

KANSAS SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS *exp²*

KANSAS FARMER

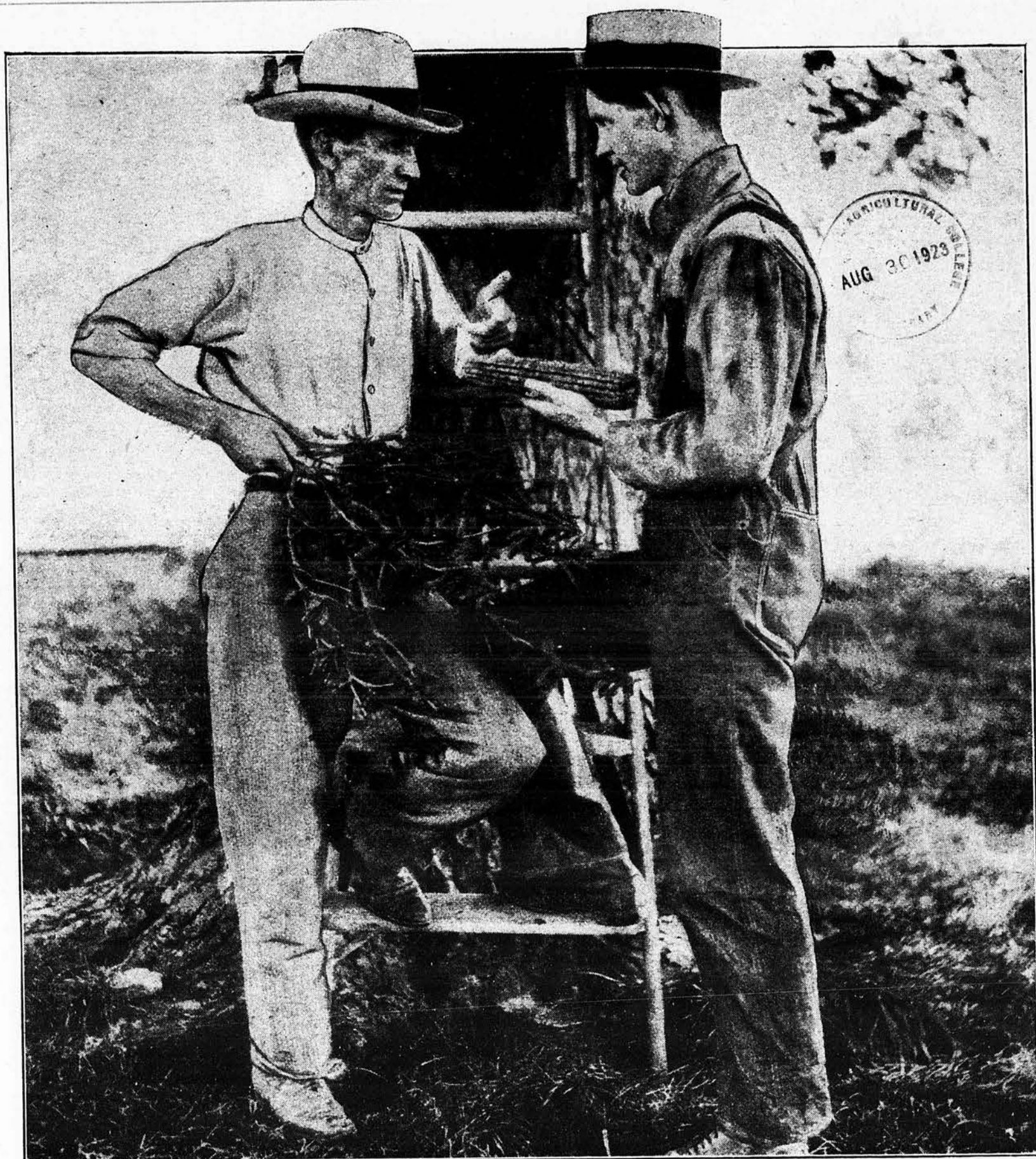
AND

MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 61

August 25, 1923

Number 34



Warm Water in Winter for Hogs

Without Heaters

Hogs must have warm water in the winter if they are to thrive and get full value from their feed. They won't drink enough ice water in cold weather; besides ice cold water chills the hog and his feed is used to bring body heat back to normal instead of to put on fat.

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Dempster Self-Heating Hog Waterers are sold by dealers, but first write us for complete circular describing it fully and giving prices. (10)

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Manufacturers of a Complete Line of Water Supplies for Farm and City Homes
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Hogs quickly learn to open the lid when they wish to drink. When through drinking, the lid drops down and keeps the water clean.



At the left is the Heating Bottle, into which the water flows from the Valve Tank. It is connected by two pipes to Drinking Bowl, causing water to circulate. The manure, which covers Heating Bottle and Valve Tank, keeps water warm.

In the middle is Valve Tank. It keeps water regulated at just the right height in Drinking Bowl.

At the right is the Drinking Bowl, which is the only part not covered with manure. Removable pan, in bottom of Drinking Bowl, catches dirt, keeps water clean.

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Visit Canada this summer—see for yourself the opportunities which Canada offers to both labor and capital—rich, fertile, virgin prairie land, near rail ways and towns, at \$15 to \$20 an acre—long terms if desired. Wheat crops last year the biggest in history; dairying and hogs pay well; mixed farming rapidly increasing.

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GUARANTEED
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These are Goodrich, Goodyear, Firestone, Fisk and other best known standard-make tires. All slightly used, but readily give our customers thousands of miles of splendid service.

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The greatest tire values ever offered. Thousands of satisfied customers.

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

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Figure serum and virus at 1 1/2 cents per cc. Send check for \$39.40 and we will ship you 3,000 cc's serum, 150 cc's of virus, book of instructions and the set of syringes at once. Get your neighbors to club with you. Buy from a manufacturer, not a broker.

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NEW TIRE 30x3 1/2 \$2
PRICE CORD
GUARANTEED
9 MONTHS AT HALF PRICE

These tires readily give our customers thousands of miles of good service—these are GOODRICH, GOODYEAR, FIRESTONE, FISK—and other well known standard make used tires. The guarantee protects you. Greater service for less money. Satisfaction assured. Order season's supply now.

Lowest Tire Prices in America

Tires	New Tubes	Tires	New Tubes
30x3	\$1.90	32x4	\$3.75
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31x4	2.75	35x4	4.25
32x4	3.00	36x4	4.25
33x4	3.25	35x5	4.25
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THE FAMILY TRIO A Big Bargain Offer

Youth's Companion.....\$2.50 All For
McCall's.....1.00 \$3.15
Capper's Weekly.....1.00 Save
Total value.....\$4.50 \$1.35

Farm Organization Notes

Bradfute Urges Farmers to Store 200 Million Bushels of Wheat As an Emergency Measure

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

THE American Farm Bureau Federation's proposal that farmers withhold 200 million bushels of wheat from the market is an emergency measure seeking immediate relief of the present market situation," according to O. E. Bradfute, president of that organization. "This does not mean indefinite storage," continued Mr. Bradfute.

"We are urging farmers to hold their wheat for orderly distribution over the entire consumptive period instead of dumping it on the present low market.

"In doing this the American Farm Bureau Federation is counseling sound business policy. Storage will have a tendency to relieve the present situation and if a considerable portion of grain remains in the farmer's hand as a daily reminder of unprofitable surplus, plans for next season's planting will more likely be curtailed. Adjustment of acreage in line with world supply and demand is the permanent solution and our proposal is aimed toward that objective."

cured by storage grain tickets. The money has been obtained at 5 1/2 per cent.

Key West Grange Fair

Key West Grange No. 1100 will hold its 10th annual fair at the city park in Lebo, Kan., August 30 and 31.

All arrangements have been completed for holding the most successful fair ever held in that part of the state.

The committees have secured some of the best attractions to be had, along with merry-go-rounds, ferris wheel, ball games, and speakers of state wide reputation.

The Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan will provide judges for all departments.

Canadian Farmers' Voluntary Pool

The organization of a voluntary wheat pool in the three prairie provinces of Canada to handle this year's crop is becoming daily more certain. With the defeat of the compulsory government wheat board proposal by Manitoba last winter sentiment at once began to develop rapidly for the development of a voluntary wheat pool similar to those existing in Australia and in the United States.

Fruit Growers Enlarge

The Federated Fruit and Vegetable Growers, Inc., will expand its present Boston sales facilities by adding a potato distribution sales office on August 1 to sell for the Maine Potato Exchange.

Minnesota Co-op Creameries

Minnesota leads all states in the production of butter. One hundred and sixty-nine million, five hundred seventy-four thousand, eight hundred seventy-two pounds of butter were manufactured within the state by 831 creameries. For this amount producers received \$57,817,301.47, or an average of 38.80 cents a pound.

Co-operative creameries produced 112,303,760 pounds of butter of the total production reported, for which they received \$44,759,626.85, or an average of 39.85 cents a pound.

Centralizers produced 40,909,338 pounds of butter, for which they received \$15,262,577.67, or an average of 37.49 cents a pound. Independent creameries produced 16,561,744 pounds during the same period.

Big Kansas Free Fair Will Open This Year On September 10

WITH a new \$200,000 concrete grandstand rapidly nearing completion and entries arriving in large numbers every day, the Kansas Free Fair at Topeka, that will open September 10 to continue for a week, is in the last stage of its annual preparation for the huge crowds that flock thru the free gate.

Based on entries received and those immediately in view, prospects are that the number of livestock entries in practically every department, will be materially larger than last year when several records were exceeded. Livestock growers are more numerous on the show circuit this year and competition between exhibits is keener, hence the value of the big exposition to the visitor is greater. The very cream of the livestock of this state and others will be on exhibition so that the farmer may study the best types to produce.

With sentiment in favor of curtailing the wheat acreage and taking up more diversified farming current in this section, and certain to gain many converts, the opportunity of getting many money making tips undoubtedly will bring a great many farmers to the Kansas Free Fair.

According to Phil Eastman, secretary, the cattle, both beef and dairy, horses and hog departments, will be filled to overflowing this year. An especially good beef cattle show is anticipated and interest in swine is high. The ton litter contest, new this year, has created widespread interest and will be a big attraction. Four futurities also are drawing good.

The concrete grandstand also will be a big attraction. This will seat 7,500 visitors. The concrete in the seats and base was poured more than 30 days in advance of the opening of the Kansas Free Fair so it will have attained its maximum strength before the big crowds arrive.

Exhibits in every other department will be exceptionally complete this year. Several new departments have been added, including a corn show, a flower show, a bird show, a harmonica-accordion contest and several other attractive features.

Headed by the baby beef show, a very interesting series of events has been arranged for the young visitors. Cho Cho, the health clown, will be on hand to entertain the tiny tots.

Horse racing, a big program of circus acts, band concerts, automobile racing, auto polo, a horse show, public speaking and other attractions make up the big program of feature entertainment arranged by Secretary Eastman.

Income of \$3,000 on 25 Acres

Sam Robins, Gray County Farm Bureau President, Does a Half Section Business on Small Tract of Arkansas Valley Land

By M. N. Beeler

CAN you imagine the scorn with which men who count their land holdings by the section would view a 25-acre farm? Then you have some idea of the fun neighbors of Sam Robins had when he announced his intention to truck farm his small tract. They said that gardening was a job for women and small boys. Robins says his experience indicates the work is too heavy for boys and they cannot be depended upon. Furthermore he says running a truck farm is a mighty good business for a man. He is turning off a greater volume of business from his 25 acres than many farmers get from a half section and his profits are as big and maybe a great deal bigger.

Finds His Farming Profitable

They no longer laugh at him in Cimarron county and Gray county now, and his fellow members have elected him president of the local farm bureau.

"With the schooling I have, I do not know where I could get a job that would pay me \$3,000 a year," said Robins one day in the spring. "A young fellow with only a high school education couldn't earn that much in the city or if he did, he'd have to spend a large part of it for living. On this little truck farm, I have had an income of \$3,000 for my labor and my living expenses have not cost me a great deal."

"But when I announced my intention of starting a truck farm, folks around here laughed. They said gardening was a job for the women folks and little boys. I found it a man's job, and I have turned off a volume of business equal to that of a good many farmers who had 320 acres of wheat."

"I undertook truck gardening because it seemed less hazardous than wheat. There was a good market for vegetables and I had a small piece of land that was well adapted to their production. If I went into wheat farming I would need a great deal more land and a lot

of expensive equipment. On this tract of 25 acres, I decided I could do all the work myself, and thus sell a maximum of my own labor. In wheat farming I would be idle nine months of the year and would sell a minimum of my own labor with the crop. You see it takes a world of hired help to prepare the

acres of his land is devoted to garden crops and 4 acres is seeded to Sudan grass for his two Holstein cows. He also has a couple of brood sows whose litters consume waste products and provide family meat.

Last summer he grew 14 acres of Big Stem Jersey sweet potatoes and

crops. His plan is to keep his land busy. As soon as one vegetable is matured and harvested, he plants another. In this way the turnover is increased and he gets two and three crops of quick growing vegetables from the same land in a season. Failure is practically unknown since he depends upon irrigation for moisture. The land is exceptionally fertile and he is taking good care of it.

"More and more farmers along the Arkansas will adopt different methods as wheat failures increase," Robins remarked. "In the future more vegetables will be grown and there will be dozens of small truck farms, such as mine, along the valley. The land is well adapted to vegetable growing and there is an unlimited market right here at home. This territory is too far from the usual sources of truck to get a fresh supply daily. Consequently the only way the people can get it is for farmers to grow it."

Too Expensive for Wheat Land

"This land at \$200 an acre is too expensive for the extensive type of farming that is practiced in growing wheat. As its value increases farmers will have to turn to something that will give better returns. Of course they can grow spring crops under irrigation, but for a good long time there is a bigger opportunity in producing vegetables."

Robins said he tried single cropping with wheat once and went broke. He was able to see the light after that demonstration and sought something that was safer. He says that his production costs are rather high, especially with the amount of intensive labor, the irrigation plant and the manuring that is necessary, but at that he has a safer proposition than if he were growing wheat. He need have no hesitancy in following the practices that will give best returns, for his artesian wells insure plenty of moisture for a crop. He has been truck farming since 1920.

Plow Lands Drop in Value

SURVEYS made by the United States Department of Agriculture show a drop of 26 per cent in the value of plow lands during the last three years. Plow lands in the United States had an average value of \$66.53 an acre March 1, 1923 as compared with \$69.89 on March 1, 1922, or with \$83.78 March 1, 1921, and with \$90.01 March 1, 1920.

By states, Iowa shows the largest drop over the three-year period, registering a decrease of \$66 an acre. Illinois is next with a drop of \$44 an acre; Indiana third with a drop of \$37; South Dakota fourth with a drop of \$32 an acre, and Nebraska, Utah and Idaho next, each showing a drop of \$29 an acre. The smallest decrease, \$2 an acre over the three-year period, is shown in Massachusetts and New Hampshire. Connecticut shows a drop of \$3, Alabama \$4, New York and Florida \$5, Virginia and West Virginia \$6. An increase of \$3 an acre is shown in New Jersey, and of \$2 in Rhode Island.

From 1922 to 1923 gains in plow land prices have occurred in early truck crop states north of South Carolina and generally in the cotton states. Continued depreciation is shown in states in the corn and wheat belts, and in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific regions. Prices were above \$100 an acre on March 1, 1923 in only three states, \$153 in Iowa, \$126 in Illinois, and \$113 in California. Low prices were \$22 in Montana, and \$26 in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi.

seedbed, sow, harvest and thresh a crop of wheat."

Robins has a battery of three wells with which he irrigates the tract. He uses a centrifugal pump for elevating the water to the surface. He trucks all his produce to Dodge City where he finds a ready market. Twenty-one

harvested 3,400 bushels of first class potatoes from the tract. This year he has a succession of potatoes planted so that the harvest season will last longer. The first planting, or early ones, he expected would be ready August 15. Other vegetables are asparagus, rhubarb, tomatoes, beans, peas, lettuce and similar

Now They'll Meet Together

A REAL community building which will comfortably accommodate 750 people, was recently dedicated by the people in Noble township of east central Dickinson county. This building is a very commendable example of what has been made possible by a law of the legislature. This law gives any township the privilege of voting \$15,000 worth of bonds for the erection of a community building.

Late last fall bonds to the full extent were voted by Noble township. Immediately, work was begun on the structure which was to be located on the campus of the Dickinson Community High School at Chapman. The building specifications called for a brick structure 100 by 60 feet. Both ends were to be excavated and used as class rooms for the high school. However, no arrangements were made for the excavation under the center of the building. With the center excavated, a dining hall adjoining the class rooms of the domestic science department of the school and of sufficient size to seat the largest banquets held in the community could be made a part of this community institution. Two thousand dollars would be required for this work. The township board and the high school board were working in co-operation in the erection of the building. The senior classes of the school had started and accumulated a building fund of about \$2,000 and this the school board used

to excavate and make possible the fine dining hall.

The entire community has had an interest in the building of their community building. The lighting fixtures were installed by a civic organization of Chapman. The alumni association of the Dickinson Community High School is paying for the opera chairs which are of the finest type. The graduating class of 1923 furnished the stage with a handsome curtain and the heating sys-

tem of the high school supplies heat for the building.

On the floor of the auditorium, the seating capacity of which is furnished with movable opera chairs, is a basket ball court of liberal size.

Couldn't Afford to Grow Wheat

BECAUSE C. E. Glaze couldn't afford to lose a wheat crop, he went into the dairy business as an in-

surance against the periodic failure of that crop in Pawnee county. He is still growing some wheat, but is gradually building up a dairy herd and has been for the last 10 years. Glaze now has a herd of 16 purebred Holsteins, the foundation for which was started three years ago.

He is selling whole milk to a dried milk plant in Larned. The price nets him about \$2.17 a hundredweight. This plant buys the milk on the basis of Kansas City fat prices less 2 cents a pound, and patrons are allowed 75 cents a hundred for the skim milk.

Glaze raises Red Amber cane for silage and Sudan grass for hay. He has 12 acres of each this year and 12 acres of alfalfa. The cows receive corn, bran, silage, hay and cottonseed meal. He owns a quarter section 5 miles southwest of Pawnee Rock, and rents 200 acres for wheat from a neighbor.

He does not practice summer fallowing regularly, but believes it would pay if he owned his wheat land.

Now For Real Farming

REPORTS indicate that the wheat acreage will be reduced this year as much as 50 per cent in many Kansas communities. These are mighty encouraging. There is the greatest interest in diversified farming the state has ever known. This will bring more livestock, better crop rotations and much higher incomes.



The Spirit of Rural Re-building is Typified in This Ideal Community Building Located on the Campus of the High School at Chapman

DEPARTMENT EDITORS
 Livestock Editor.....T. W. Morse
 Farm Doings.....Harley Hatch
 Dairying.....J. H. Branden
 Medical Department.....Dr. C. H. Lerrigo
 Poultry.....I. B. Reed
 Farm Engineering.....Frank A. Meckel
 Radio Editor.....R. S. Planck

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 Congress of March 3, 1879.

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 80c an agate line. Circulation 120,000
 Changes in advertisements or orders to discontinue
 advertisements must reach us not later than 10 days
 in advance of the date of publication. An advertise-
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 in a page and the page has been electrotyped. New
 advertisements can be accepted up to and including
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KANSAS FARMER

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ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher

F. B. NICHOLS, Managing Editor T. A. McNEAL, Editor
 JOHN W. WILKINSON and M. N. BEELER, Associate Editors
 CHARLES E. SWEET, Advertising Manager

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 this issue is reliable, and should any subscriber suf-
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 We make this guaranty with the provisions that the
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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

CONGRESS in my opinion will not be called together in extraordinary session. While certain politicians and alleged statesmen are clamoring for an extra session with the plea that it is necessary to enact legislation in the interest of the farmer, I think that even these men down in their hearts know that nothing would be accomplished by such a session. What they are really hoping for is that they may gain some political advantage. If the session were called and should fail to enact the measures they would propose, as would certainly be the case, they could then claim that if the majority of Congress and the President had heeded their advice and followed their suggestions great benefit would have resulted.

I think it would be a blessing to the country if not only there is no extra session but also if there could be an adjournment of the regular session as soon as it meets. Of course it is necessary that Congress enact certain measures in order that the Government may go on and pay its bills but the country is not suffering from want of general or special legislation, on the contrary one of the ailments of the country is legislative indigestion.

The most effectual remedy for individual indigestion is a period of fasting so that the digestive organs may have a rest and recuperate. The country needs a legislative fast, both state and Nation. Without a doubt the agricultural interests are suffering but no legislation that is likely to be enacted in the near future will in my opinion help the farmers to permanently solve their problems.

Things I Can't Understand

VERY intelligent reader of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze takes exception to my statement that I cannot understand why a farmer will pay hundreds, perhaps thousands, of dollars for farm machinery and then let it stand out in the rain and wind and sun until it has gone to ruin. His explanation is that it is more economical to let the machinery stand out than to build sheds to shelter it.

My contention is that it is not necessary to build expensive sheds. I know that sheds can be built without the expenditure of any money to speak of that will answer every purpose so far as sheltering the machinery is concerned and I am certain that it will pay. In any event it looks shiftless to leave machinery standing out in the weather. I note that this subscriber winds up his letter with the statement that he puts his own binders, and his drill in the shed and that he has used these machines for 15 years, which it seems to me completely vindicates my position.

