charged me \$3.75 and the land bank had already taken out \$25 from the loan. Is this according to the rules and regulations of the Federal Land Bank? B. L. E.

I never heard of any such rules and regulations.

Work on Sunday

Is there any law for the landlord coming on his tenant's place and working every Sunday, or is there a law against work on Sunday? A. B. C.

Whether the landlord has a right to come on the land depends on the kind of lease the tenant may have. If there is no provision or understanding that the landlord would have the right to come on the land and work he could not do so without the consent of the renter in any event.

Section 3661, Chapter 28, General Statutes reads as follows: "Every person who shall either labor himself or compel his apprentice, servant or any other person under his charge or control to labor to perform any work other than the household offices of daily necessity, or other works of necessity

or charity, on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined not exceeding \$25."

This does not apply to a person who is a member of a religious society which observes any other day of the week as Sabbath. If this landlord is a Jew or an Adventist or a Seventh Day Baptist he would have the right to labor on Sunday.

Validity of Verbal Contract

A owns a farm which he rents to B on a verbal contract. A told B he wished to reserve the wheat ground. Can B hold the land if he is not handed a written 30-day notice? B has the land rented until March 1. J. L. Z.

A verbal contract for the rental of land is good for one year and so long as that contract is good both are bound by its terms just the same as if it were a written contract. The only difference being that it would be necessary to prove by outside oral testimony what the terms were if there was any dispute about it.

Under the terms of this verbal contract A retained certain ground. He had a right to do this and it is not necessary that he should give B written notice, altho it would be much better if he did so.

Desires Job With Movies

Where can I get some information about getting a job in the movies? J. F.

Write to the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce at Los Angeles, Calif., and ask for the addresses of the various producing companies who produce movie plays.

Settlement by Receiver

When a receiver has been appointed for a company is there any way to find out whether he has made any settlement of the company's affairs? How long a time does he have to settle up the affairs of the company? L. L.

A receiver is an officer of the court and is subject to the orders of the court and must make report of his receivership to the court. You should be able to obtain the records and knowledge of what the receiver is doing thru the clerk of the court which made the appointment.

Can They Take Judgment?

I am a single man 24 years old. My grandfather left me 80 acres of land free from all incumbrances. I gave a note for the purchase price of cattle about two years ago when they were high. When I sold them I lost on them. I have paid the interest on the money and will pay the money as soon as I am able. Can they foreclose on the note and take my land? J. G.

Being a single man you have no exemptions and of course they could sue on your note if it is not paid when due and get judgment against you. And after judgment was taken they can levy on this land.

Reversion of Land to Owner

A railroad company bought the right of way thru B's land and received a deed for the same about 17 years ago. The railroad was never finished. Is there any law by which this reverts to the original owner? J. F. P.

Unless there is a condition in the deed by which the railroad was to be finished within a certain period and this was a condition necessary to the transfer, the land would not revert. As I understand from the statement of this inquirer an absolute deed was given to this land and so long as the company remains in existence this deed is good unless, as I said, there was some condition in it that required the building of the road within a certain time.

Room Rent at Eldorado Springs

On an average how much is room rent a week at Eldorado Springs, Mo.? Is there an agent at Eldorado Springs to whom I could write to find out the particulars? W. H.

I would suggest that you address a letter either to the mayor or to the secretary of the Eldorado Springs Chamber of Commerce asking him for information in regard to rooms and board in that town.

Willing Land to Children

A and B are husband and wife. At the time they were married A had some property, B had none. A willed 80 acres to B. They both signed the will. B has no property in her name. The will says that after the last owner is dead the 80 acres goes to B's children. B died. Can B's children hold A to that will or can A change the same? W. M.

A has the right to revoke this will and make a new one.

Wife's Property

At the time of my marriage I had personal property and also owned land. I keep up all the expenses and pay taxes on my land and also on my personal property. I made all I have by hard work. Can my husband hold any of my property or can he keep me from selling my personal property or household goods? A. W.

He has no such right.

Alien Votes

If a man took out his first naturalization papers years ago but never took out his final papers would he be a citizen of the United States and have a right to vote? Would his wife have a right to vote when she was born in this country? What is the new law pertaining to foreigners beginning citizenship since the war? A. R.

This man is not a citizen until he has completed his naturalization papers. His wife, being born in this country has a right to vote regardless of status of her husband.

Write to your member of Congress asking him to send you a copy of the new immigration law.

More Retrenchment Or More Taxes

UNLESS we retrench it may be necessary to invent new taxes to meet the Government's expense account and a 500 million dollar deficit in revenue in the fiscal year that began July 1.

Several billions of war obligations are coming due that year, including 125 millions of accumulated interest on war savings stamps. Much, if not all, of this huge amount will have to be refunded. Even then, Treasurer Mellon says the Government will lack 500 million dollars of meeting expenses for the year.

By lopping off 1,500 million dollars of expenditures—a world record in economy—the Harding administration has brought us thru the fiscal year ending June 30, without a deficit and with a few millions to spare. But on this reduced scale of national living, expenditures for the fiscal year that began July 1, will exceed the Government's income by about 500 million dollars because federal revenues are shrinking.

As calculated by Secretary Mellon, all the Government's sources of income for that year will not exceed 3,298 million dollars. Expenditures will reach 3,857 million dollars. This shows an outgo exceeding the Government's income by 559 million dollars, to which must be added the 125 millions of interest due on war savings stamps January 1, 1923.

It still costs more than 10 million dollars a day to run the Government, not including the cost of free seeds.

I used to think an era of high taxes for Americans would be a blessing in disguise. That was before the war.

I believed high taxes would quicken the coming of a business-like administration of public affairs, local, state and national, and teach us to use public funds to the best advantage.

The war has since brought the high taxes and with them the most urgent need of economy and efficient management in government this country has ever known. But we are not getting results from its lessons in economy when Congress unhesitatingly adds 24 more or less unnecessary Federal Judges and their supernumeraries to the Government's payroll, nor when 15 million dollars can be flung in a moment into that sinkhole of iniquity and untold millions, the River and Harbor bill, merely as a political gesture.

New York newspapers are boasting that New York's representatives in Congress voted this 15-million addition to our great national "pork" producer to obtain Southern support to defeat the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterways project, which if realized would bring Europe's markets virtually to our national doorway and put a great many millions annually into the pockets of taxpayers in nearly all the great producing states for years to come.

That makes this appropriation a sort of double-barreled sin, for, as I see it, any public enterprise which will bring new wealth and new business to millions of taxpayers, is but another way of reducing or lightening their tax burdens thru making it easier to pay the taxes.

From now on we cannot expect to reduce Governmental expenses by billion-dollar jumps. We have got to get down to small change, such small change for instance as the useless free-seed graft, which throws away only a third of a million a year. We must shut off absolutely all new public buildings, limit all appropriations for river work to that which is strictly and immediately necessary on rivers now supporting navigation all the year 'round.

The Government must get down to the economy basis of a private business in hard times, and that means looking into every expense account, also cutting to the bone the minutiae of traveling expenses and perquisites which combine into a great total.

But our greatest hope for relief from the staggering burden of taxation is that we may be able to make still greater reductions in Army and Navy appropriations.

Thank goodness it soon will be unnecessary to keep the railroads busy hauling regiments and detachments of the regular Army back and forth across the country from or to little army posts in order to keep a few soldiers at this or that place, or to maintain and police all this useless Government property. Many such posts have had no excuse for being since the days of Indian warfare, but probably would have been maintained until doomsday if the taxpayers were not balking.

Aside from the Administration's surpassing and successful efforts to reduce expenses and thereby lower taxes, I am so far forced to admit that taking the rest of the country as a whole, we have broken few records either in governmental retrenchment or efficiency, as yet. If we do not do much better taxes will continue to mount. A big fire cannot be put out by squirt-gun methods, and taxes may easily become a consuming fire which will devour initiative and enterprise, and then progress. Our most urgent Governmental need at this time is economy.

Arthur Capper
Washington, D. C.

News of the World in Pictures



San Francisco Illuminated for Mystic Shrine Convention of 300,000 Nobles; the Town Clock is Adorned with the Scimitar, Star and Crescent



The May Dance "Dionysia" as Shown on the Campus at the Commencement Exercises of Elmira College at Elmira, N. Y.; It was Arranged by Louis Chalif



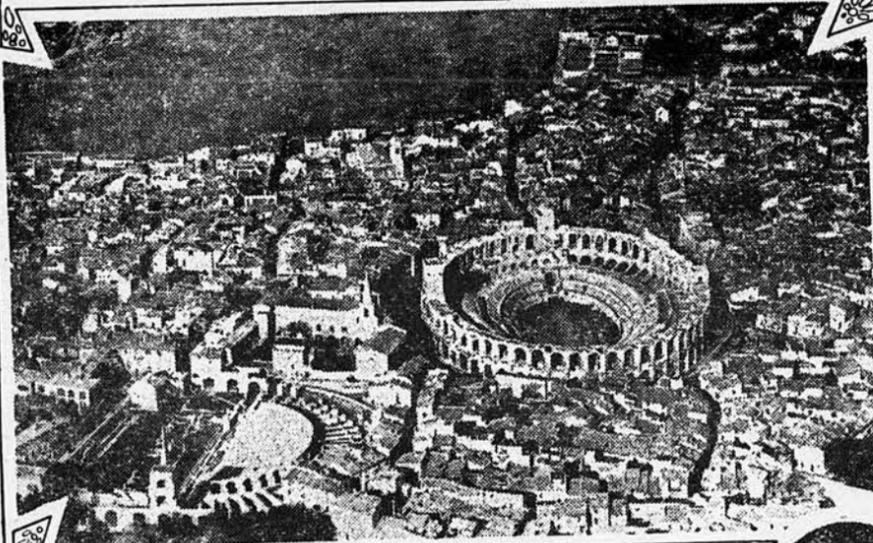
Wellesley's 1922 Varsity Crew: Beginning at Top the Girls are: Alene Little of Ohio; Rebecca Davis, Arkansas; Miriam Magne, New York; Margaret Shanks, Kentucky; Alice Richards, New York; Priscilla Loud, Michigan; Elizabeth Hastie, New Jersey; Barbara Bates, N. Y. Dorothy Breingan, N. J.



Dr. Victor D. Lespinasse the Surgeon Who Recently Performed an Unusual Operation on Harold F. McCormick of Chicago



Knights Templar in Mass Formation March in Albany, N. Y., About 6,000 Strong Marching to Music Played by Band of 700 Pieces



The City of Arles on the River Rhone; a Bit of Old Rome Found in the Midst of Modern France; Old Arena in Center and Theater at the Left



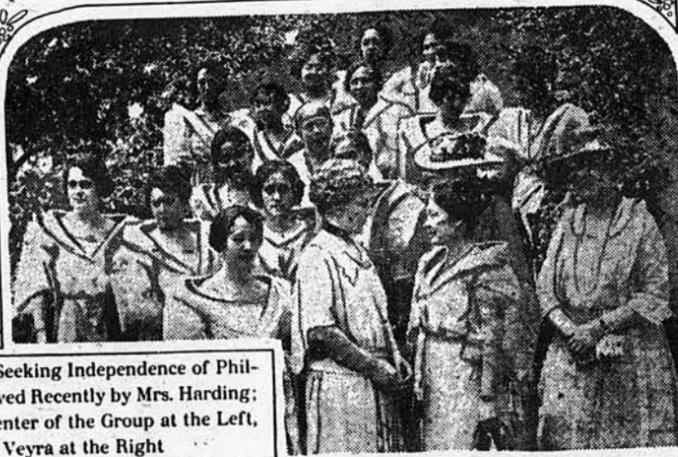
The Royal Wedding Group at the Marriage of Princess Marie of Roumania and King Alexander of Jugo-Slavia Including Guests



Most Valuable Lot of Liquor Ever Seized on Pacific Coast Goes to Doom in Long Beach, Calif., as Thirsty Thousands Mourn Its Loss



This is Dr. Sun Yat Sen, One Time President of China, Recently Driven from Canton When It Was Captured by General Chen Chiung Min



Wives of Delegates Seeking Independence of Philippine Islands Received Recently by Mrs. Harding; She Stands in the Center of the Group at the Left, Mme. De Veyra at the Right

Community Remakes Itself

Rural Folks, Working Thru Clubs Organized by Montgomery County Agent, are Getting Better Herds and Flocks and More Gardens Every Year

By John R. Lenray

THIS is the story of how a community is re-making itself. There is nothing sensational about what has been done, but much that is encouraging. Farming practices in this community may never be revolutionized but in the three years since these folks got to working together they have been greatly improved.

Hays M. Coe, county agent of Montgomery county, and Mrs. Coe, his enthusiastic co-partner, found northwest of Independence a section with a community of interest but with no community organization. Folks there were not working together and social life had not been developed above the neighborhood stage.

In this section there were too many flocks of scrub chickens, too few good farm gardens and too great a proportion of livestock that couldn't class much above scrub, for the best interests of the farmers living there.

Gets Results Thru Clubs

County Agent Coe realized, and rightly, that improvement must be initiated and developed by the farmers themselves if anything in a big way was to be accomplished and he decided the best chance for success was in the organization of community clubs.

A start was made three years ago when a mother-daughter canning club was formed in the Farm Ridge and Central School districts. It had 20 members and was the only club in the community.

Interest was added when Mr. Coe succeeded in getting an Independence wholesale house to supply the club with 100 one quart jars for canning without charge but on the condition that the members receiving them must exhibit at the county fair.

Then came the idea of a community fair, managed exclusively by the farm folks. It took hold and the club members led in putting it across. Swinney's grove was chosen as the site for the fair as it was conveniently located. Committees were appointed by the school districts to handle the work.

The first fair was a big success. Various clubs entered exhibits and there

were school, crop, garden and livestock displays. Banks of the county gave prizes for the best district display. The fair was something every farmer in the community could support and it brought them all together, working in harmony.

The 1921 fair was financed by three school districts, Prairie coming in with Farm Ridge and Central. Every district contributed \$40 to be used in paying premiums in the various classes. The fair was held October 5 and a crowd of 500 persons turned out.

Two other districts then sought to enter the community organization and were accepted. The fair this year, which will be held in September, will have a larger fund for prizes and the attendance will be much bigger.

In the community today there are 15 clubs, three canning, four poultry, three pig, two calf and three clothing clubs, all organized by Mr. Coe. Every club takes an active part in promoting the fair and at other seasons keeps interest alive by holding frequent meetings at some central location.

H. M. Hill, farmer and livestock breeder, is the general manager of the

fair and works with the committees representing the school districts. Money contributed to the premium fund is raised by holding parties and socials in the school districts. One club this year had its contribution raised May 1.

It has now become customary for one club to entertain the members of another during the winter months. Many of these meetings are held at the Simpson church and have resulted in greatly stimulating interest among the members of that congregation. In one club meeting at the church 270 persons were present.

The entertainments given at these meetings are original. Often poems, written by the members and dealing with some phase of club work, are read. And they are good poems, too, especially interesting because they are hooked up so closely with the things these folks are doing.

This community, which now has an individuality and a personality, if you please, is acting as a unit in many ways, one of which is in sending a community exhibit to the annual Montgomery Farm Bureau Fair held at Inde-

pendence as a general rule in October.

There are several important results of this unified activity. Thru the poultry clubs children on many farms became interested in purebred chickens and got small flocks of their own. And the desire for better birds spread from children to parents. On many farms today all the chickens are purebreds, selected for their ability to produce, whereas three years ago there was very little purebred poultry in the entire community.

The same is true of hogs. Pig clubs are creating an interest in purebreds that in a few years, Mr. Coe predicts, will change the hog map of the community, very much to the profit of the farmers there.

Children Teach Their Parents

The various livestock clubs are getting across the lesson of improving stock by breeding. The things club members have accomplished are causing many farmers to follow their example, perhaps not always by buying purebreds, but by carefully selecting grades and obtaining better offspring by the use of purebred sires.

Less spectacular, but almost as important, perhaps equally so, are the results brought about by the canning clubs. There has been a big increase in the number of farm gardens in this community since 1920. Farmers are growing a lot more of the food they consume than they did a few years back and thanks to the lessons learned at the canning clubs the women are preserving for winter consumption many of the vegetables that mature only in the spring and summer. This has worked a big reduction in the expenditure for food by the average farm family.

"Club work in this community has been very successful," said Mr. Coe, "largely because the folks there have taken it up with so much enthusiasm. I think the community fair has had a lot to do with it. Herds and flocks every year are getting better and more profitable and the number of farm gardens constantly is increasing. This community actually is re-making itself and is doing an excellent job."



Farm Women from Central and Farm Ridge School Districts, Enthusiastic Members of a Clothing Club Organized by the County Agent

Waging War on Bind Weed

Clay County Man, By Special Tillage Methods and Soil Improvement, Hopes Eventually to Bring This Profit Destroying Pest Under Control

By Harlo V. Mellquist

BIND weed, a near relation of the morning glory, but with little that is glorious about it, has caused L. J. Kuchman of Clay county, a lot of worry and grief. He is struggling with it this summer in his corn, wheat and Sudan grass fields.

During the last four years Kuchman has waged steady war on the bind weed and it has hit back at him viciously, cutting down his yields and striving to hold on to the ground it had once conquered.

Bind weed is driving Kuchman out of corn and into wheat. He believes he has a better chance of getting the best of it if he grows wheat for a few years as it appears almost impossible to control the weed by cultivating corn.

Often Becomes Persistent Pest

The bindweed is one of the most persistent clinging vines. It wraps itself securely around any object with which it can get in contact. A corn stalk delights it and invites rapid growth upward. Just a hint of an invitation is enough for the bind weed. It gets along with little encouragement.

Once wrapped around a corn stalk it is practically impossible to dislodge a bind weed with tillage instruments. A man could go thru the field and pull them up and drag them from the stalks, but that isn't feasible on 80 or 100 acres.

Kuchman was a mechanic in an Illinois garage until four years ago. Then he came to Clay county to take charge of his mother's farm. It had been in the hands of renters for 30 years. Bind weed had gotten a good start and felt that it owned the soil. The place had been pretty steadily cropped to corn and the fertility of the soil was reduced.

The first year the bind weed slipped up from behind and handed him a stiff wallop but he got up before the final count of ten. That is when the real scrap started and it has been going full tilt ever since. Kuchman says it will continue until the bind weed is whipped to a frazzle, one way or another.

One thing that three years of fighting has taught him is that if corn is planted late there is a much better chance to keep bind weed under control and cultivate it out of existence. He had evidence on the place in two fields. One, planted early, has many small stalks in areas where bind weed is thick. On later planted ground cultivation has kept the bind weed down and the corn is more robust.

Kuchman believes he has worked out a system of tillage in combination with wheat growing which eventually will win against bind weed by wearing it out. His system is to list the

ground immediately after threshing and leave it until the bind weed vines get a good start on the ridges. Then he splits the ridges, covering up the vines.

About three weeks before he is ready to drill Kuchman goes over the field with a weed cutter, throwing in the ridges and destroying any new vines that have gotten a start. A little later the field is harrowed cross-wise, smoothing down the remaining ridges and destroying surviving weeds.

Incidentally this treatment of the soil works it up into an excellent seedbed for wheat and, other things being equal, gives the grain a good start.

As a flank attack on the bind weed Kuchman is preparing to work into a system of crop rotation designed to build up the soil. He intends to sow 15 acres of alfalfa or Sweet clover. He has 8 acres of alfalfa now but desires 40 to 60 acres. Once this acreage is established he will begin to rotate his crops, every year planting new acreage to some legume and plowing up alfalfa.

Use of all manure produced will aid this fertility building system, affording to crops added strength to combat the attacks of the bind weed.

Those portions of the farm on which the soil is richest are the most easily brought under control so far as bind

weeds are concerned, Mr. Kuchman says. So he is devoting a good bit of attention to building up fertility where the bind weed is entrenched.

He would scatter wheat straw generously except that it is full of bind weed seed. Hereafter the straw will be left to rot for two years before it is scattered on the land. Kuchman hopes in this way to avoid planting a new crop of bind weeds. The straw will go on the poorest land.

