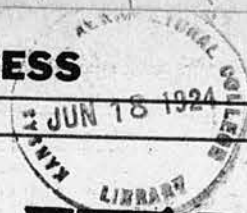


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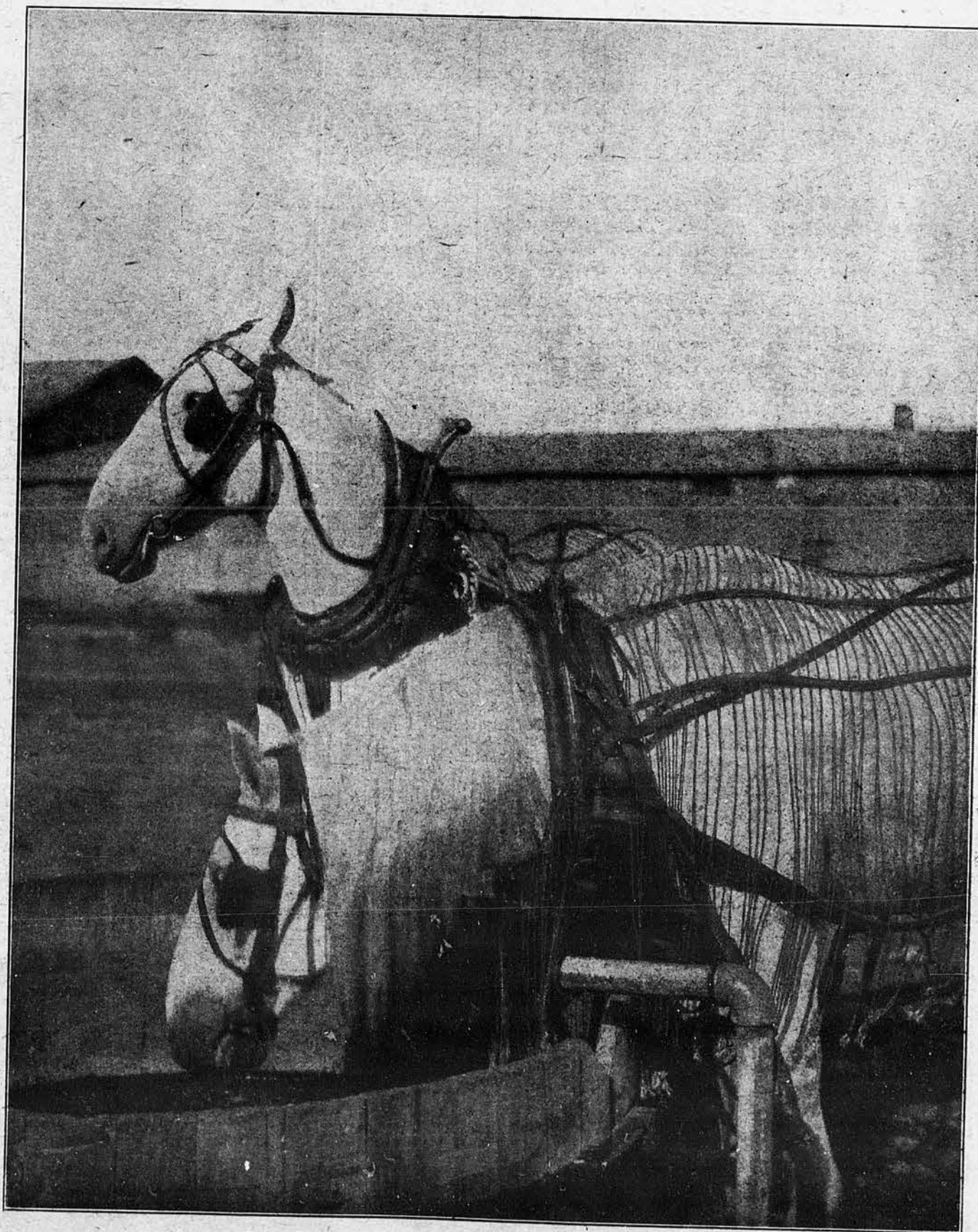
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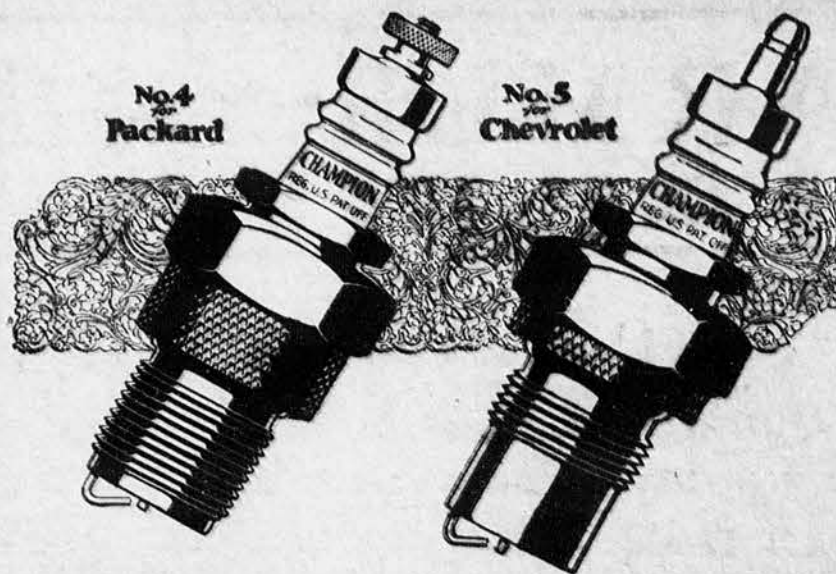
KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 62

June 21, 1924

Number 25





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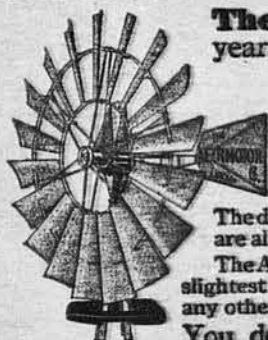
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Farm Organization Activities

State Granges Urging Farm Relief Measure Demand Reduction of Taxation on Livestock

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

MANY Granges in various states are taking up the subject of excessive taxation of livestock as one of the causes of the farmer's heavy burden, and are passing resolutions that more of the burden of taxation be shifted from livestock to land. Attention is called to the fact that official reports show that a total value of livestock in the country of 6 billion dollars in 1912 was reduced 10 years later to less than 5 billion dollars. The farmers in such states propose to agitate this question extensively and to try for such a readjustment of taxation values as they think will be fair in the livestock industry.

To Discourage Chinch Bugs

Chinch bugs are due to begin their march to the corn fields as soon as wheat begins to ripen and especially after harvest. The infestation is worse in Eastern Kansas than it has been since 1913. Nothing can prevent serious damage to the wheat crop, but dust or other barriers can be prepared to prevent the bugs from moving into corn. E. G. Kelly, extension entomologist for Kansas State Agricultural College, suggests a double dust furrow around the corn fields. County farm bureaus everywhere are urging farmers to follow out this plan in every community.

Holstein Association Reorganized

Frank O. Lowden, of Oregon, Ill., was re-elected president of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America for the third time at the 39th annual convention of that organization's delegates held recently at Richmond, Va. Dr. L. M. Thompson of Montrose, Pa., was elected vice-president, and the following directors, whose terms expired, to succeed themselves: E. A. Stuart of Seattle, Wash.; H. V. Noyes, Kenwood, N. Y.; Dr. W. H. Mott of Herington, Kan.; and R. E. Chapin, Batavia, N. Y. Next year's convention will be held at Grand Rapids, Mich.

Anderson Farmers For Capper

The Anderson County Farmers' Union in a county-wide meeting held recently at Colony, Kan., indorsed the action of Senator Arthur Capper in advocating and supporting farm relief measures in Congress and voted to support him for re-election as United States Senator. Barton Needham, a former Grange Master, was indorsed for Congressman, and W. R. Stubbs was indorsed for governor. A general county celebration will be held on July 4 and all of the farmers in the county will be present for the occasion.

Sedgwick Pools Its Wool

Sedgwick county wool growers as well as all those of Kansas that consigned their wool to the Kansas State Wool Pool believe that they realized more for their wool than if sold locally or consigned to the regular channel of commission firms.

About 71,838 pounds of Kansas wool were sold thru the pool at Chicago last year for which the entire proceeds were \$27,790.53 or an average of a little more than 38.5 cents a pound.

Farm Bureau Buys Oil

A carload of automobile and tractor oil was distributed recently thru the county farm bureau to its members in Clark county. More than 60 farmers received the benefit of the wholesale prices thru the purchasing power of the organization. The saving is estimated at \$500. Oil is bought thru a committee of the farm bureau which makes careful investigation before signing contracts.

Cimarron Equity Exchange

The members of the Cimarron Equity Exchange at Cimarron, Kan., recently held a big meeting and celebrated the occasion by having a special address by Leroy Melton, editor-in-chief of the Union Equity Exchange of Green-

ville, Ill., on the "Equity Plan and Purposes," that was enjoyed by who heard him. Under the able direction of Charles Herron as manager the Cimarron Equity Exchange stock is now worth 200 cents on every dollar of the original investment.

Jersey Cattle Club Meets

The annual meeting of the Jersey Cattle Club was held recently at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City and many interesting addresses were given. The report of the secretary showed a very successful and profitable year for the organization. Cow testing occupied a great part of the various discussions and the association decided to recommend a day test for farmers as a means of cutting the expense of testing. The matter of official testing and reduction of its costs was referred to the Register of Merit committee for action and suggestions. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: M. D. Munn of St. Paul, president; George T. Chaffee of Vermont, treasurer; and R. M. Gow, secretary.

Farmers Buy Good Seed

Kansas farmers are buying good seed despite the lack of encouragement from the legislature. They bought during the spring more than half a million bushels of field crops, tested certified seed thru Kansas Crop Improvement Association.

The seed in question included corn, soybeans, kafir, cane and Sudan grass. The amount distributed should have a beneficial effect on crops the state. The demand for seed exceeded the supply, according to officials of the crop organization.

Producers Make Fine Record

The Kansas City Producers are getting many orders for stocker feeder hogs, cattle and sheep, especially the latter two, from Eastern states. They received orders week for cattle from Michigan, hogs from Illinois. They are receiving orders from states as far east as New York and Pennsylvania and are giving them to the complete satisfaction of the Eastern stockmen.

Granges Urge Better Machinery

In Maryland the recent joint program for agricultural improvement inaugurated by the Grange, the farm bureau federation and other agricultural associations, is to particularly stress the use of farm machinery as a substitute for high priced and scarce man labor. A campaign of education is to be put on showing farmers possibilities of increased production and reduced cost thru the employment of more up-to-date machinery. The co-operative use of high priced farm machines in local communities will be advocated, the Grange taking the lead in putting thru such projects.

Biggest Co-op Shipment

Farmers in Sherman county shipped co-operatively June 8 a whole load of cattle and hogs. The stock the product of feeders who belong to a co-operative shipping association. A special train was provided by the railroad and the shipment was made thru to Kansas City without delay the market June 10.

Except for one car, all of the hogs were yearlings which had been 180 days. Most of the hogs were fed on corn. The county produced a corn crop last year and farmers decided to feed it instead of market for cash. A large part of the hogs was produced on Sherman farms.

Name your farm; then make come a good name by selling carefully graded products.

KANSAS FARMER and MAIL & BREEZE

June 21, 1924

By *Arthur Capper*

Vol. 62 No. 25

He Grows Alfalfa on Hard Pan

After Nine Years of Coaxing, J. N. Dunbar Succeeded in Establishing a Soil Improving Crop on His Farm in Southeastern Kansas

By John R. Lenray

MOST men would have given it up as impossible, but J. N. Dunbar was convinced that his Cherokee county farm needed alfalfa and he was determined to grow that crop. After nine years of experimenting, of liming, manuring, inoculating, seedbed preparation and seeding, and after nine years of failure, he finally succeeded. Now he is growing alfalfa on Southeastern Kansas upland that is underlaid with hardpan. He is said to be the only man who has succeeded in getting a stand of alfalfa on the white ash soil of that region.

Mr. Dunbar undertook alfalfa growing 15 years ago. Crop production had become unprofitable as a result of soil fertility depletion. He decided that his land needed the stimulating influence of manure and legumes, but he could not grow the feed necessary to support livestock until fertility had been restored to his farm. The long tedious process of establishing alfalfa began.

Tries Many New Methods

At first however, he received very little encouragement, but he kept trying new methods. From time to time he had a straggling stand of alfalfa but not enough to pay. He noticed that the heavier his lime applications were the more alfalfa he got. That indicated the source of one of his problems. He needed an abundance of lime to correct the strong acidity.

Six years ago he manured one plot of land heavily and applied 2 tons of ground limestone to the acre. That year marked the end of his alfalfa failures. Since then every seeding has produced a stand. In the fall of 1919 he sowed 6 acres after the land had been limed and manured, but the stand was not so good as he desired. The next spring he seeded the field to oats and later to alfalfa, but the army worms took it. He seeded again that fall. That field stood until last summer when about two-thirds of it

was drowned out by excessive rains.

"That was the most unfavorable season I ever experienced," said Mr. Dunbar, "and I have been farming in Kansas a long time. It's no wonder the alfalfa was killed, but that which is left is on the poorest land and is underlaid with hardpan. That slope east of the house," and he indicated a gentle hillside, "was seepy, and I tilled it. No hardpan was encountered

on the hillside, but there was plenty on the flat land and that is where the alfalfa is best.

"I can offer no explanation of the better stand on that part of the field except that it received a heavier application of lime. I have been applying 2 tons of ground stone to the acre but 3 tons would be better. I am convinced that it would be difficult to apply too much lime on this soil

and the limiting factor is the cost.

"Manure is also necessary. On that flat part of the field I spread an old stack bottom at the rate of eight loads to the acre. The spreader was loaded about two-thirds full of that litter and the limestone thrown in on top of that. I've found that the more manure I apply the better my stand of alfalfa is likely to be."

The effect which alfalfa has upon the worn land of that region is indicated by Mr. Dunbar's experience with a 3-acre tract. The alfalfa was cut once, the land plowed and planted to cowpeas. In the spring of 1922 it was planted to corn which was a third better than corn on adjoining land. Then the corn was followed last year by a crop of oats which likewise showed an increase in yield of a third over the oats on untreated land.

His Most Profitable Crop

"Alfalfa has been the most profitable crop I have grown in the six years since I succeeded in getting a stand," said Mr. Dunbar. "Feed production is our greatest problem and the small areas I have had in alfalfa have reduced the expenditures for roughage materially. The first cutting from that 6-acre field last year provided enough hay for 15 cows from fall until the first part of February."

"This farm lies over the divide between the Neosho and Spring rivers," continued Mr. Dunbar. "The soil is typical of much of the land in Southeastern Kansas. It has been called white ash land, is poor and underlaid with hardpan. A more difficult place to grow alfalfa could not be found, but my experience indicates that it is possible. Lime and manure are necessary and the more of both that can be applied within reason the better. It may be necessary to tile some soils to keep the alfalfa from drowning. That seems like a lot of trouble, but the alfalfa is worth it."

Mr. Dunbar has developed also a strain of Currel wheat which is well adapted to that section of Kansas.

Sweet Clover a Permanent Pasture

THE Animal Husbandry department of the Kansas State Agricultural College has pastured 12 acres of Sweet clover for four years without reseeding. In 1922 this field of 12 acres grazed 60 head from April 15 to June 1, and 24 head for the remainder of the season. In addition to the 12 acres the cattle had access to 22 acres of very poor bluegrass pasture.

Pasturing the first season should be delayed until the plants make considerable growth and have developed strong root systems, according to college experts. The first year's crop will grow until late fall and provide good grazing until killed by frost. Even after frost the excess growth may be grazed.

Sweet clover is usually the first pasture crop in the spring, being two or three weeks earlier than native pastures. It will usually provide from two to four times as much grazing an acre as native pasture. It may be grazed heavily thruout the season and should not be allowed to get coarse and stemmy. If it is not grazed close to the ground it will reseed itself and come on again the next season.



L. C. Frey of Trego County Harvesting a Crop of Sweet Clover; This Legume Makes a Good Hay, Pasture or Green Manure Crop

Where Purebreds Find a Market

By M. N. Beeler

TWO outlets are available for the surplus animals of purebred livestock breeders. The first of these is provided by the packers and users of work stock. The second is offered by other breeders. The last one is divisible into three classes according to the kind and quality of animals and the uses for which they are required.

Producers of meat animals, feeder steers and hogs, and producers of animal products, milk, eggs and wool, offer one market for surplus breeding stock. Another is afforded by the great middle class of breeders while the third is provided by the breeders who produce the great sires and dams which are devoted to the improvement of the races of farm animals.

The Demand is Definite

Few men in undertaking the purebred breeding business consider the market they will attempt to supply. They assume that a demand exists for the quality of stock they will be able to produce. It is true that most of them have ambitions to become leaders in the breeding world but they give their attention primarily to production. Their surplus finds whatever outlet it may. However, the market which a breeder supplies is more or less definite whether he con-

siders it or not. Either with or without conscious effort on his part, his trade in purebreds will develop along certain channels.

This will depend upon the location of his breeding establishment, either geographically or with respect to the meat, milk or wool-producing regions of the country, breeding centers, grazing areas, feed producing sections and centers of population; the kind of farming practiced in his territory; the class of animals he produces, their quality, the bloodlines of his herd or flock, and his ability as a breeder; transportation facilities, climatic conditions and any number of additional factors. In most cases the market which a breeder's stock finds will depend upon the kind and quality of his offering.

Few breeders give consideration to the central livestock markets as an outlet for their purebred stock. They sell animals for slaughter only when the demand for breeding stock is slack or they have a few which do not meet the requirements for breeding. In some cases men keep purebreds for production of market commodities because of their greater efficiency in using feed. Breeding animals are in

such cases a byproduct of a meat, milk, wool or egg-making project. Some farmers maintain registration on their herds of feeder producers merely because they expect some day to give greater attention to breeding. Others sell enough breeding stock to defray the expenses of maintaining purebred sires and dams for the production of meat animals.

Many breeders appeal only to the "farmer trade." That is, they produce a quality of breeding stock which farmers feel they can afford to buy for use in producing market commodities. Others specialize in the production of breeding cattle and sheep for the ranges. In Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska are many herds which sell nearly all of their surplus beef bulls to range men. In the Western states, particularly Idaho, are many flock owners who dispose of their surplus rams to the range trade. A large portion of the surplus dairy breeding stock finds a market among the farmers who make milk production their major farm project. Most of the poultry stock goes into flocks which produce commercial eggs.

The broadest market for purebreds is to be found among the middle class

of breeders. Replacement animals are always in demand. Sires must be changed to avoid inbreeding. Breeders are constantly on the lookout for an animal or a combination of individuality and blood lines that will improve their herds and flocks. Occasionally a breeder in this class will produce a bull, a boar, stallion or ram that will meet the requirements of the very best herds or flocks in the country. That opens a new market or a better market and improves the demand for his product.