Again, I wondered why farmers would plant orchards and then let them go to ruin when it has been demonstrated that taking a number of years average, a well kept orchard pays while a poorly kept orchard never does.

To this query the reader answers "An orchard is planted with the very best of intentions but the pressure of other work, making hay, cutting, harvesting and threshing wheat, oats and grass, the cultivating of corn at the same time the orchard is yelling for attention is too much and up goes the orchard, especially during a season like 1923. P. S. We get all the blackberries we care for and we manage to mulch two apples trees and gather the fruit."

All of which would seem to prove that the trouble with many farmers is that they undertake to do more than they can do well and as a result do not make it pay or get the satisfaction of seeing what they do is well done.

I also stated that I did not understand why we continue to cultivate on the average 3 acres of ground to get a production that under proper cultivation might be gathered from one. Here is the answer of this reader to that:

"Nine years ago the writer put in 10 acres of corn, plowed the ground 8 inches deep in the fall, did not let a weed grow, in fact tended it well as the wife did the first baby. With a good season it ought to have made 60 or 70 bushels of corn an acre. Did it? Not on your life. The chinch bugs took all the corn between here and Topeka and that year I gathered 15 bushels an acre of measly, lousy, buggy corn. The next year I planted 40

acres and scarcely looked at it, and result was 1,200 bushels of corn. What's the use of good farming?"

I scarcely believe this reader is willing to go to the logical conclusion of his own argument which is that the worse you farm the better yields you will have. The bad year to which he refers was probably 10 years ago instead of nine. The year of 1913 was the nearest a total failure so far as corn is concerned that there has been in Kansas for nearly 50 years. In addition to an extraordinarily dry season the chinch bugs were unusually numerous and voracious. Of course such a year is no criterion but the probability is that if he had not given particular attention to the preparation and cultivation of this ground instead of 15 bushels an acre he would not have raised any corn whatever.

The Capper Platform

JUST one kind of law for rich and poor.
 A square deal for all, special privileges to none.

Substantially lower freight rates immediately.

Justice for all our soldiers of all wars.
 Abolish gambling in wheat, cotton, corn, and all farm products.

Reopening of foreign markets to American agriculture's surplus products thru an economic conference.

A constructive national policy for the relief of agriculture.

Higher prices for farm products, or lower prices for the things farmers must buy.

More attention to diversified farming as a means of enabling farmers to solve their problems.

Credit facilities for agriculture equal to credit facilities for business men.

Practical and businesslike co-operative marketing of farm products.

Laws to prevent price-gouging and profiteering.

Put burden of taxation on shoulders of those better able to bear it by abolishing the tax-exempt-bond privilege.

Lower taxes by eliminating waste, extravagance, graft, incompetence and all partisan favoritism from the public service.

Honest enforcement of prohibition as a means of making prohibition worldwide, thru proof of its benefits here.

I said that I could not understand why keepers of cows continue to feed poor cows when conclusive tests have proved that really good cows will produce twice as much butterfat at very little more cost for feed and care.

To this suggestion this reader replies; "I used to sell all cows that were not good milkers, but I find that often the poor cow for milking purposes raises the most salable and prettiest calf and the one that sells for the most money when it is fat. I do not like to depend on all dairy cows. At the price of good beef cattle and the low price a farmer gets for milk, I prefer to raise beef cattle."

Of course that is no answer at all. It never has been claimed that good beef cattle were good dairy cattle and if Mr. N. can make more money raising beef cattle than he can from dairy stock he should stick to the business of producing beef. But if the farmer engages in the dairy business at all it is foolish to keep poor milkers.

This same reader defends the picnic as follows: "How in the thunder, would the boys and girls ever get acquainted and marry if it were not for the joys of the picnic? The same bumblebee sets both of 'em running; the same chigger bites both. This is a mistake, when a chigger locates it stays there and doesn't fool round looking for other locations. "The same flies and mosquitoes trouble them and prepare them to go thru bigger troubles together. Don't knock on picnics."

I said that I did not understand why so many men seem to get satisfaction out of empty and foolish titles, the wearing of gaudy uniforms and the marching in processions.

On this Mr. N. seems to agree with me; he says: "I don't understand this either. I have joined two lodges and the Grange. The silly ceremonies of the opening and closing exercises and the initiation ceremonies are infantile, useless, serving no good purpose except that so many are really lovers of monarchy and titles and emblems and, not possessing the substance, they crave the appearance and like to put up a good front."

I might add to this that most of us are like children in that we revel in mystery. The secrets of all secret societies really amount to very little or nothing but the man who joins imagines that he is going to find some very interesting and important secret. I belong to but one secret order, the Modern Woodmen. I took the usual obligation more than a quarter of a century ago not to reveal the secrets of the order. I never have violated that obligation, for the very good reason that there are no secrets to reveal.

It may be a matter of interest and also of some surprise to a great many persons to know that the President of the United States, Calvin Coolidge, does not belong to any secret order and so far as his biography in "Who's Who" goes, it does not mention his membership in any church.

About Things in General

THERE are a great many men called failures who might have been successes if they had only had the right kind of direction.

I have in mind a man whom I will call Jim Bashford, because that was really his name. Jim was one of the most industrious men I ever knew. He worked more hours and worked harder than any of his neighbors and there were a lot of them who were right industrious. But Jim was always hard up. His horses were never fat and his tools such as he had, were never in good order. Jim was always in a hurry but most of the time he didn't seem to have any very definite idea about where he was going or what he expected to do after he got there.

He made a great many motions and wasted a great deal of energy to no purpose. Now if Jim had been under the direction of some man who had judgment and brains, (I say judgment and brains advisedly for I have known many men who had brilliant brains but no good sound judgment,) I think he would have made a great success. He would have done willingly as much work as two ordinary men and if it had been well directed he would have made money.

I have quit blaming men who fail until I know why they have failed. It may be that they simply could not help it. They may lack that particular quality of mind that is necessary to success and they are no more to blame for not succeeding than a Shetland pony is to blame because it cannot pull as big a load as a Norman horse that stands 18 hands high and weighs 2,000 pounds.

In Henry Ford's great factory there are 60,000 to 70,000 persons employed. All of them are earning good wages and doing the work they have to do well; if they were not they would lose their jobs, but suppose you were to put each one of them at the head of a factory; how many do you suppose would make a success? Of course I do not know and neither do you, but I will venture the guess that at least 95 of every 100 would fail. They are so constructed mentally that they simply cannot run a business.

One reason why so many things done by the National Government or by state or local government are not done economically is because so often men are not chosen to fill political jobs on account of their fitness to fill the job but because they are industrious politicians and good mixers. They are not dishonest as a rule and in most cases they really wish to do the work of the office to which they are elected well but they have no particular fitness for the job they have to do. If Government business were run on the same plan that successful private business is run then Government ownership would be the ideal way. Theoretically the Government ought to operate the railroads at less cost to the people and give them better service than the rail-

roads do under private management, but in order to do that, in selecting the men to operate the roads politics would have to be forgotten and men selected because of their executive ability and knowledge of the railroad business. No man or woman could get a job just because he or she happened to vote some particular political ticket or because they happened to have a pull with those in authority. Perhaps that condition can be brought about but the chances are that it would not be.

Right here I wish to say that in my opinion the postoffice system is pretty well managed, but it is because politics has to a considerable extent been eliminated and whatever waste and extravagance there is still connected with it is mostly because of the fact that politics has not been entirely eliminated.

There was a time when the postoffice business was almost entirely political. Every postmaster down to the little fourth class offices was appointed for political reasons. The member of Congress tried to make the appointments in a way that would help him most politically. Of course he sometimes showed bad judgment and hurt his political chances instead of helping them but that did not alter the fact that postmasters were selected for political reasons and not on account of fitness.

A generation ago all the clerks in the postal mail service were selected for political reasons and when there was a change in the National Administration the clerks that were in were fired and new clerks with the right brand of politics took their places. That is no longer the case. There is still some politics in the Postoffice Department, but not in the railway mail service. Men hold their places or get places in the service without regard to their political affiliations. That is also true I think in regard to the free delivery carriers. As a result I do not believe that there is anywhere a more faithful and efficient lot of men than the mail carriers and the postal clerks.

Now it would be entirely possible to extend that efficiency to other departments. It might be possible even to fill all of the positions in the railroad service with men and women selected as the postal clerks and carriers are selected and if so there would be no reason why Government ownership might not be a success, but remember it has taken nearly 100 years to get the Postoffice Department to its present condition and politics is not entirely out of it yet. How long would it take to get the Government owned railroads out of politics? There are perhaps 20 times as many persons required to run the railroads as to run the postoffice business. I am afraid that getting the Government railroads out of politics would take 200 years and before that period has elapsed most of us will have been a long time dead.

Germany Going to Ruin

GERMANY is apparently rapidly going toward economic and political ruin. The mark has reached the unbelievable state of depreciation where 4 million marks formerly worth 1 million dollars in our currency, are now worth, as exchange, one American dollar. Even Soviet Russia seems to be in better financial condition than Germany, for the Russian government is turning to a sound currency and away from the utterly worthless ruble.

The worst feature of the case, to my mind, is that the outside world just now, is indifferent concerning the outcome. Those who had high hopes of republican Germany have lost faith in the ability or willingness of the German people to establish and maintain a republican form of government. I do not believe that Germany will permanently return to a monarchy but I shall not be surprised to hear that the monarchist party has triumphed for the time being.

The French still hold the Ruhr but I cannot gather from the news dispatches that anything has been gained by the French occupation. More and more it seems to me that all after-war indemnities eventually prove to be a curse to the victor as well as the vanquished.

Farmers' Service Corner

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

Husband's Ill Treatment of Wife

A and B are husband and wife. B stays at home, does the housework, cares for the babies, chops the wood, does other necessary things that she can, and also assists A when necessary. When A goes to town if B asks to go he refuses and says there is plenty she can find to do at home. He takes the car and goes at his own will and also takes his friends. He has complained to his friends because B wishes to go in their place. Has he a right to do so?

Have they a right to enter B's home against her will and instruct her what to do and how to do it? Have they a right to complain to A if she refuses to obey them? Has A a right to curse and strike B for any of these reasons? Is it necessary to get a warrant to compel these friends or her husband to behave? Can A be compelled to respect B?

A. K. D.

Of course, the husband has no right to do any of these things and these friends have no right to say hateful things to B or to interfere with her work nor to instruct her as to what she shall do or how she shall do it. Of course, her husband has no right to strike her and could be prosecuted for so doing and if he is that kind of a man I think that is what should be done. There is no way in which he can be compelled to respect B but he could be compelled to treat her decently.

Rural School Board

Do the laws of 1867, Chapter 123, Section 4 in the laws of the common schools of Kansas under fines and penalties refer to rural district boards?

M. C. M.

I am of the opinion that they do.

Homestead Land in Colorado

Is there any homestead land left in Colorado? How much can one man homestead? How many years does a man have to live on it to prove up? Is there any free range left and how many cattle can a man turn on free range? What part of Colorado would you advise a man to go to raise cattle? I am a young man without much money. I would buy cheap land if I could get it if it is a paying proposition.

A. J. E.

There is a great deal of government land in Colorado. The World Almanac for 1923 says that there is still remaining 7,951,963 acres. Now of course a great part of this land is in the mountains and practically worthless for any purpose but there probably is a good deal of land which might be used for grazing purposes. Under the grazing land law you can take up 640 acres. You

have a right to commute at the end of three years.

I would suggest that you write to the register of the land office at Denver, Colo., for information in regard to grazing lands. Probably the best grazing lands in Colorado lie east of the mountains on the great slope leading down toward the Kansas line. But there are no doubt valleys in the mountains that afford very good grazing. So far as I know there is no limitation placed on the number of cattle that can be grazed on public lands.

Course in Automobile Mechanics

I am intending to take a course in automobile mechanics and would like to know of a good school to attend. Is the Sweeney School at Kansas City well recommended?

F. B. M.

The Sweeney School is very well equipped and well recommended for a course in automobile mechanics. Address an inquiry to E. J. Sweeney, Sweeney Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Exemptions for a Bankrupt

Will you give me some information in regard to exemptions in Kansas in cases of bankruptcy? Has the person exempt 160 acres of land with all there is on it? In case there are two sets of improvements on the 160 acres can he hold both if he lives on the land and claims the 160 acres as his home?

N. W. O.

In Kansas the head of the family is allowed 160 acres of land as his homestead without any restrictions whatever. He can put upon that land \$100,000 worth of improvements if he sees fit to do so and all these are exempt so long as it remains his homestead. Of course, if he abandons his residence it is no longer his homestead and might be levied upon but so long as it remains the home it is entirely exempt from execution and the fact that he may go thru bankruptcy does not affect his rights in this respect.

Various Questions

1—How many witnesses are required to sign a will in Colorado? 2—How much revenue is required on a note? Is it so much a hundred? E.

1—Two witnesses.

2—The amount of revenue required on a note is 2 cents a hundred or a fraction of a hundred.

Missouri Inheritance Laws

I would like to have some information in regard to Missouri inheritance laws. At my death what part of my land will go to my husband? I have two children by my first husband. What part will be theirs? If I buy land now with my own money and have it deeded to my children and hold a life estate in it could I sell the land or would deeding it to them keep me from selling it? Would such a deed be lawful? I am told a husband gets one-third. Is that right and does the wife get the same share as her husband?

Mrs. N. G.

Under the Missouri inheritance law the surviving husband or wife gets a life interest to the extent of one-third and shares absolutely equally with the children. This law is a trifle difficult to explain and understand but I think perhaps this would be a fair explanation of it. We will suppose you leave an estate of land or other real property of the value of \$12,000 and you have two children. Your surviving husband has a life interest to the extent of one-third the value of this property and shares the other two-thirds equally with the two children. That is, each would receive one-third of the other two-thirds. Then at his death this life interest would go to these two children.

If you have land deeded to the children you could not then sell or dispose of this land without their signature and consent. There would be nothing unlawful about deeding your land to the children.

The New President and His Task

COOLIDGE Has Open Mind? That headline, I think, accurately describes the attitude of our new President toward the tremendous tasks which the untimely death of the late President Harding has entailed to him.

In addition to an open mind, President Coolidge brings to bear upon the problems that press upon the Chief Executive a long and honorable and successful experience in public service, both in its legislative and its executive functions.

A Successful Public Career

This silent, but forceful Vermont-born lawyer has passed thru an intensive schooling in public life. His political career began with his election as town councilman of Northampton, Mass. From that he has been successively city attorney, mayor, member of the lower house of the Massachusetts legislature, state senator, president of the Massachusetts state senate, lieutenant governor, governor, Vice President and President. He believes that public service is a duty of citizenship. He believes that all duty—public as well as private—should be exactingly and painstakingly discharged. That conception zealously adhered to thruout his public career explains his political success, for no man in a generation—few in our entire history—has achieved eminent station in political life with so slender an equipment of the conventional arts of the politician.

Reared on the Farm

The President is the son of a Vermont farmer. His is the blood of Puritan New England with its inflexible integrities and Spartan simplicities. His was a New England education. This teaches the discipline of self-repression. It gives perhaps an impression of coolness and austerity that in the

case of President Coolidge is entirely misleading. A man of few words and no "mixer," in the popularly accepted sense, he undoubtedly is, but with him these are not evidences of austerity or aloofness, for he is essentially a man of the people. His career is the typical career of the man of the people found worthy of public confidence and trust elevated by the people to places of higher trust and more exacting duty.

The President is not a man of wealth. He is not even of "the well-to-do." He is a poor man. No rich men reach the Presidency in this country. Few of our Chief Executives have been "comfortably off."

Neither the lack nor possession of wealth in themselves, of course, equip or unfit men for the Presidency, but the lack of wealth cannot but give the Chief Magistrate a sympathetic understanding of the every-day problems of the vast majority of American folk—"the common people," as Lincoln, who was of them, always described them. Above all things else, a President should have this sympathy and understanding.

Eminent Sense of Fairness

President Coolidge gives evidence of this attitude of mind. Another outstanding trait of his character is his eminent sense of fairness. As Vice President of the United States he presided over the Senate during the last Congress. He early impressed the Senate with this characteristic thru his impatience at whatever encroached upon or breached fair play.

As Governor of Massachusetts, the President revealed another quality that promises much. That is decision. Open-mindedness, fairness and decision. These should carry an Executive far. President

Coolidge has them. He is utterly devoid of the theatric and the spectacular. With him quiet decisiveness takes the place of the big stick.

In a short talk with me, the other day, President Coolidge evinced an acute interest in the farm problem and an appreciation of the economic distress that embarrasses and hampers the agricultural industry and a sympathetic attitude toward the difficulties that stand in the way of the farmer's comeback.

Attitude Toward Farmers

Just what the Administration's attitude and recommendations will be toward the farming industry is not yet revealed. This with other public concerns awaits the termination of the period of mourning for the late President.

In his home life and relationships the President is an example of the best American ideals. Mrs. Coolidge is a charming and gracious woman, devoted to her home, her children and her husband and her church. In the President and the First Lady the best traditions of the American home are vindicated, and the Nation is to be congratulated on having them in the White House.

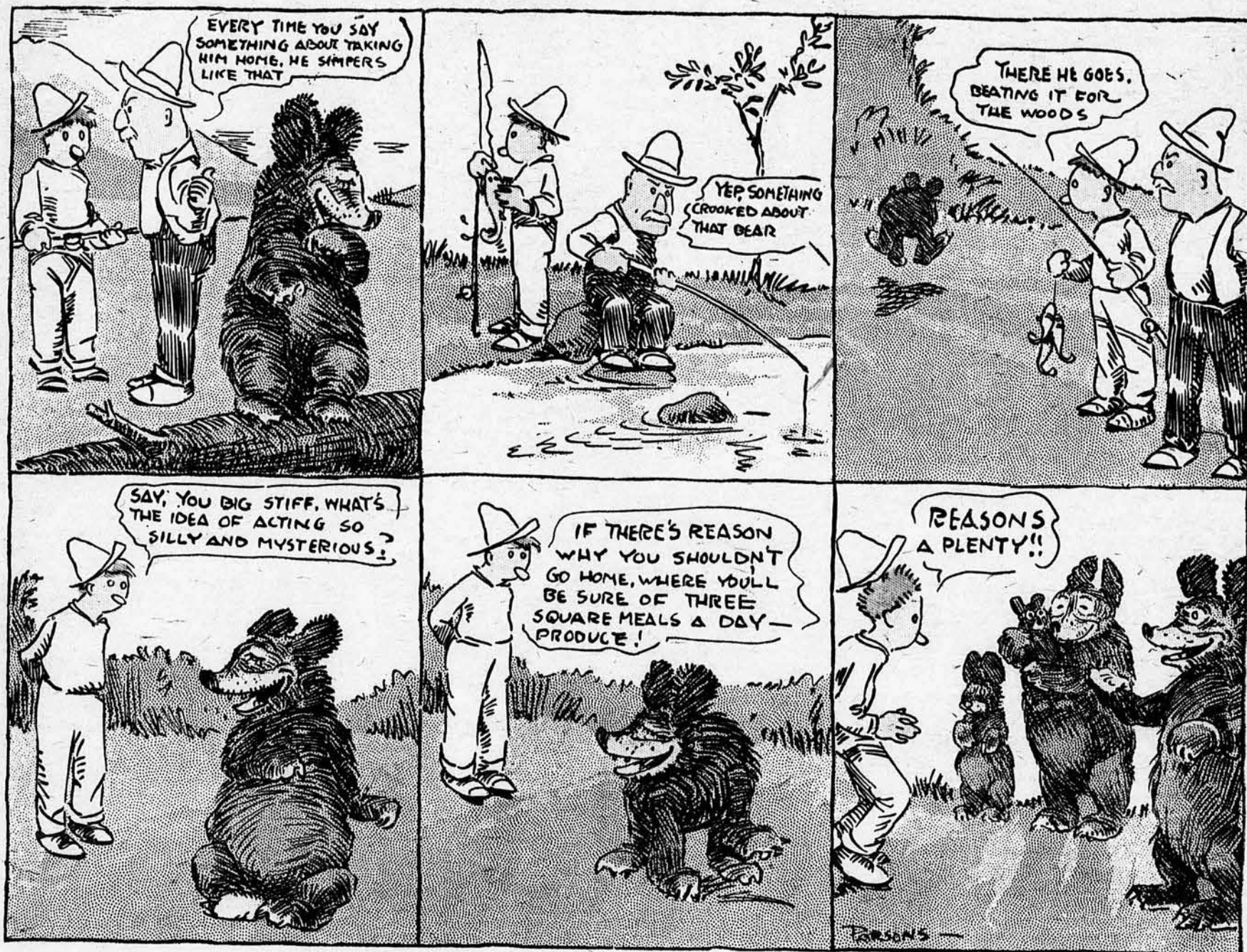
A Problem of Leadership

The problems that confront the new President are not his alone—they are the problems of every American citizen. It is the duty of the President to guide and to lead. Yet he is entitled to the helpful and earnest co-operation of good citizens everywhere. This he will undoubtedly have, for the President has voiced his faith in the American people and faith begets faith and confidence.

Arthur Capper
Washington, D. C.