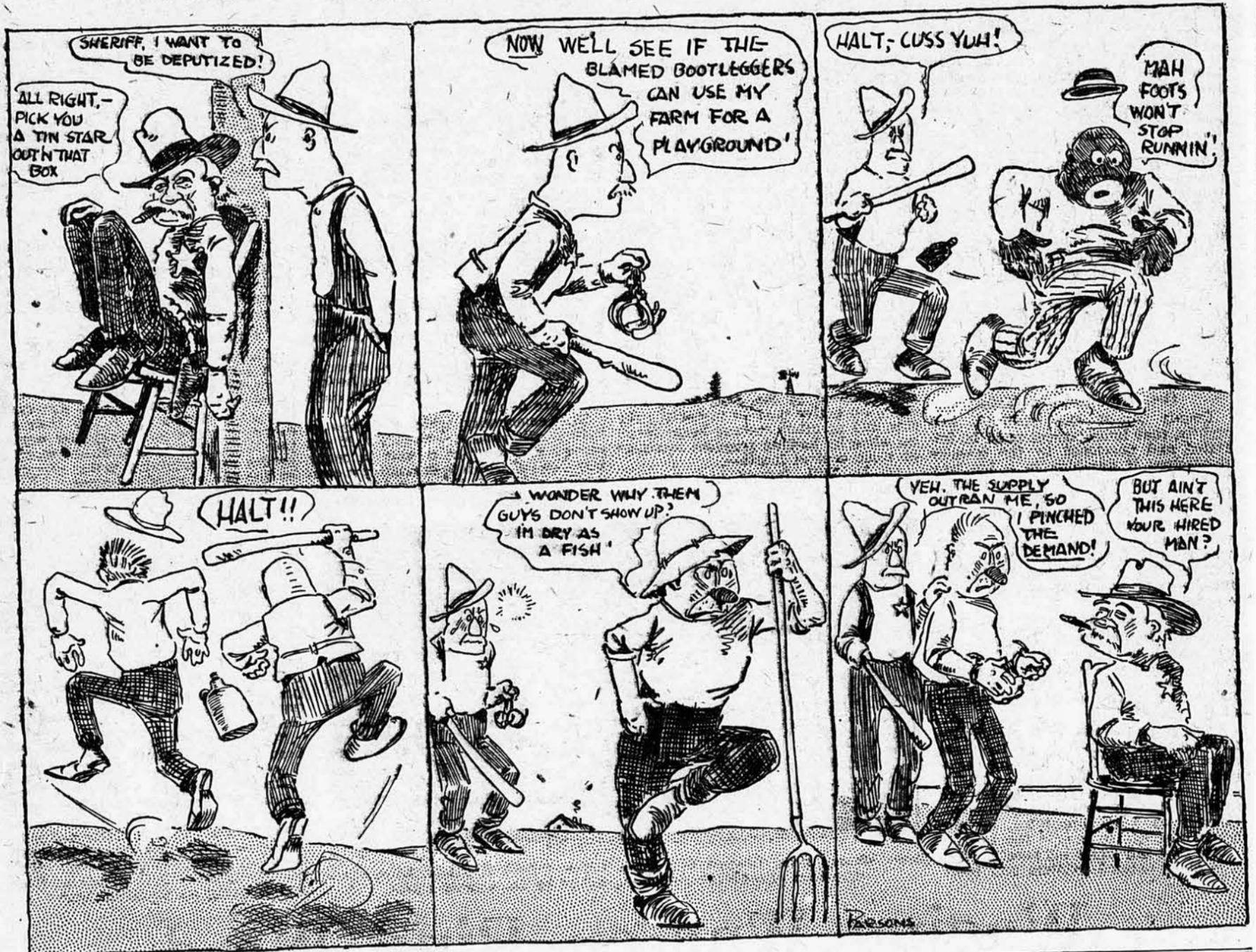
Two Effective Methods of Combat

"There are methods of combating the bind weed that have been fairly successful," said Mr. Kuchman, "but most of them are rather expensive. I can't afford to summer fallow and cultivate as was done at the Fort Hays Experiment Station because the cost was estimated at \$20 an acre. I believe my system will win eventually and I can produce a crop every year as I go along. I figure it is a question of who will last the longest, the bind weed or me. I'm counting on being here when the bind weed is gone."

A large flock of White Leghorns is helping Kuchman in his fight because they will produce him a good income during the fall and winter. He has about 800 chickens, most of them hatched this spring. He recently changed from White Wyandottes to Leghorns believing that the Leghorns will produce more eggs. He plans to keep 600 hens and two cows this year.

The Adventures of the Hoovers

Hoover, After Receiving His Commission as a Deputy Sheriff, Works Out a Problem in Supply and Demand with Far Reaching Results



The Indian Drum

By WILLIAM MacHARG
and EDWIN BALMER

HE WAS not asking her to congratulate him upon the relief he felt; he had not so far forgotten himself as that. But it was plain to her that he was congratulating himself; it had been fear that he was feeling before—fear, she was beginning to understand, that those on the ferry had been saved. She shrank a little away from him. Benjamin Corvet had not been a friend of Henry's—they had quarreled; Uncle Benny had caused trouble; but nothing which she had understood could explain fear on Henry's part lest Uncle Benny should be found safe. Henry had not welcomed Alan; but now Henry was hoping that Alan was dead. Henry's words to her in the north, after Alan had seen her there iterated themselves to her: "I told that fellow Conrad not to keep stirring up these matters about Ben Corvet. . . . Conrad doesn't know what he'll turn up; I don't know either. But it's not going to be anything pleasant. . . . Only a few minutes ago she had still thought of these words as spoken only for Alan's sake and for Uncle Benny's. Now she could not think of them so. This fear of news from the north could not be for their sake; it was for Henry's own. Had all the warnings been for Henry's sake too?

Horror and amazement flowed in upon her with her realization of this in the man she had promised to marry; and he seemed now to appreciate the effect he was producing upon her.

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

(Copyright by Edwin Balmer)

He tried obviously to pull himself together; he could not do that fully; yet he managed a manner assertive of his right over her.

"Connie," he cried to her, "Connie!" She drew back from him as he approached her; she was not yet consciously denying his right. What was controlling him, what might underlie his hope that they were dead, she could not guess; she could not think or reason about that now; what she felt was only overwhelming desire to be away from him where she could think connectedly. For an instant she stared at him, all her body tense; then, as she turned and went out, he followed her, again calling her name. But, seeing the seamen in the larger office, he stopped, and she understood he was not willing to urge himself upon her in their presence.

She crossed the office swiftly; in the corridor she stopped to compose herself before she met her mother. She heard Henry's voice speaking to one of the clerks, and flushed hotly with horror. Could she be certain of anything about him now? Could she be certain even that news which came thru these employes of his would not be kept from her or only so much given her as would serve Henry's purpose and enable him to conceal from her the

reason for his fear? She pushed the door open.

"I'm willing to go home now, mother, if you wish," she said steadily.

Her mother arose at once. "There is no more news, Constance?"

"No; a schooner has picked up the crew of the ship the ferry rammed; that is all."

She followed her mother, but stopped in the anteroom beside the desk of her father's private secretary.

"You are going to be here all day, Miss Bennet?" she asked.

"Yes, Miss Sherrill."

"Will you please try to see personally all messages which come to Corvet, Sherrill and Spearman, or to Mr. Spearman about the men from Number 25, and telephone them to me yourself?"

"Certainly, Miss Sherrill."

When they had gone down to the street and were in the car, Constance leaned back, closing her eyes; she feared her mother might wish to talk with her. The afternoon papers were already out with news of the loss of the ferry; Mrs. Sherrill stopped the car and bought one, but Constance looked at it only enough to be sure that the reporters had been able to discover nothing more than she already knew;

the newspaper reference to Henry was only as to the partner of the great Chicago ship owner, Benjamin Corvet, who might be lost with the ship.

She called Miss Bennet as soon as she reached home; but nothing more had been received. Toward three o'clock Miss Bennet called her, but only to report that the office had heard again from Mr. Sherrill. He had wired that he was going on from Manistique and would cross the Straits from St. Ignace; messages from him were to be addressed to Petoskey. He had given no suggestion that he had news; and there was no other report except that vessels were still continuing the search for survivors, because the Indian Drum, which had been beating, was beating "short," causing the superstitious to be certain that, tho some of the men from Number 25 were lost, some yet survived.

Constance thrilled as she heard that. She did not believe in the Drum; at least she had never thought she had really believed in it; she had only stirred to the idea of its being true. But if the Drum was beating, she was glad it was beating short. It was serving, at least, to keep the lake men more alert. She wondered what part the report of the Drum might have played in her father's movements. None, probably; for he, of course, did not believe in the Drum. His move was plainly dictated by the fact that, with the western gale, drift from the ferry would be toward the eastern shore.

A little later, as Constance stood at

the window, gazing out at the snow upon the lake, she drew back suddenly out of sight from the street, as she saw Henry's roadster appear out of the storm and stop before the house.

She had been apprehensively certain that he would come to her some time during the day; he had been too fully aware of the effect he made upon her not to attempt to remove that effect as soon as he could. As he got out of the car, shaking the snowflakes from his great fur coat and from his cap, looking up at the house before he came in and not knowing that he was observed, she saw something very like triumph in his manner. Her pulses stopped, then raced, at that; triumph for him! That meant, if he brought news, it was good news for him; it must be then, bad news for her.

A Terrible Strain

She waited in the room where she was. She heard him in the hall, taking off his coat and speaking to the servant, and he appeared then at the door. The strain he was under had not lessened, she could see; or rather, if she could trust her feeling at sight of him, it had lessened only slightly, and at the same time his power to resist it had been lessening too. His hands and even his body shook; but his head was thrust forward, and he stared at her aggressively, and, plainly, he had determined in advance to act toward her as tho their relationship had not been disturbed.

"I thought you'd want to know, Connie," he said, "so I came straight out. The Richardson's picked up one of the boats from the ferry."

"Uncle Benny and Alan Conrad were not in it," she returned; the triumph she had seen in him had told her that.

"No; it was the first boat put off by the ferry, with the passengers and cabin maid and some injured men of the crew."

"Were they—alive?" her voice hushed tensely.

"Yes; that is, they were able to revive them all; but it didn't seem possible to the Richardson's officers that any one could be revived who had been exposed much longer than that; so the Richardson's given up the search, and some of the other ships that were searching have given up too, and gone on their course."

"When did you hear that, Henry? I was just speaking with the office."

"A few minutes ago; a news wire got it before anyone else; it didn't come thru the office."

"I see; how many were in the boat?"

"Twelve, Connie."

"Then all the vessels up there won't give up yet?"

"Why not?"

"I was just talking with Miss Bennett, Henry; she's heard again from the other end of the lake. The people up there say the Drum is beating, but it's beating short still!"

"Short!"

She saw Henry stiffen. "Yes," she said swiftly. "They say the Drum began sounding last night, and that at first it sounded for only two lives; it's kept on beating, but still is beating only for four. There were thirty-nine on the ferry—seven passengers and thirty-two crew. Twelve have been saved now; so until the Drum raises the beats to twenty-seven there is still a chance that some one will be saved."

Constance Goes North

Henry made no answer; his hands fumbled purposelessly with the lapels of his coat, and his bloodshot eyes wandered uncertainly. Constance watched him with wonder at the effect of what she had told him. When she had asked him once about the Drum, he had professed the same skepticism which she had; but he had not held it; at least he was not holding it now. The news of the Drum had shaken him from his triumph over Alan and Uncle Benny and over her. It had shaken him so that, tho he remained with her some minutes more, he seemed to have forgotten the purpose of reconciliation with her which had brought him to the house. When a telephone call took her out of the room, she returned to find him gone to the dining-room; she heard a decanter clink there against a glass. He did not return to her again, but she heard him go. The entrance door closed after him, and the sound of his starting motor came. Then alarm, stronger even than that she had felt during the morning, rushed upon her. She dined, or made a pretense of dining, with her mother at seven. Her mother's voice went on and on about

trifles, and Constance did not try to pay attention. Her thought was following Henry with ever sharpening apprehension. She called the office in mid-evening; it would be open, she knew, for messages regarding Uncle Benny and Alan would be expected there. A clerk answered; no other news had been received; she then asked Henry's whereabouts.

"Mr. Spearman went north late this afternoon, Miss Sherrill," the clerk informed her.

"North? Where?"

"We are to communicate with him this evening to Grand Rapids; after that, to Petoskey."

Constance could hear her own heart beat. Why had Henry gone, she wondered; not, certainly, to aid the search. Had he gone to—hinder it?

Constance went up to her own rooms; she could hear her mother speaking, in a room on the same floor, to one of the maids; but for her present anxiety, her mother offered no help and could not even be consulted. Nor could any message she might send to her father explain the situation to him. She was throbbing with determination and action, as she found her purse and counted the money in it. She never in her life had gone alone on an extended journey, much less been alone on a train over night. If she spoke of such a thing now, she would be prevented; no occasion for it would be recognized; she would not be allowed to go, even if "properly accompanied." She could not, therefore, risk taking a handbag from the house; so she thrust nightdress and toilet articles into her muff and the roomy pocket of her fur coat. She descended to the side door of the house and, unobserved, let herself out noiselessly on to the carriage drive. She gained the street and turned westward at the first corner to a street car which would take her to the railway station.

There was a train to the north every evening; it was not, she knew, such a train as ran in the resort season, and she was not certain of the exact time of its departure; but she would be in time for it. The manner of buying a railway ticket and of engaging a berth were unknown to her—there had been servants always to do these things—but she watched others and did as they did. On the train, the berths had been made up; people were going to bed behind some of the curtains. She procured a telegraph blank and wrote a message to her mother, telling her that she had gone north to join her father. When the train had started, she gave the message to the porter, directing him to send it from the first large town at which they stopped.

She left the light burning in its little niche at the head of the berth; she had no expectation that she could sleep; shut in by the green curtains, she drew the covers up about her and stared upward at the paneled face of the berth overhead. Then new frightened distrust of the man she had been about to marry flowed in on her and became all her thought.

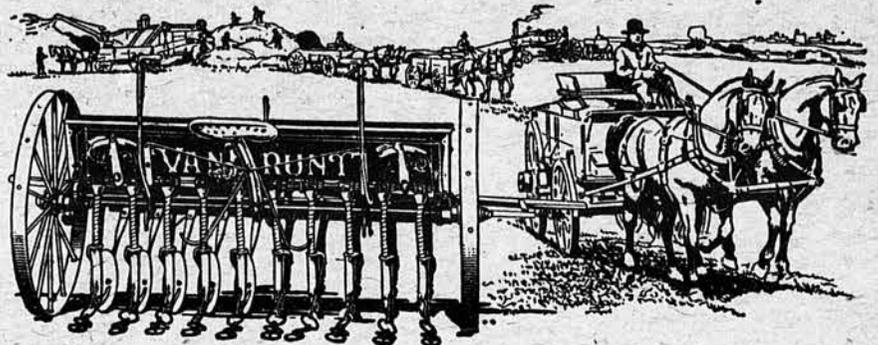
Thoughts in the Night

She had not promised Uncle Benny that she would not marry Henry; her promise had been that she would not engage herself to that marriage until she had seen Uncle Benny again. Uncle Benny's own act—his disappearance—had prevented her from seeing him; for that reason she had broken her promise; and, from its breaking, something terrifying, threatening to herself had come. She had been amazed at what she had seen in Henry; but she was appreciating now that, strangely, in her thought of him there was no sense of loss to herself. Her feeling of loss, of something gone from her which could not be replaced was for Alan. She had had admiration for Henry, pride in him; had she mistaken what was merely admiration for love? She had been about to marry him; had it been only his difference from the other men she knew that had made her do that? Unconsciously to herself, had she been growing to love Alan?

Constance could not, as yet, place Henry's part in the strange circumstances which had begun to reveal themselves with Alan's coming to Chicago; but Henry's hope that Uncle Benny and Alan were dead was beginning to make that clearer. She lay without voluntary movement in her berth, but her bosom was shaking with the thoughts which came to her.

Twenty years before, some dreadful event had altered Uncle Benny's life; his wife had known—or had learned—

(Continued on Page 11)



Less Work in Planting; Bigger Yield at Harvest

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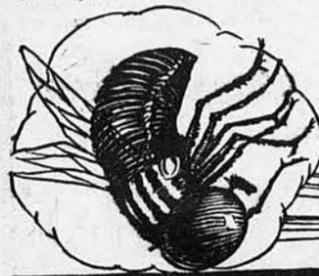
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Farm Organization News

BY RURAL CORRESPONDENTS

THE number of farmers interested in a cow testing association in Cloud county is increasing. One of the latest to advocate a testing association is A. E. Bennett of Jamestown. Mr. Bennett says he has no way of telling whether his cows are profitable or not and would like to get some of his neighbors to go in with him to organize an association. Other farmers who are interested are, Frank Garlow, Concordia; Cool Blake, Glasco; Webster Wilkins, Miltonvale and Chester McWilson, Rice.

Much Interest in Kanota Oats

Many farmers in Cloud county are applying to the Kansas Crop Improvement Association for inspection of Kanota oats, according to Theodore F. Yost, county agent. He says this variety is about 10 days earlier and produces from 10 to 15 bushels an acre more than Texas Red or Texas White oats. Farmers who have made application for inspection are: Dan Fraser, Aurora; Frank Carlson, Concordia; Charles Lagasse, Rice; Fred Chilen, Miltonvale; Archie Bell, Ames; and Earnest Phelps, Miltonvale.

Jewell Farmers Test Sorghums

A variety test of sorghums has been planted on the county farm in Jewell county, according to Kyle D. Thompson, county agent. The object of the test is to determine which of the varieties is best adapted for that section, both for grain and forage. The varieties used are, Sunrise kafir, Dawn kafir, Pink kafir, Dwarf Yellow milo, Early White milo, Red Amber cane, Black Amber cane, Early Sumac cane, Kansas Orange cane and Western Orange cane.

Jefferson County Seed Inspected

A number of fields of Kanota oats, Kanred wheat, Clark's Blackhull wheat and Harvest Queen wheat were inspected for purity before harvest this year, according to Joe M. Goodwin, Jefferson county agent. The inspection was under the direction of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association. As soon as fields were inspected they were listed and farmers may find pure seed by inquiring at the Jefferson County Farm Bureau office.

Bucklin Plans a Poultry Show

Poultry raisers in the vicinity of Bucklin are arranging for a poultry show next fall, according to Harry C. Baird, Ford county agent. At a recent meeting the old poultry association there was reorganized and plans made to obtain new members. The following officers were elected: C. W. Gresham, president; Fred Mowey, vice president; G. B. Gresham, superintendent, and Omar Tanner, secretary-treasurer.

Liming Alfalfa Soil Profitable

A. E. Nichols, who lives south of LaHarpe, has found that liming alfalfa soil pays, according to James A. Milham, Allen county agent. He prepared some land for alfalfa last summer by giving the soil an application of 2 tons of ground lime rock an acre and put on 100 pounds of acid phosphate at seeding time. The first cutting this year, weighed as it was put in the barn, yielded 125 tons an acre.

Big Demand for Alfalfa Seed

The demand for alfalfa seed in Cloud county indicates that a good acreage is being sown there. C. E. Carlson of Concordia recently advertised 20 bushels of seed in the Cloud County Farm Bureau News, according to Theodore F. Yost, county agent. Mr. Carlson reports that he could have sold 100 bushels more if he had had it.

Farm Bureau for Sherman

Sherman county, which has the newest farm bureau in the state, is busy perfecting its community organizations. People in Llanos township and Arvid Nelson, county agent, held a meeting at the Muldrow school house recently and perfected an organization there. A good crowd was present and the following work was started: Five summer

tillage projects, T. J. Cooper, leader; 10 new users of Kanred seed wheat, Clifford Miller, leader; five early plowing records, William Jones, leader; five trials of Sudan grass as summer pasture. G. S. Watkins leader. Logan and Lincoln townships also were organized for farm bureau work. George Weedman, has been selected as leader of summer tillage work in Lincoln township.

Kanota Oats Lead in Yields

A test in which Kanota and Burt oats are being compared with barley and local varieties of oats is being run on the farm of W. B. Creighton near Protection, according to E. L. Garrett, county agent. Last year Kanota and Burt oats were tested out with local varieties. The Kanota oats made 64.4 bushels an acre, the Burt oats made 54.3 bushels and the local varieties 29 bushels to the acre. Mr. Garrett reports that the Burt is three or four days earlier than the Kanota this year but that the Kanota promises a much heavier yield. A similar test is being carried out on the farm of Frank Daff in the Coldwater neighborhood. These oats are on a different type of soil and will not yield as heavily. However, as on the Creighton farm, the Burt is earlier than the Kanota but the Kanota promises the heaviest yield.

