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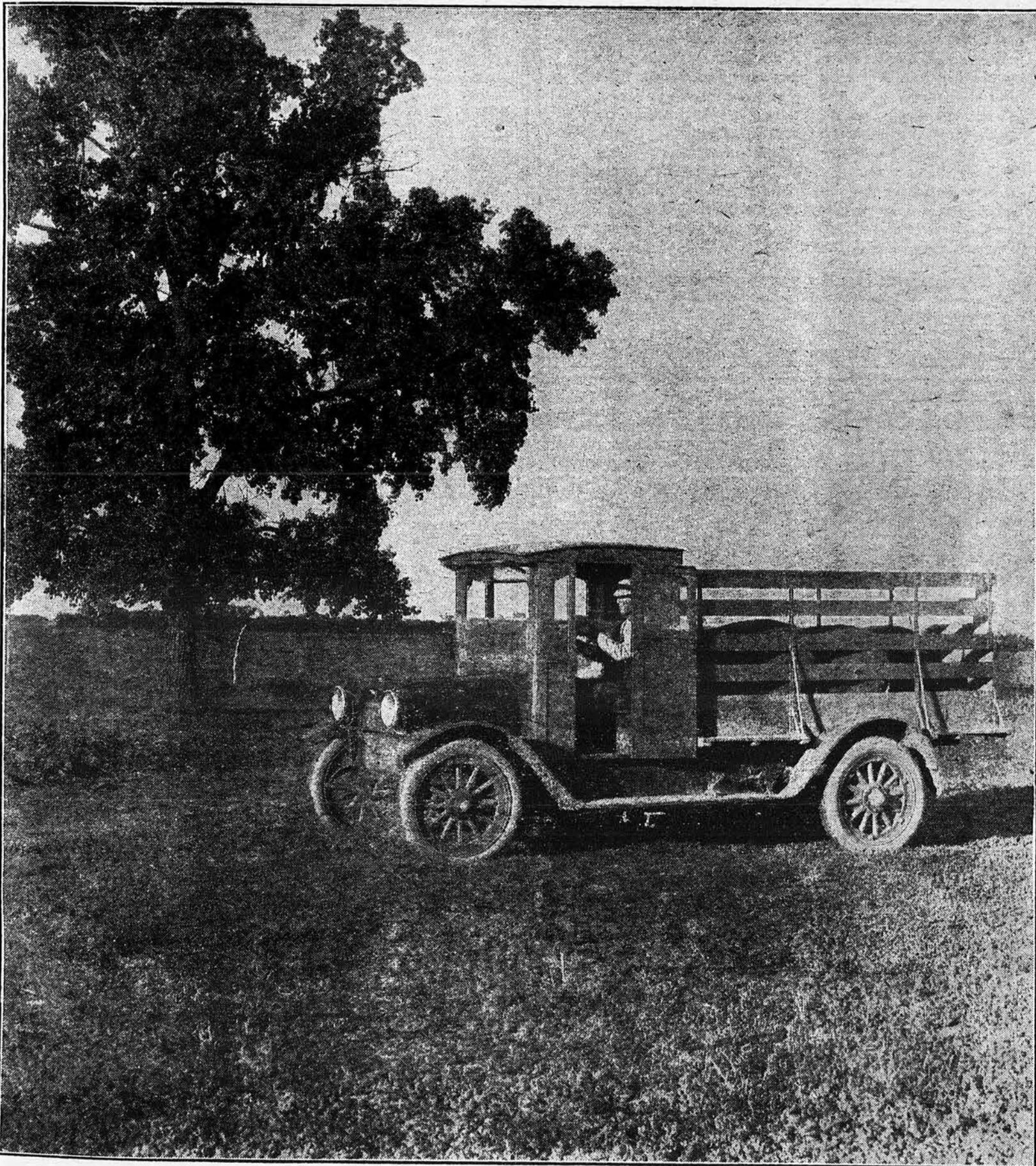
KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE



Volume 60

July 15, 1922

Number 28



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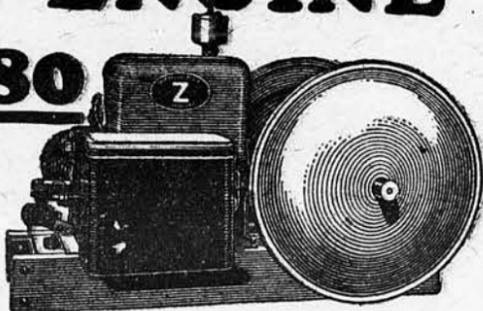
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Farm Organization News

BY RURAL CORRESPONDENTS

WHEAT and oats variety and fertility test plots in Marshall county are being harvested, according to John J. Inskeep, county agent. An oat fertility test on the farm of Burton Winters, near Irving, was harvested recently. N. D. Meeker carried on an oat variety test. Wheat variety tests on the farms of Alva Stryker, Blue Rapids, and Frank Davis, Frankfort, were also harvested.

Clay County Farmers' Union

Members of the Clay County Farmers' Union at a recent meeting in Clay Center organized a county shipping association that will prove of great advantage to shippers. It is capitalized at \$30,000 and the following were chosen directors: H. M. Kretzmeier, Frank Schiltz, M. L. Beckman, Charles Langdale and Thomas E. Larson.

About 150 farmers are interested in this enterprise, and it promises to be one of the leading institutions of its kind in Clay county.

Spraying Apples Proves Profitable

J. H. Statton of Lexington is a firm believer in spraying apple trees, according to R. W. McCall, Clark county agent. Mr. McCall says Mr. Statton pruned his orchard early last spring and sprayed the trees three times. In previous years he always had suffered considerable loss from having the apples fall from the trees but this year very few apples have fallen and not a worm has been found in any of the fruit.

Equity Exchange Holds Picnic

The Equity Exchange at Kanorado put on a picnic recently with eats, ice cream, lemonade, band music, and everything. Arvid Nelson, Sherman county agent, was given a place on the program. He outlined the function of the farm bureau in carrying co-operation into the field of production and emphasized the fact that the bureau is squarely behind local co-operative units that are now doing business.

Big Farm Meet at Wamego

The business men of Wamego are co-operating heartily with the members of the Farmers' Union in working out plans for the annual two county picnic that is to be held there August 29. A fine program has been prepared and a good time will be had by all who attend. A. C. Davis, National Secretary of the National Farmers' Union will be the principal speaker of the day.

Wetmore to Have Big Picnic

The farmers at Wetmore are planning to hold a big Farmers' Union picnic at that place on August 8 and August 9. M. O. Glessner, the state lecturer, will make a special address on that occasion and a big crowd of farmers will be in attendance.

Joint Farm Meet

Tentative plans are being discussed, for a county-wide farmers' picnic to be held some time in August, by the various farm organizations in Osage county. R. H. Badger, Carbondale, president of the Osage County Farmers Union; Albert Warner, Burlingame, Master of the Osage County Grange; W. T. Dickson, Overbrook, state executive committeeman of the Grange and

H. J. Bower, Osage City, president of the Osage County Farm Bureau, all heartily endorse the plan. Such a gathering will aid greatly in bringing farmers' organizations to closer co-operation.

Grain Bins Should be Fumigated

Clark county farmers are being urged by R. W. McCall, county agent, to clean out their wheat bins thoroly and to fumigate them with carbon bisulfide at the rate of 1 pound for every 250 cubic feet of air space in the bin, in order to make sure that all weevils have been destroyed before putting new wheat in the bins. Dockage for live weevils usually runs from 2 to 10 cents a bushel.

Good Corn in Neosho County

C. D. Thompson, Neosho county agent, reports that corn prospects there are fine. The farm bureau in that county is serving as a medium thru which men who desire cattle to feed, and men who have cattle to be fed out, can get in touch with one another.

Where Diversified Farming Pays

One of the best examples of diversified farming in Cloud county is seen on the farm of J. W. Magaw, who lives near Ames, according to Theodore F. Yost, county agent. Mr. Magaw raises oats, corn and wheat for grain crops; Brome grass, Sudan grass, Orange cane, and alfalfa for forage. The livestock on this farm consists of Holsteins for milking, some beef cattle, about 25 to 30 head of sheep, hogs, chickens and guineas. There are also some apple, cherry, peach and plum trees on the place. Mr. Magaw says the farm provides a large share of the family living and that if one crop fails there is something else to take its place so that in no season will he suffer a total failure.

Kaw Valley Potato Show

The second annual Kaw Valley Potato Show will be held at Topeka, November 8-10, according to C. A. Patterson, Wyandotte county agent. In addition a potato show will be put on at the Kansas Free Fair next fall. Premiums totaling \$318 are being offered by the Kansas Free Fair management for exhibits of potatoes and sweet potatoes showing the best results of seed treatment and spraying. Potato exhibits will be scored on market value, freedom from disease and blemishes, and type of potatoes. Mr. Patterson says the Wyandotte County Farm Bureau plans to have exhibits at both shows and will co-operate with growers in Wyandotte County and the Kaw Valley in making up the exhibits.

Clay Has Best Dairy Record

A cow belonging to Wallace Sheard of Clay County Cow Testing Association, was the highest producer of butterfat of any cow in a Kansas association for the month covered by the last report of R. B. Becker, in charge of official testing. This cow produced 73.5 pounds of butterfat from 1,151 pounds of milk. The highest milk producer was a cow belonging to August L. Millerette of the Wyandotte County Association. This cow produced 1,823 pounds of milk for the month.

High Roosts Tickle Koch's Hens

HENS, like aviators, have a mania for getting up in the air. The higher they get on a roost the better they seem to like it. Herman Koch, successful Clay county farmer and poultry raiser, whose flock earned \$2,500 last year, has satisfied the cravings of his hens for an altitudinous bed chamber. Instead of the conventional flat roosts over dropping boards, Koch has constructed an elevated roost, sloping from both sides to a peak near the peak of the poultry house. Thus the desire of the hens to roost near the roof is satisfied and the necessity of lifting the perches from the dropping board to clean them is avoided. All droppings fall to the litter on the floor which is frequently removed. Only a light litter is used. This makes good manure.

The roosts are easily cleaned and sprayed, all work being done from below. The arrangement also enables the person caring for the chickens to reach all parts of the house without any very considerable effort or difficulty.

KANSAS FARMER and MAIL & BREEZE

July 15, 1922

By *Arthur Capper*

Vol. 60 No. 28

Pays on the Draw Bar Alone

Merten's Tractor, Used for Three Years on Field Work Only, Doesn't Owe Him a Cent and Helps Him Handle Wheat Land More Economically



By Ray Yarnell

USED for draw bar work alone a 12-20 tractor for three years has been paying big returns on the investment to E. E. Merten of Clay county. If it had been used on belt work, for which it is equipped, Merten figures its value might have been doubled. He never has needed it for that purpose, however, and is more than satisfied with the returns it has given in the field. Merten is farming from 50 to 100 acres more land efficiently since he bought the tractor than he was able to handle before. He can plow his wheat land a third faster than with horses and that is a big asset because early plowing nearly always is reflected in the bushel count when the wheat goes thru the thresher.