The Adventures of the Hoovers

Buddy Goes Into a Brown Study When His Bear Produces Three Very Good Reasons For Not Returning to Its Former Home at Hooverville



The Cross-Cut—By Courtney Ryley Cooper

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

(Copyrighted)

FOR many years Thornton Fairchild, the owner of a silver mine in Colorado, was an invalid in the constant care of his son, Robert Fairchild.

After his father's death, Robert finds in the office safe a letter addressed to him by his father instructing him to go to St. Louis and look up an old attorney who would explain the significance of the papers in the safe.

Later young Fairchild proceeded to St. Louis to interview Henry Beamish, the attorney, as directed. In another two weeks, Robert was on his way to Denver and he journeyed from there toward Ohadi. Finally he reached his destination and took up his abode at Mother Howard's boarding house where many of the miners made their home. From Mother Howard he learned a great deal about the Blue Poppy mine and his father's early struggles with Squint Rodaine who sought to dispossess him of his claim.

Next day he went to the courthouse and finished the technicalities required before he could call the Blue Poppy mine his own. Then he started on the narrow steep road leading to Kentucky gulch.

Squint Rodaine on the Trail

The ascent was almost sheer in places, for in Kentucky gulch the hills huddled close to the little town and rose in precipitous inclines almost before the city limits had been reached. Beside the road a small stream chattered, milk-white from the silica deposits of the mines, like the waters of

Clear Creek, which it was hastening to join. Along the gullies were the scars of prospect holes, staring like dark, blind eyes out upon the gorge—reminders of the lost hopes of a day gone by. Here and there lay some discarded piece of mining machinery, rust-eaten and battered now, washed down inch by inch from the higher hill where it had been abandoned when the demonization of silver struck, like a rapier, into the hearts of grubbing men, years before. It was a canon of decay, yet of life, for as he trudged along, the roar of great motors came to Fairchild's ears; and a moment later he stepped aside to allow the passage of ore-laden automobile trucks, loaded until the springs had flattened and until the engines howled with their compression as they sought to hold back their burdens on the steep grade. And it was as he stood there, watching the big vehicles travel down the mountain side that Fairchild caught a glimpse of a human figure which suddenly darted behind a clump of scrub pine and skirted far to one side, taking advantage of every covering. A new beat came into Fairchild's heart. He took to the road again, plodding upward apparently without a thought of his pursuer, stopping to stare at the bleak prospect holes, or to

admire the pink-white beauties of the snowy range in the far distance, seemingly a man entirely bereft of suspicion. A quarter of a mile he went, a half. Once, as the road turned beside a great rock, he sought its shelter and looked back. The figure still was following, running carefully now along the bank of the stream in an effort to gain as much ground as possible before the return of the road to open territory should bring the necessity of caution again.

A mile more, then, again in the shelter of rocks, he swerved and sought a hiding place, watching anxiously from his concealment for evidences of discovery. There were none. The shadower came on, displaying more and more caution as he approached the rocks, glancing hurriedly about him as he moved swiftly from cover to cover. Closer—closer—then Fairchild repressed a gasp. The man was old, almost white-haired, with hard, knotted hands which seemed to stand out from his wrists; thin and wiry with the resiliency that outdoor, hardened muscles often give to age, and with a face that held Fairchild almost hypnotized. It was like a hawk's; hook-beaked, colorless, toneless in all expressions save that of a malicious tenacity; the eyes were slanted until

they resembled those of some fantastic Chinese image, while just above the curving nose a blue-white scar ran straight up the forehead—Squint Rodaine!

So he was on the trail already! Fairchild watched him pass, sneak around a corner of the rocks, and stand a moment in apparent bewilderment as he surveyed the ground before him. A mumbling curse and he went on, his cautious gait discarded, walking briskly along the rutty, boulder-strewn road toward a gaping hole in the hill, hardly a furlong away. There he surveyed the ground carefully, bent and stared hard at the earth, apparently for a trace of footprints, and finding none, turned slowly and looked intently all about him. Carefully he approached the mouth of the tunnel and stared within. Then he straightened, and with another glance about him, hurried off up a gulch leading away from the road, into the hills. Fairchild lay and watched him until he was out of sight, and he knew instinctively that a surveyor would only cover beaten territory now. Squint Rodaine, he felt sure, had pointed out to him the Blue Poppy mine.

Harry Harkins Arrives

But he did not follow the direction given by his pursuer. Squint Rodaine was in the hills. Squint Rodaine might return, and the consciousness of caution bade that Fairchild not be there when he came back. Hurriedly he descended the rocks once more to turn toward town and toward Mother

Howard's boarding house. He wanted to tell her what he had seen and to obtain her help and counsel.

Quickly he made the return trip, crossing the little bridge over the turbulent Clear Creek and heading toward the boarding house. Half a block away he halted, as a woman on the veranda of the big, squarely built "hotel" pointed him out, and the great figure of a man shot thru the gate, shouting, and hurried toward him.

A tremendous creature he was, with red face and black hair which seemed to scramble in all directions at once, and with a mustache which appeared to scamper in even more directions than his hair. Fairchild was a large man; suddenly he felt himself puny and inconsequential as the mastodonic thing before him swooped forward, spread wide the big arms and then caught him tight in them, causing the breath to puff over his lips like the exhaust of a bellows.

A release, then Fairchild felt himself lifted and set down again. He pulled hard at his breath.

"What's the matter with you?" he exclaimed testily. "You've made a mistake!"

"I'm blimed if I 'ave!" bellowed a tornado-like voice. "Blime! You look just like 'im!"

"But you're mistaken, old man!" Fairchild was vaguely aware that the spray-like mustache was working like a dust-broom, that snappy blue eyes were beaming upon him, that the big red nose was growing redder, while a tremendous paw had seized his own hand and was doing its best to crush it.

"Blimed if I 'ave!" came again. "You're your Dad's own boy! You look just like 'im! Don't you know me?"

He stepped back then and stood grinning, his long, heavily muscled arms hanging low at his sides, his mustache trying vainly to stick out in more directions than ever. Fairchild rubbed a hand across his eyes.

"You've got me!" came at last. "I—" "You don't know me?" "Onest now, don't you? I'm 'Arry! Don't you know now? 'Arry from Cornwall!"

"A Friend Indeed"

It came to Fairchild then—the sentence in his father's letter regarding some one who would hurry to his aid when he needed him, the references of Beamish, and the allusion of Mother Howard to a faithful friend. He forgot the pain as the tremendous Cornishman banged him on the back, he forgot the surprise of it all; he only knew that he was laughing and welcoming a big man old enough in age to be his father, yet young enough in spirit to want to come back and finish a fight he had seen begun, and strong enough in physique to stand it. Again the heavy voice boomed:

"You know me now, eh?" "You bet! You're Harry Harkins!" "Arkins it is! I came just as soon as I got the cablegram!"

"The cablegram?" "Yeh." Harry pawed at his wonderful mustache. "From Mr. Beamish,

you know. 'E sent it. Said you'd started out 'ere all alone. And I couldn't stand by and let you do that. So 'ere I am!"

"But the expense, the long trip across the ocean, the—"

"'Ere I am!" said Harry again. "Ain't that enough?"

They had reached the veranda now, to stand talking for a moment, then to go within, where Mother Howard awaited, eyes glowing, in the parlor. Harry flung out both arms.

"And I still love you!" he boomed, as he caught the gray-haired, laughing woman in his arms. "Even if you did run me off and wouldn't go back to Cornwall!"

Red-faced, she pushed him away and slapped his cheek playfully; it was like the tap of a light breeze against granite. Then Harry turned.

"'Ave you looked at the mine?"

The question brought back to Fairchild the happenings of the morning and the memory of the man who had trailed him. He told his story, while Mother Howard listened, her arms crossed, her head bobbing, and while Harry, his big grin still on his lips, took in the details with avidity. Then for a moment a monstrous hand scrambled vaguely about in the region of the Cornishman's face, grasping a hair of that radiating mustache now and then and pulling hard at it, at last to drop—and the grin faded.

"Le's go up there," he said quietly.

Back to Kentucky Gulch

This time the trip to Kentucky gulch was made by skirting town; soon they were on the rough, narrow roadway leading into the mountains. Both were silent for the most part, and the expression on Harry's face told that he was living again the days of the past, days when men were making those pock-marks in the hills, when the prospector and his pack jack could be seen on every trail, and when float ore in a gulley meant riches waiting somewhere above. A long time they walked, at last to stop in the shelter of the rocks where Fairchild had shadowed his pursuer, and to glance carefully ahead. No one was in sight. Harry jabbed out a big finger.

"That's it," he announced, "straight ahead!"

They went on, Fairchild with a gripping at his throat that would not down. This had been the hope of his father—and here his father had met—what? He swerved quickly and stopped, facing the bigger man.

"Harry," came sharply. "I know that I may be violating an unspoken promise to my father. But I simply can't stand it any longer. What happened here?"

"We were mining—for silver."

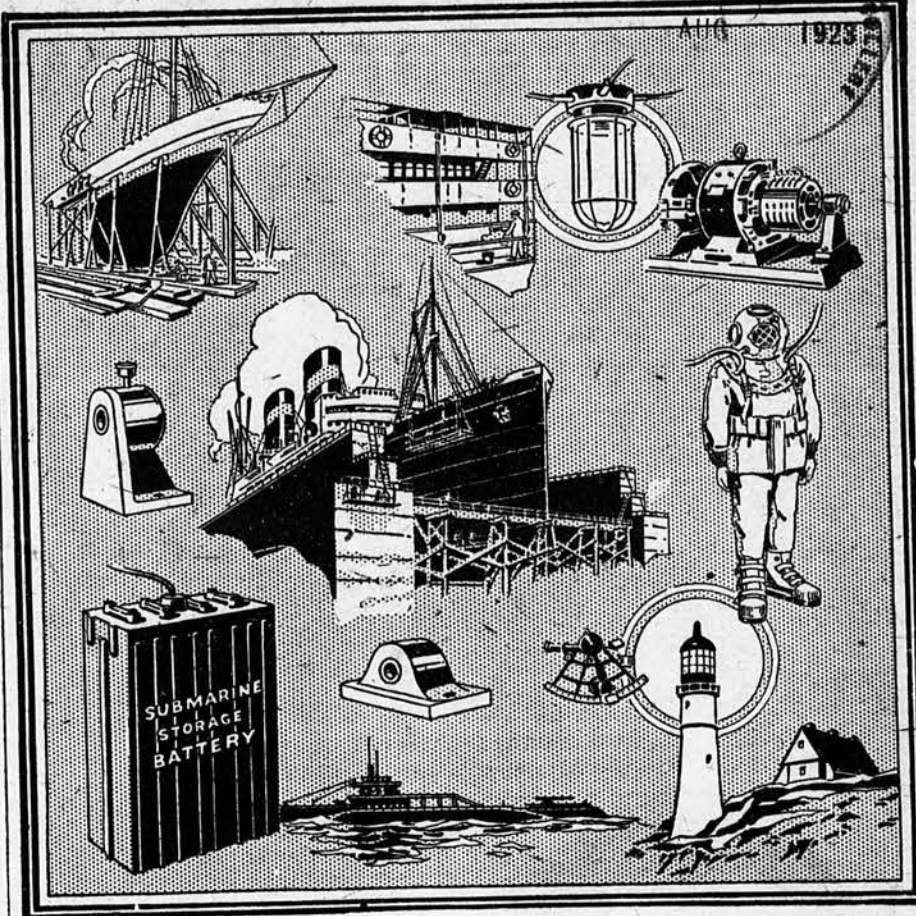
"I don't mean that—there was some sort of tragedy."

Harry chuckled—in concealment, Fairchild thought, of something he did not want to tell him.

"I should think so! The timbers gave way and the mine caved in!"

"Not that! My father ran away from this town. You and Mother Howard

(Continued on Page 12)



Lead sails the seven seas

TAKE away the lead used in steamships and they would drift perilously on unknown seas. Passengers would be in danger. Commerce between continents would halt.

Keeping the liner on its course

Lead is on the bridge of the steamship and in the engine room. It is used in making the glass telescopic lens of the sextant which helps the navigating officer determine latitude and longitude.

Down in the bowels of the ship lead in the bearings of the machinery is helping to eliminate friction and keep the vessel moving steadily through the waves.

Lead weights that do not rust are on the back and breast plates of the diver's armor, while shoes weighted with lead help to carry him below the surface and keep him there.

Lead in the submarine

Lead is used inside the submarine. Storage batteries, mostly all lead, help to propel the undersea craft when it gets below the surface.

In the generators which charge these lead storage batteries—the windings of wire are held in place with lead-and-tin solder. Hard and soft rubber insulation, electric light bulbs, and various electrical devices also have lead in them.

Even keels of racing yachts are weighted with lead.

The protection paint gives

But it is as paint that you are probably most familiar with lead. You have seen a steamship with its hull a bright red from the first coat of red-lead paint. Such a paint sticks firmly to metal and prevents moisture and salt spray from corroding it.

White-lead, on the other hand, is invaluable as a protective coat for other surfaces, such as wood and plaster.

Property owners who never seriously considered before the importance of the phrase, "Save the surface and you save all," are now protecting their houses with white-lead paint.

Look for the Dutch Boy

National Lead Company makes white-lead and sells it mixed with pure linseed oil, under the name and trade-mark of Dutch Boy White-Lead. The figure of the Dutch Boy is reproduced on every keg of white-lead and is a guarantee of exceptional purity.

Dutch Boy products also include red-lead, linseed oil, flattening oil, babbitt metals, and solder.

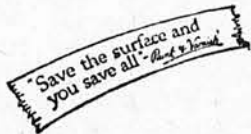
Among other products manufactured by National Lead Company are orange mineral, bearing metals, lead wedges, lead gaskets, and sheet metal.

More about lead

If you use lead, or think you might use it in any form, write us for specific information.



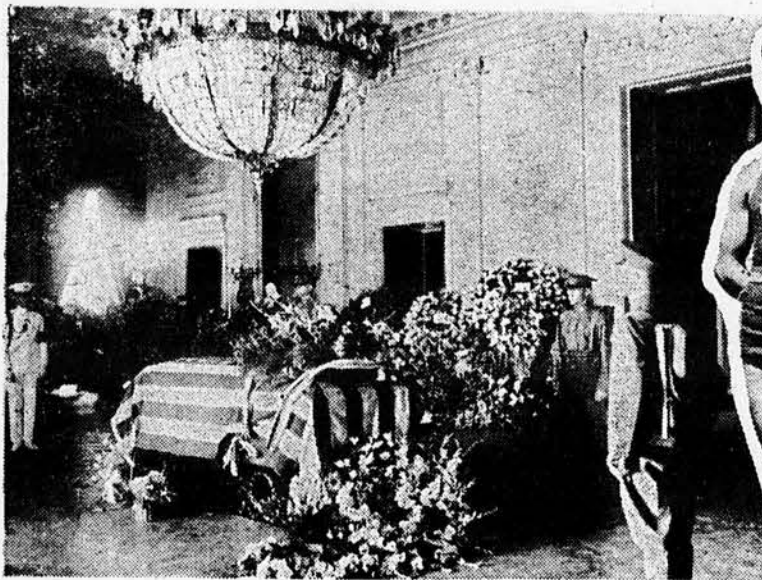
No Sport for the Farmer



NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

New York, 111 Broadway; Boston, 131 State St.; Buffalo, 116 Oak St.; Chicago, 900 West 18th St.; Cincinnati, 659 Freeman Ave.; Cleveland, 820 West Superior Ave.; Pittsburgh, National Lead & Oil Co. of Pa., 316 Fourth Ave.; Philadelphia, John T. Lewis & Bros. Co., 437 Chestnut St.; St. Louis, 722 Chestnut St.; San Francisco, 485 California St.

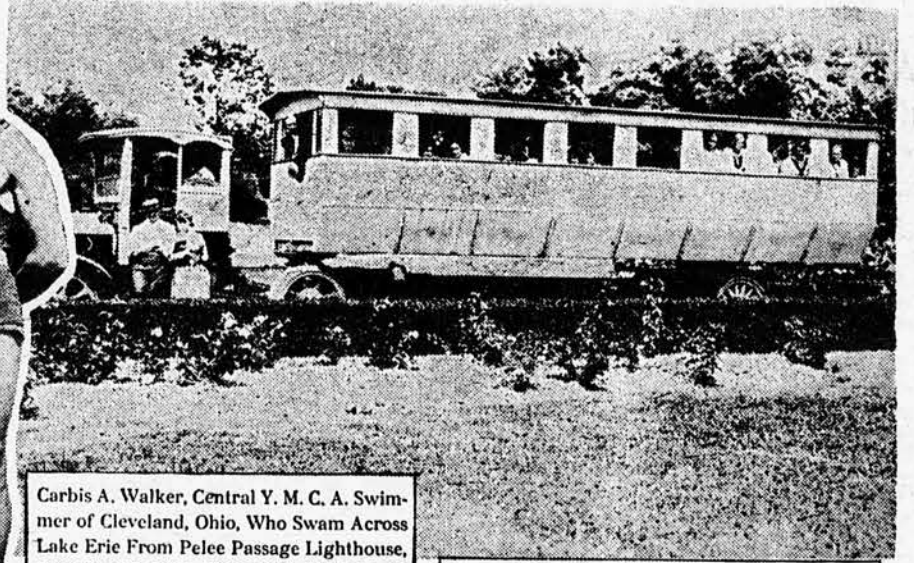
News of the World in Pictures



Body of President Harding, As It Rested for Last Time in the East Room of the White House, Where It Was Taken Upon Its Arrival From San Francisco



Carbis A. Walker, Central Y. M. C. A. Swimmer of Cleveland, Ohio, Who Swam Across Lake Erie From Pelee Passage Lighthouse, Ontario to Lorain, Ohio, 26 3/4 Miles in 20 Hours' Time Exactly

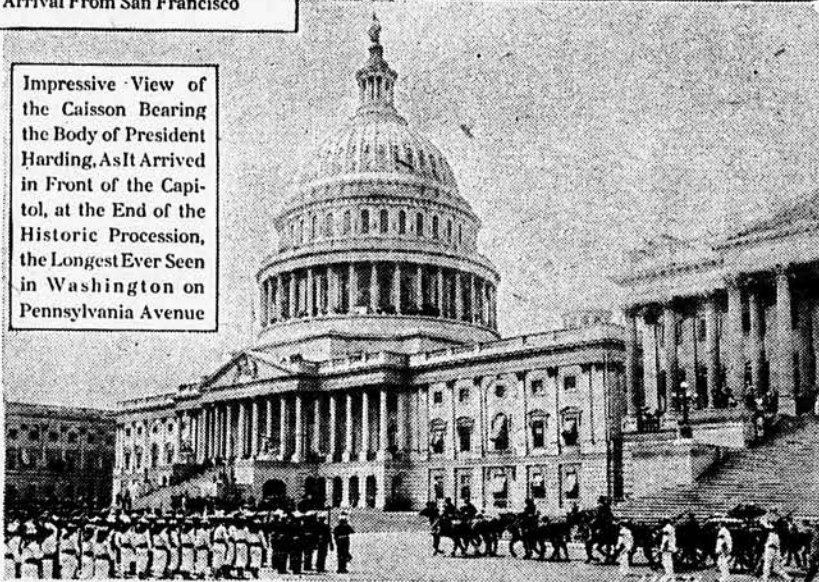


Largest Bus in the World Accommodates 117 Persons and is Used to Convey Employees of Stark Brothers' Nursery at Louisiana, Mo.

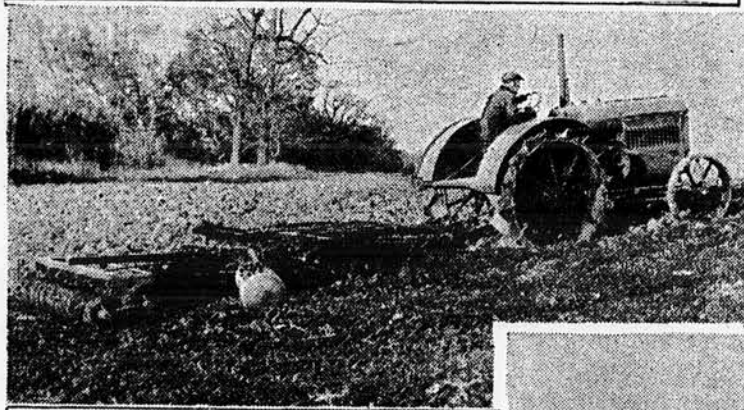


Frank W. Stearns of the Board of Directors of the R. H. Stearns Company of Boston, Who is a Close Friend and the Political Adviser of President Coolidge

Impressive View of the Caisson Bearing the Body of President Harding, As It Arrived in Front of the Capitol, at the End of the Historic Procession, the Longest Ever Seen in Washington on Pennsylvania Avenue



Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, the First Lady of the Land, Keeps to Her Lifelong Habit of Knitting, During Her Idle Moments in the Temporary White House



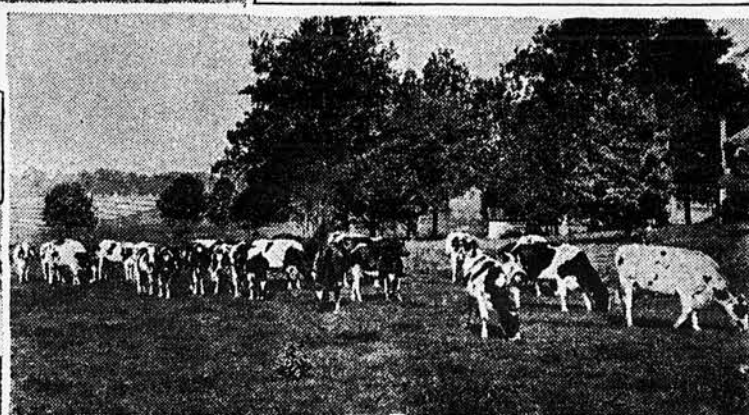
Preparing for Wheat Seeding in the Modern Way With the Disk Harrow and the Culti-Packer; by Using This Combination a Thoro Double-Disking and Pulverization are Effected in One Operation



Mrs. Elliot Cheatham of Atlanta, Ga., the Director of Nine Southern States and District of Columbia for the National League of Women Voters, Who is Urging All Women to Vote



The Young Man Marked With the Cross is John Coolidge, the President's Son, Who Has Just Had a Swim in the Lake at the Citizen's Military Training Camp at Ayer, Mass.