Breeders Very Discriminating

The market for the very best animals is necessarily limited. The herds and flocks which produce such animals are few and the market is largely restricted to that few. The most skilled breeders are very discriminating in their selections, which places a further limit upon the possibilities of such a market.

Many of the very best herds and flocks of this country are owned by wealthy men who undertake the production of purebreds as a hobby. By sheer ability to buy they accumulate their herds and employ someone to manage them. Such herds should not be condemned for they have served a useful purpose by providing a market for the product of legitimate breeders.

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

JAPANESE indignation over the passage of the Johnson bill excluding Japanese from the United States, is taking the form of a boycott against American goods. Many Jap stores have signs up announcing no American goods are sold there; and apparently without the sanction of the government, the Japanese people are establishing a voluntary boycott.

That the Japs have an entire right to do this cannot be doubted, but it will result in considerably more damage to Japan than to the United States, it being of more importance to Japan to trade with us than it is to the people of the United States to trade with Japan.

A curious Japanese custom has been brought out by this national indignation against the action of our Congress. A fanatical Jap committed suicide just outside the walls of the building which shelters the United States legation. This, according to the Japanese theory, is the strongest protest that could be made, altho it only strikes an American as a foolish thing to do.

Big Rush of Immigrants

THE fact that the new immigration law will go into effect on July 1, has caused a great rush of prospective immigrants to the American consulates with the hope of getting passports vised so that they may get in before the bars are put up.

The American consulate at London was besieged by 3,000 prospective immigrants one day last week asking for these visas, the French word for our "O. K." The shipping companies had taken their money and told them they would have no trouble in getting the necessary visas after June 1. It would seem that among the most conscienceless scoundrels in the world are the agents for these foreign shipping companies.

Money in Catalpa Trees

EIGHTEEN years ago S. F. Rockley, who lives just north of the town of Madison, set out 10,000 yearling catalpas. The little trees were then about 18 inches high. This spring Mr. Rockley cut his forest for the first time. His crop was about 10,000 fine catalpa posts considered the best posts grown. He figures that every eighth year hereafter the forest will yield a crop of posts at least equal in number and value to the one he has just harvested. He estimates the net income at about \$300 an acre for each cutting, in other words, an average of \$27.50 an acre annually.

As the forest does not need replanting or much in the way of care and cultivation, this is a better showing than can be made by any ordinary farm crop and the yield is a great deal more certain. Of course 18 years may seem like a long time to wait for a crop, but there are other things to be considered beside the question of the money value. A well kept catalpa forest is really a very beautiful sight when in bloom. The ground on which it is grown is steadily enriched. It affords shade for stock. It enhances the value of the farm in case the owner desires to sell. It is after all a sort of savings bank. Mr. Rockley after patiently waiting 18 years for his post crop is enthusiastic. His advice is "Plant more trees. Pay no attention to timber knockers. To plant more trees is only fair to the future generation."

Value of Subsoil Moisture

IT SEEMS to me that I. N. Farr, of Stockton, is a practical thinker along agricultural lines, so far as they apply to the semi-arid region of Western Kansas and Eastern Colorado.

Mr. Farr's investigation and reading lead him to the conclusion that less than one-fourth of the rainfall in that region is used by the growing crops. If true, this means that there is a great waste of moisture.

Mr. Farr does not believe much in the dust mulch theory that created a great deal of interest a few years ago. He puts his faith in storing moisture in the subsoil. Recent soil moisture investigations, he says, tend to prove that subsoil moisture below the first foot, under cropping conditions is practically safe from evaporation;

also that the roots feed from a depth of from 4 to 7 feet.

The best way to conserve the moisture in the subsoil, according to Mr. Farr, is by listing. I take it that he believes in listing in the fall so that the furrows may catch and hold the winter rains and snows and also the spring rains. Here is his summing up of his theory:

"What are the practical inferences to be drawn from the discussion of use and waste of soil moisture? The mulch cannot be had when most needed, that is, while the surface is wet or muddy. To attempt to make it then would be out of the question, and to make it later is a waste of

Nobility

TRUE worth is in being, not seeming,
In doing each day that goes by,
Some little good, not in dreaming,
Of great things to do by and by,
For whatever men say in their blindness,
And spite of the fancies of youth,
There's nothing so kingly as kindness,
And nothing so royal as truth.

We get back our mete as we measure—
We cannot do wrong and feel right,
Nor can we give pain and gain pleasure,
For justice avenges each slight.
The air for the wing of the sparrow,
The bush for the robin and wren,
But always the path that is narrow
And straight, for the children of men.

We cannot make bargains for blisses,
Nor catch them like fishes in nets;
And sometimes the thing our life misses
Helps more than the thing which it gets.
For good lieth not in pursuing,
Nor gaining of great nor of small,
But just in the doing, and doing
As we would be done by, is all.

—Alice Cary.

work, unless the purpose is to kill weeds and fallow the ground as a preparation for either drouth or more rain.

"The mulch requires renewing repeatedly and is costly in time. We must abandon the dust mulch and watch the subsoil. Store the moisture deep and let nature conserve it.

"Begin in the fall or early spring when the forces of evaporation are at low ebb. Then remember the things that help to coax the water deeper, such as concentration in furrows, a cool surface, and no weeds. In this connection it seems likely that the frost action in the furrow bottoms, where fall listing is practiced, should result in better subsoil absorption and less runoff during the succeeding, May-June rainy period. One inch more rain added to the subsoil and therefore made available for crop growth may mean 5 bushels more grain to the acre.

Political Indifference

THE other day I was talking with a gentleman who takes much interest in politics and has political ambitions. He complained that he was not able to get much of a line on what voters are thinking about. I believe this is generally true.

A condition that seems to me rather ominous is the political indifference of the average voter. This is shown by the fact that less than half of the voters ever take the trouble to vote at all and of those who do vote many of them vote rather from force of habit than because of any particular conviction. I do not think I ever have known a time when so many people say "What's the difference?" They say it makes little or no difference which party wins, that neither party will do anything that will benefit the people generally.

It is true that there is less difference between the two great parties than ever before; there is no outstanding distinctive issue dividing them.

To my mind the seriousness of this indifference of mind on the part of the voters may be a declining confidence in our Government. If that is true then the situation is rather alarming, for patriotism is based on confidence in and love of country.

If there is a lessening of confidence in Government it is time for all thoughtful people to ask why. Is our Government less worthy of confidence, or are the people themselves less capable of governing themselves?

Are there sinister, selfish forces undermining our national life? Has our loved country, our experiment in government passed its zenith and now on the decline?

Now I do not feel as alarmed over the situation as a good many profess to be, but I know that it is not wise to say there is nothing to be alarmed about. There are selfish forces at work in this Government and in our social life. There are many who believe that the rights of property are paramount to the rights of individuals.

There is a large and very powerful class who act on the principle that business is king and that the king can do no wrong. They believe the business interests are justified in obtaining what they want thru the Government and that the end justifies the means.

Corruption naturally breeds corruption. The official who yields to corrupt influences justifies himself by much the same line of reasoning as is used by his corrupters. He feels that he is the servant of big business rather than the servant of the people generally and the servant is worthy of his hire.

If the view I have mentioned is held by the representatives of the great business interests of the country, it is after all a short-sighted and unwise view, because corruption grows by what it feeds upon and in the end business will be destroyed by corrupt government if corrupt government continues.

I suppose most of us feel at times that our best intentions and best efforts are decidedly futile. We have a feeling that we are controlled by forces about which we know very little and over which we seem to have no control, and feeling that way we are likely to join the crowd of indifferent voters and say "What's the use?" Yet that attitude is a wrong and dangerous one. Our individual influence may not amount to much, our efforts may seem to be futile, but after all the hope of this Republic rests with the honest intelligence of the people who have no special interests to conserve thru the agencies of Government.

A Few Goat Feathers

IN A recent communication Mrs. Parthena Whiffletree writes that since her husband, Jonathan Aaron Whiffletree, has been elected to the position of most worshipful Grand Guardian of Toothpicks of the Ancient and Honorable Order of the Sacred Badgers he is never at home more than two nights in a week and when at home, almost as soon as he goes to sleep, he begins to mutter and frequently walks about the floor in his sleep, making motions with his arms and going over some lingo which she can get no sense out of.

She says that it is getting on her nerves and wants to know what she can do about it.

There is nothing you can do about it, Parthena, not a thing. In some cases this form of insanity is permanent, in other cases it runs its course after a few months or possibly a year.

You might perhaps slip an anesthetic into Jonathan's coffee in the evening and by so doing keep him from walking in his sleep, but the experiment is more or less dangerous and should not be tried except as a last resort.

Abe Peters writes to make complaint about the growing extravagance of the times. He says that up to a few years ago, his wife, Amanda, was content to gum it after losing her natural teeth but some four or five years ago she was induced to join a woman's club in which the members were expected to read papers. She insisted that she must have a new set of teeth and pestered Abe until he yielded to her request. The dentist bill set him back \$60, but that is not the

worst of it. His wife has got the joining habit and has recently been elected Grand Oracle of the "Veiled Daughters of the Ineffable Mysteries." In this position she says that she has to talk a great deal and is bothered by her false teeth falling down, which interferes with the oracular effect of her remarks. She therefore insists on Abe's buying her a new set of teeth. Abe says that it is just one blamed thing after another.

Algernon F. Wilberforce complains that his paternal ancestor, Lige P. Wilberforce, objects to paying the bills incurred by himself, Algernon, while obtaining a higher education.

Algernon has attained some prominence in the university he is attending as one of the most graceful tango dancers in the institution. Old Lige unfeelingly insists that if Algernon wants to continue climbing the heights of knowledge he must get out and hustle, at least during vacation. Algernon says that this is a most unreasonable requirement, as work would stiffen his muscles so that his grade in dancing would almost necessarily be lowered to the point where he might not be able to pass.

Eph Winterset says that in his opinion the disrespect shown by wives for their husbands has much to do with the increase of divorces. Eph recently was elevated to the position of Grand Exalted Potentate of the Oriental Mystics and came home wearing the regalia of his official position. He naturally supposed that his wife would be impressed and waked her up to ask her whether she would have recognized him if she had seen him in the parade. All he could get out of her was, "Of course, I would have recognized you, you old fool. It doesn't make any difference how many goat feathers you put on, I would know you by that gander waddle of yours." Eph says such remarks tend to cool the most ardent love.

Brief Answers to Inquiries

MACINTOSH—The story that a Scotchman will skin a flea for the hide and tallow is a base slander. No Scotchman would waste his time that way when he knows that with vastly less labor and time he can skin some American chump and get a thousand times as much tallow.

PSYCHOLOGY STUDENT—You ask me to explain the difference between the mind of a man and the mind of a mule. I cannot answer without knowing to what particular man and what particular mule you refer. I might say, speaking generally, that most men think they have more sense than a mule and in many cases the mule knows they haven't.

LUCILLE—I certainly would not advise you to marry this young man to keep him from committing suicide; if he has no more sense than that, the sooner he kills himself the better.

ROLAND—I am not able to tell you just what constitutes a 100 per cent American. When I hear a man claiming that he is 100 per cent American or 100 per cent anything else I do not know

whether he is or not, but I am pretty well satisfied that whatever else he may be he is 100 per cent jackass.

JOHN B.—It is pretty hard to define the difference between a chump and a wise man, because every wise man has something of the chump in his make up and most chumps have occasional flashes of wisdom. I think perhaps this definition may be somewhere near the mark: The wise man, down in his inner consciousness, knows that he is a good deal of a chump, while the chump is satisfied that he is a wise man.

WILLIAM B.—You ask what I think of the statement of a public man that he hates flattery. That is easy; he is a liar himself and presumed that the people he was talking to were fools.

WORRIED MAN—I do not know of course, how soon the world is coming to an end, if at all, but it has managed to muddle thru somehow for a long, long time despite ignoramuses, scoundrels and fools and I predict that it will continue to get along somehow for quite a while yet.

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.

Portland Exposition

In what year was the Oregon Exposition held?
H. D. G.

The Oregon or Portland Exposition, which is sometimes called a World's Fair, was held in 1905.

What Makes the Ducks Die?

Will you please tell me what makes little ducks die when they get too much water? Often they will die in 5 minutes after they get water. S. E. E.
Mrs. Dora L. Thompson sends me the following explanation:

"This water founder is not peculiar when one remembers that ducks and geese have not crops, as chickens have, to check the flow of water into the intestines. They can drink rapidly enough to completely fill the body cavity. Their digestive system isn't equal to the strain and often there isn't even room for heart action. I've seen no book explanation of this but anyone with eyes, who examines a young goose, can see the results."

About the Knitting Machines

Some time ago a request was made that someone having a knitting machine state what had been her experience. In answer to this request the following reply has been received:

"I have had an Auto-Knitter more than a year and can make good socks. The machine will do the work all right. But it is not so easy to learn as one might think. There are 60, 80 or 100 needles, according to the grade of work to be done. One-

third or one-half of these have to be changed and the stitches transferred from the cylinder to the dial or from the dial to the cylinder two or three times in making each sock. This takes more time than the real knitting.

"The company is very particular and insists that every pair of socks shall be exactly alike. I know of four persons who failed with the knitter and one who made a financial success. Last fall I took samples of my work to Emporia to see if I could get a home market and one of the merchants said 'You are the sixth person who has brought in that kind of socks.'"—J. F. S.

Believes He Was Swindled

I just returned from Omaha, having been on the market with some stock which I shipped to a commission company. One of my neighbors shipped to a different commission firm. He had two loads and I had one and one-half load of cattle and one-half load of hogs. The cattle were of the same age and the same quality but my cattle were a little fatter than his. He received \$9.75 per hundred and I only got \$8.60 for better cattle. Can anything be done in this case to collect the balance? My cattle weighed 30,200 pounds and this difference in price amounts to \$347.30.
S. M.

I fear you cannot recover. Of course, if you can prove that this commission company sold your cattle for a greater price than they represented to you they had sold them and failed to give you what you were entitled to, you can sue the commission company and recover. The burden of proof would be on you to show that they did not pay you what they should have turned over to you. I do not know whether you will be able to make this proof or not. It seems strange that one bunch of cattle should have brought so much higher price than the other if both were the same quality and still more strange if your cattle were of better quality than your neighbor's.

Right to Lease

A has a lease on a farm from B for 12 months, paying cash for the pasture and meadow. B did not reserve any right to lease for drilling purposes. B has since leased this farm to a company to drill for oil or gas. Has this company a right to come and drill in the pasture and meadow that A is paying cash for? Can A collect damages if they do? Can A collect damages on his farm ground?
A. R.

So long as A's lease continues he has a right to possession of this land and B has no right to lease the ground to any oil or gas company to drill thereon without A's consent and if they come upon the ground during the time of A's lease he would have an action against them for trespass.

Satisfying a Judgment

A owns 160 acre homestead. He has considerable debts and no assets. Would the assessed valuation be counted as assets? If A should go thru bankruptcy would his homestead be sold to satisfy the judgment?
B. H.

His homestead is absolutely exempt from all execution for debts of any kind unless he has voluntarily mortgaged it. In that case of course the mortgage is a lien upon the land. He has the same exemption in case he goes thru bankruptcy that he would have in any event and if he has no personal assets and only a homestead I can see no advantage to him in going thru bankruptcy.

Proof of Tax Bill Is in the Paying

NO MATTER what cooks may say before it's served, the "proof of the pudding's in the eating."

So, with tax laws—the proof's in the paying.

When President Coolidge said war taxes must come down, he spoke the language of the common folks. They heard it gladly.

There followed a Nation-wide campaign for a scheme of tax-reduction—the so-called Mellon plan. It was shaped up by the Treasury Department and sent to Congress for acceptance without change of a single syllable. The broad inference to the folks was that the Treasury plan was the only plan that offered any hope of cutting taxes.

The Smoot-Longworth Act

Now Congress has passed and the President has signed a new tax law—the Smoot-Longworth act. It is emphatically a tax-reduction act. It is not the Mellon plan without a syllable changed, either. It is a plan worked out by the two houses of Congress and passed with only six votes against it in the Senate and only nine in the House.

What does it do? In the first place, it cuts immediately the tax of 6 million of federal income taxpayers, 25 per cent.

This means that income taxes already paid in March of this year—the income taxes for the year 1923—are cut exactly one-fourth.

If the taxpayer, last March, paid the first quarter of his tax only—under the new law he can take the 25 per cent reduction out of his subsequent payments.

If, last March, he paid all his income tax for the year, he will in due time get a rebate of 25 per cent from the Government without having to go to the trouble of applying for it.

The new law cuts taxes payable next March, even more drastically. In the long and short of it,

the new law cuts the average citizen's income tax squarely in two in the middle—and a little better.

Let's take the case of Mr. Average Citizen and see how this new law works. Let's say Mr. Average Citizen is in a business of his own—not in "big business" but in average business.

Let's say his net income from his business is \$5,000. Next March, he'll pay his income tax.

How much will he pay under the new law? Just \$37.50. Under the old law, on a \$5,000 net income, he paid \$100. Under the so-called Treasury, or Mellon plan, he would have been called upon to pay \$56.25.

How do we get \$37.50? This is the way. Assume the net income to be \$5,000, and assume that the particular Mr. Average Citizen we are talking about as an illustration, is a married man with no children or other dependents. As a married man, he is entitled to an exemption of \$2,500. That, taken from his \$5,000 a year income, leaves him \$2,500 subject to a normal tax of 2 per cent under the new law. Two per cent of \$2,500 is \$50. This is the normal tax of Mr. Average Citizen who has an income of \$5,000 a year.

How Taxpayer is Favored

Under this new law, there's something more coming to him. He's entitled to a 25 per cent deduction from his \$50 normal tax because his income is an "earned" income. The new law defines as earned incomes, all incomes up to \$5,000, and gives all earned income this 25 per cent deduction.

Twenty-five per cent of \$50 is \$12.50. So, when Mr. Average Citizen with a \$5,000 net income writes his check for his income tax, next March, he'll make it out for \$37.50 instead of for \$100 as he wrote it last March; or he would have written it for \$56.25 next March had Congress "rubber stamped" the Mellon plan without modifying a syllable of it.

For all persons whose incomes are less than \$5,000 the reduction is at the same rate. Now, if our friend Mr. Average Citizen, has a youngster at home, as he probably has, else he's unfortunate, he's entitled to another deduction. The law gives him \$400 exemption for each and every child or dependent person looking to him for support. Such exemptions are to be added to his \$2,500 exemption as a married man and the sum of such deductions taken from the gross income leaves the amount upon which the normal tax of 2 per cent and the 25 per cent earned income deduction are applied.