Makes Quick Work of Plowing

Merten pulls three bottoms with his tractor and they turn the stubble under mighty fast. The tractor also is used to pull the binder. Just before harvest this year Merten was getting ready to buy a combine harvester-thresher and he intended to use the tractor to provide power to operate it.

"My tractor doesn't owe me a cent," said Merten. "I have had it three years and have worked it hard but it still is a good machine. This tractor has more than paid for itself altho it cost \$1,680 and I paid \$225 for my plows. In the future the work the tractor does, I figure, will be largely profit or, to put it another way, the tractor will be laying up a replacement fund to be used when it finally completes its years of service. I farm 300 acres most of which produces wheat. On that acreage there isn't any question in my mind but that a tractor will pay. The test I have given mine has been fairly severe and it has won its case."

Merten's methods of tillage, his system of crop rotation and the consistent use of manure have so increased the richness of his soil that he at least will have to halt temporarily the building up process of several fields if he continues to crop them to wheat. This year some of the soil was too rich for best results with this kind of grain.

Ten years ago the average yield on this farm was 15 to 18 bushels of wheat an acre. Merten is now getting from 20 to 25 bushels an acre. The yield has climbed from year to year. The average increase of 6 bushels an acre in yield certainly has far more than paid for the thought and attention Merten has given to wheat production.

There are other fields nearby, where

apparently conditions are as favorable as on Merten's land, which it is evident will yield far below his average. It happens that one reason for this difference is that these fields were plowed late.

Merten plows as soon as the wheat is threshed and he can get into the stubble. He tries always to finish in July. Usually he turns the soil to

a convenient depth of about 6 inches. The field is then double-disked. Merten says he has found double-disking pays big in larger yields. Two or three harrowings give the seedbed its finish. Kanred is grown and is seeded at the rate of a bushel an acre, sometimes a bushel and a peck being planted with a drill.

"A good, deep plowing every four or five years is sufficient for this section," said Mr. Merten. "I have found that 6 inches is deep enough if the work is done early. I have been delayed several times in getting some of my land plowed promptly and I always have noticed that the yield was less than on early plowed ground. Hence I try to arrange my program so that plowing gets precedence over all other work."

Plans to Buy a Combine

"That is one reason why I am buying a combine. I believe it will clear my wheat land and enable me to start plowing sooner than in the past."

Rotation of crops also has had considerable to do with Merten's higher yields. He uses wheat, oats, corn and some alfalfa in this rotation. Wheat is grown for four or five years, followed by one crop of oats and three or four crops of corn. Alfalfa ground is worked in as convenient. Merten has 25 or 30 acres of this legume.

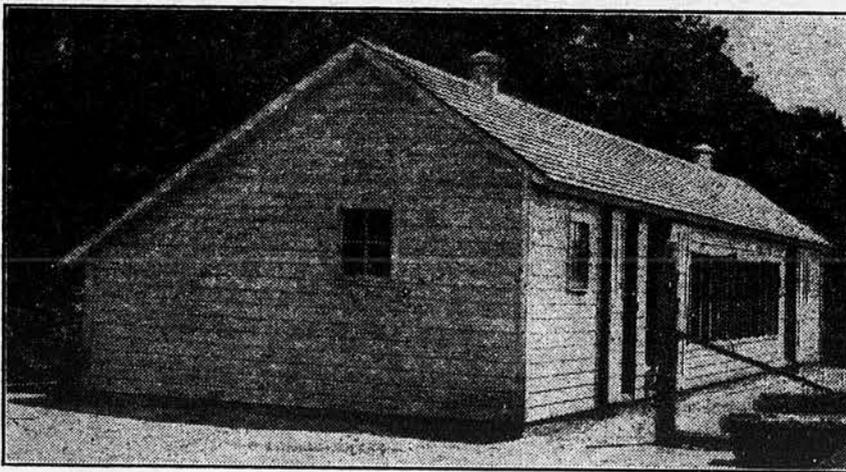
Along with rotation, manure is used liberally as a top dressing for wheat. Merten hauls about 300 loads a year and several of his fields have had an application of this fertilizer three times in the last 10 years.

Since 1913 Merten has been in the purebred Hereford business. He bought 12 calves at that time and a few since and he now has a herd of 60 registered animals of all ages. He says he has found them profitable in themselves and the manure they have made available for his soil has been of unmeasured value to him in greatly increasing acre yields of crops.

Along with his cattle Merten feeds hogs on a big scale. This summer he has 400 head of purebred Poland Chinas, including 40 brood sows. He will finish (Continued on Page 12)



E. E. Merten Owns a Modern Bungalow, Which Adds to the Happiness of Himself and His Family and Makes All More Efficient in Every Way



Poultry is One of the Important Sidelines on the Merten Farm, so the Flock is Housed in an Excellent Building and Made Absolutely Comfortable

Winning Against Keener Competition

By F. B. Nichols

MANY a Kansas boy or girl, say 18 or 19 years old and a high school graduate, stands at the parting of the ways today. Shall he or she continue an educational career thru college or shall it be best to go out into the world now? Why should one put the time and expense into additional training?

Probably the first item to consider is that of competition with one's fellows, which is becoming keener every year. One must be able to do things beyond the average man if he is to get the maximum rewards. This may take one of two forms: He can produce some commodity which society needs better than the average person can do it, or he may deliver great amounts of some material at a lower cost. In either case it takes training and ability. While one may have real skill along some line, he never will get the greatest distance in its development until he has had some experience under men who are authorities on this subject.

One can get this training in a college with less trouble as a rule, than in any other way. He is surrounded by other students also interested in the same things in which he believes, and he comes in contact with specialists and

equipment needed for the teaching of some certain subject in the best way. Perhaps this will be farming; if one expects to follow agriculture in this state and wishes to get a higher education along this line he naturally will go to the Kansas State Agricultural College. Perhaps one is interested in engineering, in which case he might desire to enter the excellent engineering courses offered there. Or he may prefer veterinary science, architecture or some other line.

Certainly he should take what he wishes. There is no more reason for this erroneous idea that a farmer's boy should be a farmer than there is that a doctor's son should be a doctor. A man will do the best, other things being equal, in the thing in which he has the greatest personal interest, and the greatest belief.

If a student goes to the Kansas State Agricultural College to take a course in agriculture, he will find that he will first of all get a good training in fundamental subjects, such as chemistry and soil physics. A knowledge of these things will enable him to understand

many of the ordinary processes of life and production that have been beyond him. This is essential in a well ordered life, and in working out the larger principles of more profitable production.

Then he will learn of the more technical things, such as stock judging. The work offered in this subject, by the way, is extraordinarily high class, as is shown by the excellent records which the college teams have made in competition with those from other colleges.

Along with the technical teaching is the instruction in business principles, which is designed especially to teach students to think. It gives them a knowledge of world-wide conditions—which is a vital thing in the working out of the better economic methods of the coming years—and aids in developing more profitable methods of production. Most of the agricultural college graduates either return to the farm or go into closely related lines of work. Dr. C. W. McCampbell, professor of animal husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural College, says that 45

of the 48 animal husbandry students who will enter the upper classman work next fall—the juniors—expect to return to the farm as soon as they are graduated, and the three who are not returning have no farms to return to; they will have to work at some related line of business until they get enough money for a start.

Finally, a college training will give one a culture which will enable him to be a man among men, and a leader among his fellows. Real leadership in agriculture is more important today than in any past era. We must develop a still higher type of leaders before farming will take its proper place in the world, with the dignity of purpose and financial returns to which it is entitled.

The cost of a real education in agriculture at Manhattan is low. A very large proportion of the students are working their way thru college, in whole or in part. The main thing required for success is the purpose to win; one must have the ambition to work toward a definite ideal. If one has this, the lack of rich parents cannot keep him from an education which will enable him to win in the keener competition that is sure to come.

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

A FRIEND writes me that in certain quarters the fact that about a year and a half ago I introduced Alexander Howat at a public meeting is being used against me.

That does not surprise me and neither would it surprise me to find very honest, well meaning people who would criticize my action in that matter. And yet I see no reason to apologize for what I did and under like conditions I feel pretty sure I would do so again.

I did not agree with Alexander Howat then nor do I agree with him now. While I believe the Kansas Industrial Court law is founded on a wrong principle and therefore should be repealed, I am also of the opinion that so long as it remains on the statute book it should be obeyed. There are a good many laws on the statute book that I do not think ought to be there but as a law abiding citizen I feel it to be my duty to obey these laws until they are repealed.

But while I believe in obedience to law, I also believe in freedom of speech. I believed that Alexander Howat should be permitted to state his case to the public and because I believed that I was willing to go on record publicly as favoring that principle. It has been my policy editorially to permit those who differ from me to have the opportunity to express their views so far as the limited space at my command will permit. If they wish to abuse me that is all right.

Alexander Howat is discredited and in jail. He has been repudiated by his own labor organization and is apparently down and out, at least for the time being.

It is easy to join in the popular clamor of condemnation, but no man can get so much down and out that I would refuse him any legitimate opportunity to state his case to the public. I did not intend to say anything about this matter but my friend, whose opinion I greatly esteem, seems to desire it. This probably will not satisfy my critics but it is at least an honest statement of my position.

Concerning Haiti

SEVERAL readers of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze have at different times asked me why I have not said something about the course of our Government in Haiti. They seem to think I do not wish to criticize our Government.

The candid fact has been that I did not feel sufficiently well posted to talk intelligently about the matter. Just recently I have had an opportunity to read a report prepared by 25 of the ablest lawyers in the United States. These lawyers do not come from one locality but from all parts of the United States.

I do not see how anyone can read this clear and concise history of the intervention and subsequent military occupation of Haiti and not come to the conclusion that it was as high handed and unjustified a usurpation of the rights of a weak nation by a powerful one as has occurred in modern times. Without any provocation our Government sent war ships and marines to Haiti, took possession of the treasury, emptied the national vaults of half a million dollars in gold which was carried to New York, set up a military government, ordered the election of a president satisfactory to the United States and forced a treaty thru the assembly dictated by the marines acting of course under the instruction of our Government.

The preamble to this treaty is the height of irony and starts off as follows: "The United States and the Republic of Haiti desiring to confirm and strengthen the amity existing between them by the most cordial co-operation in measures for their common advantage."

As time advanced even the slightest pretense of respecting the sovereign rights of the little island republic were abandoned and the United States marines established a military government which was enforced upon the natives with ruthless severity.

Compulsory labor was instituted, and if natives objected they were coerced with modern gun fire. Nearly 2,300 of them were slaughtered. During the same period one marine officer and 12 enlisted men were killed or died of wounds, which result shows the feebleness and futility of the native resistance. These figures are from the report of the Secretary of the Navy which naturally was as favorable to our side as possible.