A High Producing Herd of Holsteins on a Middle Western Farm; the Present Interest in Dairy Farming Probably is the Greatest Ever Known in This Country



Left to Right, Henry Ford, Thomas A. Edison and Harvey Firestone, the Most Famous Trio of the Nation, at Marion for the Final Funeral Services of Their Friend, President Warren G. Harding



No Longer the Vice President's Desk; Calvin Coolidge, 30th President of the United States, Seated for the Last Time at His Old Desk During His Visit to the Capitol As President

Jayhawker's Farm Notes

Corn and Sorghums in Southern Kansas Suffer From Ravages of Dry Weather and Heat

BY HARLEY HATCH

AFTER 26 days without rain we at last received a small supply. In this locality about 1/2 inch of rain fell, which is not enough but it will help a little. It keeps the corn from drying up but it will not make a crop. From what we have seen, of the crop in Lyon and Coffey counties we should say that present indications were for half a normal yield.

Early fields are well eared but chinch bugs are so numerous that if the weather continues dry, the grain is bound to be light in weight. Three weeks ago we had, on this farm, a prospect for 50 bushels of corn to the acre. Now it looks more like 20 bushels. Anyhow there is corn enough to make the finest kind of cattle feed and that is what we expected to use it for.

Plenty of Prairie Hay

We have at this writing between 45 and 50 acres of prairie hay in the stack which made 55 to 60 tons of first quality hay. We have something like 20 tons of hay carried over and this will make enough for the cattle. The rest of the hay, some 50 acres, we intend to bale. We have storage for about 60 tons and we will bale this amount. A small part of this baled hay will be used for horse feed but most of it probably will be carried over. There is not a dollar in baling hay for the commercial market now but next year may bring different conditions. We have often baled and carried over hay, one crop being carried almost 2 1/2 years and we never yet have lost money by doing so. At some time in the course of two to three years hay is sure to be in demand at profitable prices.

Dry Weather and Listed Corn

The 26 days of dry, hot weather which just passed have shown up one thing most positively. Corn listed on fall plowing has not stood the drouth nearly so well as corn single listed on cornstalk ground. We have talked with several farmers lately and they

tell me that plain listed corn will stand more dry weather than will double listed or that listed on either fall or spring plowing. We have one field partly listed on fall plowing and the rest listed on cornstalk ground and one can tell to the row where the plain listing on the stalk ground begins, it is so much greener. This seems to be a case of the more work one puts on the ground, the less corn he will get.

Pastures Still Green

Despite the long dry spell pastures have kept green and there is grass in plenty on this farm to carry the stock until cold weather comes. One 160-acre pasture comprises 60 acres of old pasture and 100 acres of meadow which was fenced into the pasture this spring. The stock stay more on the old pasture and there is at least 60 acres of the meadow grass which the cattle have scarcely touched. This is good grass land as may be known by the fact that there is 64 head of young cattle on the 160 acres. We now have 92 head of cattle on hand nearly all of which are young cows or heifers. It is our plan to cull out from 20 to 25 head and sell them off grass; if the grass cattle market is not good we may feed them out this fall. We have a show for about 35 calves next spring and must reduce the herd in some way this fall or winter.

Forty Cent Corn Expected

There is one angle to this hog feeding proposition which many are not following just now; they see 85-cent corn and say that it cannot be fed to \$6 hogs at a profit, all of which is true, but they fail to look a few weeks ahead to the possibility of 40-cent corn. If our present crop continues to progress for the next six weeks as it has during the last month in the corn belt, 40-cent corn is more than a possibility, it is almost a certainty unless a wonderful improvement takes place in financial affairs.

Corn may not go as low as 40 cents here in Kansas but it can easily do so in those parts of the corn belt where it is selling for 65 cents now. And should 40-cent corn arrive, \$6 hogs would look much better than they do today. Every farm product is on the down grade but corn and why should corn be exempt? Look what has happened to wheat, hay, cattle and hogs during the last 30 days.

"Farmer Needs Fighting Friends"

A notable incident occurred at Troy, Kan., recently. Following an address by Senator Arthur Capper to 3,000 farmers of Northeastern Kansas, William Van Bibber, chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of Doniphan County, a leading farmer, made a short speech in which he said:

It might as well be understood right now that Kansas is going to keep Capper in the United States Senate. We are all for him up here because he fights for the farmer, and the farmer needs fighting friends. Kansas never had a more useful or a more industrious man in Washington, and when we get a man who is as square with the people as Capper is, we don't care much about politics—we are going to stand by the man.

The big audience cheered this sincere tribute. Senator Capper's address had dealt with farm problems, he is making no political speeches this year. When he left for Washington to attend the funeral of the President, he had spoken in 41 Kansas counties since his return to the state last April, chiefly by invitation from farmer organizations, and he has many such invitations for this fall. Several dates had to be cancelled on account of the funeral. Senator and Mrs. Capper accompanied the official delegation to Marion. The Senator expects to return to Kansas in September, to remain until November.

Invest Safely and Profitably

In these days when every dollar counts and when so many "investment" schemes are directed at the farmer, the problem of investing surplus funds is really important. I believe that I have solved that problem for the readers of Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze. This investment is backed by 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.

Do not fail to water your horse at night after he has eaten his hay. If you don't he will be thirsty all night. If it is so hot that the horse sweats in the stable at night, tie him outside, with bedding under him. Unless he cools off during the night, he cannot well stand the next day's heat.

Imported Melotte

\$7.50
After 30 Days
FREE TRIAL

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

No Money Down!

Catalog tells all—WRITE!

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

Catalog FREE

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

MELOTTE H. B. BABSON, U. S. Mar. Chicago
2843 W. 19th St., Dept. C-207

Used Machinery

Can be sold or traded by using classified advertising in KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE which is read in over 60% of the farm homes of Kansas.

What you don't need some other farmer does, and you may have just what the other fellow wants if he only knew where to get it. The cost is small and results big. Use the order blank in this issue and send in your copy.

Wheat 60c a Bushel Advanced

If you do not want to sell your wheat at present low prices, we will advance you 60 cents a bushel and freight and allow you one year to pick your own settling price. We look for greatly decreased wheat acreage this Fall, which should strengthen prices. Write for our proposition. No storage charges. We are in the market to buy country elevators.

J. E. Weber Grain Co.

924 Baltimore Ave. Kansas City, Mo.

Quality Chick Price Cut

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

CLARK'S BLACKHULL SEED WHEAT

Will yield more to the acre and is better adapted to climate than either Kanred or Red Turkey. Write for samples and price. CENTRAL MILLS, TOPEKA, KANSAS

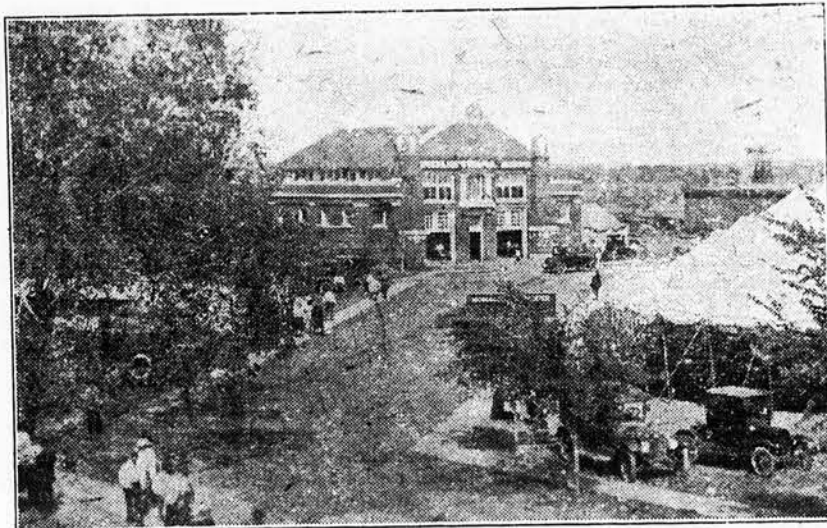
FILMS DEVELOPED FREE

And Prints 3c Each on Trial Roll
THE CAMERA COMPANY
Desk D Oklahoma City, Okla.

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

New Buildings for the State Fair

BY J. T. HUNTER



VISITORS at the big Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson, Kan., each year find improvements over each preceding year in buildings and exhibits. Two more buildings similar to present buildings have been erected for housing and showing the increased number of hogs and sheep but the chief attraction this year in the way of new buildings will be the Industrial Arts building. It is an exhibition hall finished with Navajo brick and Carthage stone. It is 185 feet long and 92 feet wide at the widest place, and covers over 15,000 square feet of ground.

This building, located about 100 yards northeast of the Agricultural building, will be used principally for exhibiting the Kansas Boys' and Girls' Club work.

These exhibits will be of illustrative material made or grown by club members. Such exhibits have been made at the Kansas State Fair for several years but have been scattered out in buildings over the fairgrounds. They now will have a building set apart for them, adequate in size and attractive in appearance.

The state has made an appropriation of \$2,500 in cash for prizes, the Kansas State Fair Board has appropriated another \$1,000, and merchants and manufacturers over the country have added \$1,300 in prizes. Club work is doing great things for boys and girls and the new building, recently erected, is but one of the manifestations of the intentions to encourage boys and girls in that work.

Cut Out This Coupon

Present it to the party in charge of the Capper Pavilion at the Free Fair at Topeka, Kan., September 10th to 15th, or if at the State Fair at Hutchinson, Kan., September 17th to 22nd, present it to the party in charge of the Capper Pavilion, there, and you will be given a special proposition on any of the following publications that we publish for our Kansas readers.

- [] Topeka Daily Capital.
- [] Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze
- [] Capper's Weekly
- [] Household
- [] Capper's Farmer

Name.....

Route or Street.....

Postoffice.....

Check papers wanted and sign your name in full giving complete address and party in charge will be glad to fill your order and properly receipt you for your money.

Bring this coupon and present it at our pavilion at either of these Fairs. You will have a pleasant time.

The Capper Publications, Topeka, Kan.

Our Kansas Farm Homes

Mrs. Ida Migliario
—EDITOR—

Table Damask as It is Being Used to Make Attractive House Dresses

TABLE DAMASK, combined with gingham, chambray or Indian-head muslin, is being used for dresses, particularly for house-wear. If you have either colored or white damask left over from table-cloths you have made, match it up with one of the above materials and make you a serviceable dress.

The damask is usually used to make the skirt and as a trimming for the waist of the dress. One combination of this kind which I saw the last time I was in the city had the skirt of pink and white damask and the waist of white Indianhead muslin. The waist



joined the skirt about 6 inches below the waistline. Bands of the pink and white damask about the lower edge of the sleeves, as a finish for the neck, and in bands running from the shoulder seams to the skirt tied the two materials together.

Red and white checked, and blue and white checked damask were made up in the same manner, not only with the white Indianhead muslin but with chambray or gingham in plain color to match the predominant color in the damask.

A dress made entirely of the damask requires little or no trimming as the material itself carries its own trimming in its weave. However, narrow bias strips of a color to correspond with the colors in the damask may be used as a finish for the neck and sleeves. Laundering really seems to improve the dresses. With just a touch of starch in them, they look lovely and fresh.

These dresses are not only much more attractive than you would imagine, but they can be depended on for hard wear, as damask, to quote my grandmother, "wears like iron."

Farm Home News

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON

BRAIDING rags for rugs is an excellent summer pastime, according to Thompsonville friends. Cutting and tearing rags on a porch is better than scattering lint and dust in a closed room in winter. Dyeing may be done in summer better than in winter, too. For these reasons, but mostly because she must be busy, "Auntie" Neal Ploughe has braided velvet strips into a beautiful circular top for a pillow. Discarded silk garments cut into strips and braided make a rug suitable for a spread on the foot of a bed.

Perhaps the most showy rug in the Kunkle home is one made from wide strips of underwear. This material is easily colored. Old rose and brown with the natural cream of the knitted material are the colors used in the largest and brightest rug. A neighbor, we are told, is making a braided rug 8 feet in diameter for use in her dining room. If she were obliged to shake this rug she would regret it is so large. As she has a vacuum cleaner, this task will not bother her.

In making jelly various fruit combinations are possible and, I think, advisable. Some fruits, alone, are too strong in acid to make a pleasing flavor. Wild grapes, for instance,

make a biting jelly. Combine them with elderberries or apples and this biting taste is removed. Wild plums and apples are better together than is either one alone. There is a chance for individual expression in the combinations made. If only for variety's sake one ought to try something different from the regular routine. We are likely to stick to a few set dishes or combinations when the family would rejoice in a change. Many of us are like an old lady character in one of George Eliot's stories. When very sick she was asked if she wouldn't relish various dainties. "No," she said, "I never have been used to nout but plain vitu'ls and I don't want them." She had no imagination for any out-of-the-ordinary dish. Even in jelly making, one may work away from the rut.

On Growing Chrysanthemums

A rich and well drained soil is needed for the chrysanthemum bed. Three parts loam, mixed with one part stable manure is a good soil. A little bonemeal worked into it is excellent for the flowers. You will find that a liberal supply of fertilizer is needed from August until the blooms begin coming.

The plants often are infested with a kind of plant lice to which they seem susceptible. For this trouble, spray the plants with a solution made of cold water in which a plug of tobacco has been soaked for 24 hours. Often chrysanthemum plants will be found to be covered with tiny black ants, but these seem to do no harm to them nor their blooms, and sometimes a

good sprinkling will drive them away. In August begin giving the chrysanthemum bed extra care and cultivation, and the plants will keep on blooming until cold weather.

Mrs. Anna Deming Gray.

Fitter Family Reservations

Every county in Kansas should send a representative family to the Fitter Family examinations this year to compete for the honor of carrying home one of the valuable trophies which will be presented by Governor Davis to the high score family in each of the three classes. The classes are: Small family, father, mother and one child; medium family, father, mother and from two to four children and large family, father, mother and five or more children.

Childless couples and adults over 17 years will be accepted for examinations. These two last named classes and all individuals taking the examination are eligible to Capper medals if they make Grade A in the test. The Kansas State Board of Health will provide health certificates for all individuals who test A, B or C.

All examinations will be strictly private. An eugenics exhibit will be housed in a tent adjoining the Eugenics Building and this will be open to the public. This exhibit will consist of family history charts showing the inheritance of certain traits, malformations and diseases. Eastern magazines and newspapers have discovered that Kansas is testing her human stock and are greatly interested in what they term "an experiment in eu-

genics" but Kansas families know a good thing when they see it.

Twenty healthy Kansas families entered the first "Fitter Families Contest" and the interest has steadily increased.

Families desirous of securing a Fitter Family examination should make entry early. Early entries will make it possible to give better service to more people. Parents who delay until the middle of fair week before telephoning or writing for reservations must expect to be disappointed. Early entries will also receive a choice of appointment dates. For entries write Dr. Florence Brown Sherbon, Lawrence, Kansas, and state size of family and preference of date for examination. Mary T. Watts.

Attractive Everyday Frocks

1675—Neat Morning Dress. Sizes 16 years and 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

1687—One-Piece Dress. A jaunty model for serviceable wear is shown in



this sketch. Sizes 16 years and 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

1685—Women's House Dress. The woman of plump proportions will appreciate the straight lines of this model. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 inches bust measure.

1679—Child's Dress. Contrast of materials is as popular in frocks for kiddies as for grown-ups. Sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.

1674—Girls' Dress. The skirt may be plain or plaited. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

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

August

Buttercup nodded and said goodbye,
Clover and daisy went off together,
But the fragrant water lilies lie
Yet moored in the August weather.

The swallows chatter about their flight,
The cricket chirps like a rare good fellow,
The asters twinkle in clusters bright,
While the corn grows ripe and the apples
mellow.
—Celia Thaxter.

Twelve Clubs Consolidate

BY MRS. IDA MIGLIARIO

SEVERAL months ago 12 farm bureau clubs in Shawnee county working under the leadership of Mrs. Julia Kiene, home demonstration agent, merged into a county club for the purpose of adopting one big project of work for the year and putting it across county-wide. This consolidation does not destroy the identity of the individual clubs for they continue to work independently in their own communities.

On August 9 the first general meeting was held in Gage Park, near Topeka. A basket dinner was served to 125 persons. Officers of the club who were introduced encouraged the women not actively engaged in club work to organize community clubs and unite with the farm bureau activities that are furthering the interests of the rural woman.

Mrs. Doris York, president of the R. P. L. club gave an interesting review of reasons for club work. In part Mrs. York said, "We should not be satisfied to remain within the bounds of our

own small domain and call it sufficient. If we keep abreast of the times we should broaden our minds every day.

"Have you done your duty in this world if you have learned no better way of managing your home, no better way of preparing the food for your table, no other topic to fill leisure hours than you knew the first day you started to be a homemaker?"

"We have not made progress, been a success or done our duty if we live our allotted time and do not know more than we did when we left school. Schools start us on our way, help us gather momentum, but in my mind the best solution for broadcasting knowledge to the homemaker whose school days are over is thru the study club."

A demonstration on refinishing furniture, given by Mrs. Harriet Allard, home management specialist, extension service, Kansas State Agricultural College, proved of much interest. The club members are considering adopting redecorating and refinishing homes as the project for the year's work.



On August 9 a Basket Dinner Was Served to 125 Shawnee County Women

For Our Young Readers

WHAT IS THE BEST MATERIAL FOR KITES

(ANSWER)



Here is an Easy Trick

Tell someone to think of a number. Then tell him to double it, then add 1, then multiply by 5, then add 5, then multiply by 10 and then subtract 100. When he has done this (not letting you see any of his figures) you can tell him the number he thought of first. He must tell you the final total and you find the number originally thought of by simply striking off the last two figures of this total.

Quite So!

What is the difference between pneumonia and ammonia?

Pneumonia comes in chests and ammonia comes in bottles.—Boys' Life.

The Puzzle Winners

Here are the names of the boys and girls who have been winning postcards in our puzzle contests recently: Lucile Boldt, May Miller, Ethel Huelner, Laverna Cipra, Felty Yoder, Edith Folck, Wilson Winter, Charlotte Watson, Ralph Loop, Kathryn McAuley, Ruth and Ralph Jackson, Twila Campbell, Margaret Pine, Elsie Abbott, Wilmer Weide, Edna Guy, Johnie Spire, Claude Mann, Mildred Baker, Clarence Crane, Laura Filkin, Kenneth Bates, Dee Munson, George Ferguson, Mabel Young, Irma Lann, Vanera Novall, Harold Stevens, Helen Hoke, Carl Twining, Hiram Herring, Helen Anderson, Evelyn Daugherty, Birdell Fields, Dorothy Larson, Mina Surtzer, Joe Rosenquist, Blanche Pfeffer, Mildred Baylie, Grace Rehberg, Virginia Novall, Cleta Bean, Lola Parsons, Nellie Bowers, Inez Pollock, Morris Fuls, Nola Meek, Mae Marsh, Annis Cogdill, Ruth Warburton, Gwendolyn Gill, Daisy Rupp, Mabel Temple, Sara McWilliams, Susie Farris, Lee McEl-downs, Margaret Bell, Julia Mae Street, Mildred Morris, Katherine McCormick, Mary Cunningham, Jessie Marley, Ruth Thompson, Elsie Russell, Mildred Dellinger, Augusta Davenport, Eugene Hughes, Meta Heinze, Gertrude Juicek, Gwendolyn Winterringer and Leona Degner.

Mary's Cats



Mary has two little cats,
As cute as cute can be,
And everywhere that girlie goes,
Those cunning cats you'll see.
Oh, no, they cannot purr a bit,
Nor even say, "Mew, mew!"
They're only pockets on her dress
And stitched with threads of blue!

The Puzzler

What is the third and a half of a third and a half of ten? How about two and a half for this answer?

In Our Letter-Box

I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. I have three sisters and one brother. My papa made a cart for me and bought a goat which I trained to drive to the cart. I drive to school

once in a while. I take lunch out to the men in summer. I can drive quite a long way with my goat carriage. I have a pet pig also. Before I got my goat I used to drive my dog but if he saw a rabbit he would run under the fence. I would lie down in the wagon so I wouldn't get hurt.