Spring Valley Has Clothing Club

The Spring Valley Clothing Club of Washington county held a meeting recently at the home of Mildred Stanton. Clothes hangers were made by the 11 members of the club present. Miss Mollie Lindsey, home demonstration agent, says the fourth year members of the club are taking training in millinery and dress form making. The girls in this club are also members of a meal planning club. Mrs. L. H. Wilsey is the local club leader.

Neosho Falls Starts a Pig Club

A pig club was organized at Neosho Falls recently by James A. Milham, Allen county agent, and the Farmers State Bank at Neosho Falls. Thirty-four boys and girls signed up for the work. It was voted unanimously to select Poland Chinas as the breed to be used. Roland Finney, cashier of the bank, will act as club leader.

To Study Stock Judging

Members of four Osage County clubs are doing stock judging work under the direction of Louis H. Rochford, county agent. The Booster Pig Club, the Tax Payer's Pig Club, the Grunt and Squeal Pig Club and the Shorthorn Heifer Club have arranged dates for doing stock judging work.

Will Exhibit at State Fairs

Ford county plans to send a county exhibit to the state fairs again this fall, according to Harry C. Baird, county agent. All farmers in the county are being asked to provide the county agent with samples of their best crops.

Invest Safely and Profitably

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

The Indian Drum

(Continued from Page 9)

enough of that event so that she had left him. It had seemed to Constance and her father, therefore, that it must have been some intimate and private event. They had been confirmed in believing this, when Uncle Benny, in madness or in fear, had gone away, leaving everything he possessed to Alan Conrad. But Alan's probable relationship to Uncle Benny had not been explanation; she saw now that it had even been misleading. For a purely private event in Uncle Benny's life—even terrible scandal—could not make Henry fear, could not bring terror of consequences to himself. That could be only if Henry was involved in some peculiar and intimate way with what had happened to Uncle Benny. If he feared Uncle Benny's being found alive and feared Alan's being found alive too, now that Alan had discovered Uncle Benny, it was because he dreaded explanation of his own connection with what had taken place.

Constance raised her window shade slightly and looked out. It was still snowing; the train was running swiftly among low sand hills, snow-covered, and only dimly visible thru snow and dark. A deep-toned, steady roar came to her above the noises of the train. The lake! Out there, Alan and Uncle Benny were fighting, still struggling perhaps, against bitter cold and ice and rushing water for their lives. She must not think of that!

Uncle Benny had withdrawn himself from men; he had ceased to be active in his business and delegated it to others. This change had been strangely advantageous to Henry. Henry had been hardly more than a common seaman then. He had been a mate—the mate on one of Uncle Benny's ships. Quite suddenly he had become Uncle Benny's partner. Henry had explained this to her by saying that Uncle Benny had felt madness coming on him and had selected him as the one to take charge. But Uncle Benny had not trusted Henry; he had been suspicious of him; he had quarreled with him. How strange, then, that Uncle Benny should have advanced and given way to a man whom he could not trust!

It was strange, too, that if—as Henry had said—their quarrels had been about the business, Uncle Benny had allowed Henry to remain in control.

An Explanation?

Their quarrels had culminated on the day that Uncle Benny went away. Afterward Uncle Benny had come to her and warned her not to marry Henry; then he had sent for Alan. There had been purpose in these acts of Uncle Benny's; had they meant that Uncle Benny had been on the verge of making explanation—that explanation which Henry feared—and that he had been—prevented? Her father had thought this; at least, he had thought that Uncle Benny must have left some explanation in his house. He had told Alan that, and had given Alan the key to the house so that he could find it. Alan had gone to the house—

In the house Alan had found some one who had mistaken him for a ghost, a man who had cried out at sight of him something about a ship—about the Miwaka, the ship of whose loss no one had known anything except by the sounding of the Drum. What had the man been doing in the house? Had he too been looking for the explanation—the explanation that Henry feared? Alan had described the man to her; that description had not had meaning for her before; but now remembering that description she could think of Henry as the only one who could have been in that house! Henry had fought with Alan there! Afterward, when Alan had been attacked upon the street, had Henry anything to do with that?

Henry had lied to her about being in Duluth the night he had fought with Alan; he had not told her the true cause of his quarrels with Uncle Benny; he had wished her to believe that Uncle Benny was dead when the wedding ring and watch came to her—the watch which had been Captain Stafford's of the Miwaka! Henry had urged her to marry him at once. Was that because he wished the security that her father—and she—must give her husband when they learned the

revelation which Alan or Uncle Benny might bring?

If so, then that revelation had to do with the Miwaka. It was of the Miwaka that Henry had cried out to Alan in the house; they were the names of, the next of kin of those on the Miwaka that Uncle Benny had kept. That was beginning to explain to her something of the effect on Henry of the report that the Drum was telling that some on Ferry Number 25 were alive, and why he had hurried north because of that. The Drum—so superstition had said—had beat the roll of those who died with the Miwaka; had beaten for all but one! No one of those who accepted the superstition had ever been able to explain that; but Henry could! He knew something more about the Miwaka than others knew. He had encountered the Miwaka somehow or encountered some one saved from the Miwaka; he knew, then, that the Drum had beaten correctly for the Miwaka, that one was spared as the Drum had told! Who had that one been? Alan? And was he now among those for whom the Drum had not yet beat?

She recalled that, on the day when the Miwaka was lost, Henry and Uncle Benny had been upon the lake in a tug. Afterward Uncle Benny had grown rich; Henry had attained advancement and wealth. Her reasoning had brought her to the verge of a terrible discovery. If she could take one more step forward in her thought, it would make her understand it all. But she could not yet take that step.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Farm Wages in the West

Reports to the Colorado State Board of Immigration, concerning the wages of male farm labor in Colorado, show the average for the state to be, when hired by the month with board, \$33.60, compared with \$37.80 last year, \$65.30 in 1920, and \$32.50 in 1916. Corresponding figures for men hired by the month, board not furnished, were about \$52 a month, compared with \$62.37 last year, \$95 in 1920, and \$47.50 in 1916. The variations between the extremes of high and low average wages, in the different counties is about \$20. The supply of farm labor is more plentiful than for several years, and the demand lighter, the Board says.

Dallas, this year fed 20,000 school children for a few cents a day at a profit. Chicken stew costs only 5 cents for every child served.

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Kreso Dip No. 1 in original packages is sold at all drug stores.

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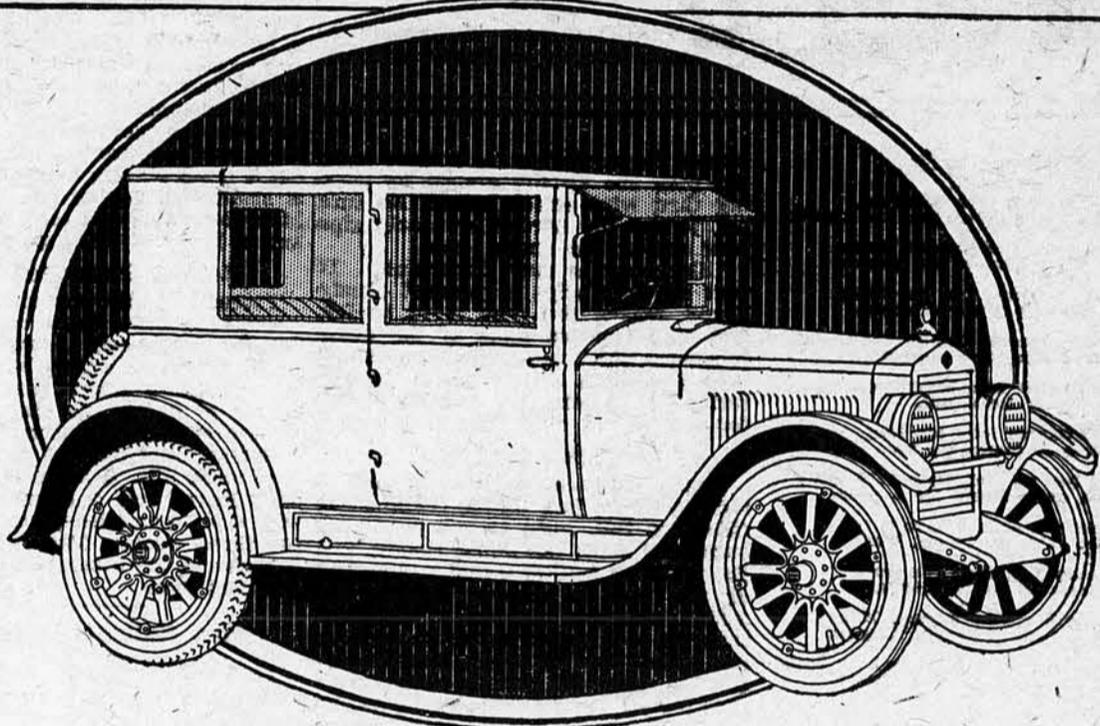
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And the Coach is a product that will endure in good, useful service for years.

Touring, \$1095

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Come see, and drive it before you buy any car.

What Owners Say the Real Proof

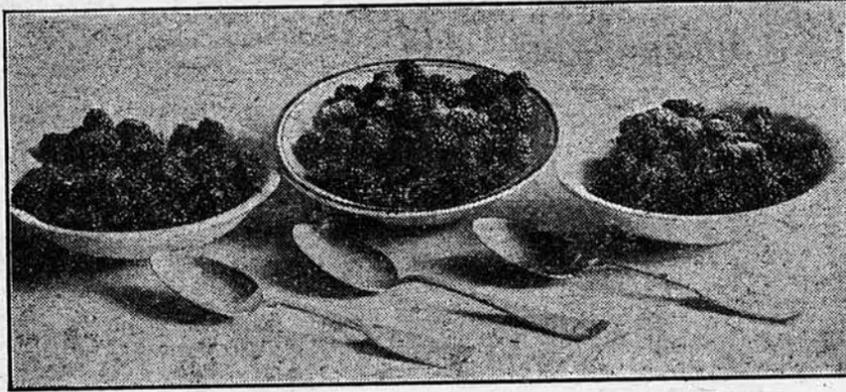
There is a simple way to get the real truth about any car. Why buy blindly? You have the all-important advantage of being able to ask owners. Make use of it. Find out how any car you think of buying has served others. What mileage does it give on gasoline and tires? What are upkeep costs? Is the second or third 10,000 miles just as satisfactory as the first? What is the future expectancy of good service after twenty or thirty thousand miles?

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ESSEX MOTORS, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Our Kansas Farm Homes

Mrs. Ida Migliario
—EDITOR—



CHILLED blackberries make a delicious dessert. Hull and rinse the berries. Melt a sufficient quantity of sugar to sweeten them over a slow fire, stirring the sugar constantly. When it is melted add the berries and mash them in the sirup until they are reduced to a fine pulp. Chill them on the ice and serve them in glasses with whipped cream.

Shortcake season is not over when strawberries disappear. Make your favorite shortcake recipe. Mash blackberries and use them as you do strawberries.

Business is Good

The farmer sells a load of wheat,
And all the world grows fair and sweet;

He hums a couple of cheerful tunes,
And pays the grocer for his prunes.

The grocer, who has had the blues,
Now buys his wife a pair of shoes.

That ten the shoeman thinks God-sent,
And runs and pays it on the rent.

Next day the rent man hands the bill
To Doctor Carver for a pill.

And Doctor Carver tells his frau
That business is improving now.

And cheers her up and says: "My dear,
You've been quite feeble for a year.

I'm thinking you should have a rest,
You'd better take a trip out West."

And in a couple of days the frau
Is on the farm of Joshua Howe.

She pays her board to Farmer Howe,
Who takes the bill and says, "I swow,

Here's something that just can't be beat—
This bill's the one I got for wheat."

He hums a couple of cheerful tunes,
And goes and buys a lot more prunes.
—Rochester Doings.

Vacationing in the Open

To the average family, a cross country trip in an automobile is one of the most diverting and restful methods of spending a vacation. The first question to settle is whether to camp out. In some cases, one has no choice.

The car should not be over-loaded. If you have a touring car and there are five grown persons in the party, it would scarcely be advisable to take a camping outfit on the trip. If you do not have a full load, however, you will be safe in allowing 150 pounds of baggage for each unoccupied seat.

Camping out in the open is undoubtedly a good thing physically, and much benefit may be derived from the life in the open afforded by this method of travel. It is almost impossible to pitch a camp after dark, so by 4 o'clock one should begin looking for a place for a camp site. It is advisable to plan to be on the road early in the morning. This makes traveling more pleasant in the hot summer months when the early morning hours are the only cool part of the day.

Can Peas Carefully

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1211 gives complete directions for the home canning of fruits and vegetables. If you are going to can peas this summer you will find the following directions, taken from this bulletin, helpful.

"Use fresh peas. They are best gathered in the early morning or when cool. Work should be done rapidly, and the peas should not stand either before or after being shelled. Wash, shell and sort, putting peas of the same size and degree of maturity together. When

canned for market or for a fancy pack, the peas are usually graded by passing thru wire screen sieves. Be sure not to use the harder or nearly ripe peas among the tender ones.

"Blanching is very important. If well done, it helps to prevent cloudy liquor, makes the peas more tender, and also removes some of the gluey substance which may coat them. Blanch 3 to 8 minutes, depending on the maturity of the peas. If starchy, plunge for an instant only into cold water.

Store in a Cool Place

Drain and pack to within 1/2 inch of the top of the jar. If the container is filled too full, some of the peas may burst and make the liquor cloudy. Fill the jar with boiling water and paddle or stir well to remove air bubbles. Add 1 teaspoon salt and 2 teaspoons sugar to each quart, put on the rubber and adjust the lid but do not tighten. Process under 10 pounds steam pressure for 40 to 50 minutes, or place in a water bath and boil the water in the boiler for 3 hours. Remove the jars and seal at once. When cool label and store in a dark, dry, cool place.

"A cloudy or hazy appearance of the liquid of peas which are keeping well indicates that the product was roughly handled in blanching, or that

split or broken peas were not removed before packing. Peas which are too mature or cooked too long in the blanch may burst, allowing the starch to escape into the surrounding liquid. Then, too, some waters of a high mineral content have a tendency to increase the cloudiness.

Two Kinds of Dill Pickles

If you prefer medium sized cucumbers for making dill pickles use this method of procedure. Wash the cucumbers; put a layer of salt in a pickle jar, then a layer of grape leaves, next a layer of cucumbers packed tightly. Sprinkle with salt and lay in 2 or 3 whole peppers and a sprinkling of dill seeds. Repeat until the cucumbers are used, leaving the top layer of dill, grape leaves and a few cherry leaves.

Ready to Eat in 12 Days

Cover with a brine made of 1 pound of salt, 3/4 quart of vinegar and 10 quarts of water. Weight down with a plate and a stone, tie a paper over the crock and leave for 12 days when the pickles will be ready to eat.

For cucumbers 6 to 8 inches long, arrange the cucumbers in layers in a large earthenware jar or a keg without a head, placing between each layer a small red pepper cut in pieces, a large bunch of dill seed on the stalk and a layer of clean grape leaves.

Replace Evaporated Water

Proceed in this way until all of the cucumbers have been used. Add 2 pounds of salt and 1 quart of vinegar to 3 gallons of water, boil and skim, replacing the water that evaporates so as to retain the same quantity. Pour over the cucumbers in the keg.

Spread over the top of the cucumbers more dill, a layer of clean cabbage leaves and a clean cloth. Cover with a plate and heavy stone and leave for three weeks. The cloth over the top should be taken off and washed now and then.

Mrs. Hulbert Keeps Busy

Last winter Mrs. Zada Hulbert, member of the executive committee of the Kansas State Farm Bureau and a "dirt farmer" as she calls herself, corned 51 pounds of beef and canned 75 quarts of meats and soup stock. Mrs. Hulbert also made 30 pounds of soap from tallow. She says, "The soap is a little hard but it makes a good suds, cleans well and has no scent."

Hat Made at School

"That is the best looking and most becoming hat Mrs. Mulholland ever had, and I always thought that she had pretty hats before." So said one of the visitors at the millinery exhibit at Maize.

Miss L. Maude Finley, extension specialist in millinery from the extension division of the Kansas State Agricultural College conducted a four days' school in millinery work. It was in this school that Mrs. Mulholland, one of 10 members in the class, made her hat.

Colors are Blue and White

She began with a buckram shape, 27 inches of navy blue taffeta, a 15-inch square of white taffeta and a few yards of white Shetland floss. The top of the brim and crown were covered with the navy blue taffeta. At the edges were soft scallops of the navy blue, and the white taffeta was used as the under facing of the brim.

Mrs. Mulholland made three calla lilies and four leaves out of the small pieces of the navy blue. These flowers and leaves were blanket-stitched around the edge with the white yarn. These were placed on the brim at the



base of the crown and gave a touch to the hat that no commercial flower could do.

The hat cost Mrs. Mulholland \$2.06, and had she purchased it in an exclusive shop, she would have paid several times this amount for the hat. This was her first attempt at hat making and she says if she can learn to do this work, she knows the other women in Sedgwick county can do the same.

Another Mark for Club Work

In 15 Southern states 2,042 boy and girl club members last year paid all or part of their school expenses from money earned in club work. In other sections 1,344 former club members were attending agricultural colleges. Most of them paid their expenses from club earnings.

This does not include 465 girls taking home economics in various colleges. The number of boys and girls in all of the states attending high schools, normal schools, and colleges on scholarships won for club work was 1,056.

All of this goes to show that helping the boy and girl to earn and save is one of the best ways to instill high ideals in his or her mind and heart.

Men Help to Clear Table

A friend of mine lives on a large ranch where she has to do a great deal of cooking and dishwashing. She told me she had adopted a plan which saves many steps. Next to the kitchen she has a small room with a sink. When the men come from the field, they stop here to wash, and then walk thru to the kitchen where the dinner is served.

After dinner, each man carries his own plate and cup and saucer to the outer room and puts them on a table near the sink. The woman has nothing left to carry except the big serving dishes. After the dishes are washed she immerses them in scalding water, then puts them in a rack over the sink. Douglas County. Mrs. N. N.

Empty vessels make the greatest sound.

Seven Reasons Why Jelly Fails

A REVIEW of the causes for failure in jelly making may help us to avoid little mistakes that spell disaster. Poor jelly is either thin, like sirup, or it is tough and stringy. The former is caused by using more sugar than the juice requires, or the boiling, after the sugar is added, is not continued a sufficient length of time to drive off the excess water.

Tough or stringy jelly occurs when too small an amount of sugar is used for the quantity of juice taken or when the boiling is continued after the jelling point is reached.

Souring is frequently caused by not having cooked the jelly sufficiently to drive off the excess water. Mold denotes carelessness in handling. Crystals form in jelly as a result of excess sugar. Jelly frequently becomes seeded with crystals when the juice spatters and dries on the sides of the kettle. When the liquid is poured out it passes over these and the crystals are taken up.

Boiling the juice too long before adding the sugar will also cause a crystal formation. Cloudy jelly is sometimes due to cooking the fruit too long before the juice is strained from it. Occasionally the straining is not carefully done.

Frequently one notices a jelly that was clear when first made but has become cloudy on standing. This generally occurs when partly green fruit is used. The starch in this fruit probably causes the cloudy appearance.



Farm Home News

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON

Early blackberries have been claiming our attention for several days. Last year we canned all of them that were not used on the table. The canned berries were so much inferior to the late ones in cans, that we regretted having canned them.

These Early Harvest blackberries have been selling for 25 cents a pint box in the Lawrence market. They are 5 cents less now. From a farmer's viewpoint, that is more than they are worth. They are one proof to the statement that early fruits and early vegetables, even if poorer quality, will bring a higher market price than late ones.

Change Blanching Water

Many losses of canned vegetables could be accounted for by the failure of the canner to change the water used in blanching and in cold dipping. We have not seen a bulletin on the subject that mentions the necessity of frequent changes. When one thinks of the reason for blanching she can readily see that she should have fresh-boiling water. Blanching is done, primarily, to remove objectionable acid. This acid goes from the vegetable into the water in which it is boiled.