The Haitians declare that there were many more natives killed than this report shows. The killings during the several years of our occupancy accord-

ing to the Navy report are as follows: 1915, 212; 1916, 50; 1917, 2; 1918, 35; 1919, 1,861; 1920, 90. The reason for the large number killed in 1919 is stated as follows: Admiral Caperton commanding our naval forces determined to build a military highway running from north to south thru the island, and other highways, by forced labor. The natives were seized wherever found, transported to other parts of the island and worked under harsh conditions. They naturally attempted to escape and were shot down without mercy or compunction. Then just as naturally revolt started that was led by a formerly wealthy land owner, Charlemagne Peralto. He was captured, subjected to ill treatment and compelled to work on the military road clad in prison garb. He managed to escape and led a revolt against the invaders. He was finally captured and killed and his body exposed in the market place of Cape Haitien. His followers were exterminated by the military forces of our noble Christian Nation. As he was only a black man no sympathy was wasted on him. If he had been a white man he might have been heralded as a martyr in the cause of human liberty.

There is no doubt but that Haiti has had in the past a turbulent and inefficient government. Revolution has followed revolution but no American citizen was harmed and no justification was afforded for our intervention. Taken all in all our course in Haiti is one of the dark and damnable episodes in the history of our Nation.

Let Mercy Reign

IHAD hoped that before this there would be no political prisoners in any penitentiary in the United States. The World War ended nearly four years ago. The reasons for confining these prisoners have long since passed. There is no longer occasion or reason for the espionage law. Such a law can never be justified except as a temporary war measure, like the draft law or the temporary suspension of the "Writ of Habeas Corpus."

It has been the policy of this Government in past wars to speedily release political prisoners after the war was ended.

Other nations have already released their political prisoners. It seems astounding that the United States, the nation in which there is least reason for continuing the imprisonment of these men, should be the last to throw open its prison doors.

I did what I could to obtain the release of Eugene V. Debs. I am glad that I had a little to do with obtaining his liberty and have no apologies to make, but there is certainly no more justice in continuing the imprisonment of other political prisoners than there was in continuing to hold Debs in prison. In fact there is even less reason for Debs was a leader and these are only followers. I presume that no man would be more ready to grant this than Debs himself.

Bad Investments

WE HAVE all made 'em. I do not know that it is possible to devise a plan by which people can be saved from investing their money in speculative ventures. Recently a farmer was in my office for the purpose of finding out whether there was any way in which he could get back at least a part of the money he had invested in a speculative enterprise. He frankly confessed that he had within a comparatively short time been induced to invest \$10,000 in various enterprises, none of which had paid him back a dollar.

Now I am not particularly criticizing this investor. I have no right to do so because I have made a great many fool investments myself. Had I never invested a dollar in a speculative enterprise, just saved what I could out of my earnings and invested the saving in safe interest bearing bonds I would be several thousand dollars better off than I am.

If these investments were just cases of poor judgment it would not be so bad for it could then be said the investor should have shown more sense, but in a good many cases the investor was induced to part with his money thru dishonest agents who made false representations to him.

Here is a letter just received which shows how investors get it in the neck:

About a year ago a man came here, representing the Producers' Consolidated Oil Company, asking the people to help him build a filling station. He agreed to sell them \$500 worth of merchandise, oil

and gasoline, for \$250 to be delivered at the rate of \$12.50 a month. (Coupons for that amount being issued to the stockholders every month) He said that the profits would be such that they could easily do this as they would have the use of our money. This arrangement seemed to be a good thing. He desired to get about 40 or 50 coupon holders here which would give the station a big trade to start with.

In case the company failed to live up to their contract the stockholders would have the property for their security. Everything appeared to be safe and sound.

He got about 40 shareholders and enough money to build a fine station and storage tanks. He also had a good working capital left. From the shareholders who could not pay cash the company accepted a note which stated that the note was given for the purchase of merchandise.

The company operated the station about three months and failed. Mr. Sibly, the president, had disappeared with the funds. Our coupons were not accepted. Mr. Leigh, Mr. Hunt, and Mr. Jenkins were appointed as receivers for about 36 different stations, 12 being in Kansas and 24 in Missouri. About 23 stations were in operation, the balance being uncompleted.

The liabilities were more than the resources. The stockholders who paid cash were not entitled to a preferred claim like the man who sold them the stock of gasoline or fixtures so it seems that they will get nothing. The man who gave his note for \$250 worth of merchandise got about \$25 worth. The company then broke their contract and demanded payment in full for the notes which were not yet due; \$250 for \$25 worth of gasoline.

The receivers handled the company for about eight months and then put the stations up and sold them at auction to the highest bidder. The Kansas plants were sold one at a time, the total amount for 10 of them being \$29,050. The plants were then offered as a whole and they sold for \$30,200. The Missouri plants were sold the same way.

Now what show does the ordinary man have unless he has from \$30,000 to \$50,000? We as stockholders desired to buy this plant and try to make back some of our losses but we did not have the big money to get in like the Derby Oil Company at Wichita so we will probably lose around \$3000. We think the ordinary man is entitled to a fair and square deal the same as the millionaire but we don't get it.

The fact is the coupon holder had to pay \$250 for about \$20 or \$25 worth of gasoline and the result is what he looks at. The other side may frame up the deal in a legal way so as to make it appear that the coupon holder got the square deal. There is no question but what Mr. Sibly did wrong when he took the funds of the company and disappeared. But why don't the managers give the coupon holder an equal show with the other creditors and a chance to recover a part of his money? Now it is possible that we may be wrong in some of our opinions but we certainly have to be governed by the results.

Is it any wonder this invisible government is growing so fast?
 Bonner Springs, Kan. L. G. FRISBIE.

Paved Roads

RECENTLY I received a letter from E. M. Dietz, a subscriber at Cawker City, a part of which I quote: "May we not hope that you will come out plainly and forcibly in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze against the paved roads proposition? We know that it takes only a small part of your broad vision to see that it is by far the most important and vital question economically to the mass of the people in Kansas. I think I am in a position to know that a large majority of the farmers, regardless of politics, desire to have you for governor and desire it very much."

"At the same time they are anxious to know how you feel on the subject of hard roads. That is something, the importance of which to us farmers, you have not taken to heart quite enough yet."

That is an entirely fair and proper question for Mr. Dietz or any of his farmer neighbors to ask and it deserves a frank answer.

I fully realize how important this question is to the Kansas farmers and I am desirous of seeing it worked out in the way that will be just to all and that will impose the least possible burden on the taxpayers. Now I take it that there is some common ground on which Mr. Dietz and other farmers and myself can meet. First I think that all of us will agree that we desire to have as good roads as we can afford and secondly we desire to get the best roads possible for the money expended.

It does not follow from this that the best roads possible to construct should be built, for we cannot afford the very best. We must build at a cost that will not entail too heavy a burden on those who have to pay the bill.

A hard-surfaced road is necessarily very expensive, not quite so expensive now as it has been, but still a very expensive road. There is also still some question even in the minds of experienced road builders as to the lasting qualities of hard surfaced roads. This being the case I would cer-

tainly advise that the authorities should be exceedingly well satisfied about the lasting qualities of a hard-surfaced road before incurring the great expense of building it. We have done without paved roads for a long time and while that does not prove that we never should have them, it does prove that we can afford to advance with caution in matters of road building.

I am not an engineer. I do not know much about building roads. My opinion is that there are some places where perhaps a paved road is the most economical in the long run and where that is demonstrated to be true the roads should be paved as rapidly as the financial ability of the people will permit, keeping in mind that the road should only be built after the most careful investigation concerning the durability of the material out of which it is constructed.

There is also a large part of Kansas where I am sure a well made dirt road will answer all purposes. Very few dirt roads seem to me to be properly made and properly cared for, but I have seen a few that are nearly perfect and these are good practically every day in the year except when it is actually raining or snowing, or immediately after a rain or snow.

I know too that properly constructed and cared for gravel or macadam road is a first class road the year round. I might also say that if a macadam or gravel road is not properly cared for it is likely to become one of the worst kinds of road.

Here then is my advice which may be taken for whatever it is worth. I would not stop road building. I would continue to build roads as fast as we can afford them. I would not build any road without first getting the best expert advice possible to be obtained.

I would build the most practicable and least expensive road, conditions and ability to pay the cost considered, whether that would be a plain dirt road, a gravel road, a macadam road or a hard-surfaced road. I am very much inclined to the opinion that those who use the roads most should pay a proportionate share of the cost.

The owners of automobiles and trucks in Kansas pay annually for the privilege of owning and driving these cars and trucks, approximately \$3,300,000 a year. I think all of that money should be devoted to building and repairing roads and for the present that ought to be about all the tax that should be levied on the people for that purpose. This amount in addition to the state's share of the appropriation made by Congress ought to make and keep in order 500 miles of road a year of the different types. In a comparatively few years if this policy were pursued and graft and incompetence eliminated as nearly as is humanly possible, the state would have a network of good roads with little or no tax on the lands of the farmers.

I have no doubt that a great deal of money has been wasted on road building. I have no doubt either that there has been some graft connected with road building. That the brick manufacturers and the cement makers used unfair and dishonest methods in some cases I have no doubt, but that does not lessen the satisfaction of riding over a good road. The people who own automobiles desire good roads and ought to have just as good as can be made without burdening the people. Where good dirt roads can be made, if they are roads that will be good practically all the year, make that kind. Where the nature of the soil is such that it is nearly impossible to build or construct really good dirt roads but where first class roads can be made of macadam or some other material, make the roads of that and if there are places where concrete or brick are the only materials out of which a really good and permanent road can be made, use those materials.

My opinion concerning the policy that ought to be pursued in road building may or may not suit Mr. Dietz and others of my farmer friends but it is the opinion I have held for a good while, reaching back to a period considerably before I thought about being a candidate for governor.

Farmers' Service Corner

READERS of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze who desire to have legal advice or who wish to make inquiries on general matters may receive whatever service we can render in this way free of charge, but the limited size of our paper at present will not make it possible to publish all of the replies.

Old People's Home

A few weeks ago a subscriber asked whether there were any old people's homes in Kansas where old men would receive care and attention. I have the following from another subscriber in which he says: "Write at once to the United Christian's Old People's Home, Ottawa, Kan. This home was organized last summer. The applicant must be sincere and worthy. If not able to go alone to the home the home will send for him."

Disposing of Undivided Estate

A and B are husband and wife. A is B's second husband. She has two children by her first husband and three by her second husband. Could B make a will disposing of one-half of this undivided estate? All the property is in A's name. Could she in this way give her first two children an equal share in the estate with the children by the second marriage? All the estate was accumulated after A and B's marriage without the assistance of B's children.

So long as the estate is in A's name B has nothing to will. At A's death she would inherit one-

half of this property and the other half would go to A's children. The only way in which her children by the first marriage could be provided for would be by some arrangement with A by which he would will them a part of the estate. Otherwise the mother would have to provide for them out-of her share.

Rights of Partners

A and B bought a corn sheller together. B did not have the money to pay his part. A provided all the money and kept the sheller going until B could get the money. By the time B got the money the corn sheller did not work satisfactorily and they took it back to the dealer from whom it was bought but did not get any money out of it and A lost all he had put in it. B refuses to stand his part of the loss. B has plenty of corn. Can A run an attachment on the corn without any note to show B's obligation, only a verbal contract between them?

R. I. S.

I cannot see that A would have any ground for levying an attachment. I think he could bring suit against B to compel him to pay his part of the purchase price and would get judgment unless it were shown that the fault in the sheller was the result of A's using it. If that could be shown then I do not think B could be held responsible. If on the other hand, the sheller was faulty in the first place, A should be able to recover from the dealer or from the company that sold the sheller, the purchase price of the same.