Lost Springs, Kan. Harvey Mohn.

I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. I like to read the boys' and girls' letters. One day we went fishing. We caught a few fish and went in wading. When we got home and my mother was cleaning the fish one of them stuck its horn in her hand.

Rexford, Kan. Garnell Faid.

I am 8 years old. Once when I went with my papa on a load of corn to Chanute I saw a rabbit swim a little creek. This morning when my papa was milking and I was with him I looked up, and there was a coyote, and then a second one came about 150 feet behind a sailing and then a third. Then they all got scared and ran away.

Vilas, Kan.

Can This Be True?

Today was tomorrow yesterday, but today is today today, just as yesterday was today yesterday, and is yesterday today, and tomorrow will be today tomorrow, which makes today yesterday and tomorrow all at once!

WHAT GRAIN IS IT?



When you have found what grain is named in this puzzle send your answer 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.

The Farmiscope

Friends Again

An inquisitive old lady was always asking her minister questions. One day the persistent lady asked, "Mr. —, can you please tell me the difference between Cherubim and Seraphim?" The minister thought deeply for a minute or two and then quickly replied, "Well, they had a difference madam, but they have made it up."

The Reformer

"How many times do I have to tell you, Bobby, that one must keep his eyes closed during prayer?"
"Yes, mamma, how do ya know I don't?"

Probably Correct

Economics Professor—"Name some production in which the supply exceeds the demand."
Stude—"Trouble."

Fourteen to the Pound

"There's the lightweight champion of our village," remarked the talkative native to a newcomer.
"Pugilist, eh?"
"Nope—the village butcher."

Exceeding the Limit

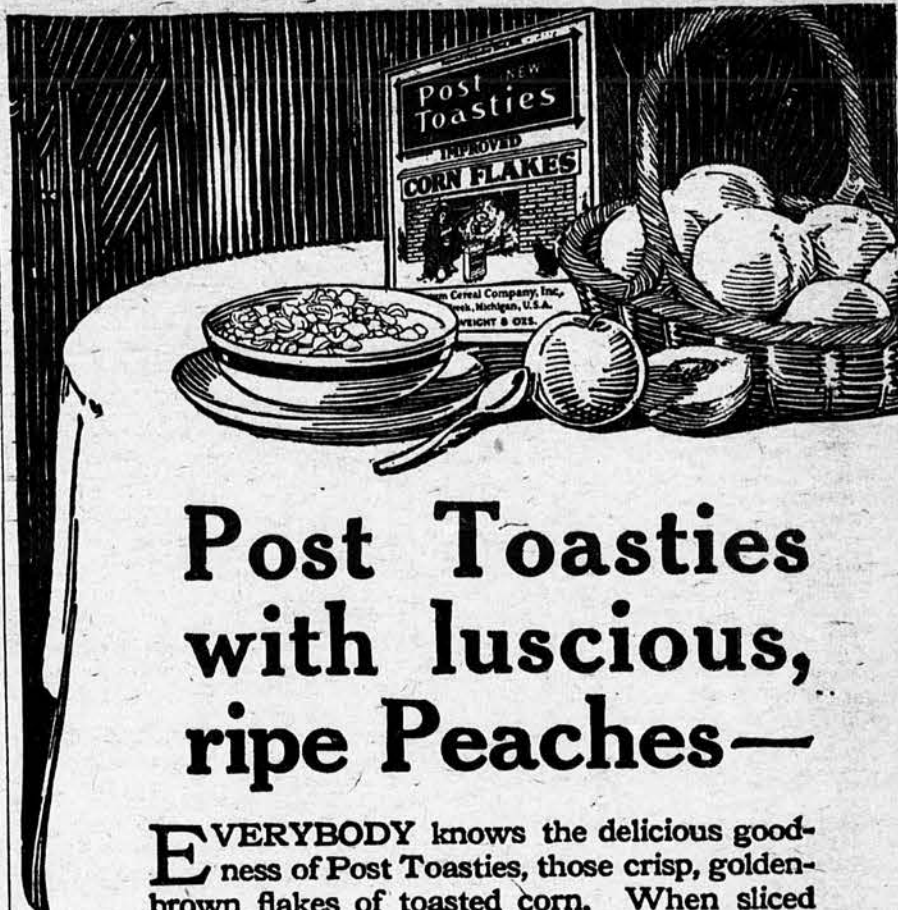
"Maud tells everything she knows."
"Yes, it wouldn't be so bad if she would stop there."

All in a Lifetime

Old Lady—"Did you ever do a single day's work in your life?"
Old Hobo—"Jest about, leddy."

Just So

"Pa, what's a dead letter?"
"A letter that died at its post, my son."



Post Toasties with luscious, ripe Peaches—

EVERYBODY knows the delicious goodness of Post Toasties, those crisp, golden-brown flakes of toasted corn. When sliced fresh peaches are added, and then the cream is poured on—that's double delight—a real treat for the appetite.

And a substantial source of energy, too.

Post Toasties are as near as the nearest grocery store; served as easily and as quickly as you can pour a helping from the package—ready the moment anybody's hungry.

No cooking, no waiting, no bother to prepare a Post Toasties breakfast, lunch or supper—delightfully good to the last flake in the package.

And—here's the wonderful part—a serving usually costs less than a cent.

The name guarantees the Post Toasties quality. Tell the grocer it's Post Toasties you want, and be sure to get the yellow and red wax-wrapped package.

Post Toasties improved CORN FLAKES

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

SAW 15 Cords a day, EASY!

—with the wonderful OTTAWA Log Saw. Saws more than 10 men—Save your back. Write for Special Offer. CASH OR EASY TERMS. 90 DAYS' TRIAL. FREE BOOK! Tells how to make big money sawing and selling wood. Send a Post Card for it—TODAY. OTTAWA MFG. CO., 1461-R Wood Street, Ottawa, Kansas. Room 1461-R, Magee Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

3 BIG BARGAINS

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

Big Magazines

Little Money!

Pictorial Review, one year... All for
Capper's Weekly, one year... \$1.55
Good Stories, one year...
Mention Club No. 37 and
Send Order to
Capper's Weekly, Topeka, Kansas

When writing advertisers mention this paper

Do You Want To Sell—or Buy A Farm

124,000 Families read this paper every week Turn to Page 16 and see how easy it is to talk to these people thru it's "REAL ESTATE MARKET PLACE."

Business and Markets

Despite Curtailment in Foreign Trade Europe is Best Customer for Our Products

BY JOHN W. SAMUELS

DESPITE a 4 cent decrease in our exports to Europe in the first six months of 1923, as compared with the same period of 1922, Europe remains our largest customer, says Alan G. Goldsmith, Chief of the Western European Division of the Department of Commerce in the current issue of Commerce Reports. In the six months of this year our exports to Europe were 50 per cent of our total export trade as compared with 55 per cent in the first half of last year. A 40 per cent increase in our imports from Europe is accounted for largely by increased purchases of raw materials such as wool, tin, and pig iron and reflects the improved business conditions in this country rather than competitive production on the part of Europe. The falling off in our exports to Europe is interpreted as a sign of decreased productivity and decreased purchasing power in certain European areas due to disturbed economic conditions.

Uncle Sam's Trade Balance

Total exports of the United States to all Europe during the first half of 1923 amounted to 950 million dollars and imports into the United States from Europe to 613 million dollars. Our balance of trade with the rest of the world during the first six months of 1923 was unfavorable to the extent of 478 million dollars; thus the favorable balance with Europe, amounting to 337 million dollars, reduced our unfavorable world trade balance to 141 million dollars for the first half of 1923.

Much interest now in farming sections centers in the coming corn crop and hog production and the corn-hog ratio as compared with that of last year.

The special Government hog report recently made public indicates that in the spring of 1923 there was 1 per cent more spring pigs saved in the entire United States than in 1922, while in the Corn Belt states there were 6 per cent more spring pigs saved. Furthermore the report indicates that the farmers have bred sufficient sows to increase materially their number of fall pigs over the very large fall pig crop of a year ago. However, recent developments may cause farmers to market during the summer a considerable number of sows bred for fall litters.

Heavy Swine Production

From November 1, 1922 to July 1, 1923 more hogs were marketed than in any other like period in history, or 30 per cent above the corresponding period the previous year and 60 per cent above the corresponding period for 1909-13. This unusually heavy marketing reflected the large number of pigs farrowed in the spring of 1922.

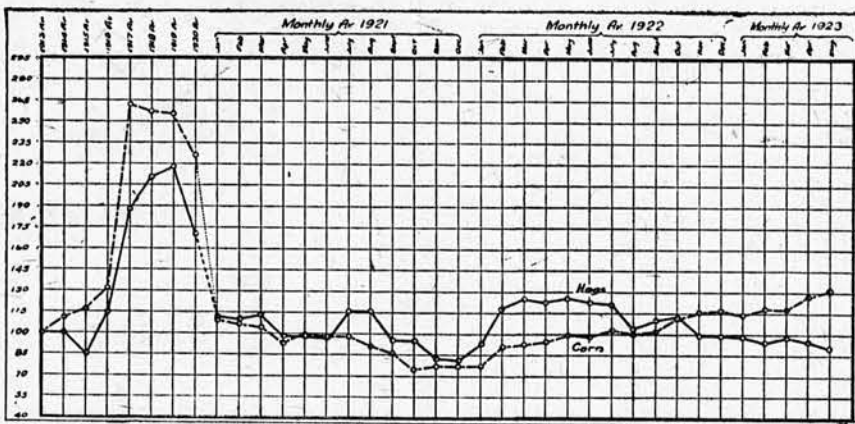
Corn Surplus Wiped Out

The corn crops of the last three years have been unusually heavy and the price has been very low. To utilize the large surplus of cheap corn, hog production has been greatly expanded. This increase in hog production has now cleaned up the unusual surplus with the result that the stocks of 1922 corn on farms at present are about the pre-war average and corn prices have recovered from their extremely low point. Present prospects are for a normal 1923 corn crop. The latest Government forecast indicates a corn crop of 2,982 million bushels or 91 million bushels more than the 1922 crop.

In view of probable continued heavy hog production and barring either an unusual cholera outbreak or a marked improvement in the corn crop prospects during August, a corn shortage may develop by the summer of 1924.

Market Ratio Unfavorable

The history of the last 50 years indicates that there is a rough general tendency toward over-production and under-production of hogs in cycles of about two years from the high point to the low point and two years from the low to the high. From the fall of 1920 until the fall of 1922 hog prices were high in terms of corn. This high corn-hog ratio stimulated heavy breeding with the results that hog prices fell until now they are 25 per cent below their 50-year ratio with corn. From the spring of 1922 to the mid-summer of 1923 the corn-hog ratio declined from approximately 18 to 8 bushels. Despite this sharp decline during the last year heavy breeding has continued with the prospect that the unfavorable corn-hog ratio of the last six months will last into 1924.



This Chart Shows the Monthly Corn-Hog Ratio in the United States for 1921, 1922 and 1923 and the Annual Ratio for Each Year from 1913 thru 1920

Pork consumption for the first five months of 1923 exceeds the consumption for the same period in 1922 about 28 per cent. From the per capita point of view our population already has eaten 5.2 pounds more pork than in the same period for 1922. On this basis the annual per capita consumption of pork probably will approximate 85 pounds, the largest ever known in the last 15 years.

This heavy consumption may be expected without any additional serious decline in prices, since the active employment of labor has supported the pork market far beyond what one might have expected on the basis of the heavy hog production, and there is no suggestion of a serious reduction of employment conditions before the last of the 1922 pig crop is marketed.

The Future Outlook

While the foregoing situation indicates that the last of the 1922 hog crop will be readily absorbed by the present market due to the favorable industrial conditions and full employment of labor, the selling of this year's pig crop at a price on a level with the crop of 1922 is more problematical, and will depend on the continuance of active employment of labor and a favorable condition of the European market. The maintenance of the very heavy rate of hog production of last year does not seem to be warranted by the corn situation.

Kansas City Livestock Situation

Not much change in the hog market at Kansas City, but at present hogs are reported as steady to 5 cents lower. Sheep advanced 75 cents to \$1, while top cattle reached the \$12 mark.

No prime or choice steers were

offered and a light run was made up of plain grassers and cows. All classes sold readily, at strong prices. For the week the market was steady to stronger on all classes. Top steers sold for \$12, well wintered, and grass-fed kinds sold from \$8.50 to \$10.90, straight grassers from \$9 down to \$4.75. Cows sold all the way from \$3.25 to \$7.25 a hundredweight.

With daily record for August movement of stockers and feeders to the country, prices for the week ruled fully steady, with some sales higher for all desirable kinds. Killers met active competition from countrymen, for good quality fleshy kinds, this class selling from \$7.50 to \$10.90. Straight grassers brought from \$4.50 to \$9.00.

Top for Hogs is \$8.25

After a daily advance in hog prices, today the market was steady to 5 cents lower. Top \$8.25; bulk \$8.10 to \$8.25; good to choice butchers selling from \$8.20 to \$8.25. Pigs sold from \$6.15 to \$6.50 a hundredweight.

There was a rise in sheep values for the week of 75 cents to \$1.00. Best lambs offered sold at \$12.95, natives at \$12.50. Ewes sold for \$8.00. Feeding lambs range from \$11 to \$12.50. Good lambs are quoted up to \$13.25 today.

Receipts of horses and mules continue light, the offerings were readily disposed of at stronger prices. The demand exceeds the supply for the desirable kinds.

Dairy and Poultry

Creamery butter has advanced 1 cent a pound, but eggs and poultry are firm and unchanged. The following quotations are given at Kansas City: Eggs—Firsts, 24c a dozen; seconds,

20c; selected case lots, 31c.

Live Poultry—Hens, 19c a pound; broilers, 25c; springs, 23c; roosters, 10c; turkey hens and young toms, 23c; old toms, 18c; ducks, 12 to 15c; geese, 6c.

Butter—Creamery, extra, in cartons, 46c a pound; packing butter, 28c; No. 1 butterfat, 40c; No. 2 butterfat, 37c.

Grain Market Nervous

Estimates of large world surplus of wheat have had a depressing effect on the market, but at the same time reductions in the estimates on this year's crop in the United States and reported decrease in prospective acreage for the new crop of 15.5 per cent for the United States have helped to strengthen and give a firm tone to the market.

European demand for wheat is decidedly dull and the amount purchased daily amounts to only a few hundred thousand bushels. The net exports from the United States of wheat and flour for the year ending June 30, 1923, were about 200 million bushels as compared with 262 million bushels for the previous year and a pre-war average annual net export of 100 million bushels.

Canada Has 282 Million Bushels

The new Canadian wheat crop is officially estimated at 382½ million bushels or about 17 million bushels less than that of last year. Canadian exports of wheat for the 11 months ending June 1 showed a total of approximately 240 million bushels as compared with 165 million bushels last year, making an increase of 84 million bushels. The pre-war five-year average exports from Canada were 90 million bushels. The total exports from the United States and Canada in 1922-23 have been, therefore, about 22 million bushels more than for the preceding year.

The total stocks of wheat in the United States, including farm stocks, local mills and elevators, and commercial visible, on June 30, were estimated to be 98 million bushels as compared with 78,700,000 bushels a year ago, or an increase of about 19 million bushels, while the Canadian visible stocks as reported are nearly 6 million bushels less, leaving an increase in stocks for North America of about 14 million bushels.

Europe Has a Big Yield

The total acreage of wheat in 11 countries in Europe this year, representing about 83 per cent of the 1922 acreage harvested in Europe, exclusive of Russia, is reported at 52,180,000 (Continued on Page 17)

The Cross-Cut

(Continued from Page 7)

helped him. You didn't come back. Neither did my father. Eventually it killed him."

"So?" Harry looked seriously and studiously at the young man. "I didn't write me often."

"He didn't need to write you. You were here with him—when it happened."

"No—" Harry shook his head. "I was in town."

"But you knew—"

"What's Mother Howard told you?"

"A lot—and nothing."

"I don't know any more than she does."

"But—"

"Friends didn't ask questions in those days," came quietly. "I might 'ave guessed if I'd wanted to—but I didn't want to."

"But if you had?"

Harry looked at him with quiet, blue eyes.

"What would you guess?"

Slowly Robert Fairchild's gaze went to the ground. There was only one possible conjecture: Sissie Larsen had been impersonated by a woman. Sissie Larsen had never been seen again in Ohadi.

"I—I would hate to put it into words," came finally. Harry slapped him on the shoulder.

"Then don't. It was nearly thirty years ago. Let sleeping dogs lie. Take a look around before we go into the tunnel."

They reconnoitered, first on one side, then on the other. No one was in sight. Harry bent to the ground, and finding a pitchy pine knot, lighted it. They started cautiously within, blinking against the darkness.

(TO BE CONTINUED)



A Lesson That Should be Heeded

Health in the Family

To Protect Children From Infantile Paralysis Keep Them at Home and Avoid Crowds

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

SINCE the report of infantile paralysis from scattered districts throughout the state, I am having many inquiries as to measures of protection. Infantile paralysis has been present to a slight degree, in the state of Kansas, for 15 years, sometimes lighting up to the extent of an epidemic, sometimes going for months without a single case being reported. The fact that there are more cases than usual being reported at present does not mean that an epidemic will result, yet I am glad to give such advice as possible to allay alarm.

Infantile paralysis, called by physicians poliomyelitis, is a contagious disease. Its method of spread is rather erratic. It is not like measles nor other diseases in which if one child comes down it is fairly safe to say that the others will surely follow; for it is often noticed that one child of a large family will be stricken and the others escape. None the less, parents should exercise every care to see that any child who develops the disease is shut off from the rest of the family, for it is certainly contagious and its effects may be very serious.

At present we know of no reliable serum or vaccine thru the administration of which a person will be protected from the invasion of the disease. The only measure of prevention is to keep the children away from crowds, from strangers, and especially from all cases of illness. I do not recommend taking children away from home to escape such diseases; you are just as likely to meet exposure while running away. There is no place like the surety of home.

The disease has many forms of attack. It may develop with symptoms of an ordinary cold in the head, or sore throat, or grippie. Occasionally it begins with vomiting. The paralysis does not usually appear at first, and some mild cases never do show any visible paralysis. It is not a matter

for home treatment. I strongly recommend that you keep in close touch with your family doctor at any time that infantile paralysis is in your vicinity, and call him at any sign of illness, even if it may seem to be only a bad cold or a bowel disturbance. I might add that altho the disease seems to attack children more frequently than adults there is no age that is positively immune.

Treatment for Diseased Nose

I have a deformed nose which is also inwardly diseased. I have been advised to have an operation for the removal of some of the tissues. Please give me the names of the best nose doctors in Kansas. A. R.

There is a possibility that A. R. may get much help from such an operation and I sympathize with his desire to secure the very best nose doctors; but he should realize that it is quite impossible for this column to recommend one doctor of good repute above another. There are probably a hundred doctors in Kansas doing such work. It will be necessary for A. R. to send a stamped and addressed envelope for such information as he desires.

Advisability of Removing Tonsils

I am 28 years old and have had diabetes much of my life, also have a chronic eye trouble. The specialist thought bad tonsils might be responsible, but my family doctor seems to think that I should gain nothing by having the tonsils removed. Do you think it may be the tonsils that are doing the damage? M. S.

It is possible. In all probability your doctor has discouraged the suggested operation because people with diabetes are not looked upon as good subjects for operation. Since the discovery of insulin the operation danger for diabetics has been reduced to a minimum. I suggest that you ask your doctor to consider the matter again and see whether a course of insulin treatment will not put you in such shape that you can have anything done that seems best.

Capper Poultry Club

BY RACHEL ANN NEISWENDER
Club Manager

Women Are Not Supposed to Keep Secrets, So I'll Tell You One

DID you ever plan to go to a Fourth of July picnic, and then all at once the sky grew dark and it rained, and looked for all the world as if the picnic was ruined, and then, just when you begin to think all your dreaming and planning had been for nothing, the sun came out, oh so bright, and the sky cleared up, and you went to the picnic and had the best time?

Club picnics are much like the Fourth of July—there's always so much fried chicken and ice cream and cake, and so much fun. Senator Capper and the club managers planned to attend a joint meeting of the Anderson and Franklin County Pig and Poultry Clubs at Garnett on August 10. Then word came of the death of our president and Senator Capper left for Washington to attend the funeral. The club meeting was postponed until August 11.

It Was a Big Day

The members of these clubs had to do some real work to change the date, and let everyone know about it, but we can always depend on club members to do things in the very best way, so somehow everyone did know about the change in date. The meeting was held in the park at Garnett, and the first thing was the picnic dinner. Immediately after dinner the club members paraded. The Merry Mercy Maidens of Garnett led the procession, and played the march on their kitchenette band. Then came the Franklin County Poultry Club girls, all dressed up in their white uniforms and blue ties. The Anderson County Pig Club boys, also in uniform, came next and last, but not least, some of the future club members came, the little folks, dressed in clown suits and newspaper dresses. Of course the paraders let the townspeople know who they were.

Then the program was given. It was a good program of readings and talks, and everyone thoroughly enjoyed the address of the day which was given by Tom McNeal, editor of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, and a real friend of club folks.