If many "batches" are boiled in the same water, one really boils the acid into them. The same is true of cold dipping. We have known a number of canners to blanch 40 to 50 quarts of corn in the same water and then wonder why it did not keep.

Gathering Vegetables in the Evening

It is sometimes an advantage to get vegetables in the evening rather than in the morning when vines are wet with dew. We have known many successful canners who shelled peas and prepared beans ready to blanch in the evening. They spread them out thinly over ice and left them overnight.

Unless there are many shellers even a basket of peas is likely to heat and cause spoilage. It is better to spread them out or to empty them into a tub of real cold water.

Five Pounds Pressure Desirable

Those who are unused to pressure cookers will be tempted to shorten periods of sterilizing by the use of a high pressure. This will remove the color from vegetables such as peas, beans and beets. It is best to keep such vegetables at 5 pounds pressure. For corn, a higher temperature is better; it seems to kill germs or bacteria that mere boiling won't faze.

Beets as a Vegetable

A change in the serving of beets may be made by chopping the cooked beets up fine and seasoning them with salt, pepper and vinegar. The dish will take its place as a vegetable instead of a pickle.

Children's Code on Health

Physical examination of school children is proving its worth in the Kansas schools where it is being tried. In Topeka, 9,117 children were inspected during the past year by three school nurses. Twenty-nine were found to be in the early stages of tuberculosis; 239 had diseased tonsils and adenoids, and 209 had defective vision. The schools were guarded against contagious diseases such as diphtheria and scarlet fever, 1,629 children being sent home because of sickness.

In Kansas City, Kan., the offer of the city health department to conduct a physical examination of all children in the public schools was refused by the board of education on the grounds that there was no state law authorizing the expenditure of funds for health purposes. Dr. Gloyne, city health officer, then conducted an examination in the parochial schools to test the need of physical examinations. A high percentage of malnutrition and other defects was found among these children. Mr. Pearson, superintendent of schools in Kansas City, is in favor of a state law authorizing the boards of education to proceed with health measures in the schools at their discretion.

The Children's Code Commission is studying this subject with the view of introducing an enabling act at the next legislature.

Brother and Sister Remembered

1394—Women's and Misses' Jumper Dress. Sizes 16 years and 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2 7/8 yards 36-inch material with 7 1/2 yards binding for dress and 1 1/4 yards 36-inch material for gimpes.

1400—Women's Bungalow Apron.



Sizes 36, 38, 40, and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 3/4 yards 36-inch material with 3/4 yard 36-inch contrasting.

1380—Boys' Suit. Sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 7/8 yard 36-inch material with 3/4 yard 36-inch contrasting.

1399—Women's and Misses' Pajamas. Sizes 16 years and 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4 1/4 yards 36-inch material with 2 yards ribbon for binding.

1381—Child's Dress. Sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 1 1/2 yards 32-inch material with 3/4 yard 36-inch contrasting.

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.

Many an old home lends itself admirably to alteration.

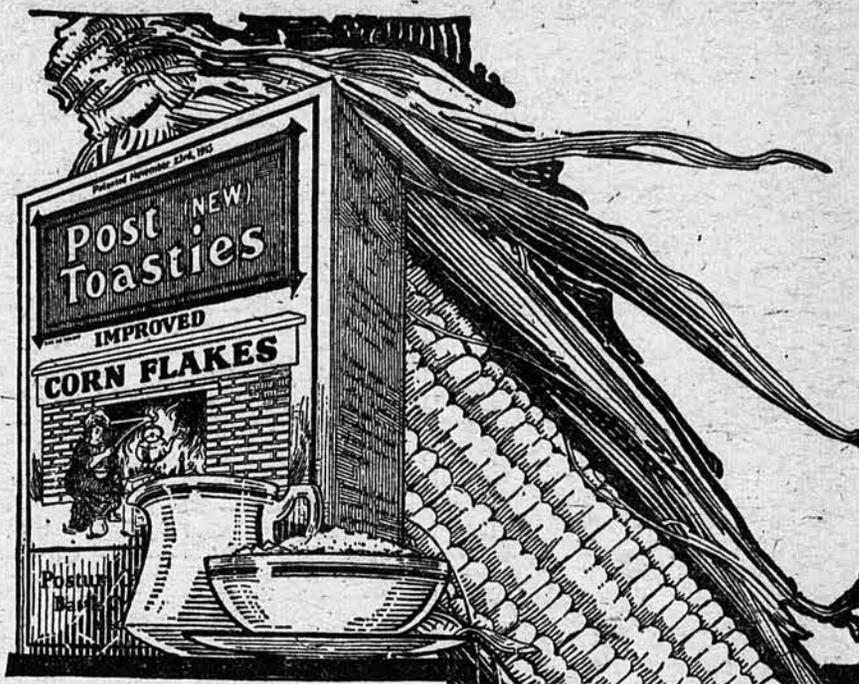
Cans the Place for Surplus Beans

THERE always is a surplus of string beans in the farm garden during the early summer months. If these are canned and saved for winter use they will mean both economy and variety for the farm table during the months when vegetables are scarce. String beans may be easily kept in the common screw top fruit jars, and every housewife who has more than are needed for present use should save the surplus by canning.

To can, gather the beans while tender and prepare as for immediate cooking. Dip into boiling water for 5 minutes, plunge into a vessel of cold water for 2 minutes and parboil in a vessel of hot water for 20 minutes to reduce the bulk. Then pack into sterilized quart jars, packing as closely as possible, add 1 teaspoon of salt to each jar, fill with boiling water, put rubber in place and put lid on, screw down loosely and place in a sterilized boiler.

Pour hot water over the jars to at least 2 inches above the tops. Count from time water begins boiling, and boil briskly for two hours. Remove cover from boiler, let steam escape and remove jars one at a time, tighten lids immediately and invert to cool.

Mrs. Lily York.



Two Words Describe Post Toasties

BEYOND the wonderful charm of flavor and crispness in these superior corn flakes, there's a quality for which the appetite always seeks again—

Real Food!

A special, patented process gives to Post Toasties the "body," crispness and perfected flavor which have made these distinctive corn flakes the UNIVERSAL FAVORITE.

An ideal dish for breakfast, lunch, or between meals—and never a moment to wait.

Made entirely of good American corn, Post Toasties help spread the market for America's greatest grain crop.

To get the quality corn flakes, order Post Toasties by name—and be sure you get the Yellow and Red package.

Always in Good Taste—

Post Toasties Improved Corn Flakes

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

USEFUL for all the little ailments—bumps, bruises, sores, sunburn and chafing. Keep a bottle in the house. It's safe and pure. It costs very little.

CHESEBROUGH MFG. CO. (Consolidated) State Street - New York



\$12 NOW BUYS The Standard Work Harness of America

The quality of the BOYT Harness has been improved as the price has been reduced. Stronger and better than ever, this famous bronze trimmed harness now costs little, if any, more than ordinary harness.

THE BOYT HARNESS

Service considered, it is the least expensive harness made. It will last years after ordinary harness is gone.

Most dealers sell the BOYT Harness. See your dealer today. Tell him you want BOYT Harness. He has it or can get it for you. If he will not supply you, order direct from the factory. Send today for free book which tells how BOYT Harness is made.

Walter Boyt Company, (Inc.) 230 Court Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa

The Tinsley Dehydrator

Standard Equipment for Dehydrating Fruits, Vegetables and Meats in the Home.

Price \$45 Complete



Tinsley dehydrating is not merely "drying" or "evaporating" food; it removes the water without destroying the cells.

Therefore, "Tinsley-dehydrated" products retain their original taste, color and tenderness. When revived in water they possess the size and deliciousness of fresh food.

Dehydrate all your perishable produce. Keep what you need; sell your surplus at good prices.

Capacity, two pecks. Construction, all metal. Burns ordinary kerosene. Has eight trays with combined area of 16 sq. ft. Should last a life-time. Pays for itself over and over again each season.

Easy to operate. Weight, boxed for shipment, 72 lbs. Orders filled direct or through local hardware dealers. Complete description mailed free upon request.

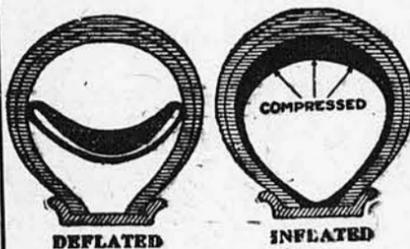
Tinsley Dehydrator Co.
616 Gumbel Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

QUALITY Chicks and Eggs

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

The McWade Automatically Sealed Tube

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The Tube That Gets You Where You Want To Go

- Eliminates Back-Breaking Changes.
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F. W. MERRIMAN, Distributor
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For Our Young Readers

Froggie Woggie Gets Into Trouble Again.

BY ALICE LUTES

THIS morning I had meant to tell you a wonderful fairy story, but have just heard about Froggie Woggie getting into trouble again. You know he is a very disobedient little green frog and gets into all sorts of scrapes because of it, just as boys and girls do.

Mamma Frog had told him to stay at home this morning and be sure to stay hidden in the moss at the edge of the lake until she swam down to the nearest bunch of lily pads and caught some nice, fat water bugs for dinner.

"I won't be gone long," said she, stretching out her long green legs and starting to swim away. "Be sure to keep your head down out of sight until I return, for there are some men not far away with a pail and I am 'most sure they are fishermen hunting frogs for bait so keep down out of sight," and she swam away.

Froggie Woggie thought that would be easy to do, so he settled down in his soft nest and took a froggie nap.

ing his eyes, Froggie Woggie saw that one of the men had caught him in a dip net and was putting him in his bait pail.

And who do you suppose he saw in that pail? Why, every one of the frog school scholars. Master Bullfrog was



too large for-bait, so they didn't want him.

"Mamma Frog told me to stay hidden and I didn't and—oh, dear! I wish I had minded her. Peep! Peep! Oh, how will we ever get out of this awful pail?" cried Froggie Woggie hopping wildly about.

"Not until that awful man takes us out to put on his fish hook," sobbed the tiniest froggie.

In our next story we shall find out whether the poor, little frightened froggies escape or not.

The Dollar Bills Again

Eva Ruth Byers	Ora Campbell
Hilda Ischy	Eula White
Anna Delle Neoll	Myrtle Lodge
Veva Shafer	Eunice Hanson
Hazel Gates	Walter Mead

Above are the names of the winners in the June 17 Quiz Corner contest. A surprise gift goes to every winner. For today's best answers, tho, there'll be dollar bills—that is, for the three best sets of answers to the questions below there will be a dollar bill each. Find the answers in this issue of the paper and send them to the Quiz Corner, the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Here are the questions:

1. Who is Sun Yat Sen?
2. Why is wheat on the Harley Hatch farm cut "as high as possible"?
3. Should the liquid stimulant given a heat stroke patient be hot or cold?
4. How is a silo of benefit during drouth?
5. What is the average yield of wheat in Kansas? Can this be increased? How?
6. What is bind weed? Name two ways of controlling it. Why is corn more favorable to the growth of this pest than wheat?
7. What one thing, according to President W. M. Jardine of the Kansas State Agricultural College, will do more to obtain a wheat crop than anything else? Why?
8. What is the law in Kansas in regard to working on Sunday?

Baseball or Store

BY GEORGE W. TUTTLE

When John said, "Hurry! Game of ball!"

No time did Sammie miss; His little legs like drumsticks flew—

Our Sammie

RANLIKETHIS!

But when his mother called him, In her sweet tones of bliss, "Please, Sammie, run to store for me"—

Our Sammie
r-a-n-l-i-k-e-t-h-i-s

Then he woke up and began to wonder if these fishermen were gone yet.

"I'll take just one quick peep," thought he, "and hide so quickly no one could see me no matter how sharp his eyes are."

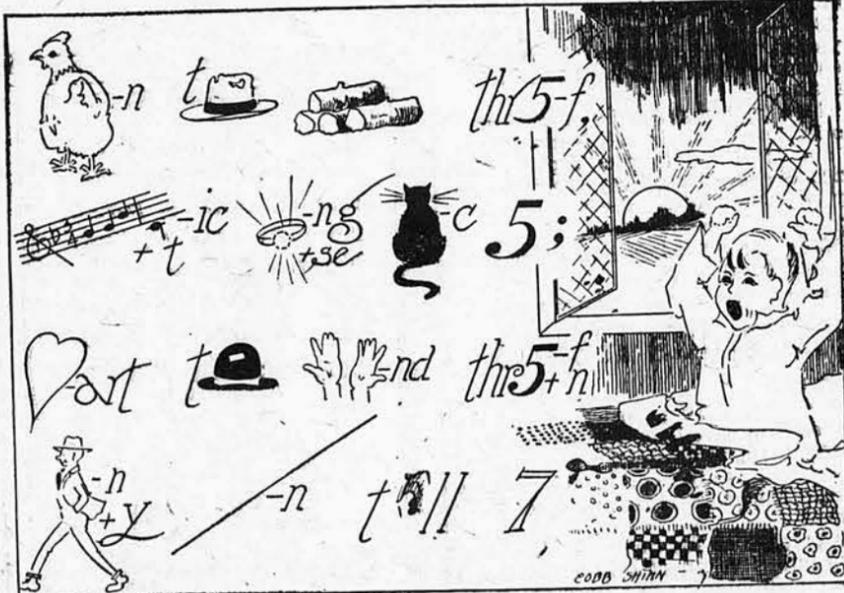
So, up came his little, pointed green nose, very, very slowly; then came his funny bright eyes; but the moss was so deep he couldn't see the bank at all.

"I'll come out just a little farther," said he. "I know those men are gone by this time, for I don't hear the least sound anywhere."

So, out he crept, very, very slowly until his head and front feet were out, when—

Swish! Slap! Something settled down over him and he felt himself being lifted high in the air.

"Aha!" laughed a big voice. "I have you, my fine fellow," and upon open-



When you have figured out the saying in this puzzle send your answers to the Puzzle Editor, the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. There will be a package of postcards each for the first 10 boys or girls answering correctly.
Solution June 24 puzzle: Beware of little expenses; a small leak will sink a great ship. The winners are Dorothy Rodkey, Nettie Schroer, M. Clay Newell, Nona Wygal, Ruby Hoopes, Ernest Largent, Mida Ruth Hiatt, Roger Leonard, Maxine Schoen, John Carney and Lillie Missimer.

How to Make Jam and Jelly With Positive Success

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

By Ann Proctor

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

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

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

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

"Gimme!" A PAIR OF KEYS OVERALLS—WORK PANTS

Your Cockerels Should Weigh 3 Pounds (2 1/2 pounds for Leg-horns). If they don't, my poultry book will tell you how to have them so next year. Send for it. It's free. Address H. H. JOHNSON, "The Incubator Man," CLAY CENTER, NEB.

Stacked Over 5 Tons of Hay Per Hour

says Thomas Carter, Bridgport, Neb., about



F. WYATT MFG. CO. 902 N. 5th St. Salina, Kan.

Summer Work Clothes

should be roomy, strong and washable. That's why



FITZ OVERALLS
suit men exactly. They are tailored of genuine blue indigo denim in 66 sizes. Most economical because they wear longest. Guaranteed to satisfy. Ask your dealer. Any size not in stock supplied in 24 hours by BURNHAM-MUNGER-ROOT Kansas City, Mo.

Health in the Family

Sunstroke Requires Quick and Efficient Treatment

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

A GOOD driver is very tender with his horse in hot weather, for he knows that a very short stretch of work while the animal is overheated may be the ruin of it. This is just as true of human beings. We can stand a great deal of hot weather and much hard work, but there is a limit beyond which we are in very serious danger. Scores of persons die every hot season from sunstroke and heat stroke and almost all of these deaths could have been prevented. When you investigate such a case you will find that the man did not feel quite himself that day, or perhaps he had but recently recovered from an attack of "flu" or some other weakening disease. But the work was urgent, so he went out and kept at it "until he dropped." Poor judgment!

In sunstroke there is a severe congestion of the brain. The face is red and the skin is burning hot. The sufferer should be placed in the nearest shady spot, lying down but with the head raised. Cold water should be applied or ice if it can be obtained and if the case is very serious it will be best to rush the patient to a hospital where he can have cold baths. But it is very important that the patient himself be kept from every exertion.

Heat stroke requires very different treatment. The patient is in a condition of shock or collapse. The heart is very feeble. The skin is covered with clammy sweat and the extremities are probably cold. The sufferer must be put at absolute rest, lying down, in the coolest place available. He needs stimulation. The clammy skin must be rubbed; it may be necessary to cover him with a blanket while the stimulation is going on. If he is able to swallow, stimulants may also be given by the mouth, and instead of being cold they should be hot. With both patients rest is very necessary, and with both it is very important that they take time enough for complete recovery before being again exposed to the hazards of hot weather work.

Health Column is Strictly Confidential
J. A. M. and Mrs. F. S. have written asking for the addresses of two of the

correspondents with this column whose letters have been printed. Quite often some kindly disposed reader will write about a case that has been given attention, offering suggestions from their own experience which they would like to have passed along to the inquirer. So I am going to explain to all such sympathetic friends that the communications printed in the health column are considered so confidential that no record is kept of the addresses of the writers and the letters are destroyed as quickly as answered. As you think it over and consider the many things written to the editor in strictest confidence, you will agree that this is the better way, and you will see why names and addresses of writers never can be given.

Bathing in Rivers

Would it be unhealthful to bathe in the Republican River? The sewer from a town of 5,000 population empties into this river 5 miles above here. Does not running water purify itself?
M. McW.

It is true that running water purifies itself eventually, but so much depends upon the character and amount of the sewage with which it is charged, the volume of water in the river and the rapidity of the current that it is impossible to say that 5 miles of flow would purify this particular current. Very soon it will be made necessary for all cities to treat their sewage before it is discharged into the public waterways.

Kidney Stone Often Dangerous

Lately I had an X-Ray picture taken which shows a large stone in my right kidney. Is there any way to get rid of the stone without an operation or do you think an operation absolutely necessary?
P. A. B.

If the stone causes no symptoms of ill health I should not advise an operation, for I have no doubt that many persons have kidney stone without disturbance of health. If on the other hand you are suffering the pain and other symptoms that indicate that the stone is doing harm, you should undergo an operation. Kidney stones do often cut their way into the bladder and pass out with the urine, but the pain is unbearable and one stone only seems to pave the way for another.

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.

No Ship Subsidy Needed

Can you beat this? The United States Shipping Board is in favor of a boneyard America so you will take European trips on their vessels and drink all you please after passing the 3-mile limit. What an inducement to travel!

Lasker is mad because Brewer Busch let the cat out of the bag and tells him "you're another." Busch doesn't pretend to have any prohibition morals, and now we know the Shipping Board hasn't any either.

Why is the board asking Congress for a money subsidy when it has booze to boost its business? L. A. Cogswell.
Leona, Kan.

To Suppress Grain Gambling

Judge Fairchild of our district court has issued a temporary injunction against the operation of five wire houses here, either correctly or incorrectly termed bucketshops.

The writer wishes this injunction to be made permanent. At the election of board of trade officers recently, it was declared by the managers of these wire houses, that it cost \$20,000 a year to maintain every one of these wires. I consider them a detriment to the grain trade and the average public and believe they should be suppressed, except

when operated by an organized board of trade chartered under the law of our state.

I have been in business here many years and refer you to E. J. Smiley, secretary of the Kansas Grain Dealers' Association, or to Mr. Hart, chief grain inspector for the state of Kansas. I was at one time in the State Grain Inspection department.

I am not writing this on account of any grievances I may have against the operation of such wires, but for the good of the public in general.
Hutchinson, Kan. Ralph Russell.

One Unavoidable Sales Tax

Senator Capper and the farm bloc are dead against the sales tax. Bless you, we have been paying a sales tax for 50 years.

Under our protective tariff laws the rich manufacturers of the East put high prices on every article they make. They also add their own taxes to this, and then it is all passed down thru wholesaler, jobber and retailer to us consumers, and we pay this so-called "painless" sales tax on every article we buy, even to a stick of chewing gum. No one knows how big this tax is and we call it "painless" because we don't realize when it's taken from us. But we pay it every day.