Contracts for School Supplies

Is it legal where one of the members of a high school board is manager of a lumber yard to buy the lumber at his yard?

M. D. S.

I know of no provision in our statute which would prevent him from doing so. I would say, however, as a matter of policy that the lumber should be purchased from a disinterested person or the manager of the lumber yard should resign from his position as a member of the school board.

Why Whitewash Grain Gambling?

Copy of Letter to the Editor of the Chicago Tribune

YOUR recent editorial commenting on my new bill to abolish gambling in grain on the Chicago Board of Trade and other exchanges, interested me, altho I cannot agree with your viewpoint, nor do I think will the millers of the United States, nor many grain dealers who do a legitimate business in grain and make a proper use of the "hedge" in their trading in futures.

Apparently you do not view this legislation as an unmixed blessing intended to reform long-recognized abuses and practices repeatedly admitted to be vicious and deplorable even by the members of the board themselves. You call it "a bill to remove all check on reform." You say "Senator Capper has made good his recent threat," and that I have made "no mild correction" of the law nullified by the Supreme Court and "would go the limit." Which is true enough to be almost complimentary.

This limit as you describe it is—

"... making it unlawful to transmit from one state to another by any means of communication any offer to make or execute, or any quotation or report of the price, or any contract of sale of grain for future delivery on or subject to the rules of any board of trade, or for any person to make or execute such a contract of sale, which is or may be used for hedging any transaction in interstate commerce in grain," etc."

Then you note an exception in the law, an exception which includes the admission of representatives of farmers' co-operative associations to membership in grain exchanges and which permits trading in futures on exchanges designated as contract markets by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and subject to its regulations. These regulations, by the way, are directed toward the suppression of gambling in grain.

You find in this exception permitting exchanges to make legitimate use of the hedge in future trading—but safeguarding it from abuse—"a tacit admission that there is no moral nor economic wrong in future trading."

It seems to me, you might argue with equal force that there is nothing ethically nor economically wrong about banking. Yet that would not make bank-wrecking, nor usury defensible, and I think the Tribune would be among the last to admit that it did. The Federal Government has long regulated banks and banking to the benefit of us all.

After all, why whitewash or gloss over vicious market manipulation and gambling in grain? Why say this guarded exception in the new bill is an admission that there is nothing morally nor economically wrong in the practice of trading in futures when we know there is; when we know, to quote the words of the Northwestern Miller, highest authority in the milling industry, that "gamblers who never hold a bushel of wheat, buy or sell paper promises in such a way as to force wheat prices up or down as they see fit?"

We know that every wheat grower in the United States is regularly victimized, that our great milling industry is upset and the consumer injured instead of benefited by such operations, by "bear raids," by "May squeezes," by vicious short selling on a huge scale at the hands of big manipulators

who virtually control the Chicago Board of Trade and use it unscrupulously to accomplish their ends. We know this, we don't have to guess that it is so.

The Chicago Board of Trade's recent "May squeeze" in wheat brought forth a telegram of warning from so seasoned a market operator as Julius Barnes. Read between the lines it was both a warning and a protest.

A board of trade official known all over the West, a man of long experience in the grain business, informs me that more than 50 per cent of the active board traders at Chicago are not grain dealers at all, and that the respectable minority of legitimate dealers don't know how to handle them. That being the case, it might prove an excellent idea to let Congress find a way.

But while the great gambling game goes on at Chicago, New York state sends the first bucketshop operator to Sing Sing and the Supreme Court of New York finds the American Cotton Exchange guilty of bucketing orders—of gambling in cotton. The New York Stock Exchange, stimulated by a new state law, is vigorously cleaning house. Stock Exchange members found to have connections with bucketshops have been given their choice between expulsion or voluntarily selling their seats, and, it is reported, no foolishness is being tolerated.

In Kansas, a district judge has enjoined five wirehouses operating market-quotations boards and having private-wire connection with the Chicago Board of Trade.

The professions of sin and deep repentance made last winter by the Chicago Board of Trade when the Illinois legislature threatened to clean it out, are recalled. Then the board pleaded to be let alone until it could abolish the gambling devices which it went so far as to name. It was vociferous in its promises of reform. But when the Lantz bills were defeated, its repentance abruptly ceased. Two months later, when hearings were held at Washington on the Capper-Tincher bill, the board again confessed and repented, but that repentance came too late.

Since then has come the orgy of manipulation, the "May squeeze," with which the board of trade gamblers celebrated the decision of the United States Supreme Court invalidating the taxing clause of that act—again proving the futility of expecting this gambling institution to reform itself.

It is quite evident that this self-confessed gambling institution cannot be reformed from the inside and stay reformed. Government regulation must reform it.

To quote again from the Northwestern Miller's vigorous condemnation of the vicious practices of the Chicago Board of Trade:

"The official leaders plead helplessness. If members of the exchanges in good standing choose suddenly to buy or sell a particular option, the managers are powerless to prevent it. The men who really direct operations say nothing, and pocket their immense profits."

This country's greatest milling journal then goes on to say:

"The millers are utterly out of patience with the vagaries of grain prices as manipulated on the exchanges. They know that the greatest obstacle to steady and consistent flour buying is the fluctuation of wheat prices for causes utterly unrelated to supply and demand. . . . They cannot, however, have any sympathy with the use of that machinery, in open contempt of the public good, for purposes of gambling for the sole benefit of a few powerful interests. The grain exchanges will either have to find some new way of putting a stop to such speculative activities as are exemplified in the present 'May squeeze,' or somebody else will do so for them."

"We oppose unrestricted speculation in grain as harmful to the farmer, the miller, the distributor and the consumer," said the Millers' National Federation at its convention in June.

The recent spectacular manipulation of the market which took something like 34 cents a bushel off the price of wheat, barely preceded a report from the United States Department of Commerce that world wheat stocks would be lower July 1 of this year than for several years. The Department reported that a larger demand than last year was indicated by the upward trend of European consumption with a prospect for a smaller crop and for considerably less wheat both from Argentina and Australia. "Until next February," this report concluded, "international trade will largely be dependent on the surplus wheat of North America."

Faced by such a situation all doubt about our needy farmers getting a very good price for the new wheat crop should vanish, if, as the Northwestern Miller puts it, there was "no fluctuation of wheat prices for causes unrelated to supply and demand." But as there are such causes we find the farm price of wheat in the grain belt hitting bottom at 85 cents, the lowest price since the war.

I am convinced no lasting reforms may be expected voluntarily from the grain exchanges. A majority of the members of the Chicago Board of Trade are trying to do an honest and legitimate business, but they are associated with a lot of gamblers. The gamblers in the grain exchange do not reform, altho they pretend at times to "get religion" in order to fool folks into thinking they will. I consider federal control of the grain exchanges even more necessary than federal supervision of the meat industry.

Chicago should be the world's greatest wheat market. To declare that it is is a joke. The world's greatest wheat market should show the true price of wheat, but every other market comes nearer doing this than the world's greatest grain gambling place.

Arthur Capper
Washington, D. C.

News of the World in Pictures



Miss Anna Case, Noted American Soprano of the Metropolitan Opera Company Who Recently Sailed for Europe to Spend Her Vacation



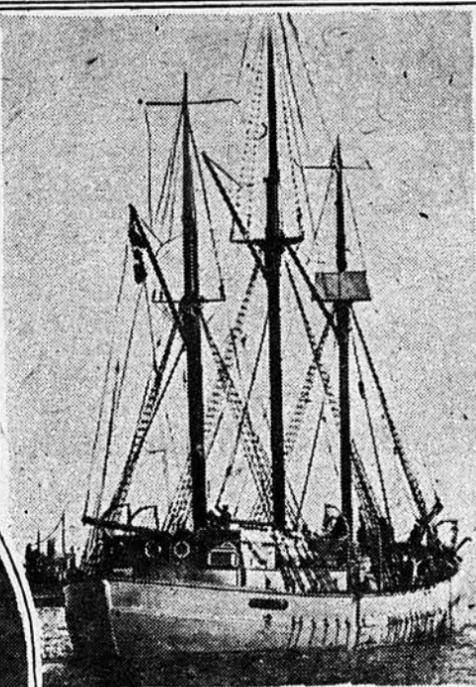
New and Retiring Directors of the U. S. Budget; Left-to Right, Donald McLeod; J. Clawson Roop; General Charles G. Dawes Who Has Resigned; General H. M. Lord, His Successor; Royal Kloeber, New Assistant General



Manuel C. Tellez, Mexican Charge d' Affairs at Washington, D. C., Who Promises the Release of Americans Captured by Mexican Bandits and Punishment of All Such Outlaws



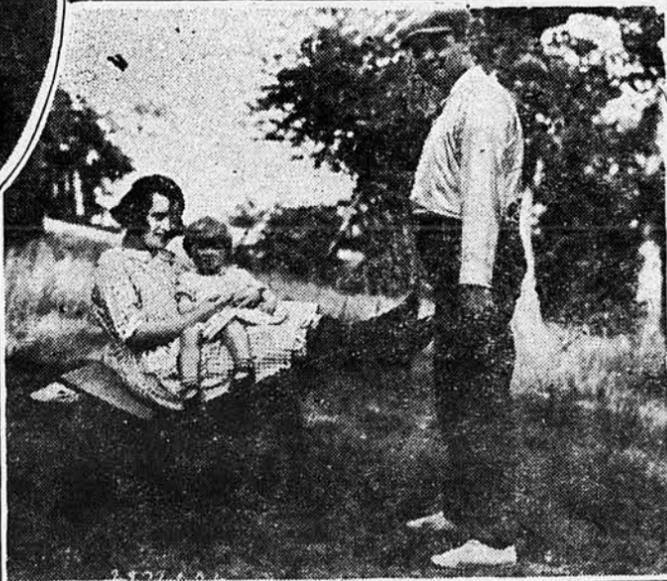
Roald Amundsen's Schooner, "Maud," on the Right Which Will Make the 1922 Polar Trip; It Recently Sailed for Nome, Alaska, from Which Point Amundsen Will Attempt an Air Flight to the Pole; the "Maud" was Built by Chris Jensen of Norway



Lynn J. Frazier Who Defeated Senator McCumber for North Dakota Senatorial Nomination



Dr. H. C. Roller, Former News Boy of Mexia, Tex., is Now a Millionaire Oil King; the Roller Farm is the Heaviest Producer in the World