Yes, we had a fine time, we always do at club meetings, and I found out a secret. Women aren't supposed to keep secrets, so I'll tell mine to all of you. These boys and girls in Anderson

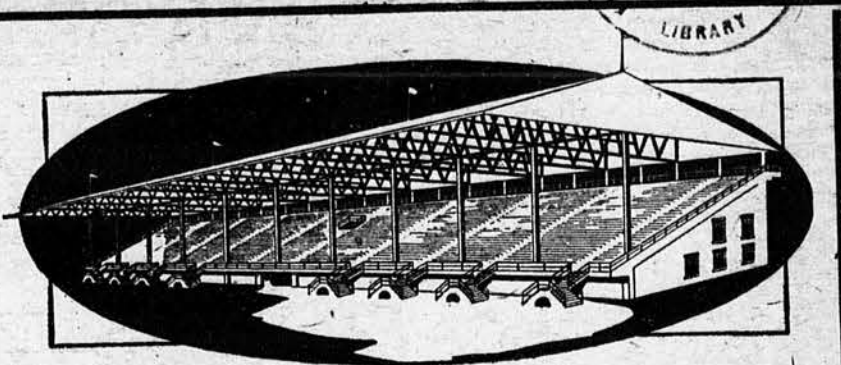
Helen Andrew Dies

Club members will be saddened to learn of the death of Helen Andrew of Greenwood county. Helen was ill less than a week, and her death came as a shock to both her family and friends. The Andrew family has been connected with the Capper clubs since they were organized, this being Helen's seventh year in club work. Helen was leader for the Greenwood county team this year. Her work was always well done, and she was a loyal club member and a faithful friend. To Helen's family we extend our sincere sympathy.

and Franklin counties have decided that it would be a mighty fine thing to have a double presentation meeting next spring, so they're planning to win both pep trophies.

Use Your Imagination

Here's a problem for someone who likes arithmetic better than I do. How many angel food cakes can be made from 19,000 eggs? Or if you like a problem that is more difficult, try this one. Give the circumference of an omelet made from 19,000 eggs. We feel real proud of the 33 girls in the pen department who gathered this number of eggs during the five-month penning period. But I'll have to tell you more about their work in another story. If you work these problems, in the meantime, I'd be glad to have the answers.



New \$200,000 Grandstand at the Kansas Free Fair

The new steel and concrete grandstand, seating 7,500 persons, will be formally opened at the 1923 Free Fair. Every seat shaded by the great extension roof. Here in the finest grandstand in the state is the place to watch the king of sports—Horse Racing. There will be fast horses and thrilling auto races.

September 10th to 15th Topeka

Here before the spacious grandstand will be held the best night shows in the history of the free fair. Don't miss them. Don't fail to see the cattle and horse shows where the best blood of the Midwest will compete for honors. See the big implement displays, the crop exhibits and the many exhibits and contests by the farmers of tomorrow—Your Children.

Many New Features This Year

Here are just a few of the new features which will make the 1923 Free Fair worth while:

Corn Show Flower Show Pigeon Show
Harmonica Contest Accordion Contest
State Horseshoe Pitching Tournament

Besides these don't forget the Con T. Kennedy Shows with many new features; Al Sweet's Singing Band with the latest musical hits and many hippodrome features.

You'll Like the 1923 Free Fair

The Cost of Real Egg Production Is Near to Nothing

Your hens can be made to do their best for a penny per year per hen by giving them crushed Oyster Shell.

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Topeka, Kansas

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THE recent rains in Northern and Northeastern Kansas have been of great benefit to the crops in those parts of the state, and good yields of corn and sorghums are now assured. Southern Kansas has been less fortunate and only occasional showers have been reported in somewhat limited areas. The present week has been dry for the most part and practically every section of the state is in need of more moisture.

"The soil conditions," says J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture in his weekly crop report, "are expressed as 'very dry' except in a few extreme northeastern and northwestern counties. Despite the dry and hard condition of the ground, plowing is progressing."

Fall Plowing Well Advanced

"Practically all fall plowing is completed in the extreme northeastern section and threshing is finished over the eastern one-third of the state. In the remainder of the state seedbed preparation is making slow progress and considerable threshing remains to be done. In some sections reporters indicate that farmers are holding a large portion of their wheat in the hope of getting a better price later in the year."

"Corn needs rain and many fields are spotted, and in some sections of the state they are fired badly. There is enough moisture in the ground for the present needs of the crop from the Kaw Valley north and in the northwest quarter of the state, where the crop is looking as well as it probably ever did at this time of the year. In the southeast quarter, the south-central counties, and a few north-central counties from Jewell and Cloud south corn has suffered great damage. From Sedgwick county south and east a great deal of it is so far gone it cannot make grain and is now being cut for fodder and ensilage."

Pastures in Northern Kansas Good

"Pastures are good in the northern half of the state, but dry in the southern half. Grain sorghums are rated as being in excellent condition in the northwest counties, good to fair over the remainder of the northern half of the state, and fair to poor elsewhere. "The commercial crop of potatoes in the Kaw Valley is practically all dug. The third crop of alfalfa is making poor progress on account of chinch bugs, worms, and, in many places, lack of sufficient moisture."

Big Cut in Grain Acreage

Much interest is being manifested by Kansas farmers now in diversified farming and present indications are that the wheat acreage reported this fall will show a substantial decrease from that of last year. Secretary Mohler of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture says that many of his crop reporters have written him that the wheat acreage in their counties would be reduced at least 50 per cent. Edward C. Paxton, Statistician of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics at Topeka, states that Kansas farmers probably will reduce their winter wheat acreage about 20 per cent and bases his estimate on reports received from 1,000 special crop correspondents and farmers scattered over the entire state. He expects the wheat crop in the Nation as a whole to be reduced at least 15.5 per cent. This would mean a sown acreage in the United States this fall of 39,190,000 acres as compared with 46,379,000 acres seeded last fall. The 20 per cent reduction in Kansas would mean about 9,880,000 acres of wheat to be seeded this fall as compared with 12,280,000 acres last fall. It means that the states of the winter wheat belt intend to get back very nearly to a pre-war acreage of wheat. In the face of the present market situation this reduction would seem none too large and would undoubtedly do more to improve the price level than any amount of legislation and political panaceas now being offered.

Back to Pre-War Basis

It is of interest to note in the survey that the farmers in the eastern third of Kansas intend to reduce their wheat acreage about 45 per cent below last fall's seeding. The farmers of the central wheat belt will reduce about 16 per cent and the western third about 15 per cent. This will make the acreage distribution of wheat in Kansas very nearly what it was in 1914 except that the western counties, particularly the northwestern ones, will still have

Kansas to Plant Less Wheat

Acreage Will Be Reduced 20 to 50 Per Cent and Diversified Cropping System Will Result

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

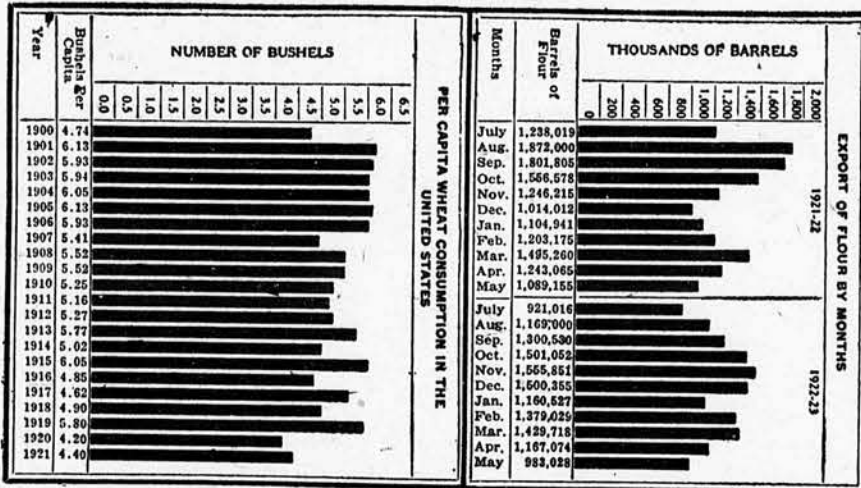


Chart Showing Per Capita Wheat Consumption in the United States from 1900 thru 1921 and Monthly Exports of Flour in 1921, 1922, and 1923

more than a pre-war acreage.

This year's wheat crop in the United States is 69 million bushels less than that of 1922, and the smallest in five years, according to the August report of the United States Department of Agriculture.

National Production Less

A reduction of 28 million bushels from the July forecast is indicated in the August report. The spring wheat forecast, 225 million bushels, is 10 million less than a month ago and 45 million less than the 1922 crop.

The preliminary winter wheat estimate, 568 million, is 18 million less than that of July and 18 million less than the 1922 crop.

The carry-over on July 1 last, was 98 million bushels, 19 million more than last year. Taking this into consideration this year's total wheat supply is 50 million less than the 1922 crop, which furnished 222 million bushels for export and 19 million to add to the country's surplus.

The decline in the winter wheat estimate is entirely in Kansas and Nebraska which show reductions from the July forecast of 17½ million and 10½ million bushels, respectively.

The problem of marketing the present crop of wheat continues to

be a serious one. Many Kansas farmers are holding their wheat for better prices that they think will be offered later in the season, and the wisdom of this policy remains to be seen. President O. E. Bradfute, of the American Farm Bureau Federation advocates withdrawing from the market and holding at least 200 million bushels of wheat, during the current year as a valorizing measure.

Discussing this plan the Chase National Bank Economic Review of New York City says:

"The result of such an attempt would be a temporary increase in price and holding back of American wheat from the world's markets, while Canada, Argentina and Australia marketed their supply, and then a collapse, before the year was over, in the holding movement, with greatly demoralized prices of American wheat which had lost its export market. The movement might last long enough to lead to increased planting of winter wheat during the coming autumn. It is characteristic of a policy of this sort that its temporary success necessarily involves a long-run disaster, since unorganized producers are greatly influenced by price in the volume of their planting and output."

Quite different is the view of the

National City Bank of New York City, which in its August Monthly Bulletin says:

"The proposal of the American Farm Bureau Federation to withhold 200 million bushels of wheat from market by means of loans negotiated thru the new Federal Intermediate Credit Banks or other banks, has two merits as compared with the proposal for Government purchase, in that it does not contemplate direct aid from the United States Treasury and it includes a plan for curtailing production."

"Any plan for regulating prices must of necessity include a plan for regulating production, for the natural law of supply and demand rules over all other laws in the domain of prices. If it is possible to control supply it is possible to work in harmony with the law of supply and demand. The Farm Bureau Federation has a large membership, and since the farmers who are to supply the wheat pledged for the loans will retain ownership and receive advances only partially covering its value, they all will be interested in curtailing wheat production next year. The co-operation of these farmers therefore seems to be assured."

County Farm Conditions

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

Butler—Shock threshing is out of the way. Wheat averaged about 8 bushels an acre. Plowing is in progress but it is difficult because of the extreme dry weather. The acreage of fall wheat will be reduced materially. Corn is suffering badly from lack of moisture and many fields have been cut and shocked. The corn yield cannot be large this year. A few fairly satisfactory farm sales are being held. Our millers inform us that flour is due to advance in price. Rural market report: Wheat, 58c; flour, \$1.80; oats, 40c.—Aaron Thomas.

Chautauqua—Because of the continuing hot, dry weather, corn will not make more than one-third of a crop. Pastures are drying up and stock water is getting scarce. A few unsatisfactory public sales are being held. Some farmers are far from optimistic over their outlook. Rural market report: Bran, \$1.15; shorts, \$1.50; corn chop, \$2; hay, \$8; butterfat, 32c; eggs, 15c.—A. A. Nance.

Cheyenne—Corn would be boosted by more rain. Threshing is in progress and both the quality and quantity are disappointing. Ground is in excellent condition for working and considerable plowing is being done. The wheat acreage will likely be less than usual. Cheyenne county is to have a fair in September—the first in years. A number of public sales are billed to be held within the next few days. Not much change in prices of farm produce.—F. M. Hurlock.

Franklin—Corn has suffered materially from the continued dry weather. On thin land only very light corn and mostly fodder will be raised. The northern part of the county has been the recipient of more rain than the southern part. Not much more than half of last year's acreage of wheat will be sown this fall. Pastures are short and water was getting scarce until a good heavy recent rain.—Elmer D. Gillette.

Gove and Sheridan—Because of rainy weather very little threshing was accomplished the second week in August. However, farmers were active with their plows. If rains continue there will be more wheat sown than was intended at harvest time. Some wheat and barley are going on the market. Rural market report: Wheat, 60c; barley, 30c; eggs, 18c.—John I. Aldrich.

Greenwood—Corn and kafir will be fair to good in parts of the county. The weather is very hot and dry. A large portion of the county has had but little moisture since July 4. A good crop of prairie hay is nearly harvested. Pastures are in good condition and stock are doing well.—John H. Fox.

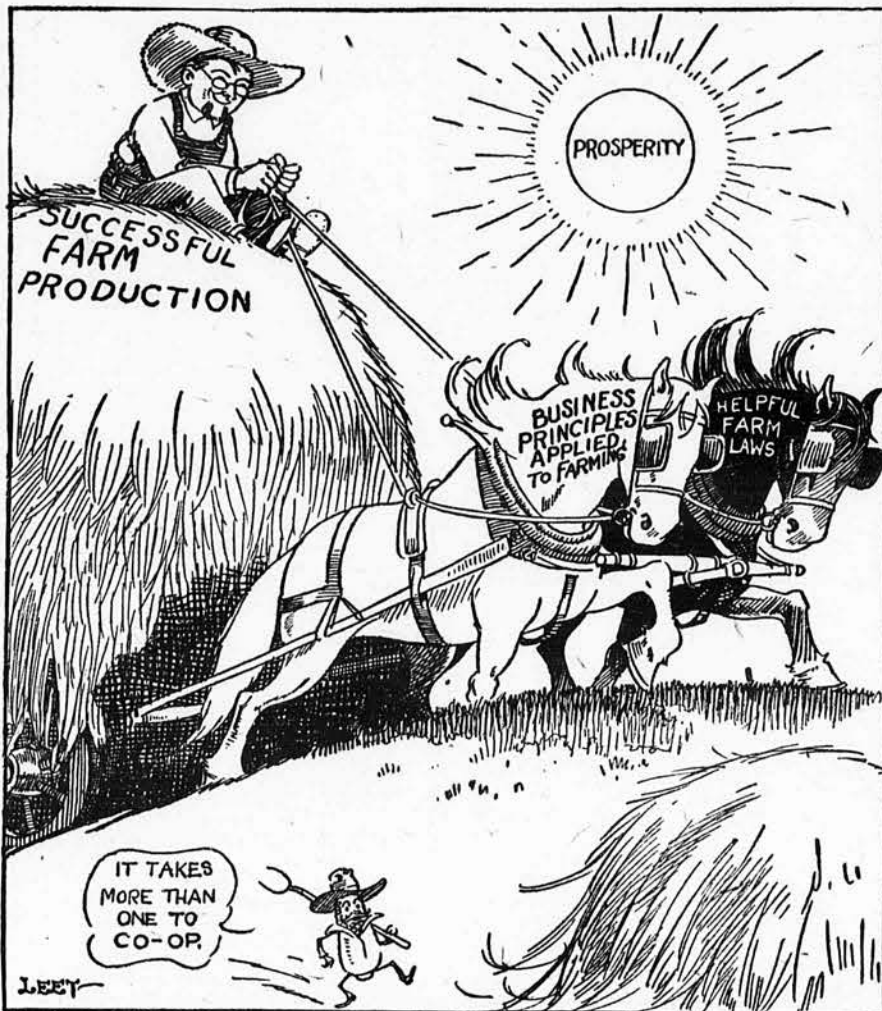
Harper—In two full months we have had but ¾ inch of rain. Five per cent of the wheat ground has been worked but the ground is getting exceedingly dry. Corn will make but a very unsatisfactory yield. There still are possibilities of a kafir crop. Good heavy mares are selling at sales for from \$50 to \$75 apiece. Rural market report: Wheat, 77c; cream, 34c; eggs, 19c.—S. Knight.

Harvey—A good soaking general rain is needed badly as the weather is very hot and dry. Several local showers didn't amount to much. Stock and implements sell cheap at public sales. Numerous farms are for rent. Rural market report: Wheat, 80c; corn, 80c; oats, 35c; butter, 40c; eggs, 17c; peaches, shipped in, \$3 a bushel basket.—H. W. Prouty.

Lane—More than 3 inches of rain last week put the corn, kafir and sorghum in excellent condition. Farmers are plowing and disking their wheat ground. All threshing outfits had to quit because of the wet weather. Pastures and grass are the best ever known for this time of year. Flies are not so bad as they were. Rural market report: Wheat, 80c; barley, 40c; butterfat, 32c; eggs, 14c.—S. F. Dickinson.

Linn—Recently we had a good shower of rain but the effects of a prolonged drouth are still with us. Early corn will make by far the best yield. Most of the oats have been threshed and the average yield for the county is between 25 and 30 bushels an acre. The wheat acreage will be less this fall. Many farmers are hauling water as their wells are failing them. However, the creeks are full yet. The largest acreage of flax for some years yielded nine and 10 bushels an acre. Prairie hay is being taken care of and much of it is being baled or stored. The new pipe line is all laid in this county. Many farm hands have been working on it. About 40 are still working at the station. Rural market report: Flax, \$1.70; corn, 90c; oats, 50c.—J. W. Clinesmith.

Marion—Altho a few farmers have finished (Continued on Page 16)



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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, Kan.

20 ACRES, adjoining Lyons, Rice Co., Kansas. 5-room modern bungalow, 9 blocks from center of town. Barn, chicken house, other out bldgs., fruit, shade, abundance water. 8 A. alfalfa. Place nearly all hog tight. Ed Peckinpugh, Lyons, Kan.

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

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40 ACRES suburban to Lawrence, Kansas. 6-room house, oak finish, basement, good barn and chicken house, plenty of water. \$6,500. Terms. Mansfield Land and Loan Company, Lawrence, Kan.

FOR SALE—Fine stock farm containing 240 acres. Eight room house, with basement. Water system in house. Good barn 36x45 ft. hog shed, two cattle sheds, chicken house, two windmills, 90 acres farm land, 25 acres hay meadow, 120 acres pasture, 10 acres fenced hog tight. Three and one-half miles from Americus, Kan. Price \$79.50 per acre. Address J. C. Turner, Americus, Kan., Owner.

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KANSAS

160 ACRES, well improved, Coffey county. Best bargain in state. Very easy terms. Send for views and prices. Address: The Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kansas

FOR SALE, 320-acre farm, 4-room house, barn, granary, garage, chicken house, 120 acres pasture, 200 acres growing listed crops; 2 pit silos, 8 miles Dodge City. Price \$11,000. Easy terms. Write owner, A. Pyles, Dodge City, Kan.

Griffith & Baughman Choice farm land for sale on crop payment plan. Write for desc. and prices. Liberal, Kan.

ARKANSAS

BARGAINS! Fruit, poultry, grain, cotton farms. Sadler Bros., Booneville, Ark.

BARGAINS—Cotton lands—good farms easy terms. Write T. L. Cox, Little Rock, Ark.

\$1 AN ACRE a year for five years buys good homes in the Ozarks. Write for free folder to U. S. Barnsley, Ozark, Ark.

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

CALIFORNIA

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

COLORADO

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

960-ACRE Colorado farm, good new house, barns, other bldgs. Well fenced. Plenty water. Sandy loam, 2 1/2 mi. school, 8 mi. good town. Can all be farmed at good profit. Been used for raising feed and as stock farm. Lost wife. Must sell farm, \$22,500 A., 1/4 cash, bal. time. Samuel Miller, Boone, Colo.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

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

FARM WANTED—Send particulars. Mrs. W. Roberts, 320 E. Tray, Roodhouse, Ill.

WANTED to hear from owner of farm for sale. Describe. J. W. Houck, Tiffin, Ohio.

FARM WANTED—Wanted to hear from owner of impr. farm or good land for sale, priced reasonable. L. Jones, Box 674, Olney, Ill.

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

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

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

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

Kansas to Plant Less Wheat

(Continued from Page 14)

plowing most of them still are busy at it. We have been having showers but no general rain has fallen for a long time. Corn is beginning to show signs of lack of moisture and the hot winds are affecting it. Public sales are common. Prices at them are rather unsatisfactory.—G. H. Dyck.

Ness—The weather last week was extremely hot with but little wind. The ground is getting too dry to do good plowing. Hog cholera has infested the county. Only fair prices are paid at public sales. Rural market report: Wheat, 90c; corn, 75c; cream, 33c; eggs, 17c; hogs, \$6.50.—James McHill.

Osage—Threshing is all done. Many farmers are feeding their wheat to hogs and poultry. Corn would be greatly benefited by more rain but will make a fair crop as it is. Farmers producing cream and eggs have done well while those raising wheat and hogs are complaining of low prices. Not all the crop of prairie hay has been taken care of. Rural market report: Wheat, 80c; corn, 95c; cream, 36c; eggs, 18c.—H. L. Ferris.

Pawnee—Farmers are dry disking for wheat. Very little plowing or listing has been done. The wheat acreage will be short as nearly every farmer will leave some ground for spring crops and summer fallow some of the land. Livestock and implements sell cheap at public sales. There is no loose money to buy with.—E. H. Gore.