No wonder the Nation's wealth is piling up in the East, for it takes soil out of every consumer's grist, and especially hits the unorganized farmers. They must pay what is asked and take for their products what is offered.
J. V. Sherman.
Forest City, Kan.



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

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

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

Insist upon Kellogg's Corn Flakes in the RED and GREEN package, bearing the signature, W. K. Kellogg, originator of Corn Flakes. None are genuine without it!



Kellogg's CORN FLAKES

Also makers of KELLOGG'S CRUMBLIES and KELLOGG'S BRAN, cooked and branched



Best for All Cooking

No half-cooked meals, no disappointments but always happy, expectant faces at every meal—if you use a GLOBE Range.

Users of this wonderful range are pleased first, by its appearance—next, its perfect baking and cooking results. Finally, they experience the sense of economy which follows its use—for a GLOBE Range does save fuel.

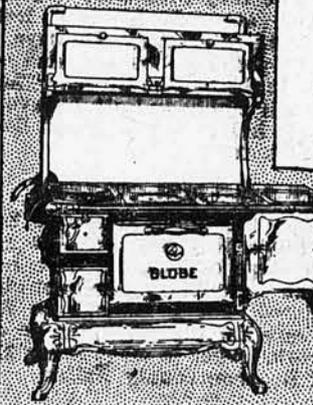
With all—a GLOBE Range is made to sell at a price you can afford to pay.

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Capper Pig Club News

Choosing Breeding Stock Should be Considered

BY **RAYMOND H. GILKESON**
Assistant Club Manager

JUDGING from letters coming in there doesn't seem to be a shortage of work for club members. Even if this is the busy time of year on the farm, somehow the greater per cent of the boys find time to keep up their club work. That proves the saying that if you really wish to do a thing hard enough, you'll find time somehow for it.

"I have been away working and haven't had time to write you a decent letter for quite a while," writes Warren Segerhammar of Republic county. "How are things in Topeka? Everything sure is humming out here. The club sure has a nifty button this year. It might be said that it is little; but yet it is big. I mean little in size and big in what it stands for. My pigs are doing fine and growing well. They have been weaned now for quite a while and they are getting accustomed to a different ration. I took my sow out of the contest June 8. She weighed 300 pounds, and certainly is in good condition, and I am going to keep her that way for the shows."

To Take Sow Out of Contest

Warren's letter brings two points to mind that will be well to discuss. First, about taking a sow out of the contest. There seems to be some little misunderstanding about this. It isn't a difficult task at all. Simply weigh your sow, or have her weight carefully estimated, and then turn to page 3 of the record book and put down the date you take your sow out of the contest, and what she weighed. From then on, of course, records of feed are to be kept only on the contest litter. Very likely most of the contest sows have been bred for fall litters, and the question has been raised as to how to count the fall litter in the contest. That is the second point. Fall litters do not count in the contest, but we asked for the information about the fall litters so we can make a comparison of spring and fall pigs.

Keep Accurate Records

Accurate record keeping seems to be the "Golden Rule" by which Parham Penock of Labette county, does his contest work. Not only does he send in his reports on time, reports that are correct, but he does more than that. In his last letter he listed the weights of his pigs from the time they were 1 week old until they were 8 weeks old. I'm going to give the list here so other club members may make a comparison:

- 1 week old.....weights 4 to 5 pounds
- 2 weeks old.....weights 8 to 9 pounds
- 3 weeks old.....weights 13 to 14 pounds
- 4 weeks old.....weights 16 1/2 to 19 pounds
- 5 weeks old.....weights 23 to 25 1/2 pounds
- 6 weeks old.....weights 28 to 32 1/2 pounds
- 7 weeks old.....weights 33 1/2 to 40 pounds
- 8 weeks old.....weights 39 to 48 1/2 pounds

"At first my pigs would clean up only 3 quarts of feed a day, but now they beat a gallon," says Parham. "My neighbors say they are the best pigs for their age they ever saw." Parham tells a fish story in his last letter that might be interesting. He says, "I caught a 63-pound yellow cat, and two 8-pounders in the Neosho River." That's the truth all right, and all I have to say about it is I wish I could get down there to fish for a while.

Pigs Pay College Expense

"My pigs are doing fine, and they seem to know they will have to help pay my college expenses. I have been busier than a cranberry merchant since school closed, but I manage to find time to care for my pigs and do the record work." That is what Oscar Dizmang of Bourbon county writes.

Fitting Pigs for Fairs

Glen Johnson of Neosho county gives us something to think about in what he writes, "I am working hard and taking good care of my pigs, because I wish to take a few prizes at the fair." I hope it is possible and practicable for quite a number of club members to show at county fairs this year. Of course, it isn't wise to go to a lot of expense to show at a fair, unless you

consider the advertising and prizes worth the effort. It will be worth your time if you study bulletins on how to prepare your pigs for showing at fairs.

Choose Breeding Stock

One other thing that should be considered soon now is selecting breeding stock from your contest litters. It isn't very often that every pig in a litter is fit for breeding stock, and it isn't good practice to feed the entire litter in the same manner. An experienced hogman passes on the following information for the benefit of us who are learning the livestock business. "The most critical time in feeding a breeding pig is the four or five months following weaning time. If the pig is properly fed so as to give chance for efficient development of bone, muscles, quality and sex character you will in all probability get a good gilt or boar with good type and vigor.

"Remember that because a breeding pig is fat and gaining in weight is no sign it is being fed properly. For breeding hogs you do not want a fattening ration. Give feeds that have lime, and feeds that build muscle and not fat. Some of the best bone-building feeds are oats, bran and milk, and for growth of the best quality of muscle, milk, shorts, tankage, oilmeal and alfalfa pasture. You do not need all these, but choose from them. A little corn fed with some of these feeds is all right, but do not feed corn much as it is a heat and fat builder."

Capper Picnic for Children

Christmas is coming and so is Senator Arthur Capper's birthday party, but this will get here first, for it will be Friday, July 14. This will be the senator's 14th annual party, and as usual he will be the host to all the girls and boys of Topeka, the surrounding country, and in fact of Kansas, for every girl and boy under 16 years old is invited to this big party.

The celebration will be held in Garfield park in Topeka and everything will be free for these young guests on that day. This will be the children's day. The merry-go-round, the figure eight and the other attractions will be turned over to them, and there will be various games and sports, to say nothing of the ice cream which will fairly melt in your mouth.

Not only will the concessions at the park be free but there will be free transportation to and from the park. The Topeka Street Railways Company will take care of this part of the entertainment.

Senator Capper not only provides for the pleasure of his guests on this occasion, but he also looks out and guards against any harm coming to them. An emergency hospital, in charge of competent nurses, will be established on the ground, where first aid treatment can be given to anyone who might need it.

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Bumper Crops for Kansas

Recent Rains Practically Assure Good Yields

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

BUMPER yields of crops in Kansas for this year will be assured if the season continues as favorable as it has been during the last 10 days. Corn was greatly benefited by the rains that visited various parts of the state the last week of June and the first week of July. The previous dry weather gave farmers an opportunity to cultivate it thoroughly and kill out all of the weeds. No serious damage to the corn on account of the dry weather in June was reported from any part of the state. It is thought that its June condition of 82.5 per cent will show an improvement of several points when the July report is made. Kansas with its big crop of 5,012,563 acres with a favorable season will have an unusually large yield.

Threshing in Eastern Kansas

The wheat harvest this year in most sections was conducted under fairly satisfactory conditions. Harvesting was finished in the southeastern counties and perhaps was half completed in the northeastern and central counties last week and this week is in full swing in the western and northern counties. Threshing has started in Southeastern Kansas and many of the yields are good and the quality of the grain equal to all expectations. It is thought that the yield for the state will be from 117 to 125 million bushels.

The oats harvest has closely followed that of wheat and the second cutting of alfalfa is under way over a large part of the state. The rains that followed were very favorable for starting the new crop. Most of the yields run more than a ton to the acre.

Grain sorghums, prairie grass and pastures have been greatly benefited by the rains that fell in practically every part of the state the first week in July. The acreage will be at least 7 per cent greater than that of last year. An unusually large acreage of broomcorn has been planted and Kansas may break all previous records this year on broomcorn tonnage.

Potatoes, fruit, and all truck crops are in excellent condition and promise good yields. In fact farmers expect good crops of all kinds this year and if reasonable rains continue thru July they will not be disappointed.

Special County Reports

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

Barton—The oats crop is bound and the wheat is being cut. Harvest wages are \$4 a day. Corn has been cultivated for the last time. Second cutting of alfalfa is light. Cattle are in excellent condition. Rural market report: Butterfat, 35c.—Elmer Bird, July 1.

Chautauqua—Corn looks satisfactory but needs rain. Wheat and oats made very unsatisfactory yields. Gardens are drying up. Fruit will be plentiful. There are plenty of blackberries this year. Rural market report: Butterfat, 30c; eggs, 15c; flour, \$1.15; sugar, \$7.80 a sack.—A. A. Nance, July 2.

Dickinson—We had a fine harvest period as we didn't lose an hour on account of the weather. The straw is very heavy. Quality and yield is to be determined yet. Different reports place the yield around 20 bushels an acre. Early sown oats are excellent. We have had no good rain for a month but corn is in excellent condition.—F. M. Lorson, July 1.

Doniphan—We had very dry weather last week. Farmers are busy finishing the wheat harvest, cutting hay and cultivating corn. Grapes, peaches and plums will be plentiful this year but the raspberry yield was unsatisfactory. A few orchards have been set out this spring. Rural market report: Corn, 50c; wheat, \$1.15; hay, \$10; hogs, \$10.50; eggs, 14c; butter, 25c.—B. B. Ellis, July 2.

Douglas—The wheat yield will be very satisfactory. We need more rain for potatoes. Corn is late; is not suffering but needs more moisture. Second crop of alfalfa is ready to cut. Pastures and livestock are in excellent condition. Rural market report: Cattle, \$9.15; hogs, \$10.35 to \$10.50; wheat, \$1.08; oats, 37c; butter, 35c; eggs, 20c; hens, 9c; roosters, 11c; broilers, 37c.—Mrs. O. L. Cox, June 30.

Ellsworth—Harvest is about finished. Wheat was damaged by the late dry, hot weather but the yield will be very satisfactory. Corn and feed crops are doing fine and pastures are excellent.—W. L. Reed, June 30.

Ellis—Wheat is harvested and threshing will begin this week. Early oats are ready to harvest and are very well filled but the recent hot weather damaged the late oats. The second crop of alfalfa is nearly ready to cut. Corn is being cultivated the second time and ranges from knee high on the uplands to waist high on the bottom lands. Flies have been bothering all livestock considerably. Not much livestock was shipped the last 10 days.—D. W. Lockhart, July 1.

Ford—Harvest has started. Hot weather severely diminished the yield. Corn and other spring crops are very satisfactory. Pastures are excellent and all livestock is in excellent condition. The second crop of

alfalfa made an excellent yield. Rural market report: Wheat, \$1; corn, 50c; eggs, 14c.—John Zurbuchen, July 2.

Gray—Harvest is just beginning. The wheat is very uneven. Some fields are excellent while the late sown fields are not satisfactory. We have had an unusual amount of hail which resulted in some heavy losses. Spring crops are clear and in unusually good condition. Spring crops have been sown on the land where the drought killed the wheat.—A. E. Alexander, July 1.

Greenwood—Harvest is practically finished. The estimated yield is from 5 to 25 bushels an acre. We had an excellent rain last week which was very beneficial to the corn and kafir. Rural market report: Hogs, \$9.25; eggs, 14c; butter, 30c.—A. H. Brother, July 2.

Haskell—Harvest has started. It is hot and dry. Flies are very bad. All livestock is in a satisfactory condition. The row crops are making a very seasonal growth.—H. E. Tegarden, June 30.

Lane—Farmers are getting ready for harvest. A few fields of barley have been cut. Feed crops are very satisfactory. Rural market report: Butterfat, 28c; eggs, 14c.—S. F. Dickinson, July 1.

Labette—Harvest is practically finished. Wheat shocks are thick in the fields but oats shocks are thin. A 2-inch rain that came after our last report was made proved very welcome. Pastures are in excellent condition. Corn is satisfactory. The last rain helped potatoes very much. Some peaches are going to market. Rural market report: Blackberries, \$3.50 a crate of 24 quarts; cream, 36c; eggs, 20c; corn, 60c.—J. N. McLane, July 2.

Linn—It is very dry. Corn is in satisfactory condition. Pastures are drying up but livestock are looking fine. Farmers are cultivating corn and cutting the second crop of alfalfa. Wheat is rather unsatisfactory. The charges for pasture range from \$25 to \$35. Some road work is being done and many places need it. Rural market report: Wheat, about 70c; corn 60c.—J. W. Clinesmith, July 1.

Marion—We had a few local showers this week which delayed harvesting. All wheat is cut but most of the oats are to harvest yet. Threshing will begin soon. Early corn is excellent. Rural market report: Eggs, 17c; butterfat, 30c.—G. M. Dyck, July 2.

Nemaha—We had our first good rain on the night of June 25 which ended the long dry spell. The temperature has been 96 in the shade for several days. Corn is backward but is clean and has a good color. First crop of alfalfa was heavy; but second cutting will be light. Harvest is practically finished. The potato yield was cut in half by the dry weather.—Mrs. A. M. McCord, June 30.

Neosho—We had an excellent rain last week. All wheat is cut. The yield will not be as good as expected because of the dry, hot weather preceding harvest. Corn and kafir are making an excellent growth. Early sown oats are fine, late sown are unsatisfactory. Flax is thin. The women are raising many chicks. Rural market report: Eggs, 14c; corn, 55c; kafir, 60c; cane seed, 75c a bushel.—Adolph Anderson, July 1.

Reno—Wheat harvest is practically finished. Wheat will be of a rather unsatisfactory quality. Threshing will begin soon. Rural market report: Old wheat, \$1.02; corn, 55c.—J. Fraser, June 30.

Rooks—Harvest started about June 24. Corn is small but is clear of weeds. Rural market report: Eggs, 15c; butterfat, 30c; wheat, 90c; corn, 50c.—C. O. Thomas, June 30.

Rawlins—We have had no rain since Decoration Day. Wheat suffered from the dry weather and it is feared it will be of a light quality. Harvest began about June 26. Corn is in excellent condition. Much feed must be sown yet.—J. S. Skolout, July 2.

Scott—We have been having dry and windy weather with only a few local showers. Wheat is light. Corn and cane are in satisfactory condition. Pastures are drying up. Grasshoppers have been reported from several parts of the county. Young pigs and chickens are doing well.—J. M. Helfrick, July 1.

Sherman—We have been having local showers over the county in general. Harvest is starting early this year because of the previous dry weather. Tractors are breaking the sod in every neighborhood. Horse and cattle breeders are getting ready to ship out their livestock but are anxiously waiting for a satisfactory market.—J. S. Moore, July 2.

Washington—Wheat yield will be satisfactory while oats crop will be unsatisfactory. Corn is making an excellent growth but it needs a rain. Water supply is getting low and pastures are very dry. Rural market report: Eggs, 14c; butterfat, 27c; hens, 16c; springs, 28c; corn, 50c.—Ralph B. Cole, June 30.

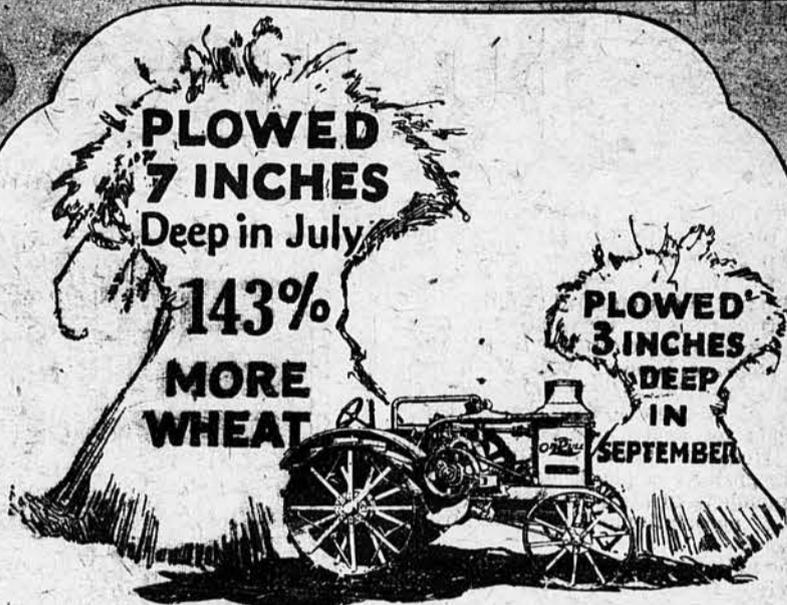
Woodson—All wheat is in the shock now. The yield will be 30 per cent less than was expected. It is very dry. Spring crops are not suffering but are growing slowly. A few pastures are short of water and others are looking dull in places. Flies are very harmful to stock. Potatoes are drying up.—E. F. Opperman, June 30.

Farming is the Feature

Agriculture is the keynote of the International Wheat and Farm Products Exposition, which will be held September 25 to October 7 at Wichita. It will include perhaps the greatest crops exhibit ever seen in Kansas. The show is under new management; Horace S. Ensign is in charge this year. There will be many features of interest to women, including an extensive child welfare section, and a big radio display.

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Business and Markets



By John W. Samuels

STOCKMEN and farmers are much pleased with the McFadden bill pending in Congress which has for its purpose the extension of credits to the agricultural and livestock industries thru the discounting of comparatively long time paper by the Federal Reserve Banks. The McFadden bill also provides for the eligibility of notes of co-operative marketing associations for rediscount with the Federal Reserve Banks of the country where such notes are issued to finance the members of such co-operative marketing associations for agricultural purposes.

The action of Congress also in voting to extend the life of the War Corporation for one year from June 15 will prove a great boon to farmers and stockmen in every part of the country. The functions and power of the War Finance Corporation will be greatly enlarged and it will not be long before good results from this source will be in evidence everywhere.

Pleased With Future Outlook

Cattlemen especially are pleased with the outlook for the future. The purebred beef cattle men have turned the corner and started toward better times, according to a survey just made thru the four national record associations by the National Institute of Progressive Farming.

The optimistic tone of all four secretaries of the purebred beef cattle record societies harmonizes in agreement that the worst is past, the bad times are behind, and recording and sales are all picking up with a heartening of the mass of the breeders in all corners of the country. These four—American Aberdeen-Angus Breeder's Association, American Galloway Breeders' Association, American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association, and American Shorthorn Breeders' Association—represent the seed stock from which America's beef supply is made. Their membership and contributing non-membership lists aggregate more than 125,000 of the leading ranchers and farmers of America, the most progressive men in the business of livestock farming.

Shortage of Beef Cattle

"There is a shortage of beef cattle in this country—a shortage that is more marked than in the decrease per capita consumption of meats," states Frank W. Harding, general manager of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, who is in close touch with the world situation as well as the various sections of the United States thru personal observation as well as the many meetings, sales and shows attended.

"The turning point has been reached, we have rounded the corner, so that one who starts a herd on a conservative basis or adds a few to his present herd at prevailing prices and takes proper care of the progeny, will be assured a market for his surplus at a reasonable profit," states Secretary R. J. Kinzer of the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association.

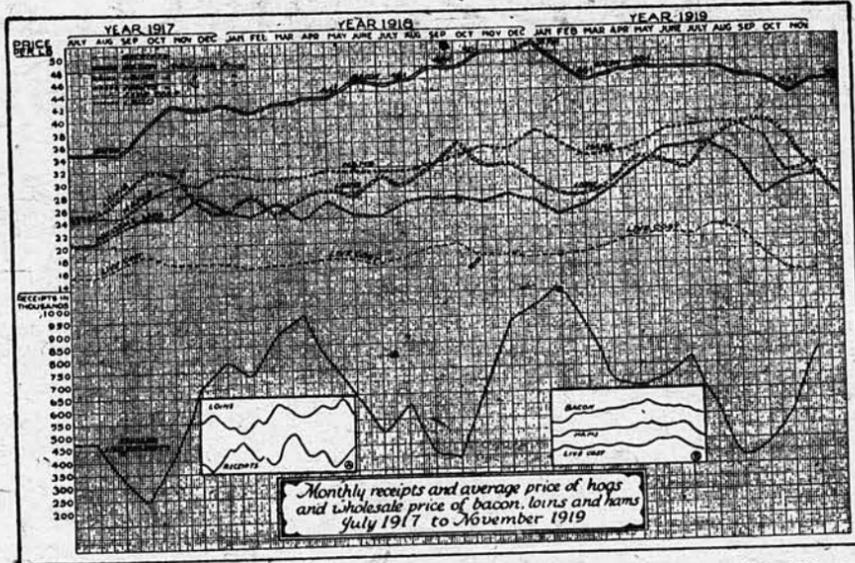
Meat Campaign Started

A larger consumption of beef and other meat and a correspondingly increased demand for meat products is expected to result from the educational campaign being conducted by the National Livestock and Meat Board under the auspices of the Packer and Stockyards Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture and various farm and livestock organizations. A fee of 10 cents is collected on every car of livestock shipped to defray the expenses of this campaign of which the shipper will pay 5 cents and the buyer will pay the other 5 cents. The collection of these fees was started on July 1.