Tax Cut 361 Millions

This new law is going to cut national taxes 361 millions this year, and both Senator Reed Smoot, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, Senate manager of the Tax bill, and Congressman Green, Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, House manager of the tax legislation, are authority for the statement that the new law will produce all the money the Government needs to pay its necessary expenses, pay the charges of the Soldier's Bonus act, pay a half billion dollars on the national debt, and leave a surplus in the Treasury, besides.

So Congress has given the citizen a big slice out of his income tax, has given the World War veteran his just recognition, and at the same time has looked out for the money needs of running the Government.

So falls the argument you've been hearing that we could not grant the bonus and cut taxes, too. Every Kansan in Congress voted both for the bonus and the tax-reduction bill that now has become a law. I offer no apology for my votes on either of these measures. They need no apology.

Arthur Capper
Washington, D. C.

News of the World in Pictures



These Feeder Cattle at Kansas State Agricultural College Gained 1.88 Pounds a Day on Shelled Corn, Cane-Silage and Alfalfa Hay



Princeton University Polo Team That Defeated Arizona's Champion Polo Team at Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.



Each Year on July 14, Senator Capper Celebrates His Birthday With a Big Children's Picnic Directed by Con Van Natta



Lecturers Missouri Pacific Agricultural Train in Kansas; Glenn Wallace, George Catts and R. S. Allen



On the Left, Mrs. Frank Mondell of Wyoming, Whose Husband Was Chairman of G. O. P. Convention



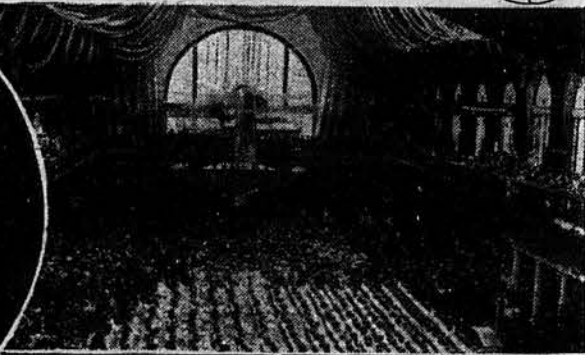
Miss Marion Martin of Chicago Was Married by Wireless, June 4, to Wendall Hall, the Ever-ready Radio Entertainer



President Calvin Coolidge Presents the Roosevelt Medals in the Presence of Many Notables



George Lennox of Baltimore, Winner of National Marble Championship, at the Recent Tournament in Atlantic City, N. J.



Dahlgren Hall, U. S. Naval Academy, Where Navy Secretary Wilbur Addressed a Record Graduating Class



Nathan F. Leopold, Extreme Left; and Richard Loeb, Murderers of Robert Franks, With State Attorney Robert Crowe Seated Between Them and Captain Shoemaker on the Extreme Right

Dave Mulvane, Kansas National Committeeman, Custodian of G. O. P. Convention Tickets at Cleveland, Ohio



President Coolidge Signing 6 Million-Dollar Hospital Bill at Garden Party For Wounded War Veterans, at the White House



U. S. Army Equestrian Team That Goes to France to Compete in the Olympic Riding Contests

The Rescue of Anne

BY EDGAR FRANKLIN
(Copyrighted)

Fraim smiled and sang himself a little tune over his cigarette, for he had found the way at last. Instinct told him this!

Anne herself, rising some two hours later than usual, opened the day by upbraiding her maid for not obeying orders and awakening her at the regular time. Nor would she hear protestations to the effect that Mrs. Lewis had even muffled the suite telephone until such time as Anne should emerge naturally from her needed rest.

It was to the telephone, indeed, that the present Briston firm hurried, in lacy robe and little silk slippers; and when, mainly on principle, Mrs. Lewis would have protested, she waved the elder lady away and closed the door. Afterward, for a long time, she talked in an undertone, while the fresh coffee and eggs beyond the door were attaining the coldness of stone. Well past ten o'clock the Briston works viewed the coming of their chief, serene and matter-of-fact as ever.

Evidently a New Mystery

But it was about Peter Nixon that real mystery thickened.

Being blessed with the ability to jam a night's sleep into two or three hours, he was on hand early, wearing a smile which was essentially new. It was really an odd expression, blending settled determination with an adventurous glint and a certain suppressed happiness and confidence.

He did not plunge at once into the work of the day. Instead, he picked up the telephone receiver and listened without speaking. By chance the garage where the motor trucks lived was talking to the clerk in the freshly mopped shipping room, and Nixon granted, for it was as he suspected—that wire could leak information!

The superintendent left the works, hurried to the drug store on the second corner beyond, and there in the telephone booth he communed with one Carrington, who was chief engineer of the big new power station in a suburb called Barhurst, just over the state line. Carrington exclaimed happily at the sound of his old classmate's voice; and when at last, after one dollar and twenty cents' worth of conversation, the chief engineer rang off, his last, cryptic word was:

"At four!"

Thereafter Nixon returned to his station and went thru a further strange performance, this latter being to unearth a certain box of plain, staring blue notepaper and envelopes from the bottom drawer of his desk. The stationery was of a color which could not but catch the eye instantly, and Nixon had been at some pains to find it as he came to work.

Next—which was also without precedent—he quietly locked his door. He returned to his desk and, laying flat certain exhaustive factory memoranda in his own handwriting, studied

them attentively and wrote slowly on another sheet.

The result was not satisfactory, and he tried again, tilting his pen far to the right. Still he frowned. He tried writing with the pen between his first and second fingers and pointing straight from his body; and after a critical stare at the result he broke into smiles.

Briskly Peter Nixon selected a blue sheet and a blue envelope, and in the same ridiculous manner wrote quickly, studied the finished sheet, sealed it within the blue envelope, and scrawled on the latter. Then, with burglar stealth, he opened his door and glanced about the corridor. The place was deserted. He tapped on Miss Briston's door and won no answer.

Peter Nixon, hitherto upright and aggressive and open in all things, tiptoed to his employer's desk, jabbed the blue envelope under one corner of her blotting pad, and fled to his own domain.

Presently his employer arrived. Nixon smiled his good mornings, and hoped politely that she felt no effects of the night's excitement. The traces of weariness clung stubbornly to her, he smiled on complacently as she assured him that she was quite fit and ready for business, as usual.

There was a big batch below, being put together after a new process, which demanded the superintendent's whole attention for a long time. He gave it ungrudgingly, smiling as he steamed amid malodorous bubblings; and it was after one o'clock when he returned to the upper office floor.

A Row Over a Letter

Ordinarily, Miss Briston, according to her stern custom, would have been lunching from a little silver-mounted basket—the preparation of which had started the St. Ilvan chef to thinking of leaving the hotel and establishing something of the kind on a big scale—but her office was strangely empty now.

Peter Nixon smiled, almost from ear to ear. Far from wondering what had happened, the emptiness of that office fitted his own personal calculations with the utmost nicety. In the natural course of their working out, a person of Miss Briston's foresight would return to the St. Ilvan for more substantial nourishment than may be drawn from a silver-mounted basket. He hardly thought that she would come back to the works.

And he was right; for Anne did not return; but as the hour of two approached, a big brown car drew up before the Briston factory, and a tall, heavy person in cap and long coat strode in quite as if he owned the establishment. The outer passed upstairs and, even before Peter Nixon had risen, walked straight into Miss Briston's office.

The superintendent, following, came



"Oh! What Wonderful Teeth!"

The joyful strains of Mendelssohn—and the happy pair turned to accept well wishes from their friends.

And one enraptured guest, as the radiant bride smiled in acknowledgment, was heard distinctly to exclaim:

"Oh! What wonderful teeth!" *

Wonderful teeth are not a matter of good luck, but of good care. Good-looking people all over the world use Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream. It cleans teeth the right way—"washes" and polishes—does not scratch or scour. It is a safe, common sense dentifrice that makes your teeth glisten as nature meant them to.

Large tube, 25c—at your favorite store.

COLGATE & CO.
Established 1806

*An actual incident at a recent society wedding



Truth in advertising implies honesty in manufacture

Threshing Made Easier

BY FRANK A. MECKEL

A NEW machine has recently been devised which lightens the labor of the crew at threshing time and eliminates several men. Bundle pitchers are no longer essential in the field, and it is no longer necessary to load the bundle wagons carefully so that bundles will not be lost in transit.

This new machine gathers the bundles direct from the ground, elevates them into large barges, similar to header barges, and does the job better and faster than it could be done by hand. There is less loss from shattered grain. It is also used for gathering up bundled grain which is to be stacked rather than immediately threshed.

Here it is shown drawn by a tractor. Another tractor is pulling two of the large barges which are being loaded. Two of the men in the picture are merely spectators. The job could be done with three men in one third of the time that it could be done by four men working with single wagons and teams loading and transporting the grain.



Harness that outlives the horse

Many sets of BOYT-made harness have outlived the horses for which they originally were bought. These sets are still on the job, good for many years more of service.

Users of BOYT Harness know that at \$78.00 a set it is the most economical harness they can buy. And they can prove it by the years of wear they get from each set.

Go to your dealer's and look over a set of the new 1924 BOYT Harness. Be sure to compare the newly-constructed traces with any that you ever saw or used. An inspection will show you why, with average good care, BOYT Harness outlasts ordinary harness two to one.

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Thousands of farmers are making \$1,500 to \$2,000 extra baling their hay for market. This year you can cash in quick with an Admiral Hay Press—for 35 years the fastest, simplest, most powerful baler made. Simply send name—card will do for our Special 30 Day Offer, IRON CLAD GUARANTEE, and money making cash or time proposition. Write us today. Address:

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Best material and workmanship. Easy to erect. Full capacity when level full. Order of your dealer or write us; we will send circular telling exactly what you should get when you buy a bin.

Butler Manufacturing Co.
1322 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

face to face with Burton Fraim, who asked sharply:

"Where's Miss Briston?"

"She's not in at present," Nixon said suavely.

"Where is she?"

"I don't know."

"I understood that, absolutely without variation, she passes all of every business day inside this devilish office," the visitor remarked.

"Absolutely without variation, up to the present day, she has done just that thing," the superintendent smiled. "Today—why, I really don't know. Something urgent, Mr. Fraim?"

Temporarily, as the visitor stared about the office and then at Anne's desk, he quite disregarded Nixon. His brows lowered angrily as he looked over the papers lying everywhere. He pushed them aside, as if seeking Anne underneath—and so it happened that he picked up a blue envelope. It had been stuck in a corner of Anne's blotting-pad.

Fraim frowned at the envelope; and as he frowned, Nixon's utter complacency disappeared like a leaf before an autumn hurricane. He stepped forward quickly and stared at the thing.

"Was that—still in that leather piece on the corner?" he asked.

"Of course it was!" Fraim snapped. "Is it—let me look at that! Is it still sealed?" the superintendent cried queerly.

Fraim turned the back upward. Unquestionably the envelope was still sealed.

"Why, she never even found it!" Nixon gasped.

Fraim turned upon Peter Nixon a stare in which angry annoyance had suddenly given place to hard suspicion. "What does that mean?" demanded the former.

"Let me have that envelope!" Nixon said thickly.

Abruptly it was whisked out of his reach.

"Not on your life!" said Fraim. "Not until I've read it, if that's the way you feel about it, Nixon!"

He smiled unpleasantly and ripped the end from the envelope. His large fingers pried in—and fingers as long and not nearly so thick snatched the blue container from his hand and dropped it into Peter Nixon's inside coat pocket; while the owner of the pocket smiled at Mr. Fraim with fast-returning composure, and said:

"That happens to be a personal communication for Miss Briston, and I think I'll take charge of it."

The Owner Was Missing

Not quite unlike two game cocks, the gentlemen looked at each other for some seconds, but Fraim relaxed first and smiled impatiently.

"From you?" he sneered.

"It is a business communication."

"All right! I'm not trying to penetrate secrets of the business, my friend," the visitor said rather dangerously. "What I insist on knowing is, why did my finding of that envelope startle you so?"

He drew nearer and, before the superintendent could reply, saw fit to shake a finger in his very face.

"You were calm and smug and rather amused until I picked that up, Nixon," he said with much truth. "Then you seemed utterly thunder-struck. You were actually white for a few seconds. Why?"

"I was—nothing of the sort!"

"See here, Nixon," the visitor pursued, "it may be a ridiculous question, but—has that note anything to do with Miss Briston's absence?"

"Obviously no!" cried Nixon, with a wealth of feeling beyond understanding.

"Well, why do you shout like that?" Fraim asked.

Peter Nixon, with a violent effort, resumed command of his tone and his expression. Having resumed it successfully, he amplified the effect by producing a smile of such sneering unconcern that Burton Fraim merely stared the harder.

"I didn't know that I was shouting," the superintendent stated. "As to Miss Briston, she has probably stepped out into the works or elsewhere, for a few minutes, and you will find a note on that calendar pad telling where she is."

"It's blank, Nixon," said Fraim. "Eh?" muttered the superintendent, stepping forward to see for himself.

It was blank—perfectly blank—and there was no sign of a memorandum in its neighborhood. Nixon slipped into his superior's chair and spoke to their switchboard operator:

"Is Miss Briston about the works?" "I think she went home, sir," the girl said promptly.

"How long ago?"

"I don't know. There have been two or three calls for her, but her 'phone hasn't answered this last hour."

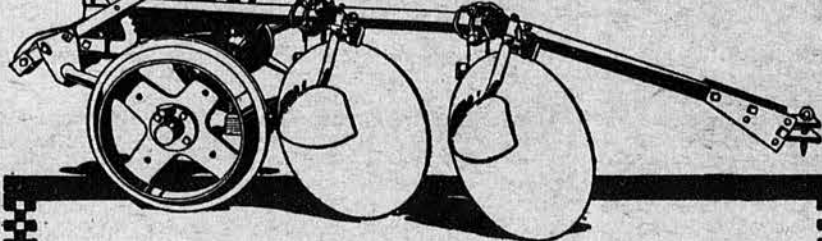
"Gone home, I think," Nixon reported briefly.

"She wasn't there fifteen minutes ago," Burton Fraim said somewhat astonishingly. "I stopped."

Nixon frowned. "Was she actually not there, or just not receiving visitors?" he asked. "She may have been tired—last night was trying, you know—and perhaps she left word that—"

"Well, I'm not numbered among the general public when Miss Briston leaves instructions of that sort, you know!" Burton Fraim said tartly. "As a matter of fact, I went up to the suite, and her companion said that" (Continued on Page 13)

Does the Work Where Others Fail



Here's the plow that's different from others—different in important ways that insure satisfactory plowing in conditions where other disc plows fail—the John Deere

No. 82—for the Fordson Two-Wheel—Two-Disc—Power Lift

Penetrates better because weight of tractor holds front end down, and weight of rear wheels and overhang design of rear frame hold rear end down. Correctly-angled, keen-edged discs take their bite quickly and stay down.

Pulls lighter because front weight is carried on tractor and rear weight rolls cart-like on two rear wheels. Far-back position of land wheel counteracts side draft.

Greater clearance because frame is above discs—not at the side.

Power lift—a big advantage over hand-lift plows. Just a tug at trip rope puts power lift into action. Plow lifts high.

Cut quickly convertible to 8, 9 or 10 inches per disc by simple, quick clamp adjustment. You can adapt the load to suit your power when field conditions change.

Greater strength—unusually simple—none of the complications common to ordinary disc plows. Main frame bar of high-carbon steel has no bolt holes to weaken it. Every part strong and substantial.

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Three Sizes—20-42 H.P. 25-50 H.P. 35-70 H.P.

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with the self-balancing bowl. Positively cannot get out of balance therefore cannot vibrate. Can't remix cream with milk. Runs so easily, bowl spins 15 minutes after you stop cranking unless you apply brake.

\$7.50 After 30 Days FREE TRIAL

Catalog tells all—WRITE **Caution!** U. S. Bulletin 201 shows that vibration of the bowl causes cream waste! 30 days' free trial—then, if satisfied, only \$7.50 and a few easy payments—end— the wonderful Melotte Separator is yours.

Catalog FREE

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

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How the Farmer Feels

When writing advertisers mention this paper.

Hay Crops Make Big Yields

Recent Rains and Warm Weather Have Improved All Pasture and Meadow Lands

BY HARLEY HATCH

WE HAD 5 acres of bluegrass and 6 acres of alfalfa down when a series of rains came and the alfalfa lay in the swath nearly a week before it could be raked. After the rain was over we mowed 5 acres more of bluegrass and it cured along with the first cutting and, so far as color was concerned, we scarcely could tell which had been rained on.

This bluegrass made nearly 1,500 pounds to the acre. Three years ago it was in pasture and badly eaten out. We fenced it out of the pasture and kept it mowed. The first year we got no hay, the second year a ton of mixed grass and weeds to the acre, last year 1½ tons an acre of heavy prairie on the field.

During that time little or no Kentucky bluegrass was showing but this spring it grew so rankly that we cut it for hay. Now the prairie hay is coming along and it shows a very thick sod of native grass. We probably will cut a prairie hay crop next August from this field.

Bluegrass Shows Fine Growth

Never before has there been such a showing of Kentucky bluegrass in the pastures here as there is now. This grass has been working in gradually in our eaten out native pastures for a number of years but this season it seems suddenly to have taken even a large part of many upland pastures. It is possible that the reason for this

sudden increase of this grass is the wet time we had one year ago when the grass was seeding. Probably most of the seed grew at that time and the wet, warm fall which followed kept it growing.

We have a corner in one meadow which was in pasture several years ago and in which the stock crowding in one corner entirely killed out all the grass on nearly an acre. For two years this patch grew nothing but weeds but we kept them mowed down and this spring that spot is entirely covered with a tall, heavy growth of Kentucky bluegrass which would make close to 1 ton to the acre. Kentucky bluegrass makes very good early and late pasture but, regardless of the great reputation it has as a pasture grass, I would much prefer our native prairie grass. In all the world there is no pasture grass that excels our Kansas broad leaf bluestem.

His reasons are as two grains of wheat hid in 2 bushels of chaff: you shall seek all day ere you find them; and when you have them, they are not worth the search.—Shakespeare.

It is useless for the farmer to make corn or wheat his chief money crop. Raise wheat for the family biscuits, and corn for hogs, and also some sorghums, legumes, berries, fruit or potatoes.

It's the Same Old Fight

BY WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE
Editor Emporia Gazette

FRANK McFARLAND, Assistant United States Attorney and state commander of the American Legion, in a statement issued recently declares that the fight on Senator Capper is the same old faction fighting him that has fought Capper for 20 years in the Republican party. There is the meat of the Capper fight. That is all there is to it. In reality it is the standpat crowd trying to defeat a free Senator. Now let's consider this fight a moment:

A dozen years ago the American people realizing the dangers of great combinations of greedy capital interfering with government to rob and plunder it, rose and cleaned out the political emissaries of the plunder-bund. The Republican organization that defended the alliance between money and government was shamefully defeated.