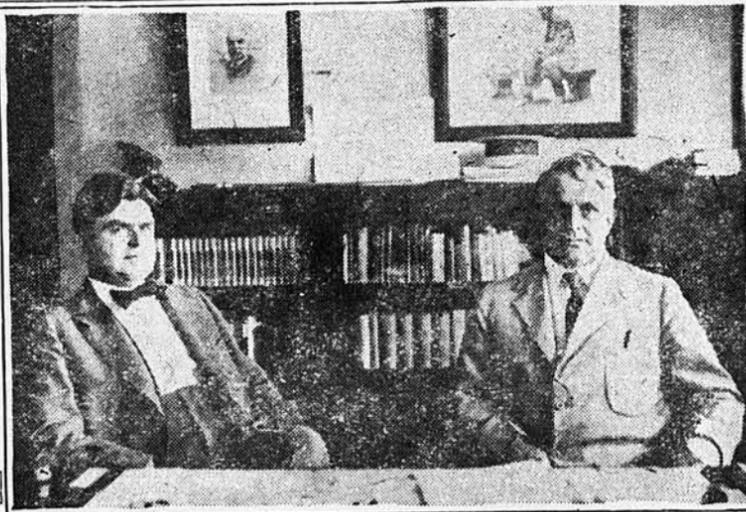
Babe Ruth, Swat King of Baseball on His Farm at Rudbury, Mass.; He is Giving Mrs. Ruth and Little Marion Sheffield a Real Spin in a Wheelbarrow



Miss Janet Snow of Rye, N. Y., Selected as Member of American Record Relay Team of Women Athletes for Track Meet at Paris, France, August 20



Steinmetz, Electrical Wizard of Schenectady, Shows Marconi, Inventor of Wireless, a New Invention That Will Revolutionize Long Distance Wireless Equipment; It is a Tube 2 Inches Long That Takes All of the Troublesome Noise Out of Wireless Messages



John L. Lewis, Head of the United Mine Workers of America Holding a Conference With Secretary of Labor Davis in Washington in Reference to a Satisfactory Plan for Settling the Strike; Mr. Lewis is on the Left

Two Profits From His Farm

John Lange Takes First From Crops and Livestock and Accumulates Second By Building Up Fertility and Increasing the Value of His Land

By J. C. Burleton

NOT satisfied with one profit from his farming operations John Lange, who lives near Independence, has been taking two every year. He has worked out a system by which this can be accomplished much more easily and more surely than if a farmer tries but one profit. The system has been in operation for 10 or 15 years and largely explains the fact that Lange owns 345 acres of productive upland that has a habit of yielding more than average Montgomery county farms.

The first profit Lange takes is from the crops he raises and the livestock he handles. For many years he has been adding to it by increasing the acre yields, because the more he can grow on 1 acre the less the cost of producing it.

Rotations Increase Productiveness

The second profit comes from the increase in the value of the land year by year, due to the greater productiveness of the soil. Lange has made a practice of buying upland which has been partly worn out by steady growing of crops without addition of any fertilizer and thru establishing a rotation which conserves fertility and by constant use of manure, building up the soil.

Higher acre yields he has been able to obtain in this way have increased the value of his farm much above the price he paid for it when it was run down. That increase in value represents the second profit Lange gets but doesn't cash. He simply adds to the investment in his land and gets a return on the greater valuation. Eventually, when he sells the farm, he will take the profit in a lump.

Alfalfa is the instrumentality Lange employs in working the regeneration of his farm. For 10 years he has been systematically growing this legume, getting stands, plowing up the fields, working corn and oats and wheat into the rotation, and seeding the field back to alfalfa to start the process all over again.

And year by year as the rotation has progressed the yields of other

crops have climbed steadily. Today his land is highly productive. Last year he got 70 bushels of oats to the acre on one field and his wheat has yielded as high as 30 bushels an acre, as compared to the upland average of 12 bushels.

When Lange first began building up his soil he tried clover and timothy. Ten years ago he changed to alfalfa, starting with 2 or 3 acres. Since 1914 his alfalfa soil-building system has been in full swing on his present farm and one on which he previously lived. Alfalfa is to stand from three to seven years before it is plowed under. Mr. Lange plows in the fall and winter, usually to a depth of 5 or 6 inches. The ground is then disked and harrowed and in the spring is planted to corn.

The following year the field is sown to oats and after harvest is double disked and harrowed and worked up into a fine seedbed for wheat which is grown for two or three years. Following wheat, alfalfa is again seeded either in the fall or with a nurse crop in the spring.

"I have about come to the conclusion," said Mr. Lange, "that a farmer who grows considerable alfalfa should eliminate wheat from his rotation, carry as much livestock as he can man-

age and grow corn and oats and roughage to feed it. He can market his crops better in that way and also obtain a great deal of manure with which to fertilize his fields."

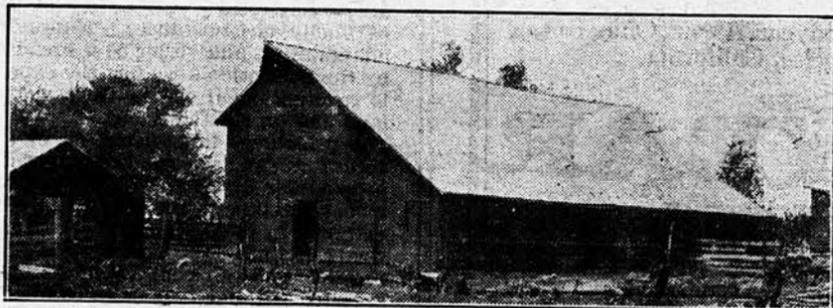
Various methods of seeding alfalfa have been tried by Mr. Lange. He plowed one field soon after threshing and worked up a seedbed by harrowing, dragging and rolling the soil. The alfalfa seed was planted in the fall.

On another field alfalfa was planted with wheat. As soon as the wheat was harvested Lange put a mower on the field cutting off the wheat stubble, alfalfa and weeds. In the fall he cut the crab grass and weeds again with the result that he obtained a fair stand:

On plowed ground which was rolled, Mr. Lange says, he has been most successful with alfalfa. It does not seem to take hold well where soil is loose.

If the ground is in good condition 12 pounds of seed an acre usually is enough, altho Mr. Lange sometimes plants a little more than that.

"Spring seeding with a nurse crop has been fairly satisfactory," said Mr. Lange. "If oats are planted the crop can be cut for hay and if wheat is used it may be harvested. When a nurse crop is not used alfalfa should be planted in the fall to insure a stand.



The Lange Barn is Well Designed to Take Good Care of the Livestock Kept to Consume the Feed He Produces in Abundance

"I always plan to seed alfalfa early, and plant about September 1, when possible. I sow the seed in the spring any time I can get on the ground after danger of frost is past, usually from March 15 to April 1. April is a little late for this section."

Several hundred loads of manure are put on the land every year. Mr. Lange is top dressing the soil. He says he gets quicker results from the fertilizer that way than by plowing it under, altho the latter method gives good results over a longer period.

There are 20 head of grade Short-horn cows on the farm which are milked. Several, including the bull, are registered. The bull is the third purebred Lange has owned. He milks from 15 to 20 cows thruout the year.

Lange keeps the young stuff and feeds it out until ready for market, retaining the best heifers in his herd.

Makes Living from Milk Cows

"I make my living out of milk cows," said Mr. Lange. "During the last few years they have kept this farm going."

Lange has two purebred Poland China sows altho he usually keeps four or five. He raises only one litter of pigs a year. They are farrowed in June and are fattened for the market after the corn crop has been laid away. This plan fits in with his system of alfalfa farming.

All livestock is given a liberal ration and it is thrifty and in good condition. There are two barns on the place. In a corner of one barn is a storage room for small grain. In the pasture nearby is a large straw stack to which the cattle and other stock have access.

There is a lot of difference between this farm of today, enriched by alfalfa and proper rotation of crops and use of manure, and the same farm of 18 years ago when it had the reputation of being one of the poorest places in the county and always was plastered with mortgages. Under the management of Mr. Lange and his brother it has been made to produce profitably and at a rate better than the average farm in Montgomery county.

The Soybean Route to Alfalfa

This Legume in Southeast Kansas is Paving the Way for the Coming of a Better Type of Agriculture Designed to Fit the Needs of Dairying

By John R. Lenray

THE soybean has been called into Allen county to help put alfalfa on the map. Incidentally it is doing some mighty constructive work for itself. Even as it helps alfalfa get ahead the soybean will make friends and will strengthen its position in farming.

The soybean is a legume and one of the important services it renders to the farmer who grows it is in storing nitrogen in the soil. It is a soil-building plant in addition to being very valuable as a protein food for livestock.

Legumes on Upland Farms

The progress made by alfalfa in Allen county has been too slow for the best interests of agriculture there. Alfalfa can be grown profitably on upland soil in that section as has been repeatedly and concretely demonstrated in tests on the A. M. Dunlap farm near Carlyle and on other farms in the county.

But it wasn't getting ahead as it could. Then County Agent James A. Milham, began the promotion of the soybean with the idea that it would solve the case of legumes, reveal their value as feeds and their ability to improve soil, and thereby interest farmers in producing them more extensively in a system of cropping that would yield maximum money returns.

In 1921 less than 150 acres of soybeans were produced. Milham that year interested four farmers in raising soybean seed. Five hundred bushels were produced, bringing \$3 a bushel

on the local market or a total of \$1,500. This seed was produced on 30 acres, making the acre cash return \$50.

One farmer, J. W. Thomas of Humboldt, bought 5 bushels of seed and planted it in 1921. He harvested 400 bushels of seed. The excess above his own needs he sold for \$1,000. His original investment in seed was \$35 so his gross return amounted to \$965. It was one of the most profitable crops he ever grew.

This year more than 2,000 acres in Allen county have been planted to soybeans, 600 bushels of seed being used, according to County Agent Milham. This acreage is divided among many farms. Soybeans apparently have gotten firmly rooted in Allen county, and farmers there, if they desire, will be in a position to export considerable seed as well as use large quantities in feeding.

Most of the soybeans were sown this year with corn, the intention being to hog down the crop or cut it for silage. Several other farmers intend to use the soybean crop for hay while a few are growing it for seed.

It is significant that the majority of farmers who are growing soybeans are dairymen or farmers who own several milk cows. These men realize the value of soybeans in supplying the proteins and fats that livestock, especially milk cows, needs for efficient production. Mr. Milham said that every dairyman in Allen county is growing

soybeans this year. It is true some have only a few acres but they are all doing it.

Many Allen county farmers still doubt, it is said, that alfalfa can profitably be grown on upland soil. Many decline to test it and by the use of lime, give it a fair chance. Some of these farmers, however, are growing soybeans.

The soybeans undoubtedly will prove the case for alfalfa. If it improves the soil, so will alfalfa. Both are legumes. The man who is growing soybeans today will be the alfalfa grower of tomorrow because he isn't going to follow a course that will net him personal loss, not if he knows it.

Alfalfa is making some progress in Allen county. County Agent Milham stated that this year he has ordered seed for 500 additional acres. The total planting probably approximates 700 acres, he says. There are indications that fall seeding will boost this total, perhaps by several hundred acres. Much of this seeding has been on upland soil.

The limestone situation in Allen county is very favorable inasmuch as it can be quarried and crushed locally if desired. The county commissioners recently were considering the advisability of investing in a set of rollers to pulverize limestone. They already have power and the crushing machines.