Pig Crop Larger Than Estimated

Some improvement is noted in the pork situation according to a recent special survey made public by the United States Department of Agriculture. The increased pig crop may overcome the pork shortage and replenish the low lard holdings.

A net increase of 14.5 per cent in the number of pigs produced in the Corn Belt states during the first half of 1922



In Making a Forecast of the Average Prices That May be Expected for Hogs from July to November It Will be Interesting to Study This Chart

compared with the first half of 1921 is indicated by the special pig survey recently completed by the United States Department of Agriculture. This increase may overcome the present shortage in meat stocks.

The survey shows a gross increase of 22.8 per cent in the number of spring litters this year compared with the number of litters born last spring, but the average number of pigs saved in every litter is 7 per cent less than last spring. The April 1-brood sow report of the department indicated a net increase of 15.6 per cent in pig production this spring over last year.

Storage Holdings Small

It is pointed out that stocks of pork products, other than lard, in storage on May 1 were 33 per cent less than the 5-year average, and 26 per cent less than a year ago. Lard stocks on May 1 were 16 per cent less than the 5-year average and 37 per cent less than a year ago. Stocks of other meats were correspondingly low.

It is pointed out that the survey covers numbers of hogs and not weight. The records show that the average weight of hogs marketed has varied as much as 34 per cent, or from 193 to 262 pounds during the past five years. Many producers have found it profitable to market their hogs early at light weight before the usual run of heavy hogs later.

If farmers carry out their expressed intentions with respect to breeding for fall farrowings the total number of

sows expected to farrow for the year, including spring and fall farrowings, will be 28 per cent larger than last year.

A study of the accompanying chart prepared by W. D. Wentworth of the Research Bureau of the Armour Packing Company of Chicago showing the monthly receipts and average price of hogs and wholesale price of bacon, loins and hams from July 1917 to November 1919 will prove of interest to those who wish to make a forecast of future prices based on results of past as interpreted under present factors and conditions.

Kansas City Livestock Sales

Both cattle and hogs were higher at Kansas City this week. The advance in hogs carried the market up 25 to 35 cents above the low point Monday and 15 cents above last week's close. Fat cattle were 25 to 50 cents higher in the average and spots in yearlings were up as much as 75 cents. Trade thruout the week was active. Calves and cows were up 50 cents. Sheep and lambs advanced early in the week, but did not hold the gain.

Receipts this week were 27,650 cattle, 5,750 calves, 57,225 hogs, and 26,700 sheep, compared with 39,650 cattle, 7,500 calves, 66,500 hogs, and 25,100 sheep last week, and 27,250 cattle, 6,150 calves, 41,300 hogs, and 17,750 sheep a year ago.

Receipts of cattle this week were small owing to last week's decline in prices, and general rains over a large

area early this week. The market opened early Monday at an advance and showed a steady gain thruout the week, closing 25 to 50 cents higher on fed steers, 35 to 65 cents higher on yearlings, extremes up 75 cents. Cows, heifers and calves were up 50 cents. Prime strong weight steers sold up to \$9.65, odd lots up to \$10. The bulk of the fed steers sold at \$8.75 to \$9.50, short fed steers \$7.75 up, and grassers \$5.50 to \$7.85. Veal calves are selling up to \$9 and in active demand. Thin cattle were in moderate supply, and prices rose 25 to 50 cents. Rains stimulated demand and from now on larger supplies of thin cattle will be needed.

Hogs Advance 35 Cents

Hog prices were steady with Thursday, 25 to 35 cents higher than Monday and 15 cents higher than last week's close. Monday was the only day when the market showed any weakness and the decline then was due to the heavy run in Chicago. Closing prices for June were about 25 cents above the May close. The top price this week was \$10.60 and bulk of offerings sold at \$10.40 to \$10.60. Pigs sold up to \$10.60.

Sheep and Lambs Unchanged

The sheep and lamb prices show no net change for the week, the market is in a much stronger position than a week ago. Demand is larger and killers are ready for Western offerings. Lambs are selling at \$11.50 to \$12.85, ewes \$5.25 to \$6, wethers \$6 to \$7, breeding ewes \$5.50 to \$8, and feeding lambs \$9.50 to \$11.

Horses and Mules

Light receipts, small demand and plain quality in the offerings continued the quiet trade in horses and mules.

The following quotations are given on horses in Kansas City: Drafters, weighing 1,500 to 1,700 pounds, \$100 to \$140 apiece; fair to good drafters, \$60 to \$100; good chunks, \$60 to \$125; medium chunks, \$50 to \$85; fancy drivers \$100 and upward; medium to good drivers, \$65 to \$100; good to extra Southerners, \$75 to \$100; medium Southerners, \$50 to \$75.

The following quotations are given on work mules, 4 to 7 years old: 13½ to 14 hands high, \$40 to \$85; 14 to 14½ hands, \$65 to \$85; 15 to 15½ hands, \$85 to \$125; 15½ hands to 16 hands, \$100 to \$140; extra big mules, \$125 to \$150.

Dairy and Poultry

The following prices are quoted on poultry and poultry products at Kansas City this week:

Live Poultry—Hens, 17 to 20c; broilers, 30 to 38c; roosters, 11c; turkeys, 30c; old toms, 25c; ducks, 12 to 20c; geese, 8c.

Eggs—Firsts, 21c a dozen; seconds, 17c a dozen; case lots, 27c a dozen.

The following quotations are given on dairy products:

Butter—Creamery, extra, in cartons, 40c a pound; packing butter, 23c; butterfat, 35c; Longhorn cheese, 23¼c; Brick, 18¼c; imported Roquefort, 65c; Limburger, 20c; New York Daisies, 25c; New York Flats, 24c; Swiss, 38c.

Hides and Wool

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

No. 1 green salted hides, 11c a pound; No. 2 hides, 10c; bull hides, 6c; side brands, 7c; glue hides, 4c; large horse hides, \$3.50 apiece; pony hides, \$2.25.

The following prices are quoted on wool at Kansas City:

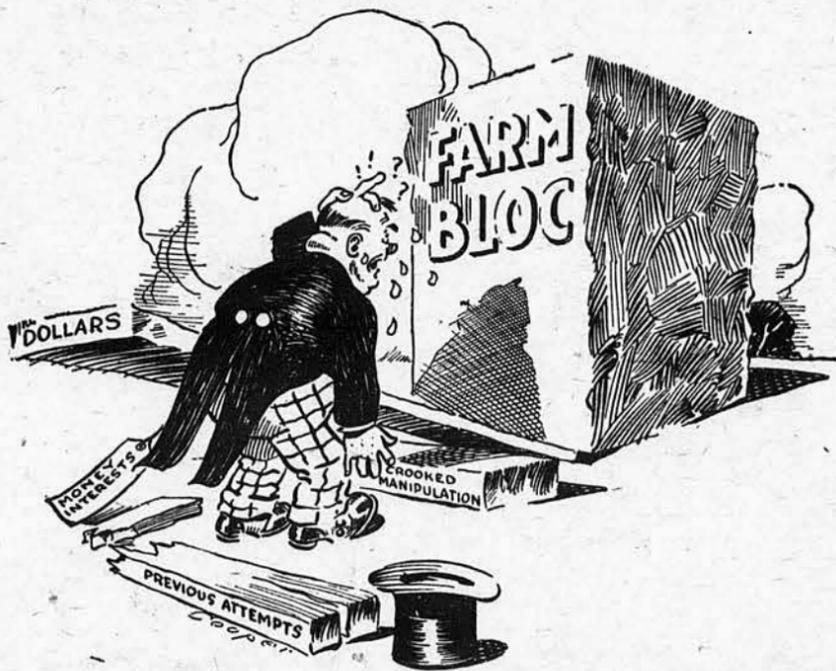
Bright medium Kansas, Oklahoma, and Nebraska wool, 30 to 32c a pound; dark medium, 18 to 20c; light fine, 20 to 22c; heavy fine, 15 to 18c; light fine Colorado, New Mexico and Utah wool, 30 to 35c a pound.

Higher Prices for Grain

This week the trend of wheat prices was higher on account of the unfavorable reports about the condition of the new wheat due to the wet weather. There was also some nervousness shown on account of the railroad strike and cash wheat markets and futures were both strong and showed a higher

(Continued on Page 20)

No Sir; Can't Move This One



Big Jersey Meet Comes West

Kansas City Lands Another Dairy Convention

BY J. H. FRANSEN

THREE unusual things happened at the last annual American Jersey Cattle Club meeting held in New York recently. First, its officers reported a good increase in business, despite the fact that most business concerns had hard work to hold their own. Second, it did the almost revolutionary thing of deciding to hold its next meeting at Kansas City instead of New York where all previous meetings have been held. Third, it modernized its constitution so as to enable its president and board of directors to employ a managing director who is to take charge of the executive work of the club.

Action Approved by Dairymen

A recent change in the New York corporation law makes it possible for the first time to hold a meeting outside the state's boundaries. The marked success of the big Holstein meeting at Kansas City early in June and the growing demand for more dairy cattle in the Midwest may have had something to do with the decision to bring the next Jersey convention to Kansas City. However, the American Jersey Cattle Club has grown to such an extent that its members are now found in practically every state in the Union. It is realized that the interests of the Jersey Cattle Club will be best served by holding its annual meetings in some more central point than New York City, so that members can attend annual gatherings at less expense and inconvenience. It is expected that next year's meeting at Kansas City will be the largest that the Jersey Cattle Club has ever had.

The marked increase in the amount of business done by the Club is responsible for the appointment of a managing director. The Jersey Cattle Club's annual income is now something over \$238,000. During the last year, approximately \$60,000 of this sum has been used in promoting the interests of Jersey cattle.

In making his report, the secretary emphasized the great increase in register of merit work among Jersey breeders. According to his statement, there were in 1913, about 190 Jersey herds under test, whereas there are now some 920 herds being tested. During the last year, 3,238 register of merit records were accepted, and it is noted that these are all for full year periods. He reports further that there is now a total of 20,080 cattle in the register of merit. The average of

these records is 8,366 pounds of milk and 448 pounds of butterfat. This is for all ages from yearlings up.

O. H. Baker of the extension department, spoke of his plan for bringing the Jersey cow to the attention of every dairy farmer in the country. He urged the co-operation of all Jersey breeders, particularly all local Jersey organizations, of which he said there are now about 400. He emphasized the fact that in his estimation, the Jersey cow is the profit-making machine for the practical dairy farmer.

Another action taken by the Jersey Cattle Club was that henceforth premiums at fairs and expositions would be abolished, and that funds formerly used for this purpose be now used for education and promotional work at such fairs and expositions. This is apparently in line with action taken by such other big breed organizations as the Ayrshire, Guernsey and Holstein associations.

List of Officers Elected

M. D. Munn was unanimously re-elected president, and George T. Chaffee was re-elected treasurer. The following directors were elected to serve for three years: George W. Sisson, Jr., Potsdam, New York; Ed C. Lasater, Falfurrias, Tex.; A. H. Henderson, Ruston, La.; and W. A. Brewerton, Chicago, Ill.

George W. Sisson, Jr., has heretofore served several times on the board of directors. After the annual meeting he was elected vice-president at the meeting of the board. Ed C. Lasater is one of the most prominent Jersey breeders in the country, the owner of the largest Jersey herd in the world. A. H. Henderson, of Ruston, La., is an entirely new man on the board, but he is an enthusiastic and successful Jersey breeder, and represents a part of the country which never has before had a representative on the board of directors of the Jersey Cattle Club. W. A. Brewerton of Chicago is a young man, an enthusiastic Jersey breeder, and an able and prominent business man of Chicago. It is his first term on the board.

In connection with the Jersey meeting, four big sales were held which practically all visiting members attended. These sales were known as the Cooper, Spann, Meridale and Walkley sales. At these sales 231 head of cattle were sold at a total sum of \$185,965 and an average of \$805 a head.

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To Report on Marketing

State Board of Agriculture Authorizes Detailed Study of Kansas Situation—Plans Big Annual Meeting

NEED for the establishment of some system of grain marketing, especially of wheat, in which producers would directly participate, is so pronounced in the state that the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, at its quarterly meeting in the office of J. C. Mohler, secretary, in Topeka last week took official cognizance of the situation.

The board authorized the preparation and publication of a report on grain marketing in Kansas which is being prepared by T. D. Hammatt, assistant secretary. It probably will be two or three months before the report will be printed and distributed. It will be an exhaustive discussion and analysis of grain marketing and will treat of the situation in Kansas in detail.

A resolution to co-operate with the Southwestern Wheat Improvement Association in its campaign to improve the quality and increase the acre yield of this grain was adopted by the board. The necessity for getting into the farmer's hands the premium such improvement ought to bring, was strongly emphasized.

To Improve Wheat Grading

The board also authorized Secretary Mohler to send the board's display to the Kansas Free Fair at Topeka and the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson. This exhibit also will be shown at the

Pawnee County Fair and Russell County Fair. It is being sent there in co-operation with the United States Bureau of Markets which is working with the state board in putting on a demonstration in wheat grading. The federal officers were anxious to hold these demonstrations in the wheat belt.

A policy of closer co-operation with county fair was indorsed by the board. Members are anxious to assist county fairs in every way possible and it is hoped that the board may have representatives at many of the county fairs. The question of possible legislation to enable the board to extend greater help to county fairs was discussed and efforts will be made to find out what other states are doing in this respect.

The question of a law to license threshermen, inspect machines and test operators for efficiency, was discussed at the meeting but no action resulted. It was brought out that incompetent operators are responsible for much loss in threshing. Tim Payne, president of the Kansas Threshermen's Association, estimates that at least half a bushel of wheat an acre can be saved to farmers if a licensing and inspection law is enforced. It was stated that members of the association are in favor of such a law and are actively seeking it.

(Continued on Page 21)

Warbling Canary

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This musical canary is made of yellow metal and will sing and whistle so natural that your friends and neighbors will think you have a live bird in your home. It will produce the most beautiful and expressive thrills; it will whistle to perfection; it will chirp and sing as long as you blow into it in a manner which will charm you and all who listen to it or hear it. The directions for using it are simple. Simply fill the little cup with water and then it is ready to sing. If you have a canary which will not whistle, you can easily teach it with this wonderful Warbling Canary.

Given Free The warbling canary will be given free for a club of two one-year subscriptions to Capper's Farmer at 25c each (just a 50c club). CAPPER'S FARMER, TOPEKA, KANSAS

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

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

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

TYPEWRITERS

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

DOGS AND PONIES

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

MUST SELL COLLIES. PUPS, \$3.50, \$5. Females bred, \$10.50; unbred, \$6. Trained dog, \$10. Frank Barrington, Sedan, Kan.

CHESTNUT'S ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUP- pies are natural healers. Shipped on approval. Send stamp for description and prices. H. W. Chestnut, Kincaid, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

STRAYED

TAKEN UP BY J. W. WILSON OF KIS- met, Seward county, Kansas, on June 2, 1922, 1 bull calf, yearling, red with white face. Abe K. Stouffer, County Clerk, Liberal, Kansas.

TAKEN UP BY NETTIE M. HINES OF Morris, Wyandotte county, Kansas, on or about May 28, 1922, one large bay mare, no marks or brands. William Beggs, County Clerk, Kansas City, Kan.

PET STOCK

165 HEALTHY ENGLISH CAVIES, 50 cents each and up. Velma Holcomb, Route 1, Florence, Kan.

POULTRY

BABY CHICKS

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

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

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

LEGHORNS

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS, 60 cents each; \$5 for 10. Irl Snyder, Effingham, Kan.

BARRONS PURE BRED WHITE LEG- horn cockerels 8 weeks old, \$1 each. Irma Eby, Stark, Kan.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels and pullets, \$1.50 each. F. M. McClain, Route 4, McPherson, Kan.

MINORCAS

LARGE TYPE PURE SINGLE COMB Black Minorca cockerels, March hatch, \$1.50 each. Herbert Rhodes, Clinton, Kan.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

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

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

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

trend in prices. Wheat futures showed gains of 3/8 to 4/8 cents for July; 2/8 to 3/8c for September and December.

Export demand this week was somewhat dull and this was especially true at the Gulf ports. Exports of wheat and flour from the United States and Canada were a little more than 9 million bushels as compared with 6,319,000 bushels a week ago and 8,336,000 bushels a year ago. Receipts of wheat at the principal markets for the week were 2,838 cars which is a decrease of 15 per cent for the preceding week and a decrease of 12 per cent from that of a year ago. Much speculation is rife as to whether there will be a big rush of the new wheat such as there was last year, when 20 million bushels were received in Kansas City in July.

The corn acreage is estimated by private reports to be from 1 per cent to 3 per cent less this year in the United States and the condition is rated at 85 to 86 per cent. Corn futures this week ranged from 7/8 to 1 1/8 cents. Oats futures closed for the week with losses of 3/8 to 1 1/2 cents for all deliveries.

Kansas City Futures

The following quotations on futures were given at Kansas City at the close of the week's market:

July wheat, \$1.10 3/4; September, \$1.10 3/4; December, \$1.13 1/2; July corn, 57 1/2c; September, 60 1/2c; December, 62 1/2c; July oats, 35 1/2c; September oats, 38 1/2c; December, 41 1/4c.

Cash sales on hard wheat showed prices unchanged to 1 cent higher at Kansas City this week while hard and red wheat was quoted 1 cent to 2 cents higher. Inquiry was good and all varieties were in fair demand. The following quotations are given at Kansas City: No 1 hard wheat, \$1.14 to \$1.43; No. 2 hard, \$1.13 to \$1.42; No. 3 hard, \$1.11 to \$1.40; No. 4 hard, \$1.09 to \$1.37; No. 5 hard, \$1.10.

No. 1 dark hard, \$1.24 to \$1.48; No. 2 dark hard, \$1.23 to \$1.39; No. 3 dark hard, \$1.22 to \$1.47; No. 4 dark hard, \$1.20 to \$1.44; No. 5 dark hard, \$1.40. No. 1 Red wheat, \$1.16 to \$1.17; No. 2 Red, \$1.14 to \$1.16; No. 3 Red, \$1.11 to \$1.13; No. 4 Red, \$1.07 to \$1.11; No. 5 Red, \$1.01 to \$1.05; No. 2 mixed wheat, \$1.12 to \$1.20; No. 3 mixed, \$1.20 to \$1.24; No. 4 mixed, \$1.16.

Corn and Other Cereals

Corn and other cereals are in fair demand and there is but little change in prices. The following quotations are reported at Kansas City:

No. 2 White corn, 58c; No. 3 White, 57 1/2 to 58c; No. 4 White, 57c; No. 2 Yellow corn, 62c; No. 3 Yellow, 61 to 61 1/2c; No. 4 Yellow, 60 to 60 1/2c; No. 2 mixed corn, 58 to 60c; No. 3 mixed, 57 1/2 to 59 1/2c; No. 4 mixed, 57 to 59c. No. 2 White oats, 39 to 39 1/2c; No. 3 White, 38 to 39c; No. 4 White, 37 1/2 to 38c; No. 2 mixed oats, 37 1/2 to 38 1/2c; No. 3 mixed, 36 1/2 to 37c; No. 2 Red oats, 37 1/2 to 38 1/2c; No. 3 Red, 36 1/2 to 37c; No. 4 Red, 35 1/2 to 36c; No. 2 White kafir, \$1.47 to \$1.48; No. 3 White, \$1.46; No. 4 White, \$1.43; No. 2 milo, \$1.66 to \$1.68; No. 3 milo, \$1.65 to \$1.67; No. 4 milo, \$1.64 to \$1.66; No. 2 rye, \$4 to \$5c; No. 3 barley, 51 1/2 to 52 1/2c; No. 4 barley, 50 1/2 to 51c.