But the Republican party voted for Roosevelt who made a gallant fight against what he called "the great sinister forces of disloyalty that hide behind the desks of trust magnates and threaten the liberties of the citizens and the perpetuity of our Nation." Roosevelt was right. When the war came it proved how right he was. In the war this vicious, cynical, hard-boiled crowd shouldered into the sacred places of our politics. They made billions of rotten war profits and after the war started with their dirty money to capture our free government again. They edged their plug-hatted respectables into places of power in Government and being there they began the business of looting the property of the American people. They grabbed right and left. Oil was their first objective. They tried for a ship subsidy. They tried to get their surtaxes reduced at the expense of the small taxpayers. They tried to grab water power. Their grasping talons reached for everything. They fostered revolution in neighboring countries and would have plunged us into war, if they could have done so. Never was such a dastardly conspiracy uncovered as that laid bare in the last six months.

And in it the same old gang that Roosevelt fought. The same old gang is arguing party loyalty to the brave Republicans, who are trying to stop the looting. The same old gang of freebooters that Roosevelt whipped to a frazzle now is out with the gall of a mule trying to cover the skulluggery of their shady record of 14 years ago with an attack on honest men in politics today. When the American soldiers were fighting and dying this crowd of crooks was profiteering and now that the soldiers are to have their compensation adjusted to meet the new standard of living, this gang is howling to let the boys wait while the taxes of the millionaires are cut down.

This is the crowd that is after Capper. It's the same old band of Wall Street highwaymen that Roosevelt routed. They have torn off their masks, but they are just as vicious as they ever were. Look at the Kansas crowd. It's the same crowd that stood by Chester I. Long, who voted with Cannon and Aldrich. It's the same Kansas crowd that was cleaned out by the primaries. It's the same crowd that gave us the shame of Senator Thompson in 1912. It's not after Curtis who voted on the bonus as Capper did. Nor is it seriously after any standpat Kansas Congressman. It is after Capper because Capper has stood up and fought that crowd like a man for 20 years. He is the same kind of man in Washington that he was in Kansas. He has asked no favors of the little brothers of the big rich in Kansas. He does them no favors in Washington. Don't be fooled on the Capper issue. It's the same old fight that Kansas has fought and won with Roosevelt on many a fine field. The state commander of the Legion is dead right. He knows what he is talking about. Fancy Roosevelt standing by Fall, Daugherty or the Wall Street crowd even if Penrose and Barnes and Platt did try to defeat him. No more will Capper yield. He is on the Republican platform but off the leadership which would shield the crooks, and that doesn't mean Coolidge by a long shot.

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It is our aim at an early date to have a reliable person in every town looking after new and renewal subscriptions for Capper's Weekly, Household and other Capper Publications. If you are interested in securing either part time or full time employment, fill out and return at once the coupon below.

Desk 50, Subscription Department, Capper Publications, Topeka, Kan.
Gentlemen: Please explain your plan for giving remunerative employment to local subscription representatives.

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Address.....

For the Little Folks in Puzzletown

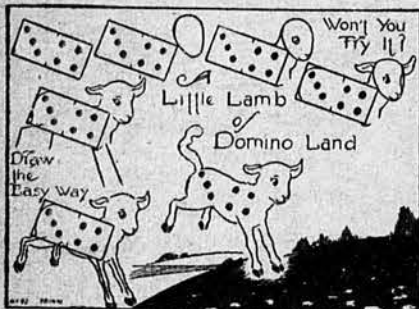


Two Poor Companions

Mr. Meant-To has a comrade,
And his name is Didn't-Do.
Have you ever chanced to meet them?
Did they ever call on you?
These two fellows live together
In a house of Never-Win,
And I'm told that it is haunted
By the ghost of Might-Have-Been.

A Code Letter to Translate

Efbs Epmmjf: J bn hpjoh up uif
xppt ofyu tvoebz up hhuifs wjpmfut.
J xjti zpv dpvme dpmf xjui nf. Uifsf
bsf nbosz gmpxst epxo jo uif xppt.
Xjmm tbz hppe czf. Xsjuf tppo.
Zpvs gsjfoe, Dmbsbcmf.
Denver Colo. Clarabel Tufford.



Ask Your Friends This

If you want to have some fun with
your friends, ask this question: "What
is the difference between a piano

dealer, a piano and a biscuit?" Of
course, they won't be able to answer,
so you say, with a knowing smile:
"Why, the piano dealer delivers the
piano and the piano delivers the
music." Someone will want to know
what about the biscuit. Then you in-
form him that it was left for him to
"bite" on.

In Our Letter Box

I am 7 years old. I have a little
sister 4 years old. We have four cats,
a pair of guineas, a pair of bantams
and a dog for pets. The dog's name
is Meddler. He certainly lives up to
his name. Last summer Mamma al-
ways wore a straw hat when she went
outdoors. One day she wanted to go
to the garden but couldn't find her hat.
In searching for it she happened to
look out the window and there was
Meddler busily engaged in tearing his
victim (the hat). This is only one of
his many tricks. Maxine Hutchinson.
Odell, Neb.

Stays With Her Grandma

I am 10 years old. I stay with my
grandma and go to school. We go
down to my uncle's farm every Friday
when it is nice and stay until Sunday.
He farms 800 acres. It is 14 miles to
Sun City. We go fishing and riding.
I enjoy reading the little folks' page.
I would like for some of the little folks
to write to me.

Coats, Kan. Hershey Eben Bibb.

We All Had a Scare

I am 10 years old and in the fourth
grade. I have a dog named Jack and
a pony named Bill. Bill had his leg
broken. Our house burned down a
short time ago. My brother-in-law
was popping corn. There was some
gas in the oven and it exploded. My
brother-in-law told us that the house
was on fire so my sister got the baby
and told me to get some quilts to wrap
him in. We all got out but we sure
had a scare.

Rexford, Kan.

A Musical Cat

I am 10 years old and in the fifth
grade. I have two brothers and three
sisters. I have a pet pig named Spot,
a dog named Podunk and a cat named
Precious. Precious gets upon the pi-
ano and plays for herself. She some-
times gets behind the music rest where

the strings are and grabs our fingers
when we play. I like the young folks'
page. I wish some readers would write
to me.

Sara McWilliams.

Bigelow, Kan.

Lives on a Large Ranch

I am 14 years old and live on a
thousand acre ranch 12½ miles south-
west of Medicine Lodge. We have a
pet calf. One evening my brother and
I were playing with the calf and we
thought we would have a little fun.
We both rode the calf but brother was
thrown off. My brother is 11 years
old. I have a sister older than I am.

Opal Gilbert.

Medicine Lodge, Kan.

To Keep You Guessing

What is the difference between a
hungry man and a glutton? One longs
to eat and the other eats too long.

What has to be taken of you before
it can be given to you? Your photo-
graph.

What is the difference between a
schoolteacher and a robber? The
teacher says hands down, the robber
says hands up.

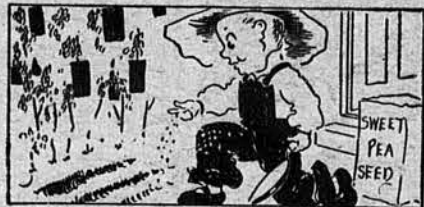
What is the difference between man
and butter? The older man grows,

the weaker he gets. The older butter
grows the stronger it gets.

What is always at the head of
fashion, yet always out of date? The
letter F.

What asks no questions and yet re-
quires many answers? The telephone
bell.

What pets are beaten? Car-pets.
What color does a sound whipping
make a naughty boy? It makes him
yell "oh!" (yellow.)



In Puzzletown the Hershey bars grow
On a sweet pea vine by the door;
So get some seed and go right out
And plant about six rows more!

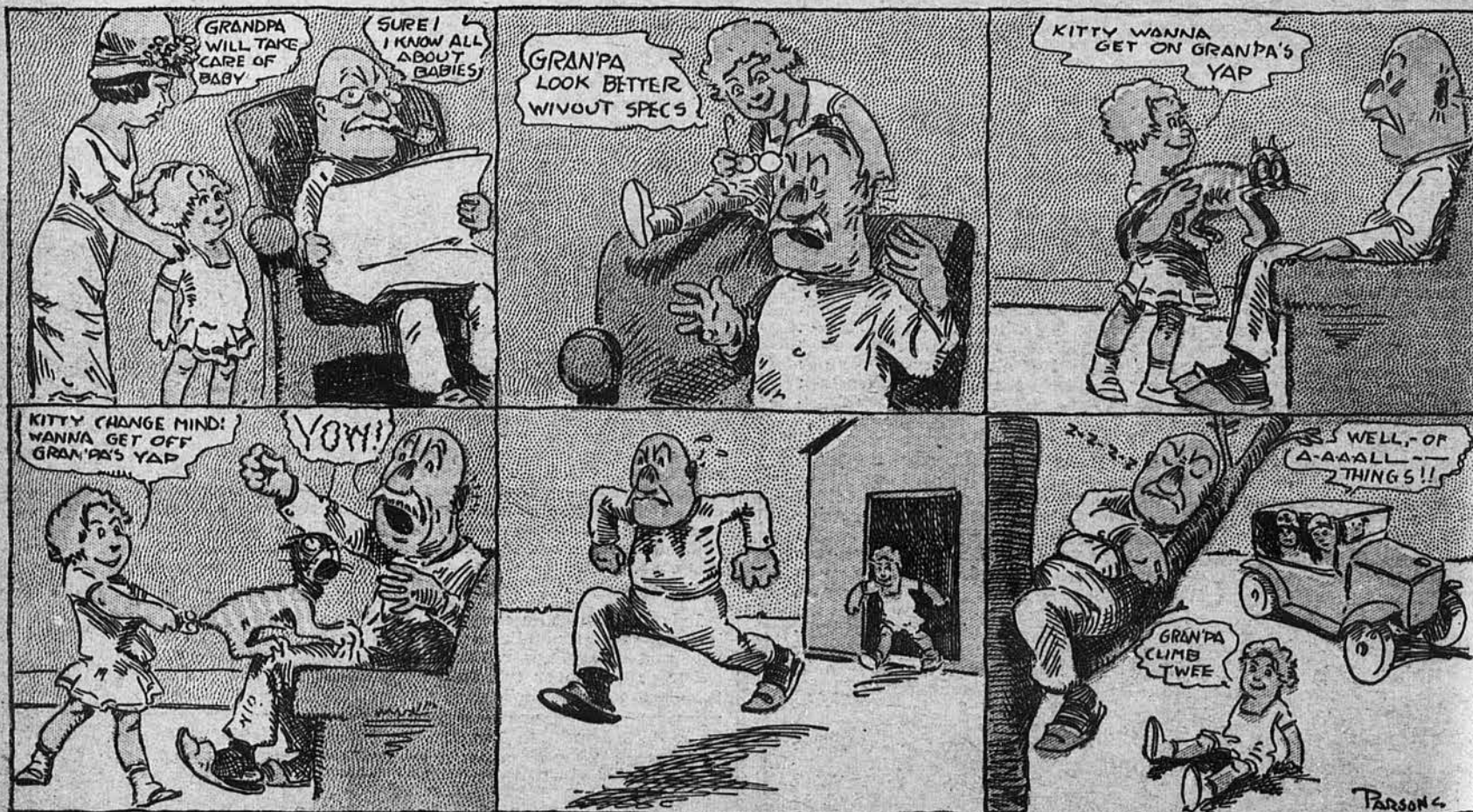
Bob Ought to be Ashamed!

City Cousin—What has that cow
got the bell strapped around its neck
for?


Bob—That's to call the calf when
dinner is ready.



After you have solved this puzzle, send your answer to the Puzzle Editor,
Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a package of postcards each for
the first five correct answers.



The Hoovers—Grandpa Hoover "Raised" Three But They Were Not Children



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Child's Health Important

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

A MOTHER wrote to me recently to ask whether children really did have worms or whether it was just an old fashioned idea. I am sorry to say that many children really do have intestinal worms. I think the ailment is more common in children living on farms and this may be because of their closer association with hogs and other animals. Almost all hogs harbor the round worm, sometimes called the eelworm or ascaris. It is very easy for children to become infected.

The worms most common to children in our part of the country are the pinworms, sometimes called the threadworm, and the roundworms. The pinworms are small and have the appearance of chopped thread. The roundworms are of varying sizes and may be a foot long and as large around as a lead pencil tho usually somewhat smaller. Pinworms are quite common in little children who creep around the floor and pick up everything that comes in their way. The roundworm or eelworm is more common in older children and even in adults.

There seems to be a general idea that worms can be eliminated easily by any kind of vermifuge or worm medicine. I do not agree with this idea. Worms of the ordinary kind generally yield to the administration of santonin or oil of chenopodium but the exact dose to give is a matter that must be decided by a physician who is able to see the patient and consider every feature of the trouble. Some cases require a dose that would be poison for an unusually delicate child, and it often happens that other remedies also are required.

In the case of tapeworm, special remedies are needed and the whole treatment is wasted unless the head of the tapeworm is dislodged from its clutch upon the intestinal wall and expelled.

To avoid worms be sure that young children are kept from playing around hogs or other animals and that creeping babies creep only in clean spots. Eat no pork, beef, nor fish that is not thoroly cooked. Be sure that all raw vegetables and fruits are well washed before being used as food. Have hands and finger nails of children well scrubbed before handling their food.

Peculiar Kind of Baldness

A relative of mine is losing his hair in big irregular patches so that he is bald in spots, not at all like the ordinary kind of baldness. It is very important for us to know whether this is due to syphilis. Can you say? B. T.

The disease is called alopecia areata. It comes from some nervous disturbance. It is a great injustice to such a patient to lay upon him the stigma of being syphilitic for the trouble usually does not have any connection with venereal disease.

Case For Ear Specialist

What can I do for my head noises and deafness? At times I am almost totally deaf. V. E.

I am not sure that you can do anything. It will pay you to consult a specialist in ear diseases but I must tell you that the outlook is not hopeful, and unless the doctor can assure you very positively that he can secure good improvement I would not advise you paying much money for treatment.

Only Clean Milk Should Be Used

Is it harmful for people to use the milk and cream and butter made from a cow that has lumpy-jaw? X. Y. Z.

There is some dispute about this, but it is not wise to take a chance. Lumpy jaw appears in the human being at times and is then called actinomycosis. It is undoubtedly infectious and there is at least a chance that the infection may spread thru the milk.

Care of Appendicitis

Is there any cure for appendicitis except to have an operation? I have a bad spell of it every two or three months. L. S. D.

Chronic appendicitis is sometimes cured without operation, but there is so much menace to life in any delay that I do not advise any experimenting. The only safe way is prompt removal of the appendix by surgical operation.

Never was a finer flavor to delight outdoor appetites—nor a more healthful food than crisp Kellogg's Corn Flakes.



Thousands of acres of corn for the flakes, millions of gallons of milk and cream to pour over them, and tons of fruit—all farm products.

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CORN FLAKES

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Inner-sealed waxtite wrapper keeps Kellogg's as fresh and crisp after opening as before—exclusive Kellogg feature.



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Need an Extra \$10.00 Bill For Vacation?



Perhaps you are planning to take a two weeks rest in the mountains this summer. You know where the money is coming from to cover the principal expenses, but what about the little excursions, the special occasion sport hats, etc? You will need several dollars more for last minute demands which you have not taken into account.

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The very easiest, surest and most satisfactory way to earn this "Emergency Fund" is to act as local subscription representative for the Capper Publications in your spare time. Full information regarding commission and so on furnished on request.

Clip Here

The Capper Publications, Desk 300, Topeka, Kansas.

Gentlemen: I will find a place for the extra \$10.00. Tell me about your plan for earning in spare time.

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Address.....

Our Kansas Farm Homes

Mrs. Ida Migliario
—EDITOR—

Cleanliness Makes for Healthy, Happy Babies, Says Mrs. Velma Sykes

WHILE a daily bath may seem a luxury to some grown-ups, there is no doubt that it is a necessity for an infant. It is a very important part of the schedule which should be followed in order that he be kept clean and wholesome and healthy. And baby's bath also may be a pleasure to him and to his mother if it is gone about in the right manner.

In the first place, preparations for the bath should be made before the baby is taken up. A small oval-shaped pan makes an excellent tub for

use in cleaning the baby's nostrils. The baby also must have his own soap, a pure mild one, a soft wash cloth and soft towels. Bird's-eye cloth makes excellent towels for infants.

A special blanket should be on hand for use as a bath blanket. When preparing for the bath, this should be folded and laid upon the table near the tub, which should be filled with water that feels comfortably warm to the elbow. The basket should sit at one side where its contents can be reached easily, and the baby's clean clothes should be near, arranged in the order in which they are put on.

Wash His Face First

When everything is in readiness, the baby should be laid upon the blanket and his face washed. This can be done quickly and without the use of soap. The nostrils can be cleaned with cotton swabs that have been dipped in olive oil. If vaseline has been put into the nostrils a short time before bathing, the olive oil will not be necessary.

The baby's eyes easily are cleansed by dipping soft cotton swabs into boric acid—a weak solution—and wiping away from the eye, taking a fresh piece of cotton for each eye. Where pus forms in the eyes, the physician should be consulted.

After the baby's face has been patted dry, his hair and scalp can be rubbed with a good suds and rinsed. It is very important that a baby's scalp be kept clean as many rashes are likely to start there. The scale which affects some baby's scalps need not be allowed to remain as it is easily removed if the scalp is greased with vaseline every night and then washed out every morning. It always is dangerous to scrape a baby's scalp with a fine comb for fear of breaking the skin and causing eruptions.

(Continued on Page 13)

Milk in the Diet

"A quart of milk for every child every day." This is easier said than done if we happen to be feeding a child who will not drink milk. It then

milk. For older children, this may be thickened slightly and the vegetables may be mashed or chopped instead of strained. Asparagus, peas, spinach, lettuce, carrots and string beans, are all good to use. Vegetable stews, made of combinations of cooked vegetables and milk are excellent additions to the diet of children. For the older ones, the milk may be made into a sauce with butter and flour and poured over the vegetable. For variety it may be scalloped. This means putting the creamed vegetable into an oiled baking dish, covering the top with crumbs and baking until the crumbs are brown. Many milk desserts are possible. Junkets, custards, cornstarch and tapioca puddings and plain ice cream are among the best of these.

The night meal should be simple. Bread and milk is ideal. Milk toast will tempt some who will refuse bread and milk. Cereal and milk dishes are as good for supper as for breakfast or for lunching at noon.

Women's Service Corner

Our Service Corner is conducted for the purpose of helping our readers solve their puzzling problems. The editor is glad to answer your questions concerning house-keeping, home making, entertaining, cooking, sewing, beauty, and so on. Send a self-addressed, stamped envelope to the Women's Service Corner, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, and a personal reply will be given.

Wants to Make a Switch

Can you tell me how to make a hair switch? What kind of thread should I buy and just how is the tying done? I get so much good out of this corner that I thought perhaps you could help me.—Mrs. T. X. R.