The idea is that farmers can quarry out the limestone and the county ma-

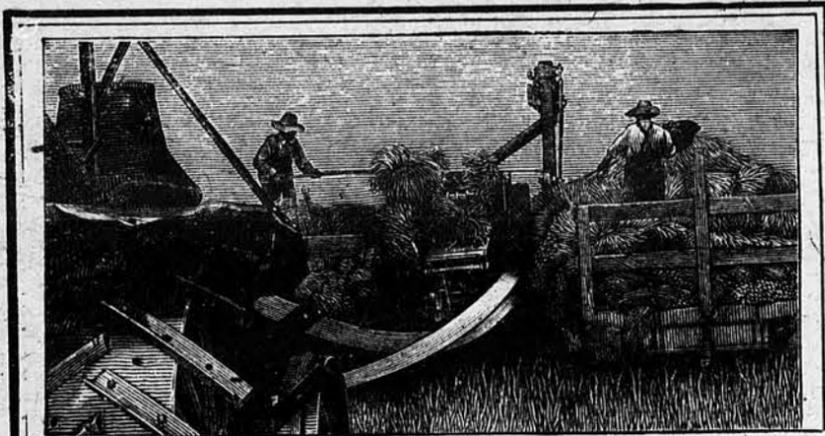
chinery be moved to the spot to crush it. The county, under the plan suggested, would do the work at cost, which would include depreciation on machinery and interest on investment.

County Agent Milham estimates that limestone can be gotten by a farmer, under such arrangement, at a cost of about \$2 a ton. If limestone is brought in from outside the cost, f. o. b. Allen county stations would be around \$2.20 a ton and the farmer would have to haul it from the station. The probability is that his total expense for getting the limestone on his land would be slightly more than \$4 a ton, as a general rule.

Lime Improved the Soil

The use of lime, however, has been shown to be of such value in increasing yields and holding stands of alfalfa, that even such an expense probably would be justified in a majority of instances. Where the lime can be obtained at a cost not exceeding \$2 a ton there isn't any question but that it will pay big returns on land needing it.

With the big increase in dairying in Allen county in the last two years the need for more alfalfa or other leguminous crops has been made more evident. The value of these crops has shown up so strongly for the farmers growing them that others have followed their example. It is evident that the needs created by greater interest in dairy cattle will promote the growing of both alfalfa and soybeans here during the next few years.



FAST THRESHING—AND GOODYEAR BELTS



When he thinks of the belt troubles he put up with before he got his Goodyear Klingtite Belt, George F. Gerk, of Hillsboro, North Dakota, says he sometimes wonders how he ever got his threshing done.

Those ordinary belts—he tried many kinds of them—slipped and lost power, had to be limbered up every morning. They were short-lived, expensive and bothersome.

His Goodyear Klingtite Belt holds the pulleys in the slipless grip of its friction surface, works just the same one day as another, and distributes the load evenly. It requires no dressing, eliminates engine

resetting, and needs no breaking in.

Goodyear Klingtite Belts are reliable, trouble-free and economical; they are made in endless type for threshing, silo-filling, feed-grinding, wood-cutting and other heavy duty, and in suitable lengths for lighter drives, like churning, cream separating, water pumping, wash machine and electric light plant drives.

They are sold by Goodyear Dealers everywhere and by many progressive hardware merchants. For further information about them, write to Goodyear, Akron, Ohio, or Los Angeles, California.

GOODYEAR
KLINGTITE BELTS
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ONE MAN STRAW AND MANURE SPREADER CO., Deshler, Nebr.

Makes Rocks Work for Him

Jefferson Farmer Stops Erosion With Simple Plan

BY FRANK A. MECKEL

THOSE gullies that are cut out by water after heavy rains can all be stopped and filled up with soil according to J. G. Goff of Jefferson county. Goff has quite a draw running thru his farm and has taken advantage of it as a source of water for his livestock. He has built a large earth dam across the draw at the road and has made a very nice pond which is full of water the year round. There are a few trees close to the lower dam which provide shade for the stock on a hot day, and by means of the pond and the trees, this pasture has been made a comfortable one for cattle especially.

Utilizes Waste Materials

However, Goff found that the draw was cutting away above the pond, so he set about working out a way of stopping this cutting. He gathered up a number of loose rocks from various fields on the farm and hauled them to the pasture. He then threw these rocks in the form of a loose wall across the gully, and the trick was done.

Somewhere, Mr. Goff had picked up the idea that anything which will check the flow of water down a stream will

It sounds like a laborious process, but it is not. It is quite surprising how readily this filling is accomplished if some sort of a dam is thrown into the breach to retard the flow of the water. Large gullies which always have been impassable, may be filled up and farmed over in a very few years.

Those loose rocks lying around in your fields can be put to much better service than simply littering up the place and breaking plow points. The rocks out in the road should be serving some purpose other than chewing up automobile tires. A little work in spare time will remove these rocks from their ancient beds and put them to work doing something useful.

Saves Valuable Fertility

And if filling the gullies is not useful, there is nothing useful on earth, for these gullies are growing all the time, and there is many a farm in Kansas that has lost thousands of dollars worth of its fertility simply by having it washed away into some creek or river. That fertility must be maintained and built up if agriculture is to continue. And agriculture must go on

Quality Wheat is Essential

BY J. C. MOHLER

THE advantages of Kansas for wheat growing are manifold. Main factors influencing quality of wheat are soil, climate and seed. Kansas, as no other like territory, has the soil required, the particularly favorable climate, and the matter of seed is given attention—a combination of kindly circumstances. Kansas wheat excels in color of product, in adaptability, and either as a bread or pastry flour. This is acknowledged by the domestic as well as the export trade, and flour from Kansas wheat is constantly gaining in favor not only in our own country but in England and on the Continent.

A prominent flour merchant of Hamburg and London recently went on record as saying: "American wheats stand high in the estimation of the people, but Kansas leads the world. There's nothing like the Kansas wheat; no other with so much gluten, so much muscle and nerve-building material in it. It has become so popular on the Continent as well as in Great Britain that our dealers have to carry it regardless of price or profit." A leading miller, in discussing this wheat lately, says: "It can be asserted without fear of contradiction that the world does not produce a winter wheat which surpasses Kansas hard wheat in gluten, the chief virtue in wheat."

To uphold zealously the standard of Kansas wheat is vitally important, if the state is to enjoy the full fruits of a reputation so justly earned.

GOVERNMENT MERCHANDISE!
S-M-A-S-H-E-D P-R-I-C-E-S!

Here is a sale of real bargains—the biggest snaps we have ever offered. Freight rates are now reduced—buy today. These prices are guaranteed for 60 days and these offers are in effect only while this stock lasts. So don't delay—buy direct from this "ad."

SMOOTH FENCE WIRE! GOV'T BARBED WIRE!

Smooth galvanized 9 gauge wire suitable for fences, stay wires, grape vines and all general purposes about the home and farm. Rolls weigh about 150 pounds.
 Lot No. PA 100. Price \$2.95 per 100 lbs.

Bought by us at less than cost of manufacturing. Made under rigid government inspection. 12 gauge open hearth steel wire with 4 point barbs 6-8 inches long spaced 3 inches apart. 58 pound rolls contain 700 feet. Coated with special formula weather resisting paint.
 Lot Number PA 200. Price per reel \$1.15

POULTRY NETTING!

Made for government under rigid inspection of 19 gauge Bessemer steel wire heavily galvanized; 2 inch mesh in 2 heights. Bales contain 150 lineal ft.
 36 inches high. \$2.40 per ball.
 Lot no. PA 300, 72 inches high. \$4.75 per ball.



Mixed Nails CORRUGATED SHEETS!

Per 100 lbs. \$1.95
 New wire nails in all sizes from 3 to 40d, handy assortment for every purpose.
 Lot No. PA 400. Price per 100 pound keg \$1.95
 A recent big purchase from the government brought us a large quantity of 22 gauge new 2 1/2 inch corrugated metal sheets of heavy weight. All perfect stock in splendid condition. Size of sheets 27 1/2 inches wide, 84 inches long. Excellent for roofs and all siding purposes.
 Lot No. PA 500. Price per square \$2.65

WATTS CORN SHELLERS!

75 to 125 Bushels per hour Buy a genuine Watts corn sheller, the world's best at big reduced prices now. Most popular sizes.
 Lot No. PA1. Capacity 50-75 bushels per hour with 3 H. P. engine. \$22.50
 Lot No. PA4. Watts corn sheller with cleaning system, cob stacker, and grain elevator. 75-125 bushels per hour with 4-6 H. P. engine. \$49.00
 Lot No. PA 4X. Watts corn sheller with cleaning system, cob stacker, grain elevator and automatic feeder. 75-125 bushels per hour. 4-6 H. P. engine. \$65.00

ALLIS-CHALMERS TRACTORS!

\$295
 10-18 Horse Power
 Famous Allis-Chalmers farm tractors purchased by us at big reduced prices and offered now at lowest price ever made. Built to give best service under all conditions.
 Lot No. PA 600, genuine Allis-Chalmers farm tractor. 10-18 H. P. Sale price, each \$295.00

Most of the items above in stock now at 4 points. Shipment will be made from point nearest you. Above prices are f. o. b. Chicago, Ill.
 Write for Special Bargain List No. PA220

HARRIS BROTHERS CO. 1349-1525 West 35th St., CHICAGO

cause that water to drop any soil which it is carrying and gradually fill up the stream.
 He threw the rocks loosely into the gully, so that while the force of the water coming down the gully was checked momentarily, it might still filter away thru the crevices between the rocks or over the top of the wall. But at the same time, that rock wall effectually checks the flow of the water sufficiently to cause it to drop its load of silt that it has carried down from the uplands and this silt is deposited on the floor of the gully. The result is a quickly filled gully at the low point.
 The performance may now be repeated farther up the stream. Fresh rocks may be thrown into the gully a few hundred feet above the original dam, and that part of the ditch filled with silt. And thus continue up the ravine until it has all been filled.
 if the world goes on, so the fertility must be maintained, and it can be and should be maintained in any possible manner. This method of stopping washes is not only possible, but it is comparatively easy, and perfectly simple and logical. It is working in hundreds of places, but there are many thousands of other places where it should be at work and is not. Let's add some more of these rock dams and save our soil.
 If you are being troubled with moles in your garden or fields, send for American Moles, Farmers' Bulletin No. 1247, which may be obtained free from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.
 Weevil damage is very common with stored grain; it pays to watch it carefully, and to fumigate it with carbon bisulfide at the first sign of the pest.

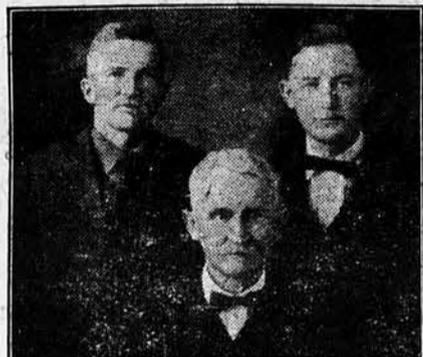


These Loose Rocks Were Gathered From the Fields and Are Now Serving Better Ends in Saving a Gully From Washing



Ford County Farm Bureau

The Ford County Farm Bureau was organized in May, 1918, and at the time of its organization was one of the farthest west bureaus in the state. The accompanying picture includes G. J. Stauth, Dodge City, president; Albert Miller, Dodge City, secretary-treasurer; and Harry C. Baird, Dodge City, county agent for the Ford County Farm Bureau.