Hay and Millfeeds

Hay at Kansas City this week was in fair demand and prices were steady. The following sales were made:

Choice alfalfa, \$16.50 to \$17.50 a ton; No. 1 alfalfa, \$15 to \$16; No. 2 alfalfa, \$11.50 to \$12.50; standard alfalfa, \$13 to \$14.50; No. 3 alfalfa, \$8.50 to \$9.50; No. 1 prairie hay, \$13 to \$14; No. 2 prairie, \$11 to \$12.50; No. 3 prairie, \$6 to \$10.50; packing hay, \$4 to \$5; No. 1 timothy hay, \$15 to \$16.50; standard timothy, \$13 to \$14.50; No. 2 timothy, \$11.50 to \$12.50; No. 3 timothy, \$8.50 to \$11; light mixed clover hay, \$14.50 to \$15.50; No. 1 clover, \$12 to \$14; No. 2 clover, \$8.50 to \$11.50; straw, \$9 to \$10.

Millfeeds are still on the decline and the demand was only fair. The following quotations are given at Kansas City on millfeeds:

Bran, \$13.50 to \$14 a ton; brown shorts, \$20 to \$20.50; gray shorts, \$21 to \$22; linseed meal, \$50 to \$55; cottonseed meal and nut cake, \$51 to \$55; tankage, \$65 to \$70; No. 1 alfalfa meal, \$19 to \$20; No. 2 alfalfa meal, \$16 to \$17.

WYANDOTTES

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE PULETS, cockerels, \$1.50. Floyd Kimrey, Clay Center, Kan.

\$17; brown alfalfa meal, \$14 to \$15.50; No. 1 molasses alfalfa meal, \$21; No. 2 molasses alfalfa meal, \$18; grain molasses horse feed, \$24 to \$27; grain molasses hog feed, \$37.

Seeds and Broomcorn

But little change is reported in Kansas City this week on seeds and broomcorn. The following quotations are reported at Kansas City on seeds:

German millet, \$1 to \$1.50 a hundredweight; Siberian millet, \$1 to \$1.50; hog millet, 90c to \$1.25; cane, \$1.50 to \$2.50; meadow fescue, \$6; flaxseed, \$2.01 to \$2.02 a bushel.

The following quotations are given on broomcorn:

Fancy whisk brush, \$275 a ton; fancy hurl, \$250; choice Standard broomcorn brush, \$180 to \$220; medium Standard, \$140 to \$180; medium Oklahoma Dwarf broomcorn brush, \$130 to \$160; common Oklahoma Dwarf, \$110 to \$130.

To Report on Marketing

(Continued from Page 19)

So popular has been the report on "Hogs in Kansas," and so insistent the demand for it, that the board authorized Secretary Hohler to get out a second edition, probably 15,000 copies. The first edition, 25,000 copies, virtually is exhausted. Sixteen requests for the report came in the day the board authorized the printing of the second edition.

A "homecoming" for former officers and members of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture will be one of the features of the annual meeting of the board in Topeka next January.

Among the old members who will be guests of honor at the homecoming will be F. D. Coburn, of Topeka, former secretary; Tom Potter, now of California; J. E. Shinn, of Ottawa; I. L. Diesem, of Garden City; R. B. Ward, of Belleville; George B. Ross, of Ottawa; M. J. Hines, of Effingham, and W. J. Burtis, of Manhattan, former members of the board.

It is also planned, Secretary Mohler said, to hold a county fair section during the meeting, to give county fair officials an opportunity to meet and discuss their particular problems and to acquaint the board with the work being done and planned. A special effort will be made to get county fair officials to attend.

California Eggs Shipped East

A total of 1,105 cars of eggs were shipped from California to points in Eastern states during 1921. These shipments originated as follows: San Francisco, 214 cars; Petaluma, 744; Los Angeles, 70; San Diego, 39; and miscellaneous, 38 cars. Total shipments during 1920 amounted to 920 cars.

COLORADO

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

FOR EASTERN COLORADO LANDS write Mitchem Land Company, Agents wanted. Mitchem Land Company, Galata, Colorado.

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

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

160. New improvements. School-bus. Summer followed. No waste land. 28 miles east of Denver. 2 mi. Bennett. Victory Highway. Sell equipped. Cheap. Immediate possession. Terms. C. Shomber, Owner, Bennett, Colo.

LET US TELL YOU about the vast new wheat lands being opened up by the Santa Fe railroad now under construction. Where one crop will pay for the land it grows on. We deal only in the best. Write us your wants. W. T. S. Brown Land Co., Holly, Colo.

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

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

The Real Estate Market-Place

RATES

For Real Estate Advertising on This Page

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

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

Special Notice

All advertising copy discontinuance or change of address and 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.

Copper Publications, Topeka, Kansas. June 8, 1922. Gentlemen: Kindly insert the inclosed ad. Results from our advertising have proved satisfactory. Burbank Irrigation District No. 4, Harry Phelps, Sales Manager, Burbank, Washington.

KANSAS

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

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

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

100 ACRES. 100 acres bottom, alfalfa. 10 room house, large barn, fine water. \$15,000. McClure & Sutton, Moline, Kansas.

80 ACRES good land, 4 room house, fine barn, outbuildings; poss. Aug. 1, terms. Price \$6,000. Write V. E. Niquette, Salina, Kan.

KAW BOTTOM, 350 acres, 14 mi. Topeka. Must be sold by July 15. Write Bradford, 516 New Eng. Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

10 ACRES bottom, well imp. Close in, small fruit and truck. Good schools. Particulars write, H. Churchman, Moline, Kansas.

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

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

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

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

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

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

QUARTER SECTION—\$3,700.00 1 1/2 miles from Satanta, Kansas. Terms on \$2,000. Choice level land. Best bargain on new line railroad. Write owners. Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kansas.

40 ACRES FOR SALE—2 blocks post office, 3 blocks high school, 8 room modern residence, barn, chicken house and all necessary outbuildings. 2 big silos and feed lot. Mostly alfalfa land. Box 126, Hill City, 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 \$165 per acre; loan half the money 6%. Ottawa Realty Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

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

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

ARKANSAS

160 ACRES, 4 mi. R. R. Good roads, 1/2 mi. school. House, barn, well, spring. Ideal fruit and dairy farm, with 1/2 crop \$25 per acre; half cash. Ira P. Baker, Rogers, Ark.

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

PLANTATION

5,000 a. river bottom near Gov. Lowden's plantation. Half cult. 100 houses. Mules, machinery. Large mdse. stock. New land, above overflow. Hard surfaced highways. R. R. station on place. All for \$75 per acre. Terms. E. L. Bryn Real Estate Company, 121 Louisiana, Little Rock, Arkansas.

TEXAS

FOR SALE—1,300 acres 1 mi. Santa Fe station, Seipscomb Co., Tex. Near Oklahoma line; good for grain or stock ranch. For particulars write Milo J. Owen, Barton, Va.

WASHINGTON

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

SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

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

EXCHANGE YOUR LAND for city property. If interested in farm loans or in buying or selling land, write us. The Mansfield Land Mortgage Co., 812-13 New England Bldg., Topeka, Kansas.

FOR RENT OR SALE

FOR RENT OR SALE—Small imp. farm near Baker University. Box 472, Baldwin, Kan.

LAND—VARIOUS STATES

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY for cash, no matter where located, particularly 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.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

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

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

FARM WANTED Send description and price. H. M. Montgomery, Atlanta, Ill.

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

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

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

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

LAND INFORMATION

Low Round Trip Homeseekers' Tickets

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

LOANS AND MORTGAGES

Farm & Ranch Loans

Kansas and Oklahoma Lowest Current Rate Quick Service. Liberal Option. Interest Annual or Semi-Annual. THE PIONEER MORTGAGE CO., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

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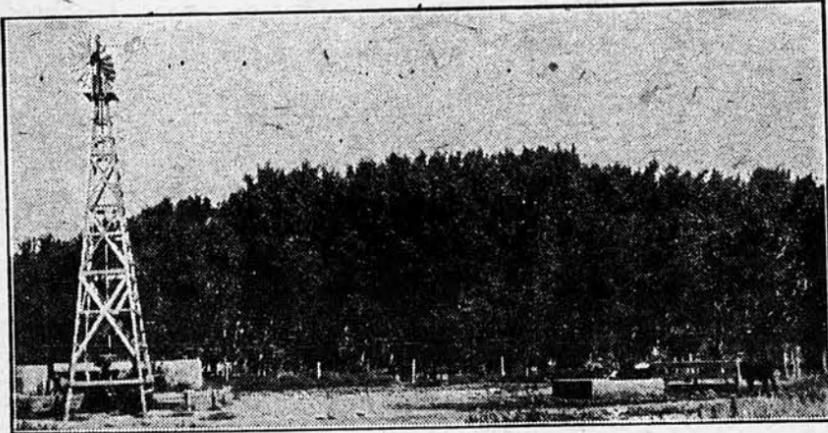
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How They Harness the Wind

Colorado Farmers Convert Breezes Into Electricity

BY FRANK A. MECKEL



HARNESSING the wind and making it work for the good of the farm has been the object of the efforts of several Colorado farmers within the last few years.

H. B. Sprague of Haxton and A. B. Fleming of Sedgwick are two of the men who have been lighting their farms, grinding their corn, washing their clothes and pumping water with the wind for several years.

On the Sprague farm, where the wind-driven plant has been in operation for three years, it is driven by a 14-foot steel mill wheel, which pumps water from a 240 foot well at the same time. Sprague uses electricity to light his house and all the outbuildings, for washing and ironing, operating a churn, a cream separator, a 2-gallon ice cream freezer and to grind corn and feed for 12 work horses on the farm.

Provides Power for Generator

He has his generator attached to an old mill which has been pumping water on the farm for the last 20 years.

He uses a 16-cell, 32-volt battery having a capacity of 200 ampere-hours. He finds that the windmill charges the battery at a rather low rate, hence the larger capacity necessary. The charging rate varies from 1 ampere to 30 amperes, depending upon the velocity of the wind.

Sprague says that after having been blown up and down the plains of Kansas and Nebraska for 40 years, he decided to get it back on the wind which did the blowing, and he seems to be charging a pretty high rate of interest judging from the amount of work he

is getting out of the zephyrs. He plans to install another wind-driven plant soon and use the electricity for cooking and heating his home. He figures that he has plenty of power available and that this power does its own freighting and unloading and will last as long as the sun shines which ought to be long enough for any man.

Furthermore he argues that no power on earth can corner the wind market and raise the price, and whatever they may run short of in Kansas he says that he knows wind will not be on the list.

Operates Washer and Ironer

A. B. Fleming of Sedgwick has a similar plant and uses it for operating 21 lights on the farm, an electric washer, iron, magnetic robe and pads for heating medical appliances. He says that he has had absolute satisfaction with his plant in the two years which he has operated it. He also says that he has found that it is best to have the mill loaded with a generator while pumping water for as the mill speeds up, the generator acts as a very good brake or governor and makes a steady pull. In fact he says he would much rather have the generator on the mill than merely a governor when using it for pumping only.

Surely here is something that should prove interesting to those who live in a country blessed or cursed with wind, as the case may be. There certainly is a world of power in the wind, and if that power can be utilized and harnessed to serve man even in a limited way, it is worthy of investigation.

Big Demand for Livestock

Farmers Now Are Buying More Purebreds

BY T. W. MORSE

UNMISTAKABLE evidences of the farmers' strengthened financial position, and of his determination to go ahead on a better plan for permanence, are found in the record of trade in purebred farm animals for the first half of 1922.

More significant than the prices paid, has been the large numbers of farmers who are buying. For five years previous to 1921, public sales of breeding animals averaging around 50 lots to the sale, would show, as a rule, from 10 to 25 different buyers to the auction.

Prices for Sellers Profitable

Often more than half of these were buying on a speculative basis; real users, buying animals for improving their own farm herds were in the minority. Following the stagnation in 1921, the real farmers came into the market to such an extent that public auction sales of purebred breeding animals for the past nine months have been showing from 25 to 40 different actual buyers at every sale. Many others were trying to buy but stopping short of the level to which competition has lifted prices above the low plane of a year ago.

Prices have been profitable to the sellers, and yet low enough to make excellent investments for the buyers. Conditions for improvement in the value and quality of farm herds and flocks never have been better, and the spirit of livestock improvement never has been more prevalent among farm-

ers. Many livestock advertisers have reported the biggest inquiry in their experience.

A record of 50 early spring auctions of sows and gilts, bred to farrow during the spring, shows averages from \$45 to \$172 apiece. These sales were all of one breed. Another breed made slightly higher averages. The past year's pork profits have made bankers willing to lend money for buying good breeding hogs, and so many farms had been running low on this class of animals that there was real need for this "loosening up."

The demand for purebred cattle, both of dairy and beef types, has shown a similar broadening, but due to slower returns from beef cattle, intending buyers who had to borrow, had some trouble, early, in getting money. As pastures and meadows developed, more bank money became available; the disposition to lend first on quick profit makers only postpones the activity which natural forces are bound to bring in the slower but equally safe and stable classes.

Shorthorns Averaged \$325

A recent national sale of Shorthorn cattle, mostly yearlings, averaged about \$325 a head, and a more recent national sale of Holstein Friesian cattle, held in the heart of the Western Mississippi Valley territory, averaged \$400 a head. Under present conditions these are quite profitable prices and could result only from a strong foundation demand

from those who desire better breeding stock for their own farm operations. Auction sales of more local character have been making averages ranging from \$100 to nearly \$200 on purebred animals that would weigh out from \$15 to \$100 apiece. Such sales have been fairly common with all of the more numerous breeds, providing they were given a general publicity.

Apparently the percentage of the breeders' surplus going direct to farms which hitherto have carried too few or too inferior animals, is larger than for many years. The benefits from this condition, while first felt by the producers of "seed stock," ultimately are largely more important to general farming and to farmers everywhere. It is mentioned here, however, for its value as an index to agricultural conditions, and for the insight it affords into the fundamental optimism of a true American agriculture.

Farm Bloc Is Right

From Seattle Post Intelligencer.

"Arthur Capper, Journalist, Junior Senator from Kansas and head of the 'farm bloc' in the United States Senate, puts his case clearly and convincingly thus:

The farm bloc does not recognize the right of any class to have an advantage at the expense of another group or of the population as a whole. The interests which oppose it fight the farm bloc because it does not tolerate their pet piracies. Vested interests have been bloodsucking the farmer long enough.

The purposes of the farm bloc are economic, not political. It is striving for a more sensible program of national development in which agriculture will occupy its rightful position and be accorded the interest it deserves. Its aim is to bring about a better understanding and great co-operation among all worthy elements of the population, to the end that all may be aided; and it will fight, and fight hard, to accomplish that aim.

"Senator Capper is right. The fight that the farmer is making in the American Congress is timely and just. It ought to have been made long ago.

The charge has been made that the 'farm bloc' seeks class legislation to profit agriculture at any cost to other industry. Not so. The men who make the charge lose sight of the fundamental fact that agriculture is basic and that its well-being unquestionably benefits all industry.

"It is not class legislation to demand that agriculture shall have as good credit facilities as any other business; that farmers be encouraged to work together to improve their market conditions; that the market gamblers and speculators be unmasked and controlled."

Australia Studies Prohibition

An Australian commission now in the United States is studying the American experiment at sober living. This is an example of the world interest in liquor prohibition. W. R. Bowey, the head of this commission recently visited Kansas. Attorney General Richard J. Hopkins told him of the history and progress of temperance legislation in Kansas. The methods used in Kansas were commended to Australia in a recent letter to the commission, a part of which reads as follows:

"In Kansas we are waging a successful battle in law enforcement because the Anti-Saloon League and the Federal Law Enforcement Department are both actively co-operating with the state attorney general. The splendid conditions that have come about in this state thru prohibition should be brought about in all the civilized countries of the world. I hope you will be able to accomplish in Australia what Kansas has done."

A Need for Rugged Sires

BY DR. C. W. McCAMPBELL

In the production of all classes of livestock we need more big rugged sires to produce a rapid growing kind that will fatten at an early age, the kind that produces prime steers weighing from 800 to 900 pounds at 12 to 14 months old, and hogs fat and finished weighing 225 pounds at 6 months.

Good Place for Dairymen

The most important industry of Douglas county, Colorado is dairying. There are five creamery stations in the county—at Castle Rock, Larkspur, Sedalia, Cherry and Franklin. In addition there is a truck line which collects milk in the Parker district. These creamery stations assure dairymen a market for their product.

The Frick Creamery Company oper-

ates four of the stations in the county. Last year it bought 11,101,952 pounds of milk, paying therefor \$789,521.69. In addition it manufactured 511,147 pounds of cheese. Douglas county cheese is shipped mainly to El Paso, Galveston and New Orleans. The total production of the county perhaps was 20 per cent more than that shown by the Frick Company. The Castle Rock Record Journal says Douglas county is a good place for dairymen to locate. All there are doing well.

Yield of Wheat Straw

The estimates of the yield of wheat straw in Kansas range from ¼ ton to 2½ tons an acre, the average of all estimates being ¾ ton. In eastern Kansas the yield is most frequently reported as 1½ or 2 tons. In Western Kansas it is much less, owing to the lighter growth and the use of the header in harvesting.

The Livestock Service of the Capper Farm Press

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

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

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

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Shorthorns on Grass

make large gains and improve in quality. That's why they're popular. For Shorthorn information address

American Shorthorn Breeders' Association
13 Dexter Park Avenue
Chicago, Ill.

SCOTCH SHORTHORN HERD BULL
Sired by Parkdale Baron, dam by Scarlet Secret. An outstanding good 4-year-old priced at \$250. Write
Jno. A. Kepler, Altoona, Kansas

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

RED POLLED CATTLE

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.
O. E. Foster, Route 4, Eldorado, Kan.

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

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS AND SALE MANAGERS.

W. B. CARPENTER, AUCTIONEER

Livestock, Land & Lot Specialist
16 years Pres. Largest Auction School
818 Walnut St., 3rd Floor, Kansas City

BOYD NEWCOM, Auctioneer

217 Beacon Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

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

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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.