I am sorry, but I am unable to give you the directions for making a switch. I would suggest, however, that you send your hair to a professional to have it made for I believe you would find it much more satisfactory. If you will send me a stamped self-addressed envelope I will be glad to give you the name of an establishment that is reliable.

Uncooked Mocha Icing

I had a slice of cake with a delicious, rich chocolate icing at a restaurant the other day. It tasted as if it might be flavored with coffee. I have tried to duplicate it at home but without success. Can you give me the recipe for a good icing flavored with coffee?—Mrs. James R.

I believe you will like this recipe for uncooked Mocha icing. Cream 1½ tablespoons butter with 1½ cups confectioners' sugar. Add 2½ tablespoons strong coffee, 2 tablespoons cocoa and ½ teaspoon vanilla. This makes a rich icing, and may have been the one you liked so well.

What to Do for the Hair

Will you please tell me what to do for hair with split ends? I am 23 years old and my hair is turning gray. Will a hair restorer harm my hair? Will you please give me the name of a reliable one that will not make the hair oily, and also the name of a good scalp lotion?—A Young Mother.

There is nothing you can use to change the color of the hair without some danger of injuring it. We have directions for the care of the hair that will help your scalp and soon will bring out the natural beauty of it. If you will send me a stamped, self-addressed envelope, I will be very glad to send them to you.

Concerning Children

It always grieves me to contemplate the initiation of children into the ways of life when they are scarcely more than infants. It checks their confidence and simplicity, two of the best qualities that heaven gives them, and demands that they share our sorrows before they are capable of en-

tering into our enjoyments.—Dickens.

Train children to virtue; habituate them to industry, activity and spirit. Make them consider every vice as shameful and unmanly. Fire them with ambition to be useful. Make

THE greatest essentials of happiness are something to do, something to love and something to hope for.—Dr. Chalmers.

them disdain to be destitute of any useful knowledge. Fix their ambition upon great and solid objects, and their contempt upon little, frivolous, and useless ones.—John Adams.

Aunt Ada's Axioms: To keep the trust and faith of children never promise anything you don't perform or give.

Bring up children so they will automatically turn to the right at the cross roads of a decision.

Study Kindness to Animals

Oregon school children will study the subject of kindness to dumb animals. Preparations are in progress by the Oregon Humane Society to make effective a law enacted by the recent state legislature which provides that every school in Oregon devote at least 15 minutes of every day to the study of that subject. A worthy addition to a curriculum, we think.

Dainty Lingerie

1864—Costume Slip. Just two pieces of material, slashed at the waistline to make the garment fit gracefully are needed to make this. Sizes 16



years, 32, 36 and 40 inches bust measure.

1847—Economical Combination. Sizes 16 years, 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure.

1619—Combination for the Kiddie. Sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 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.



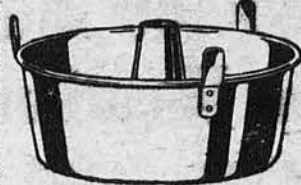
Bath Time is Happy

an infant, having the advantage over a round pan in that there is more room for the child's limbs. While a china washbowl may be used, it is so heavy and difficult to handle and gives the baby so little room that it isn't wise to buy this kind of tub. But there are times when it is best to use what one has on hand.

There are folding tubs which are recommended by some but I never have seen one that seemed quite steady enough for comfort. However, a table is an excellent thing to have on which to place the tub. One can use a low table and sit, or stand and use an ordinary table. Personally, I like to stand when I bathe my baby

Of Interest to Cake Makers

DO YOU ever long for the good old "kitchen days?" Remember when eggs were a dime a dozen and if the first angel food cake refused to come out of the pan all round and plump and evenly crusted we casually handed it over to the eager nearby hands, big or little? Then we broke another 12 and retraced our efforts. Almost sounds like ancient history to town folks because for years eggs have been broken with much reverence. We choose our angel food cake pans with care because we realize that much of the success depends on the way the cake is handled in the oven. It has been quite generally conceded among housewives that a big, roomy pan with a tube in the center is the only safe kind for distributing heat evenly thruout the delicate puffy dough, thus making a tender cake. Even then casualties occur when the cake is to be removed. The other day I found an aluminum angel food cake pan of this type with three "legs" projecting from its outer rim. When the pan is inverted the cake slips onto the cake board without being jammed. This pan gives me a "feeling of safety."



Mrs. Ida Migliario.

because one can work more quickly—and this is something to be desired since a baby tires easily and is likely to become cross. A kitchen table is an excellent place to bathe the baby, especially in view of the fact that there always can be a fire of some kind in the kitchen.

A basket for his toilet articles is something every baby can have at little expense. Into this basket should go his talcum powder, his comb and brush, safety pins, absorbent cotton, some toothpicks, olive oil and a tube of white vaseline. The toothpicks are for making swabs with the cotton for

is necessary to put the milk into the other food that he eats.

For breakfast, it may be used on the cereal. It is possible to include much more milk in this meal by cooking the cereal in all or part milk. This will add to the flavor as well as to the nutritive value. Occasionally it may be served as cocoa. This will not hurt the older child if it is not made too strong or too sweet or served too often.

The noon meal offers many ways to use milk. Milk soups are one of the best of these. They are made by adding well-cooked strained vegetables to

Healthy, Happy Babies

(Continued from Page 12)

The ears should be looked after carefully, particular attention being given to the creases back of the ear. These should be dried and dusted with talcum powder.

After the baby's face and hair have been washed and dried, he is ready to be undressed. To do this, it is easiest to lay him on the blanket on the table and quickly remove all his clothing. Then soap can be rubbed on any places where the skin is soiled so that water alone will not cleanse and he can be lowered gently into the tub. A small bath towel will prevent him from slipping if placed in the bottom of the tub and also feels better to his soft body. The left hand can support him gently while the right hand slobes water on him, and his fear can be overcome by gentle talking. Most babies who are put into the water as soon as the navel heals never learn to fear the water. It is those who are not put in until old enough to realize that it is a new experience who cry from fear of it. Until the navel heals it is better not to put the baby into the tub, however, merely giving sponge baths.

Until he is several months old, the baby is better if not left in the water too long at a time. He should be taken up and dried quickly by patting. After he has been thoroly dried, talcum dusted over him will keep his skin from being irritated, add to his comfort and give him a delightful scent that mere cleanliness cannot do. In using powder, a piece of absorbent cotton should be used as a puff. A regular puff collects dirt easily and becomes soiled, but is used for some time because of the expense of getting another. Absorbent cotton can be used once or twice and thrown away, so it always is sanitary.

After the bath, most babies are ready to settle down for a nice long nap for they have that delicious sense of being clean and comfortable.

Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze mothers will find the little booklet, "The Baby and Its Needs," which Mrs. Sykes has written because there seems to be such a demand for the information it contains, very helpful in answering all kinds of questions on the care of babies. The book may be obtained from the Book Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. The price is 15 cents.

The Rescue of Anne

(Continued from Page 8)

she hadn't seen Miss Briston since she left for business.

"Perhaps her garage, then—"

"Call up the garage and see if they know where her car has gone," Fraim directed.

Peter Nixon was already at the task, altho obedience to Fraim's orders had nothing to do with his haste. His foot tapped restlessly as he waited for the connection.

"Hello!" he cried suddenly. "This is the Briston works!" Can you tell me where Miss Briston's car went? We're trying to locate her."

There was a pause, and then:

"It hasn't gone anywhere. It's standing in its usual place, and her man is asleep upstairs. Do you want to talk to him?"

"Are you sure?"

"Of course I'm sure!" the voice snapped. "I own this place, and I can see every car in the outfit from where I'm sitting. There has been no call for Miss Briston's car since it came back from taking her to business!"

"There's no use talking to the man, then," said Peter Nixon as he hung up the receiver and glanced at Fraim. "Car's still there, and there has been no call for it."

"Well, where on earth can she have gone, then?"

The superintendent shook his head.

"Did she expect you?"

"No, of course not! But I've got a little party waiting for me outside, and we meant to take her with us," Fraim confessed, gnawing his lip. "I don't know what to do with them or about this—"

Another remarkable change came over Peter Nixon. The unmasked dislike vanished from the eyes that studied the visitor; he rose, and his voice grew soft and reassuring.

"Well, if you're—er—really worry-

ing about Miss Briston—don't," he said. "She's quite all right and perfectly able to take care of herself, you know. The chances are that she went down town to look after some of the new machinery, or something of the kind, and took the Elevated, without bothering with her car."

"Would she be likely to do that?"

Peter Nixon spread his palms and smiled blandly.

"Of course she would, if she saw fit, Mr. Fraim. She is her own mistress, and she looks after everything personally. So you go with your party, sir, and if you wish to leave word for Miss Briston, or a telephone number for her to call, or anything of that sort, I'll see that it is brought to her attention the moment she returns."

In the street the very fancy motor horn began to play a tune. Fraim, striding to the window, watched one of his bright young friends leaning over the driver's shoulder and pushing the keys, looking up at the windows the while. He turned away with a savage jerk.

"I'll call up later!" he said briefly.

"If Miss Briston isn't here by that time, will you see that I'm advised of whatever word may have come from her?"

"I shall give the matter my personal attention," the superintendent assured him with the most businesslike suavity.

The suavity persisted until Fraim was in his car once more, but it vanished then as if switched off by an invisible wire. Peter Nixon, in fact, stood in the middle of Anne's office, ran his fingers thru his bushy hair, scowled, and demanded:

"Well, where is she, then?"

(TO BE CONTINUED)

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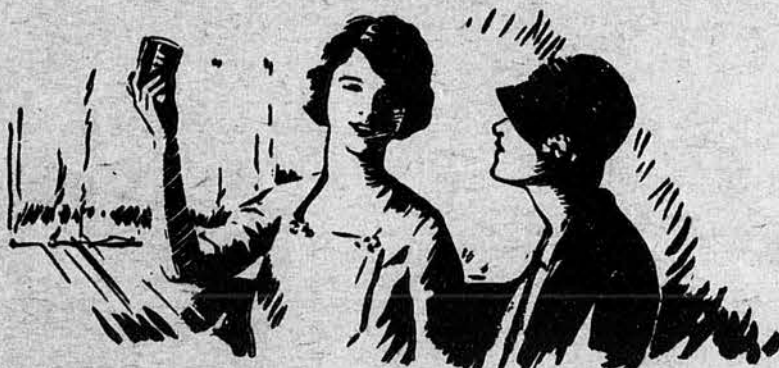
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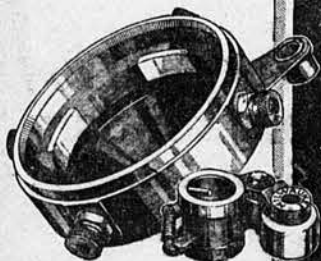
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Markets Show Some Gains

World's Wheat Yield Slumps and Prices Rise; Hogs Advance, But Cattle Decline

BY JOHN W. SAMUELS

SOME stockmen are now taking a more optimistic view of the general farm and livestock situation while others think there can be but little change in conditions until next year. Expert economists declare that the present lull in business and the farming industry will not be an extended one. This sentiment is strengthened by improving prospects for Europe and by the great credit ease in this country. With money so abundant, a prolonged, devastating period of liquidation is inconceivable. Recent reduction of its rediscount rate by the New York Federal Reserve Bank reflected the plethora of credit.

Dollar Buys More Now

Domestic wholesale prices now are at the lowest point since 1922. The cost of living, computed by the National Industrial Conference Board, dropped nearly 1 per cent in May. The cost-of-living dollar, on the 1914 basis, is now worth 62 cents as compared with 48 cents in 1920.

A Government survey of 43,000 farmers indicates that the gross crop acreage this year will equal that of 1923. There will be much shifting, however. The Northwest is turning from wheat to flax, oats and livestock. In the South, where cotton crops have failed, sweet potatoes, peanuts and tobacco are favored. The Department of Agriculture believes that the dairy industry has been slightly over-expanded. Heavy imports of European butter are influencing prices.

The Wheat Situation

Farmers are worrying considerably about the future market situation of wheat and are wondering whether some of their present co-operative marketing plans will work out satisfactorily.

Wheat prices reached their peak in 1920. For the crop of 1919, marketed between July 1919 and June 1920, the farmers received an average of \$2.20 a bushel. Each succeeding crop has sold at a lower average price—the crop of 1920 at \$1.89, that of 1921 at \$1.05, the 1922 crop at 98 cents, while last year's crop, most of which has now been marketed, will probably net about 92 cents. The accompanying chart shows the down trend of market prices on representative grades; the course of farm prices has been substantially parallel.

Recent estimates place the reduction in the world wheat crop at 300 million bushels. This is not a large decline in total production but it is distributed in such a way as to materially reduce exportable surpluses. It is yet too early for definite forecasts of the 1924 crop in most countries.

Grain Act Strengthens Market

The Capper-Tincher Grain Futures act according to Charles J. Brand, Government Consulting Specialist, has made it possible for the first time in our history, to get true facts about future trading in grains and thru publicity to curb evil tendencies. In 1921 on the Chicago Board of Trade, 12½ billion bushels of wheat alone were traded, but in 1923 this had been reduced to 8,572,111,000 bushels. This

decrease in volume is attributed to the operation of the Grain Futures act even by the enemies of the measure. Many fair-minded grain dealers have stated again and again that the law has been a great protection to the whole legitimate grain trade.

With the prospect of a slightly smaller domestic crop and less competition in the export market it is believed that both domestic and world prices are likely to rule somewhat above the year's levels. The American crop should bring the farmer at least as much as that of 1923, thus ending the downward swing during which each succeeding crop for four years has sold for less money.

The latest official forecast indicates that there will be at least a decrease of 93 million bushels of wheat in the United States from last year's estimate at this time, 100 million bushel decrease in Canada, and 100 million bushels decrease in Europe, in addition to the minor declines expected in other countries. These reduced crop estimates coupled with reports of serious damage to wheat by storms as well as chinch bugs and the Hessian fly caused a rush in buying by purchasers that immediately sent wheat prices up 3 to 4 cents after which prices worked into higher level by degrees.

September and December futures reached new high levels while July was close to the year's best prices. The following quotations on grain futures are given in Kansas City:

July wheat, \$1.04½; September wheat, \$1.05½; December wheat, \$1.08½; July corn, 77c; September corn, 76½c; December corn, 69½c; July oats, 48c; September oats, 42½c; July rye, Chicago basis, 75½c; September rye, Chicago basis, 76½c.

Cotton futures this week showed big slumps, ranging from 15 to 37 points. Spot cotton declined 90 points. The following quotations are given in New York City:

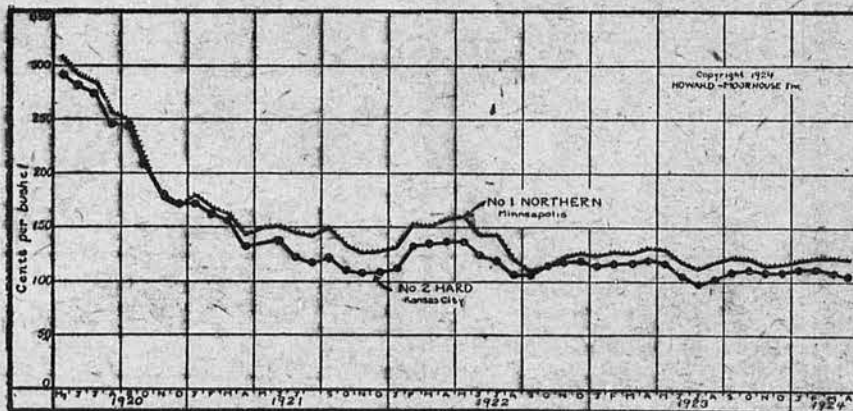
July cotton, 23.87c; October cotton, 25.85c; December cotton, 25.08c; January cotton, 24.88c; March cotton, 25.04c; spot, middling, cotton, 29.20c.

The Livestock Situation

A slight improvement in the livestock situation is noted this week. The foot and mouth disease in California is now under control. No new cases of infection have been reported according to the United States Department of Agriculture. Not only were there no new cases, but there were no condemned animals to be slaughtered. All infected premises have been cleaned and disinfected. So efficiently was the cleanup work carried on that no sooner was the disease discovered than crews were busy getting it under time and earth.

The situation now, says Dr. John R. Mohler, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, is the most favorable yet reported. Government authorities hope to be able to enlarge foreign market demands for American meats during the year and by creating increased demands for American beef and pork to insure better prices for these products.

(Continued on Page 15)



This Chart Shows the Downward Trend of Wheat Prices Since 1920. Grain Experts Say There Will Be No Big Declines and Predict Small Advances

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The Voice of the People

Opinions and Comments of All Kinds by Our Readers on Leading Topics of the Day

READERS of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze are invited to contribute to this department brief discussions on live topics pertaining to state or federal matters that they deem of interest to our subscribers, but all articles must be short and snappy.

Address all communications intended for this department to R. M. Sanderson, Voice Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Let's Curb the Money Gods

In this, our Presidential election year, the voice of the people should be heard, and it seems that no one is satisfied with conditions the way they are at the present time. The poor are oppressed with the increase on their taxes the last two years and find it hard to hold a shelter over their heads. The freight rates also are so high that it is impossible to make even an honest living out of shipping farm products. We certainly do need a change if our Nation is saved from this awful grip that money fiends have got on it.

He that oppresses the poor to increase his riches, and he that giveth to the rich surely will come to want. Shall we go on giving our hard earned dollars to these money gods? Or shall we work harder to put men in office who will not oppress the poor? It is a cinch we can go on living by producing only enough to keep our home supplied, and in that way the oppressors will have to come to our terms or come to want themselves. I, for one, cannot see any fun in working hard to grow farm products and dish it all out to the other fellow.

Beatrice Snowden.

Stone City, Colo.

Taxing the Kick

They say it is impossible to tax the kick. Then why such ado about surtax reduction? Even if it is all true that every cent of income tax is paid by comparatively poor people, it is far better than a direct tax on the poor, for then the very poor can produce more of his own living and economize until he can afford to buy the rich man's goods.

Let the one rule be followed always. Put the tax as far up as possible, and in proportion to the size of the income, above a living. We now tax many people so much that they are forced to end their days in the poorhouse. No wonder it is out of fashion to own a home. A poor man can hardly afford it under our present system.

I say, keep the income tax high and the home tax low, and thus discourage extravagance and encourage home building.

Solomon Knight.

Harper, Kan.

Rural Consolidated Schools

I have been wanting to express my ideas on this subject for a long time, but have hesitated to do so because so many people are opposed to it, but we are living in an age of better education and better education has almost wrecked the farm homes. The children are rushed thru the grades and into high school at such an early age, it is almost alarming when one thinks of the many farm girls from 10 to 17 years old who are boarding in town, attending high school and out from under the influence of home life. And this is the age when they ought to be guided by a mother's hand.