The officers of the Ford County Farm Bureau are real dirt farmers sure enough. The smallest amount of land operated by an officer or a member of the executive committee is 480 acres.

G. J. Stauth, president, has lived in Ford county about 40 years and now operates about 600 acres of land.

Albert Miller, secretary-treasurer, lives on a farm and operates 2,000 acres of land. Emry Martin, committeeman from Bloom township, operates 960 acres. J. B. Barrows, vice-president, operates 480 acres in Concord township. He has lived on a farm for 64 years. S. O. Daugherty, committeeman from Concord township, operates 800 acres.

J. I. Wilcoxon, committeeman from Ford township, operates 1,000 acres. J. T. Buess, committeeman from Richland township, operates 480 acres. H. B. Wood, committeeman from Royal township, operates 500 acres. M. T. Keith, committeeman from Spearville township, operates 600 acres. C. T. Cummings, committeeman from Kingsdown township, operates 600 acres.

Most of these men are strong for other co-operative organizations in addition to the farm bureau.

Mr. Stauth is a member of a co-operative elevator and is president of the Federal Farm Loan Association. Mr. Martin is a member of the board of directors of the Bloom Co-operative elevator and is a member of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc. Mr. Wilcoxon is a member of the Kingsdown Co-operative Elevator Company. Mr. Wood is also a member of a co-operative elevator company. Mr. Keith is a member of the Farmers' Union and a member of a farmers' co-operative elevator. Mr. Cummings is a member of the Kingsdown Co-operative Elevator company.

Harry C. Baird has been county agent in Ford county since 1920. He is a graduate of Kansas State Agricultural College, having finished in 1914.

D. O. McCray's Backing

"The only backing I have in my candidacy for secretary of state, is the Republican men and women of Kansas." This was a statement made by Mr. McCray a few days ago when he was asked: "Are you going to get out and spend some money?"

McCray made it plain that he was not going to spend any money. "I haven't got it to spend, and if I did have it I wouldn't spend it in an attempt to buy a nomination," he said. "The day has passed in Kansas when a candidate for office who is financed by trusts, stock jobbing schemes and so-called 'big interests,' can buy a nomination. If such a candidate should get into public office he would be the tool of these concerns that are out for plunder, rather than the servant of the people."

To be specific, McCray said: "No Missouri banking and trust company combine is putting up money to obtain my nomination in the expectation of later getting my vote as secretary of state to feather its nest. No Missouri concern handling the product of Kansas manufacturing companies is putting up money to buy my nomination, and to tie my hands as a member of the charter and blue sky board and to put over questionable deals. And no discredited wild cat, stock-jobbing outfit within the state is turning over lump sums to me to help buy a nomination and election so they can use my

vote on the blue sky board for their wild cat, stock-jobbing business. I am getting no support from these vultures. I am simply appealing to the people for their votes, whom I will protect to the best of my ability against these fly-by-night birds who have robbed Kansans of millions of dollars in the sale of worthless securities."

When we find out how to keep the world at peace we may then find some way to keep peace in the family.

With National Life at Stake

One of the best of the war books, which tells of American relief activities in Europe, has just been issued. It is The Little Corner Never Conquered, the story of the American Red Cross work for Belgium. It was written by John Van Schaick, Jr., formerly commissioner to Belgium, American Red Cross. In the 282 pages in this book is a complete record of the American effort for that nation. Toward

the last, in the description of the combat work of the 27th, 30th 37th and 91st divisions it is very dramatic. The 27th and 30th divisions broke the Hindenburg line at St. Quentin, in Flanders. The book is published by The Macmillan Company, 66 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.; it sells for \$2.

We become agitated about taxes but the biggest tax we put upon ourselves and make no complaint. That tax is negligence and its results.

How To Crowd Two Days' Tillage Work Into One

MANY jobs are done on Fordson farms that would not be done if horses were depended upon for power. More thorough seedbed preparation is possible because there is more time available for this important work. Good farming practice demands that stubble be disced immediately after removing the grain from the fields, to return valuable humus to the soil, to make fall plowing easier and to conserve moisture.

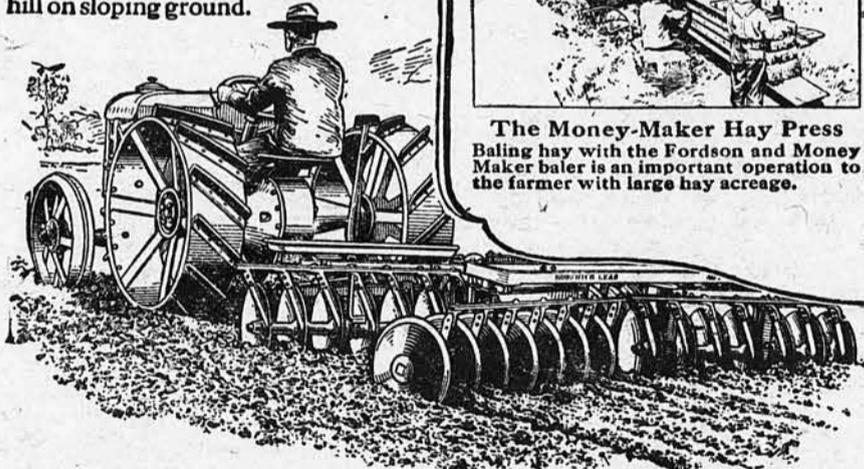
The success of the next crop may depend upon this saving of moisture already in the soil. For this work with the Fordson, as well as for cutting up corn stalks, cotton stalks, and for many other jobs, no other implement does as well as the double disc harrow especially built in every feature to work with the Fordson.

Roderick Lean Automatic Engine Disc Harrow

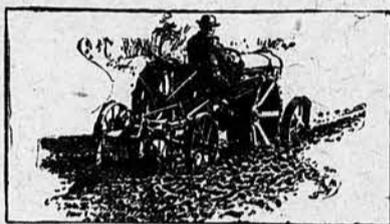
Made by Roderick Lean Mfg. Co., Mansfield, Ohio

This tool is operated entirely from the tractor seat, and the angle of the discs changed by the power of the tractor, providing quick and easy adjustment without stopping and with little effort on the part of the tractor operator. The entire harrow may be fully and instantly straightened for wheeling through a wet spot, or over an obstruction, while the tractor is in motion.

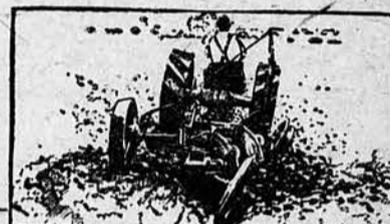
Working your ground with the Roderick Lean means working every foot of soil. Double reach bars connecting the rear harrow to the front, make the rear disc blades always cut midway between the cuts of the front blades. They cannot track. The rear section cannot slide down hill on sloping ground.



Because the rear section is flexibly connected to the front, this harrow turns short and works close in field corners. No time is lost at headlands—straightening of gangs for turning is unnecessary. The harrow works



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



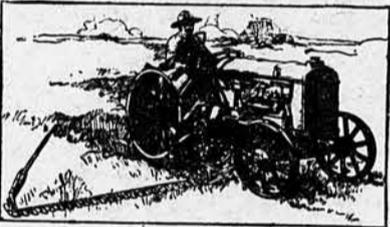
Fordson Disc Plowing Oliver Fordson special disc plows have set a new standard. They penetrate the toughest soils, yet are light running.



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



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



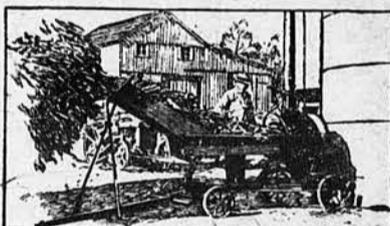
Roderick Lean 'Cutmore' Mower Attaches without changes to the Fordson. Power taken direct from drive worm. Makes a one-man outfit with Fordson.



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



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



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



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



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

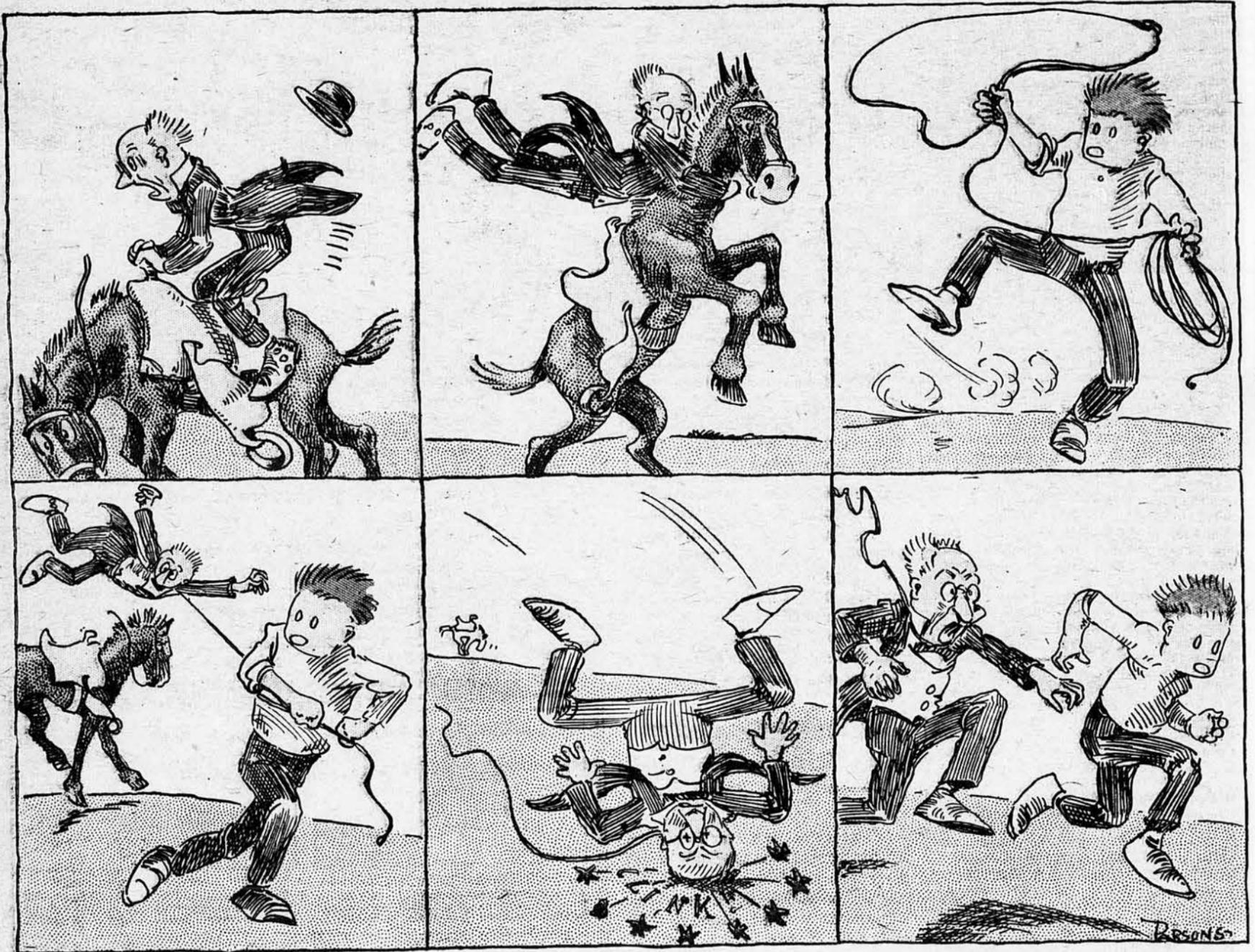
at uniform depth its entire width, leaving headlands level and well pulverized.