Rawlins—Corn and pastures are in excellent condition. We have been having from one to three rains every week. Everybody is busy trying to keep the weeds down. Threshing is in progress but it is delayed by rainy weather.—A. Madsen.

Republic—The weather is very hot but there is plenty of moisture in the ground. We

had a recent 2-inch rain. Some threshing out of the shock remains to be done. Wheat is not turning out a satisfactory yield. The average for the county will be about 10 or 12 bushels an acre. Corn is looking good. Everything sold well at a late public sale.—E. M. Kelly.

Riley—We have had a few light showers of rain lately but not enough to do the corn much good. Some plowing is being done but the soil is too dry and hard to work well. The wheat acreage will be reduced. Corn is in roasting ear stage, but on thin land and sandy soil it is firing. Prairie hay has been taken care of. Alfalfa and other tame hay are not making a vigorous growth. Quite a bit of wheat has been hauled to market. Several farmers are on a vacation in the mountains. Rural market report: Eggs, 20c; wheat, 80c; corn, 70c.—P. O. Hawkinson.

Rush—Threshing is progressing rapidly but the yield is small. The cost of handling the wheat crop is greater than the return. Corn has been greatly benefited by the late rains. Our feed crops will be very short this year and straw for winter will be scarce too. Labor is high and scarce. Grasshoppers are bad and no doubt will be a hindrance to early wheat. Cattle are doing fairly well. A smaller wheat acreage than usual will be sown this year.—R. G. Mills.

Saline—The frequent showers insure a good crop of corn although the weather is hot. The third crop of alfalfa is ready to harvest. Grass and meadow lands are excellent. Much plowing has been done, the soil being moist the very weedy. Wheat yields were disappointing some being as low as six bushels an acre. Stack threshing is not finished yet. Public sales are quite common and as a rule good prices are realized. Only a few cattle have been shipped. Rural market report: Wheat, No. 1, 80c; corn, 75c; oats, 40c; barley, 40c; eggs, 19 to 20c; butter, 37c; butterfat, 35c; hens, 13 to 16c; hogs, \$6.90.—J. P. Nelson.

Scott—Except where hail damaged crops during late rains they are growing nicely. Demand for pigs and hogs is good because of the prospects for corn. Cattle are not hard to sell. Farmers are beginning to plow for wheat but it has been too wet to thresh. Rural market report: Eggs, 18c; cream 32c; springs, 22c.—D. T. Smith.

Wabaunsee—A good crop of prairie hay is being put up. The third cutting of alfalfa is ready to cut but is unsatisfactory in most parts of the county as the web worm did considerable damage. Early corn is good. The ears are large and filled out to the tip. Late corn is in need of rain badly. We have not had a good general rain for some time. Chinch bugs are damaging late corn. Kafir is in good condition. Rural market report: Eggs, 18c; butterfat, 37c; fry, 22c.—G. W. Hartner.

Wallace—We are having plenty of rain—on an average of two and three rains every week for the last month. Harvest is finished and disking has been started. The wheat yield will be poor because of rust and smut. Corn and feed will yield well if nothing unexpected happens. Livestock is doing well. Rural market report: Wheat, 75c; eggs, 18c; butterfat, 35c.—Mrs. A. B. Stetler.

Wichita—Corn and other crops have been making an excellent growth recently but the weather has been too wet for threshing and plowing. If we get a rain in about two weeks some fields of corn will make around 60 bushels an acre. Several storms have swept over this section during the last two weeks. The town of Leoti was badly damaged and 12 people were injured. Numerous farm homes and buildings were in their paths. Rural market report: Wheat, 70c; barley, 35c.—E. W. White.

Wilson—In this county corn is almost a complete failure. We have been having a long dry spell with many days with temperature over 110 degrees in the shade. Later rains may help kafir. Some wheat was hogged down because that which is threshed is being fed to hogs anyway and many farmers will have out no wheat this year. The hay crop is being put up.—S. Canty.

Woodson—A recent heavy rain broke a prolonged dry spell. Crops had begun to suffer. Some corn will make only half a crop. The third cutting of alfalfa was cut short by drought and worms. Farmers are hiring but little help. Livestock are low in price but eggs and cream are good.—Mrs. L. Gingrich.

Woodson—At present it is very dry and a good general rain is needed. A few good local showers have proved insufficient. Dry weather and chinch bugs are discounting the corn crop 40 per cent. This is fine hay weather. Flies are less troublesome and all kinds of stock are doing fine. Threshing is still in progress but wheat is light and poor.—E. F. Opperman.

Colorado Crop Reports

Morgan—Harvest is well under way. Some very ripe wheat still stands. Threshing is in progress. Generally good yields except wheat which is badly rusted in some localities. Good crop of barley, even on "dry lands." With barley at 25 cents a bushel at the farm and wheat at 75 cents a bushel delivered, farmers may retire but not to become millionaires.—E. J. Leonard.

Prowers—Fine growing weather prevails. All crops and grass are doing well. Cattle are fat. Water is plentiful. An American Equity Union cream station recently started up at Granda. Rural market report: Cream, 29c; wheat, 80c.—W. H. Wirlick.

Last Call for Cow Contest

On August 31 the entries for the "Know Your Cow Contest" will be firmly closed. All associations desiring to get in on the "big money" will have to make the intervening days count. There are still a few heifers that will freshen before October 31—these will count if their feed records are started now. There are still a few men milking eight to 12 cows whose names have not been added to the association rolls—they would join if they realized the value of Cow Testing Association records. The first prize of \$700 would pay a large share of the tester's fee for a year.

Get all the cows on test.

The man who plows knows eternity.

Real Estate Advertising Order Blank

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Topeka, Kansas

RATE

50c a line

Enclosed find \$..... Run ad written below..... times.

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Address.....

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About six ordinary length words make a line.

Colorado Farm News

Moffat Tunnel Project is Now Under Way and Farmers Everywhere are Rejoicing

BY E. J. LEONARD

THE Moffat tunnel project at last is under way. R. H. Keyes of New York state has been selected chief engineer in charge of the work. He is a tunnel specialist, having just completed the longest tunnel in the world. This is the Shandaken tunnel, 18 miles long, which carries water from the Catskill Mountains to New York City.

Bids for the construction work were sought everywhere. These will be opened at 1 o'clock August 25. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for \$200,000 and when the contract is awarded bonds to the amount of 3/4 million dollars will be required of the successful bidder. According to the plans, the tunnel will be 6.04 miles long, 24 feet high and 16 feet wide. It will be paralleled by a pioneer tunnel 8 feet by 8 feet. The center lines of the two tunnels will be 65 feet apart. They will be connected by many crosscuts made to hasten the prosecution of the work. It is hoped that work will be begun by September 1.

Sugar Beet Prospects

Colorado has a long lead as the largest sugar beet producing state in America. As the growers in our irrigated valleys are paid on the basis of the amount of sugar produced and the price received by refiners, they are vitally interested in crop and price prospects. Willet & Gray estimate the sugar crop in the United States this year at 3/4 million tons, compared with 613,936 tons in 1922. They estimate the Cuban crop of cane sugar at about 3,600,000 tons as against 3,800,000 tons last season. This augurs a prosperous year for sugar beet farmers.

Buffaloes Have Come Back

A herd of 19 buffaloes have recently been shipped from Texas to Len Sherwin of Sterling, Colo., who has plans for developing them for commercial purposes, in the production of meat, hides and the heads will be mounted. As there is a strong demand for all these products, Mr. Sherwin expects this to be a profitable venture. The animals came originally from the McKenzie herd of New Mexico which was lately dispersed.

Gathering Farm Information

The United States Department of Agriculture has made announcement of plans for a survey to be made in the plains area of Colorado and other Western states. This will be an investigation of dry farming practices. The districts selected in Colorado are in the vicinity of Hugo and Akron. The plan is to visit 100 farmers. Each record taken will be in reference to the 1922 crop acreage yields, sales of grain and other products, livestock maintained, and sold, equipment and expenses necessary in operating the farm. Other information to be gathered will be historical records of prices, freight rates, taxes, labor and threshing costs. As the most successful farmers are to be visited, a survey of this kind will have considerable valuable information.

Business and Markets

(Continued from Page 12)

acres as compared with 51,449,000 acres a year ago, with a total production this year roughly estimated from present crop conditions of 939 million bushels as compared with 821 million bushels last year, or an increase of 118 million bushels. The total wheat crop in Europe last year was about 200 million bushels below the previous year. In North Africa the production in four countries is estimated from present conditions at 96 million bushels compared with 71 million bushels last year, or an increase of 25 million bushels. In India and Japan, the production is estimated at 428 million bushels as compared with 394 million bushels a year ago, which is an increase of about 34 million bushels. The total increase in production this year in the Northern

Hemisphere, exclusive of Russia for which no accurate estimates are available, will total about 136 million bushels.

Kansas City Futures Advance

September wheat at Kansas City is quoted as unchanged while December and May deliveries gained about a cent. September corn futures gained 2 1/4 to 2 1/2 cents. The following late quotations on grain futures are reported at Kansas City:

September wheat, 99 1/2c; December wheat, \$1.01 1/2c; May wheat, \$1.06 3/4c; September corn, 75 3/4c; December corn, 59 3/4c; May corn, 61 1/2c; September oats, 38 1/4c.

For immediate delivery in carload lots the following late cash quotations are reported at Kansas City:

No. 1 dark hard wheat, 98c to \$1.15; No. 2 dark hard, 98c to \$1.15; No. 3 dark hard, 98c to \$1.14; No. 4 dark hard, 95c to \$1.12.

No. 1 hard wheat, 99c to \$1.13; No. 2 hard, 99c to \$1.12; No. 3 hard, 98c to \$1.11; No. 4 hard, 95c to \$1; No. 5 hard, 90c to \$1.04.

No. 1 red wheat, \$1.03 to \$1.07; No. 3 red, 98c to \$1.06; No. 4 red, 98c to \$1.06; No. 5 red, 94c.

Corn and Other Cereals

Corn shows a gain of 1 cent, but kafir and milo remain unchanged. The following quotations are given at Kansas City:

Corn—No. 2 white, 80 1/2c; No. 3 white, 80c; No. 4 white, 79c; No. 2 yellow, 82 1/2 to 83c; No. 3 yellow, 82 1/2c; No. 4 yellow, 81 to 81 1/2c; No. 2 mixed corn, 80 1/2c; No. 3 mixed, 79 1/2c; No. 4 mixed, 79c.

Oats—No. 2 white, 40 1/2c; No. 3 white, 40c; No. 4 white, 39c; No. 2 mixed oats, 39 1/2 to 40 1/2c; No. 3 mixed, 39 to 40c; No. 4 mixed, 37 to 39c.

Sorghums—No. 2 white kafir, \$1.53 to \$1.55 a cwt; No. 3 white, \$1.51 to \$1.53; No. 4 white, \$1.49 to \$1.52; No. 2 milo, \$1.63; No. 3 milo, \$1.60; No. 4 milo, \$1.58 to \$1.60.

Other Grains—No. 2 rye, 68 to 70c a bushel; No. 3 barley, 55 to 57c; No. 4 barley, 53 to 56c.

General Feed Stuffs

The following quotations are given on general forage and feed stuffs at Kansas City:

Millfeeds—Bran, \$1.15 to \$1.20 a cwt.; gray shorts, \$1.35; brown shorts, \$1.32; corn chop, \$1.65 to \$1.70; alfalfa molasses feed, \$1.15; linseed meal, \$2.47; cottonseed meal, \$2.44; ground oats, \$1.50; ground barley, \$1.40; tankage \$50 to \$55 a ton.

Hay—Prairie hay, \$9.50 to \$11.50; alfalfa, \$12 to \$22.50; mixed clover, \$13; timothy, \$10.50 to \$13.50; straw, \$7.50 to \$8 a ton.

Seeds and Broomcorn

The following prices are quoted at Kansas City on seeds and broomcorn: Seeds—Bluegrass, uncleaned, \$1 to \$1.25 a bushel; cleaned bluegrass, \$15 to \$20; flaxseed, \$2 a cwt.

Broomcorn—Fancy whisk brush, \$240 to \$280 a ton; fancy hurl, \$240; choice Standard, \$200 to \$240; medium Standard, \$190 to \$200; common Oklahoma Dwarf, \$170 to \$180; damaged and stained brush, \$100 to \$120.

\$40,000 in Purses and Prizes

Forty thousand dollars in purses and prizes will be paid to those who make entries in the various departments of the Kansas Free Fair.

There are prizes to be won by the farmer and stockman, the needlewoman and cook, by the boys and girls, by the artist and florist, by the bee keeper and fruit raiser, by the poultry raiser and milk goat breeder.

In fact in nearly every line of endeavor prizes are offered. The amateur dramatist, boy and girl musicians, horseshoe pitchers, accordion and harmonica players, wireless operators and dozens of others are invited to enter. Send a postcard to Phil Eastman, Secretary, Kansas Free Fair, Topeka, asking for a premium book and you will receive all the detailed information about the fair.

The kind of seed planted determines the quality of the crop.

Brice Newkirk's Duroc Sale

Burlington, Kansas, Saturday, Sept. 8

Includes a gilt by the twice world's grandchampion, Great Orion Sensation out of a daughter of another world's grandchampion, Scissors. There will be 5 sows, 28 gilts, 7 spring boars. 8 will have pigs at side and 20 will be bred. Nearly everything by or bred to Newkirk's Orion Sensation, a litter brother to the good gilt mentioned above. Some are by General's Pathfinder by General Pathfinder. Two sons of Gold Master will sell.

(Ask any Coffey County farmer interested in Durocs who has the best Duroc herd in the county and he will more than likely say, "Brice Newkirk." His consignments never fail to top all county association sales. It is a well bred offering that is doing nicely and will undoubtedly please you.—J. T. Hunter.)

Sale will be held at Burlington, Kan. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze. For catalog address

Brice Newkirk, Hartford, Kansas

J. T. Hunter, Fieldman.

Stuckey Bros. Duroc Sale

Wichita, Kan., Wednesday, August 29

5 miles south on Hydraulic Avenue, at G. E. Stuckey Farm.

An offering of 10 bred sows, 30 gilts, and 1 boar

A good serviceable offering by or bred to these well bred sires: Sensational Big Bone Giant by Great Orion Sensation, Valley Pathfinder by Pathmaster, Orion Sensation Pathfinder, a grandson of Great Orion Sensation, Pathmaster King, a grandson of Pathmaster.

(Crossing of Pathmaster and Sensation blood lines is considered very desirable by experienced breeders. It will be noted that the four sires represented in this offering are not only Pathmaster and Sensation bred boars but are close up to the fountain heads of these families.—J. T. Hunter.)

Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze. For catalog address either G. E. Stuckey, Wichita, Kan., or W. L. Stuckey, Wichita, Kan.

Auctioneer, Boyd Newcom.

Fieldman, J. T. Hunter.

McComas Summer Duroc Sale

Wichita, Kansas, Tuesday, September 4

Fifteen sows by Pathrion, Jack's Orion King A. Bred to Sensation by Leading Sensation, 1921 Nebraska junior champion, and Mc's A High Sensation, by A High Sensation, out of a daughter of Pathfinder, fifteen gilts in service to same boars and five spring boars by Major Sensation's Col, Sensation and Orchard Scissors.

Some sows and gilts will have pigs at side. (Mr. McComas is a Duroc breeder of long standing and excellent reputation. He presents a good useful offering and you will more than likely find just what you want in this sale.—J. T. Hunter.)

Write for a catalog mentioning Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.

Address W. D. McComas, Box 455, Wichita, Kansas

Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer.

J. T. Hunter, Fieldman.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

DIZMANG'S DUROC DISPERSION

Bronson, Kansas

Saturday, September 1

5 tried sows, 5 fall gilts, 13 spring gilts, 11 spring boars. Offering by Radium Sensation by Giant Orion Sensation 4th by Great Orion Sensation, Giant Pathmaster by Pathmaster, Oscar Sensation by Echo Sensation, etc. Dams include Choice Goods, Kansas Pathfinder, Sensation's Pride, etc.

(Oscar Dizmang while attending high school built up one of the best small herds in eastern Kansas. He enters the State Agricultural College this fall and must disperse his herd. We think that Radium Sensation to which 10 of the females are bred is an extra good boar and that a sow in service to this boar will be a good buy.—J. T. Hunter.)

Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze. For catalog write

Oscar K. Dizmang, Bronson, Kan.

Homer Rule, Auctioneer.

J. T. Hunter, Fieldman.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

The Southwest's Greatest Sire

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

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

We Are Going to School and Must Sell at Once

Our entire herd including a number of very outstanding animals. Some wonderful brood sows by Pathfinder, Pathfinder Paramount, Pathfinder Chief, 2nd and others. Real bargains in spring pigs by son of Orion Great Sensation. Write at once as these are going.

J. A. CREITZ & SON, BELOIT, KAN.

Sons of Champions

Special price on weanlings, bred and open gilts, boars not related. Dams by Stilts, Scissors, Pathfinder Paramount, Great Orion Sensation, etc. Everything registered to you and guaranteed. Year's time.

E. J. BLISS, BLOOMINGTON, KAN.

Here Is Your Opportunity

to buy sows or gilts bred to Model Commander for fall farrow. Registered and immuned. Guaranteed to please and a year to pay. Write for photographs and prices.

STANTS BROS., HOPE, KAN.

Senfinder Heads Dean Bailey's Herd

Sows and gilts and spring boars by or bred to Senfinder, Shepherd's Orion Sensation, and Giant Orion 5th. Priced reasonably.

DEAN BAILEY, PEATT, KAN.

Bred Sows and Gilts in Service

to Radio by Valley Giant out of daughter of Ideal Pathfinder; to a son of Pathmaster out of daughter of Pathfinder; and to a son of Sensation King out of daughter of Uneda Orion Sensation. We will sell you good ones.

M. I. BROWER, SEDGWICK, KAN.

BOARS BOARS BOARS

Twenty big husky fall boars of real Duroc type. Sired by Sensational Pilot, and Sensational Giant. Dams real brood sows of best of breeding. Herd immuned. Write for particulars, price, etc.

G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KAN.

First Class Boars and Gilts

By Clear Creek Pathmaster out of dams by John Orion and Orion's Sensation's Pathfinder. Priced right.

KOHR'S BROS., DILLON, KANSAS.

SPRING PIGS, both sexes, by son of Victory Sensation 3rd, and son of Great Orion Sensation, out of good dams.

Ed. Holt, Marquette, Kansas.

DUROC BOARS AND GILTS

Year's time to pay for them. Sired by Smooth Sensation, Great Pathmaster, Path Advance. Choice growthy stock. Registered, immuned. Priced right.

Homer Drake, Sterling, Kan.

Camp Out at the State Fair



There is no better way to see the State Fair. It's cheaper, too. Free camp space in Tent City. Big Community house with toilets, baths, etc. Tents, etc., can be rented on grounds if desired.

Grand and Glorious ENTERTAINMENT

A real amusement program this year, including motorcycle, auto and horse races, bands, shows, fireworks, U. S. Cavalry Style Show, Radio, Free Acts, etc.

Big Livestock Exhibits

Send For Information

H. S. THOMPSON, Pres., A. L. SPONSLER, Sec.
Good Roads Lead to the State Fair

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Schuster's Sale Spotted Polands

Ozawkie, Kansas, Sept. 5

20 sows and gilts bred to Big Spot by Smiley's Royal Prince. 15 spring boars, 15 spring gilts sired by Prince Edward, a grandson of Y's Royal Prince 6th.

Ask for sale catalog today. Address

Edw. Schuster, Ozawkie, Kan.
Aucts.: C. M. Crews, Dan O. Cain.

\$25.00 BUYS THE BIG HUSKY SPOTTED FALL BOARS

Sired by The Emancipator, a son of the International grand champion. All registered and cholera immuned. Also bred sows at bargain prices.
G. C. ROAN, ETHEL, MACON COUNTY, MISSOURI

Spotted Poland Gilts, Bred

for September farrow, sired by or bred to the following boars: Carlson's Spotted Chief, Lynch Booster and Arch Back Bud. Spring pigs, either sex. All shipped on approval. LYNCH BROS., JAMESTOWN, KAN.

ANDERSON'S SPOTTED POLANDS

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

ALL CLASSES at attractive prices. Mostly sired by or bred to Arch Prince by Arch Back King and The Topic by The Night Rider. Immuned. W. P. Hamilton, Belle Plaine, Kas.

SPOTTED POLANDS, three and four months old, with such sires back of them as Billy Sunday, Arch Back Bigbome and Leopold King, \$12.00 each. Joe Sigel, Greeley, Kan.

MEYER'S big-boned, well marked, Spotted Poland fall boars at \$20; spring boars, \$13. Reg. free. Wm. Meyer, Farlington, Kan.

GREENLEAF'S SPOTS. Choice bred gilts \$25, \$30. Spring boars and gilts \$12, \$15. Reg. immune. J. O. Greenleaf, Mound City, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Silver's Hampshires

1,000 to select from. Boars, bred gilts, one or a carload. All immune. Lookout-Wickware breeding. Write for free price lists.

Wickfield Farms, Cantril, Ia.
F. F. Silver, Prop., Box 8

Kedron Valley Hampshires

40 bred gilts and tried sows. Bred to Kedrons Choice and a son of Cherokee Roller, and a son of Tommy Roy. \$30 to \$75 each. 125 pigs from weanlings to 150 pounds at \$10 to \$20. Some boars old enough for light service. This is good stuff. Write for what you want. DOBSON & McNEIL, EDNA, KAN.