I would like to see more rural consolidated schools, where the children could all be at home at night and where we mothers could look after their health, clothes and their character.

Mrs. Fred Johnson.

Greeley, Kan.

Consumers Get Stung

I note that in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze some one discusses how farmers and consumers are "stung." This is my answer:

First, the farmer is the only one that tells his business to the world. When the assessor comes around, he

is made to tell just what kind of crop he is going to plant the coming year, and how much of each; second, his livestock he has on hand and ages of each, and how many of each kind.

Now I would like to ask: Do bankers make public to the world how much money they will have to lend? No! Do the steel manufacturers tell how many binders, headers, plows, listers they have on hand to sell? No! A fixed price is placed on every article and freight is added and profit is included. Does the farmer get that privilege? No! Why? Because he has no chance to be a business man, the other fellow does it, then the farmer is blamed for high prices.

The world sees the daily market report. Do you see the market report on anything else that the farmers have to buy daily? No! If I had my way about it, there would be no statistical report given in by us farmers every year. Am I right? C. E. Bedrang.

Monument, Kan.

Markets Show Some Gains

(Continued from Page 14)

A new foreign outlet for fresh pork produced in the United States was opened April 24, following negotiations between the French government and officials of the United States Department of Agriculture and the State Department. Heretofore France, among other foreign countries, has declined to accept our fresh pork. Methods of exposing fresh pork to low temperatures, developed by the Meat Inspection Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, make the product entirely safe, even when eaten raw, as is customary to some extent in France and other European countries.

Negotiations with the French Ministry of Agriculture have been in progress for more than a year with the result that France has now agreed to accept fresh pork at three of its ports, Havre, Bordeaux and Marseilles, for a trial period ending September 1, 1924.

This week at Kansas City hogs are from 5 to 10 cents higher. The top for packer and shipper hogs was \$7, but bulk of sales ranged from \$6.75 to \$7; packing sows sold from \$6.25 to \$6.35 and pigs from \$5.25 to \$5.75.

Beef Cattle 25 Cents Lower

The better grades of fed steers are fully 25c lower; plainer grades 15 to 25c lower; Texas grassers, 25 to 35c lower; week's top weighty steers, \$11; best yearlings, \$10.40; better grades beef cows, strong; others steady; good to choice heifers strong to 15c higher; yearlings 15 to 25c higher; medium heifers, yearlings, in-between grades cows, canners and cutters steady; bulls, 10 to 15c lower; calves, 25 to 50c higher; stockers and feeders fully steady; feed steers, \$7.75 to \$10; yearlings, \$7.50 to \$9.50; Texans, \$5.00 to \$7.25; beef cows, \$4.50 to \$6.50; heifers, \$6.50 to \$8.50; bologna bulls, \$4.35 to \$4.75; vealers to packers, \$8 to \$9; stockers and feeders, \$5.50 to \$7.50.

Spring lambs are 25 to 50c higher; top natives, \$16; better grades mostly \$15 to \$15.75; sheep around 25c higher; best Texas wethers, \$7.50; bulk, \$6.75 to \$7.35; fed native ewes, mostly \$5 to \$5.50.

Dairy and Poultry Products

Butter and poultry are reported as unchanged at Kansas City this week, but eggs advanced 1 cent a dozen. The following quotations are given at Kansas City:

Butter—Creamery, extra, in cartons, 53 to 44c a pound; packing butter, 23c; No. 1 butterfat, 35c; No. 2 butterfat, 32c.

Eggs—Firsts, 23½c a dozen; seconds 21c; selected case lots, 29c.

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INVENTORS: SEND SKETCH OR MODEL for free opinion concerning patentable nature and exact cost of patent. Book "How to Obtain a Patent," sent free. Tells what every inventor should know. Established twenty-eight years. Highest references. Prompt service. Reasonable charges. Chandler & Chandler, 467 Seventh, Washington, D. C.

BUILDING MATERIAL

PAINT AT COST: TO THE FIRST PERSON writing me from each community I will give at my actual manufacturing cost sufficient Best Quality Sun-Ray Brand Lead and Zinc Paint for all his buildings. This is the same paint that sells direct to the consumer for \$2.70 a gallon. This offer is to demonstrate the superiority of my paint and all I ask in return is that you show your freshly painted buildings to other persons wishing to buy paint. Send a postcard for complete information. Mack Paint Co., 667 Walsix Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

MACHINERY FOR SALE OR TRADE

HUBER 16 HORSE STEAM, GOOD SHAPE, \$400. H. Glantz, Bison, Kan.

FOR SALE: 75 H. P. CASE STEAM ENGINE. Jim Carroll, Lewis, Kan.

8-FT. GRAIN BINDER, LIKE NEW, \$100. Claude Dreasher, Hartford, Kan.

SALE OR TRADE: NICHOLS-SHEPARD 36x60, rig complete. Ed. Sobba, Sawyer, Kan.

FOR SALE: ADVANCE-RUMELY SEPARATOR, 30x18. Price \$400.00. William Dice, Burlingame, Kan.

FOR SALE: 16-30 RUMELY TRACTOR, looks and runs like new. Stratton & Curry, Emporia, Kan.

FOR SALE: GOOD 30x32 NEW RACINE separator at a bargain. Leon Jarrett, Yates Center, Kan.

TRACTOR, TWIN CITY, 15-30, GOOD condition. Real bargain. W. E. Hazlett, Route 8, Wichita, Kan.

THE MOST IMPROVED AND EFFICIENT for threshers, \$165.00, the Stewart Self Feeders, Springfield, Mo.

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NEW TRACTORS, UNCLE SAM 20-30 AND other makes for best offer, 5032 Gateway Station, Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE OR TRADE: 30-60 OIL PULL, like new. Will take first class 20-40. Campbell Motor Co., Wakefield, Kan.

FOR SALE: 20-40 RUMELY TRACTOR, Oil Pull, and 32x52 Separator; good as new, \$2,800. Henry Debrick, Paola, Kan.

FOR SALE: LARGE SIZE CASE SEPARATOR, engine and water tank. Good condition. A good buy. W. H. Hoffmeier, Welda, Kan.

ONE NEW 12-24 H. P. LACROSSE TRACTOR with three bottom plow. Taken in on debt. \$400.00. M. Wenzel, 3514 Agnes, Kansas City, Mo.

26x46 CASE SEPARATOR, 16-30 OIL PULL tractor, four bottom 14 inch tractor plow, three bottom 12 inch plow. All good. A. C. E. Ott, Lebo, Kan.

FOR SALE: ONE 20 H. P. CASE; ONE 36x60 Rumely Separator; one 20 H. P. Advance, and one 32x56 Minneapolis. Herman Gora, Howard, Kan.

FOR SALE: TWO GASOLINE ENGINES, at a price to interest you. 15 horse power Fairbanks, 6 horse Columbia. Farmers' Elevator, Protection, Kan.

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FOR SALE: ONE 40-80 AVERY TRACTOR, one 36x60 Avery separator, one 20 H. P. Advance steam engine, one 36x60 Case separator, one 24x32 Geiser separator, one 30-60 Rumely tractor. Write for complete list of our machinery. Prices right. Albert Henry, Abilene, Kan.

ANN ARBOR HAY PRESSES—THE World's Best for Smooth Timing, Big Capacity and easy feeding. Will consider trade on limited number second hand machines in part payment on new Ann Arbor Balers. Write Birdsell Mfg. Co., Kansas City, Mo., Station A.

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ONE 25-50 AVERY TRACTOR AND ONE 24x43 Russell Separator with Hart Parr belt and bucket elevator and weigher, cross conveyor, Boss feeder wind stacker. This outfit is new but must be sold, partly having left the country. Price \$2,000. Terms to reliable parties. J. F. Gettya, Agent, Canton, Kan.

STEAMERS: 26 GEISER, 25 REEVES, 30 Advance, 24 Minneapolis, 22 Avery, 16 Advance, 14 Peerless, 10 Case. Gas tractors: 30-60 Aultman-Taylor, 23-45 Geiser, 15-27 Case, 10-18 Case. Separators: 36x62 Minneapolis, 36x60 Aultman-Taylor, 33x56 Frick, 27x46 Russell, 26x46 Case. 10 bottom plow, Will Hey, Baldwin, Kan.

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ALFALFA \$7.50; SUDAN GRASS \$3.75; German Millet \$3.50; Soy Beans \$2.75; Cane \$1 per bushel sacked. Test 95%. Standard Seed Co., 107 E. 5th, Kansas City, Mo.

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TOBACCO—FINE YELLOW MAMMOTH chewing, 10 lbs. \$3. Smoking, 10 lbs. \$2; 20 lbs. \$3.75. Farmers' Club, Mayfield, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: CHEWING, 5 LBS. \$1.75; 10-33. Smoking, 5 lbs. \$1.25, mild, 11 lbs. \$2. Pay when received. F. Gupton, Bardwell, Ky.

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BEE SUPPLIES OF BEST QUALITY. Write for catalog. We save you money. The Colorado Honey Producers' Association, Denver, Colo.

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LABEL YOUR FRUIT. 300 ASSORTED gum labels 15c postpaid. Ewing Printers, Odessa, Mo.

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FAIRMOUNT MATERNITY HOSPITAL: The oldest, best and most exclusive hospital for unfortunate girls and expectant mothers; a place of real seclusion; may work for part expense; write for our booklet and information; babies for adoption. Address Fairmount Maternity Hospital, 1909 E. 27th, Kansas City, Mo.

POULTRY

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

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SHEPPARD'S S. C. ANCONA CHICKS. From high producing, culled flock. Hundred \$11. June delivery, prepaid. Baker's Ancona Farm, Downs, Kan.

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WHITE WYANDOTTE CHICKS NINE cents delivered. Clay Center Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.

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YOUNKINS CHICKS: WHITE ROCKS, Barred Rocks, Reds, 10c; mixed, 8c; White Leghorns 8c, postpaid. Live delivery. Younkins Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.

SUPER PURE BRED CHICKS. LEADING varieties. Special discount on early orders. Stock and eggs. Catalog free. Union Poultry Co., Box 1, La Porte City, Iowa.

BEST-OF-CARE BETTER BRED SUPERIOR quality Barred or White Rocks, S. C. or R. C. Reds, English or American White Leghorns, Brown or Buff Leghorns, all at 8c. Pure Tangled Leghorns 10c. Fewer breeds but better chicks. Guaranteed 100% live delivery, true color, pure bred. Free bargain price circular. Best-Of-Care Farm, Bronson, Kan.

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BABY CHICKS: OLD RELIABLE HATCHERY. June and July, large breeds 11c; Anconas, Buff, Brown and White Leghorns 10c. Postage prepaid. The Tudor Hatchery, Topeka, Kan.

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BABY CHICKS AND GROWING STOCK. Rock bottom prices on real quality chicks from carefully selected stock of leading strains. 100% live arrival. Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalog free. Loup Valley Hatchery, Box 98, St. Paul, Neb.

BABY CHICKS—300 EGG STRAIN WHITE Leghorns, Anconas 100-\$9.00; Barred Rocks, Reds, Buff Orpingtons 100-\$9.00; White Rocks, White Wyandottes 100-\$10.00. Postpaid. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Catalog free. Calhoun Poultry Farm, Montrose, Mo.

DUCKS AND GESE

FOR SALE: WHITE PEKIN DUCKS. TO make room for young stock, will sell all old ducks. (National winners), at \$5 each. First money gets best ducks. Sunny Slope Poultry Farm, Troy, Kan.

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PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN CHICKS \$12-100, postpaid. Cockerels. Guaranteed. Sarah Grelsel, Altoona, Kan.

LEGHORNS

BARRON'S PURE ENGLISH LEGHORNS, Imported pedigree stock. Cockerels, pullets, hens. Fred Tobler, Lyndon, Kan.

ENGLISH STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, 10 weeks old. Shipped on approval. 75c each. Claude Post, Mound City, Kan.

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Leghorn—Eggs

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS 34c. State winners. Ida Standiford, Reading, Kan.

MINORCAS

GAMBLE'S MAMMOTH SINGLE COMB White Minorcas; eggs, chicks. Prices reduced. Mrs. C. Gamble, Earleton, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

BARRED ROCKS: BRADLEY HEAVY laying strain. Fine cocks \$2 each; good hens \$1.50 each; eggs \$6.25-100, \$3.50-60, \$1.50-15. Mrs. Ira Emig, Abilene, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. THOMPSON's strain. March hatched, \$1 each, six \$5. Hatching eggs, hundred \$5; fifty \$3. Postpaid. Satisfaction. Rees Lewis, Lebo, Kan.

Wyandotte—Eggs

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$1-15. Floyd Kimrey, Clay Center, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS \$4-105. Tarbox strain. Mrs. Robert Bishop, Potter, Kan.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

BROILERS, HENS, ODD POULTRY WANTED. Coops loaned free. The Copes, Topeka.

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

POULTRY SUPPLIES

FAIRFIELD'S MITELESS ROOST FUMIGATOR Containers free hens from vermin. \$2.50 dozen postpaid. Agents wanted. Box A53, St. Marys, Kan.

Our Best Three Offers

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

Experimenters in Ohio found that tomatoes on land treated with acid phosphate withstand frost better than those on untreated land.

Nothing carries more filth and disease germs than a fly.

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There are 7 other Copper Publications that reach over 2,064,000 families which are also widely used for real estate advertising. Write for special Real Estate advertising rates on these papers. Special discount given when used in combination.

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For Real Estate Advertising on This Page
50c a line per issue

Special Notice

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

REAL ESTATE

1924 LAND BOOK. Describing 990 farms. Bargains in Kansas and thirty other states. Sent free. Fuller, Wichita, Kan.

OWN A FARM in Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, or Oregon. Crop payment or easy terms. Free literature. Mention state H. W. Byerly, 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

KANSAS

LAND on crop payment. One crop pays out. Why rent? Morris Land Co., Lawrence, Kas.

360 ACRES well improved stock and grain farm. M. McMahon, Hollenberg, Kan.

GOOD section double improvements, 1/2 grass, 1/2 per acre. Write Schlick, Iola, Kan.

FIVE ROOM bungalow, 3 lots, fruit, water, gas, 45 hens; easy terms. Wm. M. Ege, 1508 W. 6th St., Lawrence, Kan.

SUBURBAN HOME: A 50-acre tract, large buildings, all alfalfa land, paved road. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

FOR SALE: Good Kansas farm land. Cash and terms, or on crop payment plan. Some real bargains for cash. Emery R. Ray, Ingalls, Kansas

IMPROVED 320 acres; 200 cultivated, balance pasture; level, rich soil; 6 miles to market; good roads, \$14,400. small cash payment, balance crop payments. A. A. Kendall, Colby, Kan.

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ARIZONA HOMESTEADS. No irrigation. Big crops. Address Box 2516, Bisbee, Ariz.

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WESTERN ARKANSAS. Healthy; fruit, poultry raising, dairying. For free list write Robertson & Son, Magazine, Ark.

WOULD YOU BUY A HOME? With our liberal terms. White people only; good land, healthy progressive country. Write for list. Mills Land Co., Booneville, Ark.

COLORADO

10 A. IRRIG. Fruit-Garden tracts \$250 down, easy terms, productive soil. Free booklet profits, climate, testimonials satisfied purchasers. F. R. Ross Inv. Co., Denver, Colo.

RENTER'S CHANCE to own an 80 or 160 and work my land on crop shares. Have 3,000 acres in the corn and wheat belt of Eastern Colorado and Western Kansas. 1000 acres in crops. Will sell on crop payments. Write C. E. Mitchell, Owner, Harvard, Ill.

MISSOURI

WRITE for free list of farms in Ozarks. Douglas County Abstract Co., Ava, Mo.

480-ACRE farm for rent, lays nicely. Possession August 1. Write owner B. P. Jamison, Shell City, Mo.

MISSOURI 40 acres truck and poultry land \$5 down and \$5 monthly. Price \$200. Write for list. Box 22A, Kirkwood, Mo.

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

NEW MEXICO

FARM and cattle ranches, Quay Co., N. M. Good cotton, broomcorn, forage crops; no boll weevils. \$5.00 acre up; terms. Jos. Israel, 715 11th St., Sacramento, Calif.

NEW MEXICO FARM LANDS. A new folder about the new state of New Mexico is now ready. This state is rich in natural resources; it has much to offer the man of vision and ambition to take advantage of opportunity. New Mexico has a delightful and invigorating climate, with fertile farm land in the valleys supplied with an abundance of irrigation water insuring good crops. Also farm lands in the plains country for dry-farming. All the leading varieties of fruits and vegetables of prime quality are successfully grown as well as all the general farm crops. Alfalfa, dairying, hogs and poultry is a combination hard to beat, because of good local markets and long favorable growing seasons. Agriculturally, New Mexico has much to offer. Let us mail you our descriptive folder about this great state. C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Ry., 988 Ry. Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

FOR RENT

FOR RENT: Improved 200-acre farm. Can be put in wheat. Possession at once. John Deer, Neodesha, Kansas.

FOR RENT ON SHARES: 70 acres lowland, prairie hay meadow, or for sale by the acre. First cutting ready now. Inquire of O. P. Barber, 1020 Tenn. St., Lawrence, Kas.

FOR RENT: Well improved 320 acres, 65 in alfalfa, 50 acres farm land, balance pasture; no irrigation; 60 tons old hay, located on State Highway 30 miles Denver, a real dairy farm. Reference required. For particulars write Mitchell Land Co., Galathea, Colo.

Pay No Advance Fee

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

REAL ESTATE WANTED

FARM WANTED. From owner only. Send full particulars. Ray Smith, Maplewood, Mo.

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

SELL for cash, now. Farm or town property anywhere. Mid-West Real Estate Salesman Co., 305 Cornwell Bldg., Denver, Colo.

I WANT FARMS and lands for cash buyers. Describe fully and state price. R. A. McNew, 329 Wilkinson Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

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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.

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FARM LOANS in Eastern Kansas. 5%, 5 1/2%, and 5 3/4% and small commission. W. H. Eastman, 205 Columbian Bldg., Topeka

IS YOUR MONEY EARNING ALL IT SHOULD?

IF NOT, let us tell you about our full paid seven per cent guaranteed dividend investment. This investment is non-taxable under Oklahoma law and partially exempt from income tax. It is secured by first mortgages on improved real estate only, and the security gets better every month. It is cashable if you need the money. Semi-annual interest dividends are earned and paid in January and July each year without effort on your part. This investment is safe, sure and dependable.

If you have money to invest, it will pay you to write us for particulars. Your name on a postal card will bring you full information.

THE PONCA CITY BUILDING AND LOAN COMPANY, Ponca City, Oklahoma.
L. K. Meek, Pres. and Manager.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

TRADES EVERYWHERE—What have you? Big list free. Berde Agency, Eldorado, Ka.

BARGAINS—East Kan., West Mo. farms—sale or exch. Sewell Land Co., Garnett, Kas.