Public Sales of Livestock

Shorthorn Cattle
Oct. 4—A. L. & D. Harris, Osage City, Kan.
Oct. 25—E. E. Haseock & Sons, Hartford, Kan.
Oct. 30—Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Manhattan, Kan.
Nov. 1—Northwest Kansas Breeders' Assn., Concordia, Kan.
Nov. 2—Blue Valley Shorthorn breeders, Blue Rapids, Kan.
Nov. 16—J. E. Bowser, Abilene, Kan.
Hereford Cattle
Oct. 17—Ed Nickelson, Leonardville, Kan.
Holstein Cattle
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. Fulks, Langdon, Kan.
Aug. 24—W. D. McComas, Wichita, Kan.
Aug. 26—Lock Davidson, Wichita, Kan.
(Sale at Caldwell, Kan.)
Aug. 30—E. G. Hoover, Wichita, Kan.
Aug. 31—O. G. Criss, Agricola, Kan.
Sept. 25—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. 24—Osage County Duroc Jersey Breeders Ass'n., Osage City, 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.
Jan. 31—P. N. Marsh, Sedgwick, Kan.
Feb. 1—L. R. Massengill, Caldwell, Kan.
Feb. 3—E. G. Hoover, Wichita, Kan.
Feb. 5—L. J. Healy, Hope, Kan.
Feb. 5—J. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.
Feb. 6—Ross M. Pock, Gypsum, Kan.
Feb. 6—Wm. Fulks, Langdon, Kan.
Feb. 7—Woody & Growl, Barnard, Kan.
Feb. 7—Zink Stock Farm, Turon, Kan.
Feb. 8—E. E. Norman, Chapman, Kan.
Feb. 8—Stafford Co. Association, Stafford, Kan. C. C. Horn, Mgr., Stafford, Kan.
Feb. 9—Frank J. Schaffer, Pratt, Kan.
Feb. 9—W. H. Hilbert, Corning, Kan.
Feb. 10—Pratt Co. Association, Pratt, Kan. V. S. Crippen, Mgr., Pratt, Kan.
Feb. 12—H. G. Eshelman, Sedgwick, Kan.
Feb. 12—Mitchell county breeders, Beloit, Kan.
Feb. 13—L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan.
Feb. 13—B. W. Conyers, Severy, Kan.
Feb. 14—W. D. McComas, Wichita, Kan.
Feb. 15—Woodell & Danner, Winfield, Kan.
Feb. 16—J. F. Larimore & Sons, Grenola, Kan.
Feb. 17—R. C. Sedgwick, Kan.
Feb. 19—G. J. Moorehead, Barton, Kan.
Feb. 21—G. E. Stuckey, Wichita, Kan.
Feb. 22—M. I. Brower, Sedgwick, Kan.
Feb. 22—R. E. Kempin, Corning, Kan.
Feb. 23—R. W. Newcom, Benton, Kan.
Feb. 28—Lock Davidson, Wichita, Kan.
(Sale at Caldwell, Kan.)
Mar. 6—P. J. Stauffer, Valley Center, Kan.
March 7—Earl J. Anstett, Osage City, Kan.

from a long string of prize-winning ancestors. He is from a litter of 12 and is himself a sire of unusually large litters. He was bred by J. A. Petty of Cowden, Mo., and he is an upstanding boar on good legs and feet and sure looks like a winner this fall. In this issue of the Mail and Breeze they offer spring boars by him, sold strictly on your approval and pairs and trios not related. Write to them today. Look up their advertisement in this issue of the Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

J. A. Reed & Sons' Durocs
J. A. Reed & Sons of Valley View Stock Farm, Lyons, Kan., are starting their advertisement in this issue. They are offering choice Duroc gilts bred for September farrow. This offering of big type Duroc gilts is sired by their boars, Giant Orion Sensation and Cherry King Orion Lad. They are out of Pathfinder, Orion and Sensation sows and are bred to their 800 pound herd boar, Pathfinder High Orion. These are very choice stretchy gilts and they will start you on the road to success in the Duroc business. If in need of good Duroc bred gilts, look up J. A. Reed & Sons' advertisement and write to them.—Advertisement.

BY J. T. HUNTER
H. G. Eshelman, Sedgwick, Kan., has a good herd of Durocs. The females founding the herd were selected from among the best herds of southern Kansas and the present sires in the herd are Mammoth Gano Sensation 3rd by Mammoth Sensation Again and a son of Great Pathrion. Mr. Eshelman has started with good Durocs and not only is fixed to take care of a herd but knows how to raise them better and that is what he is doing. His annual spring sale will be February 12, 1923.—Advertisement.

A Good Little Duroc Herd
One of the best small herds of Durocs in southern Kansas is that of Leslie Smith, Sedgwick, Kan. The herd is headed by Climax Pathfinder by Pathfinder Chief 2nd and the dams are by Royal Pathfinder and Victory Sensation 3rd. Average number pigs farrowed this spring was eleven and the average saved was eight. Mr. Smith consigns a few in his brother's (R. C. Smith) sale at Sedgwick, Kan., February 17.—Advertisement.

Hoover Has Some Hogs
At the middle of last August E. G. Hoover, Wichita, Kan., didn't own a Duroc hog. Today he has one of the best herds to be found in Kansas or the Southwest. He did it by buying the best females he could find, topping nearly every sale where he attended and bought hogs and then put at the head of the herd two of as good sires as he could find; Great Pathrion, 1920 Kansas grand champion, and Orchard Scissors by Scissors. This is the best Scissors bear that has ever appeared in Kansas and will make competitors in the state fair show rings know they have been somewhere if he continues improving as indications now point. The Hoover herd numbers more than 300. The fall sale will be August 30 and spring sale, February 3.—Advertisement.

Pathrion and Giant Orion Sensation 4th
A number of competent judges of hogs have said that Great Orion Sensation 4th by Great Orion Sensation is of exceptionally good show ring quality and if shown next fall at the state fair will run strong for championship. This sire and Pathrion, 1920 Topeka grand champion, stand at the head of the W. D. McComas, Wichita, Kan., Duroc herd. Both of them have proven themselves exceptionally good breeders. The blending of the blood of these two good sires has produced some great herd sire prospects at the McComas farm and if you need a good boar pig now is the time to write Mr. McComas or call and get one of them. Fall sale, August 24. Address W. D. McComas, Box 455, Wichita, Kan. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

A Lot of Them Come from Smith's Herd
R. C. Smith, Sedgwick, Kan., is a young breeder in years but seasoned in experience as a Duroc breeder. A number of the best breeders in southern Kansas bought their first hogs at some of Mr. Smith's sales, and they keep coming back for more. A survey of southern Kansas herds would reveal that in many of these herds one or more of the good ones came from the Smith herd. Mr. Smith starts a card in this issue advertising spring yearling sows by Pathfinder Lad by Pathfinder Chief 2nd out of Orion Cherry King dams bred to Mammoth Gano Sensation 3rd to farrow in September. He is also offering young stock. Herd headers at present are Pathrion 2nd and Peerless Scissors by Scissors. Dams are popularly bred. Mr. Smith moves in August to a farm at the edge of Sedgwick at which place his next spring sale will be held February 17, 1923. Write him in regard to buying a brood sow or young stock. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Brower's Durocs Run on Alfalfa
Yes, hogs can be raised without alfalfa but the farmer who can grow alfalfa on his farm can raise more hogs at less expense than he can on an alfalfaless farm. M. I. Brower has a 160 acre farm a few miles west of Sedgwick, Kan., on which he has 100 acres of alfalfa and he more lustrous, thrifty spring pigs can be found than the Durocs that roam over the alfalfa fields on that farm. These pigs, as well as the older hogs, have had little else than alfalfa and water since the fields were ready for them to be put on this spring. Any farmer that can raise alfalfa should also raise a few good purebred hogs, not necessarily a large number but at least a few regardless of fluctuation in prices. The Brower herd is headed by Mammoth Gano Sensation 2nd by Mammoth Sensation Again out of a dam by Hill Crest Giant. He is a good individual and a good pig getter. Ten sows farrowed 103 pigs and saved 66, a very satisfactory average considering the high mortality among pigs this spring. The Brower herd was founded on good females and consequently is a good herd. Mr. Brower starts a card in this issue offering for sale some good sows and gilts bred for August and September farrow and young stock also. The females are bred to Mammoth Gano Sensation 2nd and most of the pigs are by him. Write M. I. Brower, Sedgwick, Kan., today if you want some good ones. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Mr. Brower's spring sale is February 22, 1923.—Advertisement.

Messages sent by radio telephone are more rapid than radio telegraph service.

Everybody Is Invited to Attend This Event
The State Institution of Practical Education
Kansas State Fair
Hutchinson, Sept. 16-22
Children under 10 years of age free. An abundance of educational and entertaining features. For prize list or information address secretary.
H. S. Thompson, Pres. A. L. Sponsler, Sec'y.

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.

Reg. Jersey Bull
Prince's Bright Raleigh 163782 dropped August 1, 1917. Solid color. A first class individual, very gentle, \$150.
Paul H. Heinz, 501 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan.

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

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

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

HOLSTEIN CATTLE
BONACCORD HOLSTEINS
Are you busy harvesting? Bonaccord Holsteins are always giving off a harvest. Federal accredited herd. Write your wants in GOOD HOLSTEINS to
LOUIS KOENIG, SOLOMON, KANSAS

A GREAT BARGAIN
Two 3-year-old bulls from 28 and 30 pound 3-year-old dams by 40 pound sire. Good individuals, good breeders, nice and gentle. Prices \$100.00 and \$150.00.
L. C. ROHLFING, LAWRENCE, 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

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.
E. W. CUMMINS, PRESCOTT, KANSAS

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.

GREAT SHOW AND BREEDING JACKS
Priced right. Hineman's Jack Farm, Dighton, Kan.

FOR SALE YOUNG SHIRE STUDS
Jacks and some farm raised Airedale pups.
Senior Stock Farm, Greeley, Colorado

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS
Bargains in Baby Pigs
By our big type show and breeding boar, Kansas Big Bone. Spring boars, pairs and trios not related. Papers with every pig and everything immunized. Well spotted, good size and correct type.
Cripe & Renbeck, Council Grove, Kansas

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

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

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

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

HAMPSHIRE HOGS
Silver's Hampshires
Nationally known as producers of Grand Champions. Also winners Packers' Special in carload lots, Chicago International. I specialize in Mill-Order trade. FOR SALE—350 bred sows and gilts, 140 boars. Pigs all ages. 1,000 to select from. Sell one or carload. Cholera immune. Guaranteed as represented. A postcard will bring free price lists, also catalogs of Aug. 10 bred sow sale at Cantrill, Ia., and Aug. 18 bred sow sale at Kansas City, Mo. Write now.
F. F. Silver, Wickfield Farms, Box 8, Cantrill, Iowa

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

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

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.

Bred Gilts—Big Type
Big, stretchy gilts, bred for September farrow. Best blood lines of Sensation, Pathfinder and Orion breeding. Fine individuals, immunized and priced to sell quickly.
J. A. REED & SONS, LYONS, KANSAS

Pathrion & Giant Orion Sensation 4th
We are offering some choice spring boars sired by these two great boars at the head of our herd. Write us at once.
W. D. McComas, Box 455, Wichita, Kansas

SHEPHERD SELLS SOWS AND GILTS
Now offering sows and gilts, bred or un-bred, 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

"Legal Tender" Durocs
have been sold in 51 counties in Kansas. I have a nice lot of pigs 40 to 125 lbs. Papers free with each one. Pairs unrelated. Best breeding at right prices. Write me your wants.
J. E. WELLER, MOLTON, Kan.

Tried Sows and Gilts
Bred to good boars for September litters. Write for descriptions and prices.
BOHLEN BROS., DOWNS, KANSAS

VALLEY SPRING DUROCS
Boars all ages, bred sows and gilts. Popular breeding, immunized. Pedigrees. Terms to suit.
E. J. BLISS, BLOOMINGTON, Kan.

July 1st Weaning Pigs
By a son of I Am Grand Wonder out of dams by Pathrion and Sensation bred dams. Overstake Bros., Atlanta, Kan.

Durocs \$20 to \$30
Boars ready for service. Fall pigs, either sex, not related, by Herdier Pathfinder and Valley Wonder Sensation.
E. C. MUNSSELL, RUSSELL, KANSAS.

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

Extra Large, Tall, Long, Yearling Boar
For sale, sired by Big Orion and out of a Defender Col. bred sow.
J. F. Staadt & Sons, Ottawa, Kan.

Immunized Duroc Sows and Gilts
Bred to a brother of Pathmaster. Farmers prices.
GLEN FRIDDY, ELMONT, Kan.

Big Bone Type Boar Pigs
Reasonable prices.
George Schaefer, R. 1, Bremen, Kan.

Fine Duroc Boars For Sale
FRANK LUPTON, RT. 5, OTTAWA, Kan.

SOWS AND GILTS bred for Aug. and Sept. farrow to Mammoth Gano Sensation 3rd. Young stock by same boar.
M. I. Brower, Sedgwick, Kan.

PATHFINDER YEARLING SOWS to farrow September. Bred to Sensation boar. Young stock also. Write at once.
R. C. Smith, Sedgwick, Kan.

POLAND CHINA HOGS
Big, Smooth Poland Chinas
Two of the best herd boars in Kansas for sale. \$75.00 and \$125.00. Eight tried sows by Peter Pan and other noted boars. Lots of size and quality. Bred, \$50.00 to \$75.00. Fall gilts, \$40.00. March pigs, \$15.00 to \$17.50. If you want the best of big type Polands at less than one-half their real value, act quick.
S. E. WAIT, LAWRENCE, KANSAS

BIG, SMOOTH, EASY FEEDING KIND
Both sex, 125 head at reasonable prices. Herd sires, The Aviator by King Bob and Superior Architect by Architect. Money back guarantee.
OSCAR CRAIN, MULBERRY, KANSAS

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

Big Type Poland Boars
by Peach Grove Beauty by Bob's Wonder Heir by Big Bob Wonder.
WILSIE WELLS, QUINTER, KANSAS

Poland China Hogs

Aug. 25—F. E. Wittum, Caldwell, Kan.
Oct. 17—John D. Henry, LeCompton, Kan.
Oct. 19—Stafford County P. C. Breeders' Association, Stafford, Kan. E. E. Erhart, Mgr., Stafford, Kan.
Oct. 20—H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan.
Oct. 21—J. C. Dawe, Troy, Kan.
Feb. 24—Chas. Krill, Burlingame, 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.
March 8—J. E. Baker, Bendena, Kan.

Spotted Poland China Hogs

Oct. 5—G. S. Wells & Son, Ottawa, Kan.
Hampshire Hogs
Aug. 10—Wickfield Farms, Cantrill, Ia.
Aug. 18—Wickfield Farms, Cantrill, Ia. Sale at Kansas City, Mo.

Sale Reports and Other News

Ayrshires Average \$510 Per Head
At the National consignment sale of Ayrshire cattle held under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Ayrshire Breeders' association at Devon, Pa., June 15, 1922, forty-two head sold for \$21,435, an average of \$510 per head.

Field Notes

BY J. W. JOHNSON

C. E. Wooster, Pauline, Kan., Shawnee county, breeds registered Poland Chinas and last winter made some splendid selections in the Kansas and Nebraska bred sow sales. At present he breeds Duroc Jerseys as well and consequently he has for the fall trade a nice lot of boars of both breeds.—Advertisement.

Chas. Morrison & Son's Red Polls

Chas. Morrison & Son of Phillipsburg, Kan., report the sale of a choice yearling Red Polled bull and two heifers to Geo. W. Paul of Kanorado, Kan. They report a good demand for Red Polled breeding stock and their sales to buyers in western Kansas and in Colorado have been good this spring. They still have some choice bulls for sale and will also sell a few choice heifers. They report good rains and pastures and crops in good condition.—Advertisement.

E. J. Bliss's Durocs

E. J. Bliss, Bloomington, Kan., Osborne county, sells Duroc Jerseys direct to customers and his advertisement can be found in the Mail and Breeze the year round. He changes it frequently or whenever he has something different to sell. At present he is offering boars of all ages, bred sows, bred and open gilts, and everything is immunized and of popular blood lines. He offers to sell on time to those who are all right and who are not prepared to pay for them right now. If you want Duroc Jerseys that are sold fully guaranteed and of popular and up to date breeding write to E. J. Bliss, Bloomington, Kan.—Advertisement.

Cripe & Renbeck's Spotted Polands

Morris county is noted for several herds of Spotted Poland Chinas and one of the herds of note in that county is the Cripe & Renbeck herd at Council Grove, Kan. At the head of this herd is Kansas Big Bone a truly big type boar, a junior yearling that will weigh now in just fair flesh 500 pounds. He will be shown at Kansas fairs this fall and is one of the really good boars to be found in the West. He was sired by Big Bone Spot by Spotted Big Bone and comes

Seedbeds and Wheat Yields

Moist, Firm, Well-Settled Soil, Plowed Early and Deep, Will Help Increase Acre Production in Kansas

A SEEDBED for wheat in Kansas should be firm and moist, well settled and have a little loose dirt on top. It must have a good supply of available plant food and moisture, so the crop can make a prompt start after planting and get well established before cold weather. Naturally this requires time. Deep, early plowing, just as soon as possible after harvest, is necessary.

Naturally a tractor is almost essential in this work if the acreage is large, as it is on most of the wheat farms of this state. When horses alone are used it is not practicable to cover the fields rapidly thru the heat and dirt of the summer campaign. In many cases the increased yield will pay for a tractor in a season or two. This is well indicated by the results of the experimental work at the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan. The tests there show an average yield for the last several years, where wheat has been grown continuously, of 19.3 bushels from July plowing and 13.5 bushels from September plowing. Where wheat has been grown in rotation the yields are larger, especially on early plowing.

State Acre Yield is Low

All this brings up the question of the average yield of wheat in Kansas, which is so low that it is ridiculous. It is but 14.3 bushels, in this, the greatest winter wheat state, where the conditions are almost ideal for the crop on a considerable proportion of the acreage. Why not raise it? This can be brought about by the use of better seed—pure varieties such as Kanred—more cultivation after the land is plowed, better care in harvesting, the use of real crop rotations, and by deep plowing just as soon as possible after the harvesting is finished.

Conditions are favorable as a rule for plowing at this time. The soil generally contains considerable moisture—enough so the plowing is not a difficult task—weeds do not bother greatly, and there is an opportunity to do considerable damage to wheat insects. The plowing conserves moisture, aids in making the conditions favorable for soil bacteria, so there can be a rapid forming of available plant food, and helps to keep soil productive, and then if there is some cultivation of the soil with a disk, it should get into excellent condition before planting time.

Jardine Urges Early Cultivation

In speaking of the need for this early, deep plowing, W. M. Jardine, president of the Kansas State Agricultural College, says:

"Early preparation of the ground (wheat following wheat) will do more to secure a crop than any other single thing. Early plowing gets the soil in condition to absorb rain, promotes the growth of bacteria which cause the decay of organic matter and make it available for the use of the plants, kills weeds and volunteer wheat, and kills many Hessian flies by turning the "flaxseeds" under and covering them so deeply that the young flies cannot escape. Early plowing—that is, before August 15—insures plenty of plant food for the crop and the maximum amount of water that can be conserved.

"If stubble ground cannot be plowed early, it should be disked immediately after harvesting. This will kill the weeds and put the surface in condition to absorb water. Plowing should follow the disking as soon as possible, otherwise the weeds that start after disking will consume all the water and available plant food in the soil."

The matter of yields of wheat is largely up to the individual producer. It is certain, at least, that one cannot hope for the maximum production unless the seedbed is in the right condition. Deep, early plowing is a mighty important item in this work.

Good Quality in Wheat

BY S. C. SALMON

There are three principal things affecting quality that can and should be attended to on every wheat farm. They are: Good seed, a fertile soil, and care in harvesting and threshing. As a rule, one is safe in choosing the highest-yielding variety. Occasionally

a high-yielding variety will be poor in quality, but the difference is seldom sufficient to justify using a low-yielding variety. If one grows standard varieties only, that have been thoroughly tested, no mistake will be made.

Purity is essential in maintaining high quality. A mixture of soft and hard wheat is one of the most objectionable features. Such mixtures sell for less at the central markets, and the discount is handed back to the grower, except when the dealer is unable to tell the difference. In that case he is compelled to accept the loss himself and make it up on later purchases. Rye, perhaps, is the most serious mixture of all, as it reduces the strength of the flour and makes it dark in color. This may seem strange, since rye bread is a staple

article of diet in foreign countries and rye flour is frequently mixed with white flour in other countries. A slight mixture of rye flour really has very little effect on the nutritive value of wheat flour, but it does make it darker in color. If present in considerable quantities it reduces the protein content and consequently its quality.

Colorado Ranks High in Potatoes

Rio Grande county in Colorado ranked second among all the counties of the United States in average acre yield of potatoes in 1919 and seventh in total production, according to a special report of the United States Census Bureau recently made public. Two Colorado counties, Rio Grande and Weld, are to be found among the 63 counties in the United States having more than 7,500 acres of potatoes apiece that were harvested in 1919.

Weld county ranked 14th in acreage of potatoes harvested that year, with 15,062 acres reported, while Rio Grande county was 25th, with 12,317 acres. In acre yield, how-

ever, Rio Grande was far above Weld, having an average of 200.8 bushels, compared with 94 bushels for Weld. The only county surpassing Rio Grande in average yield of potatoes was Aroostook, Me., which reported an average of 252.1 bushels an acre. The 1919 season was exceptionally unfavorable for potatoes in Weld county.

It is only in recent years that Rio Grande county has taken high rank in the production of potatoes, tho it has been marketing potatoes of high quality for many years. The United States Census Bureau reported 5,162 acres of potatoes in the county in 1909, with an average yield of 180.57 bushels an acre. Average yields in Rio Grande and other San Luis Valley counties always have been large, Saguache county holding the record for the highest production of potatoes on a single acre for a good many years.

Grape growers will be interested in Farmers' Bulletin No. 1220, Insect and Fungous Enemies of the Grape, which may be obtained free from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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