SPRING GILTS AND BOARS and bred gilts. Cherokee breeding from Wickfield Farms and Glitthen's Choice. Malcolm Woodson, Penasosa, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Chester Whites For Sale

Bred gilts to farrow in September. From prize winning strains. Early spring boars and gilts ready to ship on approval. Write or call
E. M. RECKARDS, 817 Lincoln St., TOPEKA, KAN.

Wiemers' Chester Whites

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

SPRING BOARS by Henry's Pride and Kansas type out of well bred dams. Immuned. Will make both state fairs and Belleville and Concordia fairs. Watch for us. H. C. KRAUSE, Hillsboro, Kan.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

I Have Some Fine Young Sows and Fall Gilts

Sensation, Orion Cherry King and Col. breeding for sale. Bred for Sept. farrow. Also spring pigs, either sex. Get my prices before you buy.
ARTHUR A. PATTERSON, Ellsworth, Kan.

BRED SOWS AND GILTS. SPRING PIGS Sows and gilts in service to Big Pilot by Sensational Pilot and High Royal by Royal Sensation. Begin farrowing Sept. 1. A lot of spring pigs, same breeding. Breeders & Stone, Great Bend, Kan.

SPRING PIGS BY STILTS and Sensation sires. Some out of Pathfinder's Redbird. O. G. Criss, Agricola, Kan.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

How Much Are We Bid?

B. E. McAllaster of Lyons, Kan., a breeder of purebred Poland China hogs, has donated a choice late spring gilt to be sold to the highest bidder and the money to go to the Capper Fund for Crippled Children.

Mr. McAllaster will furnish pedigree and crate free, the buyer of the gilt to pay the express. Bids on the gilt will be received up to and including September 4.

Another Good Buy

Arthur A. Patterson of Ellsworth, Kan., has given a purebred Duroc Jersey gilt, vaccinated by the double method against cholera. Mr. Patterson will crate and record free of charge. These pigs are high class animals. Bids received to September 15, inclusive. Address all bids to Con Van Natta, Administrator Capper Fund For Crippled Children, Care Capper Publications, Topeka, Kan.

[Mr. Will Crocker, of Carmen, Okla., who got the O. I. C., writes: "Enclosed find my check for \$20.00. I received my pig today. I think she is a fine one. I was glad to help the children too."]

Good Reg. Poland Shoats, Both Sexes at a bargain. A. M. Piper, Emporia, Kansas.

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

The North Central Kansas Free Fair

August 28, 29, 30, 31
Belleville, Kan.

Liberal awards, best of ribbons, free bedding, feed at cost, no entry fees, no deductions from winners. Money ready before you leave. Good buildings and conveniences. Expert judges. Official A. P. A. Poultry Show. Ask the boys that have been here before. We make you feel sorry to leave. Write for list. Entries close 6 P. M. Monday, Aug. 27th. Make reservations early. Best Hotel in Kansas, The Elliott.
R. B. Donham, Pres. W. R. Barnard, Secy.
Tulsa, Kansas. Belleville, Kansas.

BERKSHIRE HOGS

KNAUSS' BERKSHIRES

Must sell 30 large type Superbus and Iowana breeding. Herd boar, bred sows, open sows, Dec. to April gilts and boars. Immuned and registered. Can mate trios. Priced to sell at once singly or as a herd.
L. M. KNAUSS, GARNETT, KAN.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

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

SHEEP

Reg. Shropshire Rams

Yearlings and 2 yrs. old. Also ram lambs and a few ewes. J. W. Alexander, Burlington, Kan.

Reg. Shropshire Sheep

For sale—Rams, all ages, sired by imp. sires and dams. Price reasonable. J. C. Donaldson, Memphis, Mo.

6 Registered Hampshire Ewes Cheap

L. M. SHIVES, TYRONE, OKLA., ROUTE 3

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS AND SALE MANAGERS.

BOYD NEWCOM, Auctioneer

219 Beacon Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.

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

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

What's New in Livestock

BY FIELDMEN AND REPORTERS

To Reduce Commission Costs Government Urges Heavier Loading

IN VIEW of the wide differences in commission costs reported by the associations, department officials think important savings could be effected by heavier car loading in shipping hogs. The high cost association in 1921 had an outlay for commission charges amounting to more than twice that of the low cost association. Probably a great part of this variation was due to a difference in car load weights, rather than to differences in rates or in services performed at the various markets. It is suggested that economies effected by full loading might more than compensate for any additional loss due to crowding, and would give an added advantage in reduced unit freight costs.

Losses from crippling and killing hogs in transit, under present practices, are paid by the local shipping office and included in its marketing costs.

Officials of the department are pressing forward their study of the whole subject in the hope that it will throw light on the causes of the strikingly wide variation in livestock marketing costs which has been shown to exist. They believe that diversity in the accounting methods and in the form of shipping associations, and differences in the amount of service received at terminal markets, account for a substantial part of the spread, but leave much of it unexplained. It is expected further investigation will reveal elements of cost which, in many cases, might be eliminated or greatly reduced, and will indicate the direction in which the best prospect of improvement is to be found for the entire livestock shipping industry.

To Three Shows, \$25,465

The American Shorthorn Breeders' Association' at its recent board meeting, appropriated \$8,600 to the American Royal, on Shorthorns, including Milking Shorthorns. This is in addition to the amount that will be offered by the American Royal. For the International in Chicago, \$11,205 was appropriated, which includes Milking and Polled Shorthorns and is additional to the amount offered by the International Livestock Exposition. At the Western Livestock Show at Denver in January, 1924, \$5,660 will be offered on Shorthorns.

"Grandpa says that bran is for horses and laughs at me for eating it, but, by ginger, I don't have any more cramps since I started eating it for breakfast."

Southern Kansas

By J. T. Hunter



D. A. Kirkpatrick, Cedarvale, Kan., wants it understood that regardless of unsatisfactory or satisfactory seasons he will continue to hold his annual summer Poland sales. The sale this year will be Tuesday, Aug. 28.

J. S. Underwood lives three miles northeast of Uniontown, Kan. He raises Spotted Polands and has at the head of his herd a 3-year-old boar, Spotted Boy by Good Boy, and a September boar, Gates Giant by Gates Improver. Has also a number of spring pigs by Farlington Boy. Mr. Underwood has been raising Spotted Polands for over 8 years and in that time has developed a first class herd.

Malcolm and Bryan Woodson, Penasosa, Kan., are young men that raised 500 acres of wheat this season averaging about 12 bushels. During the plowing season they ran day and night shifts with tractors. Malcolm started 3 years ago to raise purebred Hampshire hogs. Has a fine herd of modern type hogs. Herd dams are Cherokee breeding from Wickfield farms. Spring pigs are by Wichita Lad by Glitthen's Choice. Females are in service to Parson's Duke.

Under a broiling sun in a pen surrounded by about 60 farmers Wm. Meyer, Farlington, Kan., and Theo. Jagels, Hepler, Kan., sold 29 Spotted Polands at the Meyer farm. Offering ranged from spring pigs to aged sows. Prices ranged from \$7.50 to \$22, with the average around \$15. General depression among farmers of that territory due to crop conditions and the further fact that many of the offering were spring boars and some females not well grown out, it was surprising that the offering sold at all.

Ten buyers living within 50 miles of Wichita, Kan., took 27 bred sows and gilts at an average of \$47.25 at the E. G. Hoover, Wichita, Kan., Duroc sale, August 18. Earl Green, Florence, Kan., and G. H. Clark, Florence, Kan., took 10 head. Tom Steinberger, Andale, Kan., topped the sale at

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

Diversify With Ayrshires

Sold out of bulls serviceable age but am selling bull calves at \$35.00 and up. Females all ages, open or bred to Canadian Grand Champion bull, one or a carload at moderate prices. All of proven production and real type, with best of udders and teats. Write or come. Can give terms. David G. Page, Topeka, Kan.

CUMMINS AYRSHIRES

Cows, heifers, bull and heifer calves. Tuberculin tested. Good quality. Priced to sell.
R. W. CUMMINS, FRESCOTT, KAN.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

BONACCORD HOLSTEINS

For sale, cows and heifers due to freshen soon, A. R. O. stuff, baby bulls out of high record dams, also a few grade heifers. (Federal accredited herd.). Duroc gilts, bred or open, also good boars.
LOUIS KOENIG, SOLOMON, KANSAS

Do you want to buy Holsteins? Do you want to sell Holsteins?

If you do, write today.

W. H. MOTT, Sec. Kan. Holstein-Friesian, Herington, Kan.

BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS

Bull calves for sale; also cows and heifers.
H. B. Cowles, 433 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

VALLEY BREEZE HOLSTEINS
Fresh and heavy springing registered cows for sale. Orin R. Bales, Rt. 4, Lawrence, Kas.

BEFORE ORDERING HOLSTEIN OR GUERNSEY CALVES anywhere, write Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wisconsin

JERSEY CATTLE

Registered Jerseys

We offer very well bred baby heifer calves, \$50 to \$80. Older females \$100 to \$150. Males, all ages, \$40 to \$50. Five-generation typewritten pedigrees showing R. of M. data, \$1.00.
PRAIRIE VIEW JERSEY RANCH
C. L. Corliss, Prop. Coats, Kansas

Will Sell 1 to 12 Extra Good Milk Cows under 9 years. Grade Jerseys, sired by reg. bulls; heavy milkers, high producers, good size, raised and trained by me.
CHAS. PEEL, PERRY, KAN.

JERSEY HEIFERS by grandson of Financial King, whose dam was half sister to Financial Countess Lad.
J. G. Condon, Hiawatha, Kansas.

RED POLLED CATTLE

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

WHERE TO WRITE OR TELEPHONE

About Livestock Advertising

Following are the addresses of the men who handle livestock advertising for the Kansas Farmer-Mall and Breeze and also the Oklahoma Farmer, the Missouri Ruralist and the Nebraska Farm Journal.

John W. Johnson, northern Kansas, 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.
J. T. Hunter, southern Kansas, 427 Pattie Ave., Wichita, Kan.
Stuart T. Morse, eastern and central Oklahoma, 631 Continental Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla.
A. B. Hunter, western Oklahoma and Texas, 631 Continental Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla.
O. Wayne Devine, northern Missouri, 1407 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
Charles L. Carter, southern Missouri, 1407 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
Jesse R. Johnson, southern Nebraska, 227 South 13th St., Lincoln, Neb.
R. A. McCartney, northern Nebraska, 227 South 13th St., Lincoln, Neb.
W. J. Cody, office manager, or T. W. Morse, director, care address below.

Notice: Orders for starting or stopping advertisements with any certain issue of this paper, should reach this office on or before Saturday, seven days before the date of that issue. Instructions mailed as late as Friday evening on advertising to appear the following week, should be addressed direct to

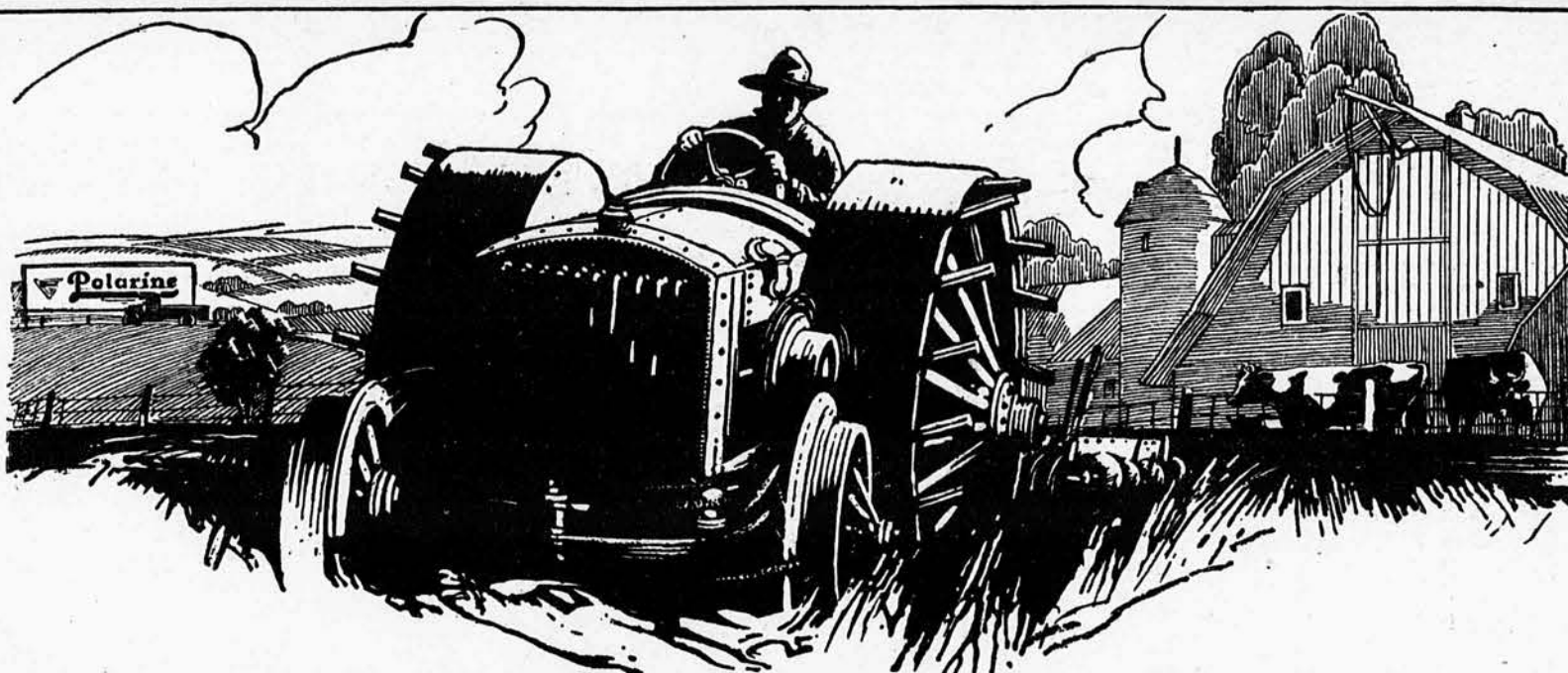
THE LIVESTOCK SERVICE, Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kansas

\$57.50 for a daughter of Royal Sensation in service to Orchard Scissors. Ten sows in service to Gold Master averaged \$59.00, and nine sows in service to Orchard Scissors averaged \$51.40.

W. P. Hamilton, Belle Plaine, Kan., has one of the good Southern Kansas Spotted Poland herds. He keeps everything immuned and in good condition. At present he has all classes, especially a lot of spring pigs sired mostly by Arch Prince by Arch Back King and The Topic by The Night Rider.

Waltmeyer's Giant, a grandson of Great Wonder that founded the great Sensation family of Durocs stands at the head of the W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan., herd. This boar is 2 years old and Mr. Huston says he will keep him until he dies. That indicates the valuation Mr. Huston puts on the boar. And he is a real boar, too. He is smooth, large, deep, and stands on four good feet. He is a good breeder also. The spring pigs on the Huston farm are the best we ever saw there. Mr. Huston feeds oats, wheat, corn, tankage and oil meal.

C. E. Hodgden, Thayer, Kan., has for his Spotted Poland herd sire, Kansas Giant by



If Your Tractor Could Speak

IT would tell you why, at times, it seems to hesitate, drag and fail to deliver that steady, even flow of rhythmic power which is so necessary to heavy pulling. It would tell you that a tractor can run smoothly only when the frictional parts are amply protected by a cushion of good lubricating oil, thus permitting free, easy, noiseless action.

It would tell you that the wrong oil almost invariably causes excessive carbon, loss of power, transmission troubles, fouled spark plugs, and overheating. The right oil for your tractor—the grade of Polarine indicated in the chart—means minimized repairs, fewer renewals of parts, greater flexibility, and more power.

Tractor Chart of Recommendations

Trade Name	Motor Oil	Trade Name	Motor Oil
Adaptable.....	H.	Liberty.....	E. H.
Allis-Chalmers, 6-12.....	H.	Lincoln.....	S. H.
Allis-Chalmers, 16-25.....	S. H.	Linn.....	S. H.
Allis-Chalmers, 18-30 and 20-35.....	S. H.	Little Giant, A & B.....	S. H.
All Work.....	S. H.	Magnet, 14-28.....	S. H.
Andrews-Kinkade.....	S. H.	Mark VI.....	S. H.
Armington.....	S. H.	McCormick-Deering, 15-30.....	S. H.
Aultman-Taylor, 16-30.....	S. H.	Minneapolis, 12-25 and 17-30.....	S. H.
Aultman-Taylor, 22-45 and 30-60.....	S. H.	Minneapolis, 22-44 and 35-70.....	S. H.
Automotive.....	S. H.	Mogul.....	S. H.
Avery, Model C.....	H.	Moline Universal.....	S. H.
Avery, 8-18, 12-20, 12-25, 14-28, 18-36, 25-50, 40-65, 20-35.....	E. H.	Monarch.....	S. H.
Avery Track Runner.....	S. H.	Montana.....	E. H.
Bates Steel Mule, All Models.....	S. H.	Nelson Junior and Senior.....	S. H.
Best Tractor, All Models.....	E. H.	Oil Gas, 20-42 and 25-50.....	E. H.
Big Farmer.....	E. H.	Peoria.....	E. H.
Big Four E-B.....	E. H.	Pioneer, 18-36 and 30-60.....	E. H.
Bukeye Trundar.....	S. H.	Port Huron.....	S. H.
Burnoil.....	E. H.	Quadpull.....	S. H.
Capitol, All Models.....	E. H.	Reel.....	S. H.
Case, 10-18, 10-20, 12-20, 15-27, 9-18.....	H.	Rex.....	S. H.
Case, 22-40.....	S. H.	Rogers.....	E. H.
Case, 12-25, 30-60, 40-72.....	E. H.	Rumley, Oil Pull, 12-20, 10-30 and 20-40.....	E. H.
Case, 20-40.....	E. H.	Rumley, Oil Pull, 30-60.....	E. H.
Cletrac, All Models.....	E. H.	Russell "Junior", 12-24.....	S. H.
Coleman.....	E. H.	Russell Bos.....	S. H.
Dart Blue "J".....	S. H.	Russell "Giant", 30-60.....	E. H.
Dill Harvesting.....	H.	Sampson, Model M.....	H.
Eagle.....	E. H.	Savage A.....	E. H.
E-B, All Models.....	S. H.	Shawnee, 6-12 and 9-18.....	H.
Ellwood.....	S. H.	Shelby, All Models.....	S. H.
Farm Horse.....	E. H.	Square Turn.....	E. H.
Farquhar, 15-25.....	S. H.	Stinson.....	S. H.
Farquhar, 18-35 and 25-50.....	S. H.	Titan.....	S. H.
Fitch Four Drive.....	E. H.	Topp-Stewart.....	S. H.
Flour City Junior.....	H.	Townsend.....	E. H.
Flour City, 20-35.....	S. H.	Traylor.....	H.
Flour City, 30-50, 40-70.....	E. H.	Trundar.....	S. H.
Fordson.....	H.	Twin Ports.....	E. H.
Fox.....	E. H.	Twin City, 12-20 and 20-35.....	S. H.
Frick All Models.....	S. H.	Twin City, 40-65 and 60-90.....	E. H.
Good Field.....	H.	Uncle Sam All Models.....	S. H.
G-O.....	S. H.	Wallis.....	S. H.
Grain Belt.....	S. H.	Waterloo Boy.....	S. H.
Gray.....	S. H.	Wellington, 12-22 and 16-30.....	S. H.
Great Western.....	S. H.	Wetmore.....	S. H.
Hadfield-Penfield.....	S. H.	Wheat.....	S. H.
Hart-Parr, All Models.....	E. H.	Western.....	E. H.
Heider.....	S. H.	Wisconsin.....	E. H.
Holt Caterpillar, All Models.....	E. H.	Yuba Ball Tread.....	S. H.
Huber, All Models.....	S. H.		
Indiana.....	H.		
International, 8-16.....	H.		
International, 15-30.....	S. H.		
Klumb.....	E. H.		
Lauson, All Models.....	S. H.		
Leader.....	E. H.		
Leonard Four Wheel Drive.....	S. H.		

KEY

L.—Polarine Light.
M.—Polarine Medium
H.—Polarine Heavy
S.H.—Polarine Special Heavy.
E.H.—Polarine Extra Heavy.

N. B. For recommendations of grades of Polarine to use in automobiles and trucks consult chart at any Standard Oil Co. (Indiana) station.

Use Polarine

THE PERFECT MOTOR OIL

Made in Five Grades

for all makes of tractors, at all motor speeds and temperatures. It meets every tractor lubricating need. Polarine is made in five grades. The one specified in the chart is the correct grade for your tractor and will insure perfect lubrication. Polarine is of the right viscosity to maintain a perfect film under the extreme of working conditions. This means assured compression and maximum power.

Polarine lubricates thoroughly every frictional surface and will not break down. It seals your pistons against loss of power.

The essence of true economy is to drain your crank case very frequently and fill up with the correct grade of Polarine. Your tractor will give you better service and it will last longer.



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