FINE IMPROVED and well located small fruit farm. J. M. Mason, 2274 Russell, Kansas City, Kan.

240 ACRES improved, three miles from Augusta. Will trade my equity for modern residence. Box 543, Augusta, Kan.

WELL IMPROVED 240-acre farm for sale or trade; extra good soil, 3 1/2 mi. town, good easy terms. Write owner. E. L. Ashford, Brunswick, Neb.

200-ACRE FARM near Burlington, Coffey Co., Kan. Price \$15,000. Trade for improved Western land up to \$5,000. Prefer Colorado. Louis Miller, Frankfort, Ind.

Magnets Clean Clover Seed

BY T. W. MORSE

Improved farming has developed two uses for magnets which are not generally known. In one magnets are used to pick up nails and bits of baling wire which otherwise might find their way into chopped hay or chaff to the mangers of farm animals.

The other way is for cleaning dodder seed from clover. Steel dust mixed with some substance to make it slightly adhesive is dusted over the clover seed to be cleaned. Dodder seeds are somewhat lighter than clover seeds, and are roughened so that considerable powder adheres to them, while the smooth clover seed is free of it as soon as the machine begins to operate. As the seed passes over the magnetized metal surface a very large proportion of the dodder seed is held and thus separated where most former methods have failed.

What You Ought to Do

Did you ever stop to think if you would separate that neighbor who is always borrowing your paper from a dollar bill and send it to Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, he could read the paper at his own home for 52 weeks and you would get credit for a whole year on your own paper?

Formaldehyde, one to nine with water, makes an excellent fly poison.

Reno Girls Lead Pep Race

BY RACHEL ANN NEISWENDER
Club Manager

I'M SO glad to tell you today that I have something for you. You've been wanting it quite a little while now. Who can guess what it is? Yes, you're right. At last I have the pep standing for the first two months of the contest. But let me tell you this. It isn't very complete. For Miss Flanagan is now vacationing in California, and I just haven't had time to check up on the May feed reports. And then, in one or two cases, the county leader blank for May hasn't arrived, but taking the standing all in all, it gives us a rather fair idea of who is leading. Of course, you know that I take the total number of points for each county and average it by the number of members in a county. That is the best and fairest way, we've found, after conducting pep races for years. So here's our report:

Reno. Lois Reynolds. 162.5
Franklin. Pearl Wittman. 150
Lyon. Laura Moellman. 143.7
Dickinson. Sarah Sterling. 138.3
Linn No. 1. Grace Harrison. 135.5
Rooks. Eva Evans. 120.2
Chase. Juanita Kietz. 98.1
Clay. Velma Todd. 95
Linn No. III. Rubie Mae Guffey. 89.9
Jackson. Lucille Peck. 70.9
Ford. Virginia Cook. 67.3
Linn No. II. Beth Siron. 50.2
Republic. Reba Nordman. 48.9

Also several reports haven't arrived at all, so we may have more counties in the race by the time we print another pep standing.

I surely hope that no county leader or any club member will feel discouraged after reading this standing. In all probability it will not look this way next time, for there is usually a great deal of shifting around during the contest and the race is never won until every annual report is filed. Old members know this. Simply take the standing as an indication of the work you must do in order to win and then set out to do this. Not only should the county leader resolve that her team will place first next time, but every member should help.

Keep Your Vision

In order to accomplish anything we must keep our vision. Keep a mind picture of the goal for which we are working. County leaders and members, think of the coming Christmas morning when some team in Kansas will receive a telegram saying that because of a faithful and hard year's work it has won a lovely silver trophy cup and \$55 in cash prizes. Think of the honor to your county, your community and yourselves. Dig in and work hard, striving each month to pile up more points, to have better meetings and to send monthly reports in on time. And don't think, when you have to work hard with your chickens in order to make more perfect and profitable birds of them that you are accomplishing little. Think rather that in our own club hundreds of dollars in cash as well as fine birds as breeders' prizes are offered every year, that your birds may win a blue ribbon or cash prize at some fair, and last but not least, by trying to improve and build up your own little flock, you are helping to make the poultry industry better for all. Keep your pep. Remember the poem:

Vigor, Vitality, Vim and Punch,
That's pep.
The courage to act on a sudden hunch,
That's pep.
The nerve to tackle the hardest thing
With feet that climb and hands that cling,
And a heart that never forgets to sing,
That's pep.
Sand and grit in a concrete base,
That's pep.
Friendly smile on an honest face,
That's pep.
The spirit that helps when another's down
That knows how to scatter the blackest frown,
That loves its neighbor and loves its town,
That's pep.
To look for the best in every man,
That's pep.
To meet each thundering knockout blow,
And come back with a laugh, because you know
You'll act the best of the whole blamed show,
That's pep.

As a real example of pep, I quote a few lines from Rubie Mae Guffey's letter. Rubie Mae is leader of the third Linn county team, you know. She says, "We wanted a perfect attendance at our last meeting and so one of the other girls and I drove 15 miles to get a member who didn't have a way to come. Of course, it was a long drive, especially with horses, but what does this matter to a county leader who wants a complete attendance?" That is the spirit that makes the world go round.

Money Saving Clubbing Offers

Copper's Weekly Household.	Club 100 all for Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.	\$1.50
Gentlewoman.	Club 101 all for Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.	\$1.10
Woman's World.	Club 102 all for People's Popular Monthly Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.	\$1.30
McCall's.	Club 103 all for Good Stories.	\$1.50
American Needlewoman.	Club 104 all for People's Home Journal.	\$1.75
McCall's.	Club 105 all for Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.	\$1.60
Pathfinder (Weekly).	Club 106 all for Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.	\$1.25
Household.	Club 107 all for Mother's Home Life.	\$1.60
Pictorial Review.	Club 108 all for American Needlewoman.	\$2.00
Christian Herald.	Club 111 all for Good Stories.	\$2.10
American Boy.	Club 113 all for Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.	\$2.35
LaFollette's Magazine.	Club 116 all for Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.	\$1.25
Poultry Keeper.	Club 117 all for Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.	\$1.15
Youth's Companion.	Club 118 all for Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.	\$2.80
Woman's Home Comp.	Club 119 all for Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.	\$1.80
Boys' Magazine.	Club 120 all for Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.	\$1.25
American Magazine.	Club 121 all for Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.	\$2.60
American Needlewoman.	Club 126 all for American Magazine.	\$2.65
Am. Poultry Advocate.	Club 127 all for Gentlewoman.	\$1.20
McCall's.	Club 129 all for People's Popular Monthly Woman's World.	\$1.95
Household.	Club 130 all for Poultry Guide.	\$1.15
American Fruit Grower.	Club 131 all for Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.	\$1.05
Boys' Life.	Club 132 all for Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.	\$2.25
House and Garden.	Club 133 all for Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.	\$3.60
Needlecraft.	Club 134 all for Western Poultry Jour.	\$1.30
True Story.	Club 135 all for Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.	\$2.25
Home Friend.	Club 136 all for Horticulture.	\$1.65
Western Poultry Jour.	Club 137 all for Rural Mechanics.	\$1.20
Popular Science.	Club 138 all for Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.	\$2.75
Modern Priscilla.	Club 139 all for Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.	\$2.10

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NOTE—If you should happen not to find your favorite magazines in these clubs, make up a special club of your own and write us for our special price. We can save you money on any combination of Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze and any two or more other magazines you want.

Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze, Topeka, Kansas

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

Name.

Address.

SUNSHINE, warm weather and occasional showers caused a marked improvement in the crop conditions thruout Kansas last week. Many sections, however, need rain and unless it comes soon the yields will be cut short. Especially will this be true of corn and sorghum crops.

The present wheat crop is maturing rapidly and harvesting has already started in Southern Kansas.

Business Shows Big Improvement

Greatly improved business conditions in the Southwest as soon as the present wheat crop is harvested, is predicted by leading bankers of Kansas City, Topeka and Wichita.

Farmers, who have been hard hit financially during the last five years due to low prices and poor crops, will be able to liquidate a large portion of their debts as a result of a heavy yield and a quick sale of their grain, in the opinion of H. T. Abernathy, vice president of the First National bank of Kansas City.

Business conditions thruout the Southwest will show improvement as a result of the increased prosperity of the farmers, according to W. S. McCluskey, president of the Commerce Trust company of Kansas City.

Farm cash income for the coming crop year July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925, may be slightly less than for the fiscal year just ending. In August the crop forecasts will be sufficiently stabilized and price tendencies well enough established to enable us at that time to make a detailed report on the cash outlook.

Farm Incomes to Increase

While the farmers' income promises to be a little less than the $9\frac{1}{2}$ billion dollars received last year, the prices of non-agricultural commodities are on the decline and the balance between income and prices paid for products purchased may be a degree more favorable to the farmer. In other words, farm purchasing power will hold about steady or possibly advance slightly.

The distribution of income will vary from last year. This is apparent particularly in the case of wheat. The distinctly wheat farming sections of the winter wheat area, such as Kansas and Northwestern Oklahoma, give promise of material improvement. Whether this improvement will extend northward into the spring wheat section it is yet too early to judge. Returns from wheat in the Corn Belt and Eastern states generally will be smaller. In California and the Pacific Northwest they will also be considerably reduced.

Wheat Decrease 93 Millions

Ninety-three million bushels less wheat than last year was forecasted recently by the Department of Agriculture from June 1 conditions. The total yield was forecast at 693 million bushels, 184 million bushels of spring wheat and 509 million bushels of winter wheat for the United States.

Winter wheat prospects of the United States declined 44 million bushels in the month since May 1, due mainly to drouth, cold weather, insects and disease, in the principal producing states. Kansas' prospects declined 21 million bushels. East of the Rocky Mountains it was the coldest May in 30 years, with two exceptions, 1907 and 1917, both of which years had cold Junes. The effect on crops was marked. Favorable weather from now on, however, may cause material change in prospects.

The Kansas winter wheat crop this

Better Farm Times Coming

Kansas Wheat Harvest Has Started and the State Expects a Yield of 113,211,000 Bushels

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

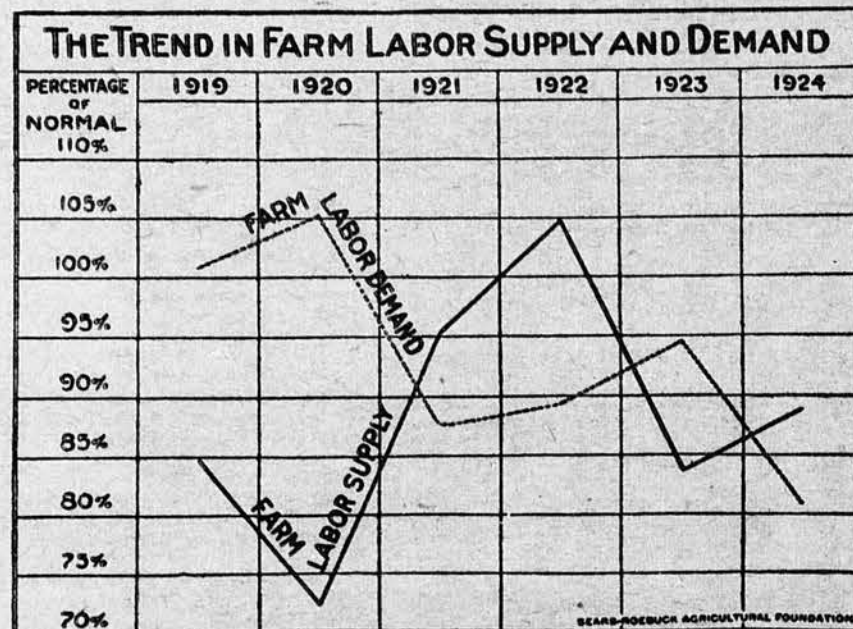


Chart Showing Ratio of Farm Labor Supply and Demand in the United States. Kansas Needs Now 40,000 More Laborers to Harvest Its Big Wheat Crop

year will total only 113,211,000 bushels, some 21 million bushels less than expected a month ago, according to the June report on crop conditions in the state issued last week by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture in co-operation with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Dry, cool weather during the first three weeks of May, chinch bugs and the Hessian fly are given by Secretary J. C. Mohler as the causes of the deterioration of the crop during the past month.

The report estimates the June condition of the wheat at 68 per cent normal, a slump of 20 points during the month of May.

Average is 12 Bushels

"The present probable yield," says the report, is about 12.04 bushels an acre, but this yield can only materialize with fairly favorable weather from now until harvest time.

Estimated conditions of corn, oats, barley and hay crops all are below the percentages of June 1 last year.

Last year the final outcome from a June 1 condition of 65 per cent was 10.1 bushels per acre for a crop of 83,678,000 bushels on about 1 million acres less than is now growing. The average June condition for the last 10 years has been 76 per cent and the average production for the last five years, 121,281,000 bushels.

Relief from dry weather, according to the report, coming at the end of May, has really halted the backward tendency and will keep the chinch bugs in check, if further rain falls. Most of the western counties will need more rain within a week or 10 days.

The southwestern counties showed a more favorable condition of wheat on June 1 than did any other section of the state.

There was a shift of acreage away from wheat last fall. As a result corn

and oats acreages both are considerably larger than those of a year ago. There has been a decided increase in the eastern counties in flax and legumes. Alfalfa hay shows the least change of any crop. Timothy hay shows a decided increase.

A preliminary survey indicates the corn acreage has been expanded about 6 per cent over last year and that 5,967,000 acres have been planted as compared with 5,629,000 acres harvested in 1923.

The June 1 condition of Kansas corn is estimated as 70 per cent of normal as compared with 79 per cent on June 16 of last year.

Corn condition varies widely in different localities. It is very backward for this time of year, due to previous cold weather and slow germination.

"The oats acreage has apparently been increased about 15 per cent over the 1,338,000 acres harvested last year," says the report. "The June 1 condition of 69 per cent of the 1,599,000 acres estimated as sown this spring compares with 70 per cent last June, and a 10-year June average of 82 per cent. The present promise is for a crop of 34,512,000 bushels. Last year's crop was 34,922,000 bushels. The 1912-22 average production was 45,334,000 bushels."

Dry weather and chinch bugs have harmed the oats according to the report, and unless some wet weather or other factor brings about a reduction in the number of the bugs, they are expected to ruin the crop in some areas.

Estimated acreage of barley is approximately 870,000 acres, or about 90 per cent of the acreage of last year, with a condition of 64 per cent normal as compared with a condition of 84 per cent on June 1 of last year.

"With an even break in weather conditions from now on, it is safe to expect a crop of about 13,363,000 bush-

els this year, as compared with 21,467,000 bushels last year."

The present condition and acreage of the potato crop hold a possibility of as large a movement as that of last year, but the potato crop is very sensitive to weather conditions and insects during June.

"The present estimate indicates about 57,000 acres of potatoes planted in the state," says the report. "The Kaw Valley commercial acreage is about the same as that of last year, or about 15,000 acres."

The 1924 alfalfa acreage is apparently about 102 per cent that of 1923, or 903,000 acres. The June condition is 82 per cent normal.

The acreage of timothy has grown 12 per cent, from 75,000 acres in 1923 to 84,000 acres this year. The June condition of the crop is 76 per cent.

June 1 estimates indicate 72 per cent of a full crop of apples as compared with 63 per cent indicated last June. Pears promise 71 per cent of a full normal crop as compared with 40 per cent promised last June. Peaches are almost a full crop in the southern part of the state, but practically a failure elsewhere due to winterkilling. Strawberry harvest was on in all parts of the state on June 1 and the prospect was for 86 per cent of a full crop.

Kansas Conditions by Counties

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

Brown—We have been having rain, but even more would be beneficial. Seventy-five per cent of the corn has been replanted. Oats and wheat are heading. Some farmers report that chinch bugs and the Hessian fly pest are damaging their wheat. Rural market report: Wheat, 96c; corn, 80c; cream, 31c; eggs, 18c; hogs, \$8.50.—A. D. Dannenberg.

Barber—We have had another rain this week. Wheat, oats, corn and kafir are making fine growth. Wheat promises to be excellent if favorable weather conditions continue. Harvest will be late this year. Planting is finished.—J. W. Bibb.

Butler—Wheat outlook is not promising. Corn is late and small. Oats will be a poor crop. May chinch bugs may make trouble later. The first crop of alfalfa was very satisfactory. General farm conditions are discouraging. Rural market report: Wheat, 96c; oats, 50c; corn, 75c.—Aaron Thomas.

Clay—Some farmers are rellisting their corn for the third time. Wheat is heading out nicely, but it is thin and short. It will average probably 10 bushels to the acre. Strawberries, gardens, pastures and hay crops are good. Roads are excellent. Farmers are putting up their first crop of alfalfa, which is very light. The chicken and pig crops are light, and there are not many colts. Rural market report: Wheat, 86c; shorts, \$1.20; bran, \$1.05; hogs, \$6.25; butterfat, 31c; eggs, 20c.—P. R. Forslund.

Comanche—The weather is too dry for crops to grow well. Wheat crop will be reduced if it doesn't rain soon. We had a few local showers last week, but there wasn't enough moisture to benefit anything materially. Rural market report: Butter, 30c; butterfat, 30c; eggs, 16c; corn, 85c; wheat, 96c.—Jonas Swanner.

Cloud—Weather conditions have been favorable for wheat and it is headed out. Oats are uneven, but doing fairly well. Alfalfa is ready for the first cutting, but it is a light crop. Potatoes are doing well and will soon be ready to begin using. Chickens are not doing well, mainly because of mites and lice, tho there is a large crop of young chicks coming on. Replanting of corn finished and some is being cultivated. There has been rather more than the usual amount of cane and millet sown. Rural market report: Eggs, 18c; cream, 28c; corn, 45c.—W. H. Plumly.

Ford—Dry, cool weather continues. If there is no rainfall soon wheat will be cut 50 per cent. Feed crops are slow in coming up and the late sown will not come up until we get rain. Corn is being cultivated. Public sales are numerous. A good many farmers are leaving the farm. Rural market report: Wheat, 90c; corn, 70c; oats, 50c; kafir, 50c; cane, 45c; butter, 40c; cream, 30c; eggs, 17c.—John Zurbuchen.

Gove and Sheridan—Wheat is heading out. Harvest probably will start about July 8. All spring grains are rather poor. Early



Activities of Al Acres—Al Says the Rules Were As Intelligible As a Chinese Laundry Slip

blating will have to be done over. There has been no growing weather for spring crops.—John I. Aldrich.

Harvey—The weather is still cool and cloudy, and is fine for wheat, oats and grass. Corn cultivation is in progress. Rural market report: Wheat, 92c; corn, 76c; bran, \$1.10; shorts, \$1.30; eggs, 18c; butter, 40c; new potatoes, 5c a lb.—H. W. Prouty.

Jewell—Corn is about one-fourth the stand it should be, and farmers are replanting. Oats is a poor stand and will make about one-half a crop. Wheat is improving, and if the weather conditions are favorable, will make a fair crop. Pasture is good since the recent rains and livestock of all kinds is in fine condition.—U. S. Godding.

Johnson—Timely rains and warmer temperatures are improving the growth and appearance of the corn crop, which is still backward. Potatoes are the most promising crop. Hay and oats are short and thin. Wheat does not look promising. Chinch bugs are said to be thick in oats and wheat. Bluegrass does not appear to be making a very good crop. Rural market report: Butterfat, 32c; eggs, 20c; broilers, 32c.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Jefferson—Sheep shearing is nearly done. Market prices for wool have been fairly good. Replanted corn seems to be doing well, as the weather has been warm and we have had slight showers frequently. Rural market report: Wool, 36 to 38c a pound.—A. C. Jones.

Kingman—Farmers have their first cutting of alfalfa in the stack. It is the largest crop grown for several years. There are a few places where army worms are reported, but no damage has been done. There has been enough rain to insure a wheat crop. Some of the oats fields are in excellent condition. Harvest is two weeks late this year. Early cherries are ripe and sell at \$3 a bushel.—J. F. Kirkpatrick.

Labette—We have cool mornings and warm afternoons with plenty of local showers. Hall storms have been numerous in this county in the last three weeks. The condition of wheat is very much improved. A fairly large acreage of corn was replanted this month. Pastures are in splendid condition. Rural market report: Wheat, \$1.10; flour, \$1.65; strawberries, \$2.50 to \$3.50; bran, \$1.40; chop, \$1.65 a cwt.—J. N. McLane.

Lane—We had 1 inch of rainfall last Saturday. Spring crops are progressing nicely. Wheat is just beginning to show a head. Pastures are good. Roads are in excellent condition. Harvest will be late this year.—S. F. Dickinson.

Marion—Wheat and oats have made considerable improvement since the rain. It looks like the quality will be good. Corn is yet small for the season. Some farmers had to replant their cane. Pastures are doing well. Rural market report: Wheat, 92c; eggs, 20c; butterfat, 31c; lard, 12c.—G. H. Dyck.

Osage—Weather conditions for the past 10 days have been most excellent for growing crops and gardens. Farmers are improving every minute of it in the fields. Corn and kafir prospects have advanced several points, and with late frosts may bring average crop. Poultry products hold up well in price, probably because of high price of feed. Chinch bugs are not very plentiful and we cannot look for damage until the young crop comes. One man here has planted 75 acres in corn and soybeans, and in September will turn in 200 hogs and let them harvest it.—H. L. Ferris.

Riley—The ground has dried off and farmers are busy going thru the corn for the first time. The first crop of alfalfa has been cut and stacked. It was a good crop. Wheat is fair with rather short straw. Oats is heading out, but is thin in places. Pastures are good and all livestock is in excellent condition. Rural market report: Eggs, 18c; corn, 70c; wheat, 80c.—P. O. Hawkinson.

Rooks—Wheat is doing nicely since the rains, and while it is a thin stand, owing to the previous dry weather, with proper weather conditions from now on we have prospects of a good quality of wheat and a fair yield. Oats, corn and kafir are slow.—C. O. Thomas.

Seane—Summer is here and farmers are trying to make hay, but it is too cloudy and damp. Corn is being worked with the disk, and is growing slowly. Wheat is heading out. Cherries and plums will make a good yield. Wheat won't be ripe until July. Everything is late.—D. Engelhart.

Summer—Wheat is growing nicely now, but there will be some that will not be so good. The late sown wheat seems to have suffered most. Oats are heading and are in splendid condition. Gardens are making a good growth. There is an abundance of cherries now. Pastures are fine. Alfalfa hay has been put up. Rural market report: Wheat, 94c; oats, 58c; corn, 80c; eggs, 17c.—E. L. Stocking.

Saline—We have been having plenty of rainfall. Nearly all grain is headed out. Corn and kafir made a poor stand and are late. The first crop of alfalfa has been harvested. Some was damaged by the rain. The yield and quality is good. Green bugs are very damaging to oats and barley. Potato bugs are bad. Early cherries are ripe and the yield is good. Cattle are fattening rapidly.—J. P. Nelson.

Wilson—After cold and disagreeable May weather we are having moisture and sunshine. Nearly all spring crops are planted. Corn has been cultivated the second time. Some fields of alfalfa have been cut. Chinch bugs are damaging wheat and oats. Pastures have been much improved during the last week. Hogs are being prepared for market.—S. Canty.

Colorado Crop Reports

Kiowa—Cool, windy weather continues. Wheat looks fine in most parts of this county. It has been too cold for corn and other feed. Most of the corn planting has been finished. There has been plenty of rainfall. Rural market report: Wheat, 90c; butter, 35c; eggs, 16c; cream, 29c.—C. T. L.

Morgan—The weather was unseasonably cold during May. Crops are making a slow growth. Alfalfa is late. We have plenty of moisture and irrigation water is abundant, but none is being used. Corn planting is practically finished. There is an increase in the acreage of beans and sugar beets over last year.—E. J. Leonard.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By J. W. Johnson
Capper Farm Press



R. W. Cummins, Prescott, Kan., breeds Ayrshire cattle and is up to date in Ayrshire affairs and his herd is becoming one of the well known herds in Kansas.

James Hollinger, Chapman, Kan., breeds Angus cattle and has about 40 head of registered cattle and a nice lot of purebred Durocs. He was a good buyer at the G. M. Shepherd sale at Lyons, Kan., last winter.

H. O. Sheldon, manager of the Deming Ranch Poland China herd, Oswego, Kan., reports that they are entirely sold out of fall bear pigs. He also reports the spring pigs growing out fine, the early January pigs weighing from 150 to 175 pounds.

W. H. Mott has announced October 30 as the date of a Holstein breeders' sale at Topeka, Kan. Carl Goodin, Derby, Kan., (near Mulvane) has announced November 12 as the date of his Holstein sale and Mr. Mott has claimed Oct. 20 as the date of his Maplewood Farm Holstein sale at Herington, Kan.

S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan., has announced October 22 as the date of his annual Shorthorn sale at Clay Center, Kan., and E. A. Cory, Concordia, Kan., sale manager for the Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association has claimed November 26 as the date for that association's sale at Concordia, Kan.

J. C. Long & Sons, Ellsworth, Kan., breeders of Duroc Jerseys, have a splendid crop of spring pigs sired by three real

NEBRASKA BREEDER SELLS DUROCS IN KANSAS

Please stop my ad now running in Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze and Nebraska Farm Journal. It sure brought results. I received inquiries from several different states in one day. I sent five sows to one party living in Kansas. I am having real luck with my spring pigs.—B. F. Henrichs, Diller, Neb. Breeder of Duroc Hogs. 4-3-24.

bears. Some are by Constructor and others are by Sensational Pilot and Col. Sensation's Type, and still others by Wonderful Sensation. This is certainly a variety of breeding of the most fashionable kind.

E. E. Norman, Chapman, Kan., has over 100 spring pigs sired by two sons of Sensation King and out of Uneceda Sensation. They are yearlings and have attracted a lot of attention among Duroc Jersey breeders. The Norman crop of 1924 spring pigs by them will still further popularize them. The pigs are very tidy and even and a splendid lot of young bears and gilts.

Kohrs Bros., Dillon, Kan., are Duroc Jersey breeders who started a few years ago with a few choice sows and gilts from the Gwin Bros. herd at Morrowville, Kan. This spring they have 75 pigs, nearly all by Pathfinder A, a young bear that was second at Topeka last fall. They have a very choice lot of herd sows and their spring pigs are mighty good.

E. F. Detrich & Son, Chapman, Kan., has 50 Spotted Poland China pigs mostly by Carmine's Designer with a few by Pickett's Model and a litter by The Millionaire, Wells & Sons' great bear. L. E. Acker, also of Chapman, has 70 spring pigs by The Improver, a son of Giant Improver, and Creator's Longfellow, a son of Creator. Wilkins & Anderson, also of Chapman, have around a half hundred spring pigs. They added some new blood to their herd last winter by purchasing four sows, two bred to Iowa Giant and two bred to Taylor's Monarch. These litters are coming along fine. These three firms go together each winter and hold a bred sow sale and the date of their 1925 bred sow sale is February 26.

Ed Stegellin, Straight Creek, Kan., sold about 50 Shorthorns, most of them Polled, in the sale pavilion at Holton, Kan., last Thursday, June 12. The sale was pretty well attended for a sale in June when everyone is very busy. About \$4,000 was realized for the cattle which was far below their value. The offering was one of real merit and it was in good condition but the buyers simply were not there. The herd bull, Gloster's Marauder, sold for \$107.50. There were a few breeders from Nebraska,

Iowa and Missouri but most of them seemed interested more possibly because they had cattle for sale and were not in the market for cattle. Mr. Stegellin is leaving the farm because of Mrs. Stegellin's health. C. M. Gross, assisted by George Berry and C. M. Crews, conducted the sale.

Public Sales of Livestock

Shorthorn Cattle

Oct. 22—S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan. Nov. 26—Northwest Kansas Breeders, Concordia, Kan. E. A. Cory, Sale Manager, Concordia, Kan.

Holstein Cattle

Sept. 25—Oklahoma State Sale, Oklahoma City, W. H. Mott, Sale Manager, Herington, Kan. Oct. 20—W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan. Oct. 30—Breeders' sale, Topeka, Kan. W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan. Nov. 12—Carl Goodin, Derby, Kan. W. H. Mott, Sale Manager, Herington, Kan.

Jersey Cattle

June 18—L. DeWitt, Miltonvale, Kan. Sale at Concordia, Kan. E. A. Cory Sale Manager.

Spotted Poland China Hogs

Feb. 26—Breeders' sale, Chapman, Kan.

Duroc Jersey Hogs

Feb. 18—E. E. Norman, Chapman, Kan. Feb. 19—Kohrs Bros., Dillon, Kan.

Plan before you can. A canning budget will enable you to put up just as much as the family will need of each fruit and vegetable.

A stiff collar that doesn't fit is even more uncomfortable on a horse than it is on a farmer. Watch the teams' shoulders during summer work.

Have you given your farm a name yet? Have your county agent see that it is registered.

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All changes of copy must be ordered and new copy furnished by advertiser and sent either to Fieldman or direct to Livestock Department.

W. J. CODY, Manager, Livestock Dept., Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kansas.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

WEANLING PIGS AND FALL BOARS Registered, Immured Durocs. Shipped on approval and a year to pay. Write for photographs. STANTS BROTHERS, Abilene, Kan.

Gilts, Boars—LONGS'—Gilts, Boars

March farrow, big stretchy kind out of big dams bred in the purple. They are priced right, transferred, crated and immured. Address J. C. Long & Sons, Ellsworth, Kan.

REAL BOARS CHEAP

By Walter Meyer's Giant 429903. The kind that makes the farmer and breeder the most money. Immured. Registered. Shipped on approval. W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.

DUROC MALES

By four Sensation bred sires, \$20 to \$25. Good bone, length and quality. Have sold in 67 Kansas counties. Spring pigs. Write J. E. Weller, Holton, Kansas.

VALLEY SPRINGS DUROCS

Boars, all ages; sows bred for spring farrow; any bloodlines wanted. Immured, registered, guaranteed breeders. Year's time to pay. E. J. Biles, Bloomington, Kan.

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Jas. T. McCulloch
Livestock Auctioneer
Clay Center, Kansas

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Rate: 10 cents a word, each insertion, on orders for less than four insertions; four or more consecutive insertions the rate is 8 cents a word. Count as a word each abbreviation, initial or number in advertisement and signature. No display type or illustrations permitted. Remittances must accompany orders. Minimum charge, ten words.

CATTLE

PURE-BRED JERSEYS, PERFECT COLOR. bred for heavy cream production, open heifers five to twelve months old \$35 each, three for \$100. Young cows to freshen soon and in the fall \$60 each. Tuberculin tested. Ship cheaply crated by express. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. These extra good Jerseys will make you three times more net profit than ordinary milk cows. Fred Chandler, R 7, Chariton, Iowa.

POLLED SHORTHORN BULLS, FIFTY TO one hundred dollars; of Scotch breeding with some females. C. M. Howard & Sons, Hammond, Kan.

FOR THE VERY BEST HOLSTEIN OR Guernsey calves, 1 to 3 weeks old, write Spreading Oak Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

FOR SALE: REGISTERED RED POLLED bulls. T. A. Hawkins, Holcomb, Kan.

CATTLE

FOR SALE: RED POLLED BULLS, AND females, all ages. (Herd accredited.) Percheron stallions, Mammoth Jacks. Attractive prices and terms. George Schwab, Clay Center, Neb.

CHOICE YOUNG GUERNSEY BULLS, 1 TO 10 months old. Ransom Farm, C. E. Bennett, Supt., Homewood, Rt. 1, Kansas.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULLS, \$25 UP. F. Scherman, Rt. 7, Topeka.

HOGS

QUALITY HAMPSHIRE, FALL BOARS, gilts and spring pigs, good beats. Ed Tibberg, Dwight, Kan., Morris Co.

SPOTTED POLAND BOARS, SOWS AND gilts bred to son of Spotted Ranger. Wm. Meyer, Farlington, Kan.

MILKING SHORTHORNS

Milking Shorthorn Opportunity

I will sell my entire herd of registered Milking Shorthorns and lease to party buying them for term of five years, 240 acre farm located 9 miles south of Fairbury, Neb., about 85 acres of plow land of which 30 acres is seeded to a fine stand of alfalfa and Sweet clover. Remainder splendid wild meadow and native pasture with excellent shade and spring water piped to tank; separate calf and hog pastures. Two wells, fair six-room house, barn for 30 cows, barn, chicken house, and granary. The cattle comprise 35 head of which 24 are young cows and heifers with first calf and heifers now being bred; 10 calves and the herd bull Pine Valley Viscount, the best dairy bred Shorthorn bull in the state. He will weigh 2500 pounds when mature. His dam has an official yearly record of 14,734.02 milk and 630 pounds butter. Every animal in herd is either sired by or bred to above bull. The right party can buy this herd and lease for \$5,500, at least \$2,500 cash, remainder in yearly payments. Good references required.

JESSE R. JOHNSON,
1937 So. 16th St. Lincoln, Neb.

Milking Shorthorn Records

All cows officially tested. For sale: Bulls of world's record breeding. Write for free illustrated booklet. THE BONVUE FARM CO., DENVER, COLO. Stock Yards

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SCOTCH AND SCOTCH TOPPED BULLS Good roan Cruickshank Marsh Violet, 17 months, by Sultan's Pride 516901. Two Scotch and two Scotch topped, 12 months, by Village Heir 492859. Accredited herd. C. W. Taylor, Abilene, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

HOLSTEIN OR GUERNSEY HEIFERS 7 weeks old nearly purebred from high-testing, heavy milking dams, \$22 each, 5 for \$100 crated. ERNEST FERO & SON, Whitewater, Wis.

CHOICE HOLSTEIN BULLS

Large, smooth, nicely marked. King Begis Pontiac breeding. Also junior herd bull. J. A. REED & SONS, LYONS, KAN.

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

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

CUMMINS' AYRSHIRES For sale: Six cows, two yearling heifers and two bulls of serviceable ages. Write at once to R. W. CUMMINS, PRESCOTT, KAN.

RED POLLED CATTLE

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

POLAND CHINA HOGS

DEMING RANCH POLANDS Early January born pigs, wt. 150 to 175 lbs. Immured. Gilts same age. Fall gilts bred for Oct. and Nov. farrow. Deming Ranch, Oswego, Kan. H. O. Sheldon, Mgr.

MONAGHAN & SCOTT'S REVEALATOR Grand champion and sire of champions; by Liberator, dam Lady Revelation: Bred sows, gilts, boars, fall pigs by or bred to Revealtor. Monaghan & Scott, Pratt, Kan.

POLANDS, either sex, by Designer and Cl- cote, Jr. Few Designer and Clotte Jr. gilts bred to Liberator-Revelation. The Outpost and Checkers-Hartage, at former prices. J. R. Houston, Gem, Kan.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

SPOTTED POLANDS. Bred Sows, \$25.50. Fall boars, \$12.50. Weanlings, \$6.50. Trios, \$15. Extra yearling boar, \$25. T. L. Curtis, Dunlap, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Wiemers' Chester Whites Immured, growthy fall boars, \$22.50 and up. First choice spring boar weanling time \$12.50 and up. State fair winning blood lines. Free circular. We ship C. O. D. on approval. Henry Wiemers, Diller, (Jefferson Co.) Neb.

NOTE OUR NEW CLASSIFIED SECTION

If you have only one or two well bred gilts, boars, calves, or other livestock for sale

somebody wants them.

Put in a classified ad and sell them profitably. The same low rates apply as for other classified advertising.

The Stars and Stripes Should Fly Over Every American Home!



Show Your Colors! Let the world know you are true Americans and proud of it! Let the Stars and Stripes, the emblem of freedom, fly in the breeze as silent testimony of your patriotism and a challenge for the protection of our rights and honor.

*"Old Glory"
Long May It Wave*

This Is Your Flag and My Flag

Every red-blooded, living, breathing individual in God's Country—United States of America—who loves his country, should fly a flag over his home. Old Glory is the emblem that stands for peace. It's the sign that means freedom and liberty for all humanity. From Vancouver Bay to the Everglades of Florida, and from the rock-ribbed coast of Maine to the sun-kissed shores of Southern California, the American Flag—the Stars and Stripes—is revered by every human being that breathes the air of freedom and liberty. Every one of us respects, reveres and loves Old Glory. We love what it has stood for in the past, we love what it stands for today, and each and every day we are proud to live under the protection of the Stars and Stripes. Whatever our creed, our religion, our politics, we should all be loyal American citizens; true to our friends, our Country and our Flag—the emblem of justice. We should acknowledge our patriotism by showing "Old Glory." It will add much to the home-coming day celebrations, and you need it for National Holidays and other local celebrations when the American Flag is indispensable.

Let Us Send You An American Flag

Believing that you want an American Flag—one big enough so that it can be seen from a distance—we urge you as a subscriber to take advantage of this liberal offer. The flag we will send you is 3 feet by 5 feet, hand sewed, warranted fast colors, absolutely rain proof and guaranteed not to fade. It's a flag we take pride in giving you, and you should take pride in receiving it. Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze will send you an American flag, such as described above—FREE and POSTPAID, with a one year subscription not your own for \$1.00. This is one of the most liberal offers we have ever made to our subscribers and owing to the popularity of this big, beautiful flag we urge you, as a subscriber, to take advantage of this offer at once. Tell your neighbors about this offer, get them to take advantage of it too so that every home in your neighborhood will have a new clean Flag. Remember there is not much time to waste if you get your new flag before Independence Day. You will never again have the opportunity to get such a big bargain. Just think of it—we will send you

Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze, 1 year . . . } **ALL \$1.00**
American Flag, Size 3x5 feet . . . } **FOR**

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the Risk*



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