These and many other features have placed the Roderick Lean Automatic Engine Disc first in the estimation of Fordson owners.

Ford Dealers Everywhere Sell Standard Fordson Equipment

The Adventures of the Hoovers

A Movie of Misguided Effort; Buddy Saves a Gentleman from the Bucking Broncho Who Strange to Say Fails to Register Any Gratitude



The Indian Drum

By WILLIAM MACHARG and EDWIN BALMER

IN THE morning, at Traverse City—where she got a cup of coffee and some toast in the station eating house—she had to change to a day coach. It had grown still more bitterly cold; the wind which swept the long brick-paved platform of the station was arctic; and even thru the double windows of the day coach she could feel its chill. The points of Grand Traverse Bay were frozen across; frozen across too was Torch Lake; to north of that, ice, snow-covered, thru which frozen rushes protruded, marked the long chain of little lakes known as the "Intermediates." The little towns and villages, and the rolling fields with their leafless trees or blackened stumps, lay under drifts. It had stopped snowing, however, and she found relief in that; searchers upon the lake could see small boats now—if there were still small boats to be seen.

To the people in her Pullman, the destruction of the ferry had been only a news item competing for interest with other news on the front pages of their newspapers; but to these people in the day coach, it was an intimate and absorbing thing. They spoke by name of the crew as of persons whom they knew: A white lifeboat, one man told her, had been seen south of Beaver Island; another said there had been two boats. They had been far off from shore, but, according to the report cabled from Beaver, there had appeared to be men in them; the men—her informant's voice hushed

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

(Copyright by Edwin Balmer)

slightly—had not been rowing. Constance shuddered. She had heard of things like that on the quick-freezing fresh water of the lakes—small boats adrift crowded with men sitting upright in them, ice-coated, frozen, lifeless!

Petoskey, with its great hotels closed and boarded up, and its curio shops closed and locked, was blocked with snow. She went from the train directly to the telegraph office. If Henry was in Petoskey, they would know at that office where he could be found; he would be keeping in touch with them. The operator in charge of the office knew her, and his manner became still more deferential when she asked after Henry.

Mr. Spearman, the man said, had been at the office early in the day; there had been no messages for him; he had left instructions that any which came were to be forwarded to him thru the men who, under his direction, were patrolling the shore for twenty miles north of Little Traverse, watching for boats. The operator added to the report she had heard upon the train. One lifeboat and perhaps two had been seen by a farmer who had been on the ice to the south of Beaver; the second boat had been far to the south and west of the first one; tugs

were cruising there now; it had been many hours, however, after the farmer had seen the boats before he had been able to get word to the town at the north end of the island—St. James—so that the news could be cabled to the mainland. Fishermen and seamen, therefore, regarded it as more likely, from the direction and violence of the gale, that the boats, if they continued to float, would be drifted upon the mainland than that they would be found by the tugs.

Constance asked after her father. Mr. Sherrill and Mr. Spearman, the operator told her, had been in communication that morning; Mr. Sherrill had not come to Petoskey; he had taken charge of the watch along the shore at its north end. It was possible that the boats might drift in there; but men of experience considered it more probable that the boats would drift in farther south where Mr. Spearman was in charge.

To Harbor Point

Constance crossed the frozen edges of the bay by sledge to Harbor Point. The driver mentioned Henry with admiration and with pride in his acquaintance with him; it brought vividly to her the recollection that Henry's rise in life was a matter of

personal congratulation to these people as lending luster to the neighborhood and to themselves. Henry's influence here was far greater than her own or her father's; if she were to move against Henry—or show him distrust, she must work alone; she could enlist no aid from these.

And her distrust now had deepened to terrible dread. She had not been able before this to form any definite idea of how Henry could threaten Alan and Uncle Benny; she had imagined only vague interference and obstruction of the search for them; she had not foreseen that he could so readily assume charge of the search and direct, or misdirect, it.

At the Point she discharged the sledge and went on foot to the house of the caretaker who had charge of the Sherrill cottage during the winter. Getting the keys from him, she let herself into the house. The electric light had been cut off, and the house was darkened by shutters, but she found a lamp and lit it. Going to her room, she unpacked a heavy sweater and woolen cap and short fur coat—winter things which were left there against use when they opened the house sometimes out of season—and put them on. Then she went down and found her snowshoes. Stopping at the telephone, she called long distance and asked them to locate Mr. Sherrill, if possible, and instruct him to move south along the shore with whomever he had with him. She went out then, and fastened on her snowshoes.

It had grown late. The early December dusk—the second dusk since little boats had put off from Number 5—darkened the snow-locked land. The wind from the west cut like a knife, even thru her fur coat. The pine trees moaned and bent, with loud whistlings of the wind among their needles; the leafless elms and maples crashed their limbs together; above the clamor of all other sounds, the roaring of the lake came to her, the booming of the waves against the ice, the shatter of floe on floe. No snow had fallen for a few hours, and the sky was even clearing; ragged clouds hurried before the wind and, opening, showed the moon.

Constance hurried westward and then north, following the bend of the shore. The figure of a man—one of the shore patrols—pacing the ice hummocks of the beach and staring out upon the lake, appeared vaguely in the dusk when she had gone about two miles. He seemed surprised at seeing a girl, but less surprised when he had recognized her. Mr. Spearman, he told her, was to the north of them upon the beach somewhere he did not know how far; he could not leave his post to accompany her, but he assured her that there were men stationed all along the shore. She came, indeed, three quarters of a mile farther on, to a blond man; about an equal distance beyond, she found a third, but passed him and went on.

Her legs ached now with the unaccustomed travel upon snowshoes; the wind, which had been only a piercing chill at first, was stopping feeling, most stopping thought. When clouds covered the moon, complete darkness came; she could go forward only slowly then or must stop and wait; but at intervals of moonlight were growing longer and increasing in frequency. The sky cleared, she went forward quickly for many minutes at a time, gaining her gaze westward over the melting water and the floes. It came to her with terrifying apprehension that she must have advanced at least three miles since she had seen the last patrol; she could not have passed any one in the moonlight without seeing him, and in the dark intervals she had advanced so little that she could have missed one that way either.

Travel Became Difficult

She tried to go faster as she realized this; but now travel had become more difficult. There was no longer any beach. High, precipitous bluffs, which she recognized as marking Seven Mile Point, descended here directly to the unmocked ice along the water's edge. She fell many times, traveling on these hummocks; there were strange, treacherous places between the hummocks here, except for her snowshoes, she could have broken thru. Her skirt was torn; she lost one of her gloves and could not stop to look for it; she fell again and sharp ice cut her unweaved hand and blood froze upon her finger tips. She did not heed any of these things.

She was horrified to find that she was growing weak, and that her senses were becoming confused. She mistook the floating ice, metallic under moonlight, for boats; her heart

beat fast then while she scrambled part way up the bluff to gain better sight and so ascertain her mistake. Deep ravines at places broke the shores; following the bend of the bluffs, she got into these ravines and only learned her error when she found that she was departing from the shore. She had come in all, perhaps eight miles; and she was "playing out;" other girls, she assured herself—other girls would not have weakened like this; they would have had strength to make certain no boats were there, or at least, to get help. She had seen no houses; those, she knew stood back from the shore, high upon the bluffs, and were not easy to find; but she scaled the bluff now and looked about for lights. The country was wild and wooded, and the moonlight showed only the white stretches of the shrouding snow.

She descended to the beach again and went on; her gaze continued to search the lake, but now, wherever there was a break in the bluffs, she looked toward the shore as well. At the third of these breaks, the yellow glow of a window appeared, marking a house in a hollow between snow-shrouded hills. She turned eagerly that way; she could go only very slowly now. There was no path; at least, if there was, the snowdrifts hid it. Thru the drifts a thicket projected; the pines on the ravine sides overhead stood so close that only a silver tracery of the moonlight came thru; beyond the pines, birch trees, stripped of their bark, stood black up to the white boughs.

Constance climbed over leafless briars and thru brush and came upon a clearing perhaps fifty yards across, roughly crescent shaped, as it followed the configuration of the hills. Dead cornstalks, above the snow, showed plowed ground; beyond that, a little, black cabin huddled in the further point of the crescent, and Constance gasped with disappointment as she saw it. She had expected a farmhouse; but this plainly was not even that. The framework was of logs or poles which had been partly boarded over; and above the boards and where they were lacking, black building paper had been nailed, secured by big tin discs. The rude, weather-beaten door was closed; smoke, however, came from a pipe stuck thru the roof.

She struggled to the door and knocked upon it, and receiving no reply, she beat on it with both fists. "Who's here?" she cried. "Who's here?"

An Indian Home

The door opened then a little, and the frightened face of an Indian woman appeared in the crack. The woman evidently had expected—and feared—some arrival, and was reassured when she saw only a girl. She threw the door wider open, and bent to help unfasten Constance's snowshoes; having done that, she led her in and closed the door.

Constance looked swiftly around the single room of the cabin. There was a cot on one side; there was a table, home carpentered; there were a couple of boxes for clothing or utensils. The

(Continued on Page 14)



Health is wealth itself

—and depends more upon the selection of proper food than upon anything else.

The reason is simple—the right kind of food digests promptly and is absorbed into the blood for building sound tissue; while food that digests slowly may ferment and lead to serious conditions.

Grape-Nuts—the delicious cereal food made from whole wheat flour and malted barley—is so easy to digest that even delicate people and young children thrive on it.

This is only natural, because Grape-Nuts is baked for 20 hours, which transforms and partially pre-digests the starch elements, resulting in easy digestion and quick assimilation.

Served with milk or cream, Grape-Nuts is a complete food—and along with its nutritive qualities is that wonderful flavor!

"There's a Reason" for Grape-Nuts

Sold by grocers everywhere

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

Keeping Good Wheat Pure

THE difference between the return from a high yielding strain of wheat and that from inferior seed—usually is that of a profit on the field or a lack of it. This frequently amounts to several bushels an acre. Millers demand pure wheat, free from rye and weed seeds, and a mixture of other varieties, and they will not pay the highest price unless they get this quality grain. It pays well to respect the market demands.

If you live in a typical hard wheat section, in Central Kansas for example, you should grow this kind, and probably Kanred will be the best variety. In Eastern Kansas, especially on the bottoms, some of the soft varieties, perhaps Fultz, will be best. In any case get a high-yielding strain, with a record behind it which indicates real producing ability. If you don't know where seed of this kind is available, you can learn of dozens of growers if you write to S. C. Salmon, secretary of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association, Manhattan, Kan., who has prepared a directory of the wheat producers of the state, which will be off the press very soon. This contains a record of what the inspectors of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association found in the fields of the men whose names are on the list; the representatives visited these fields after the wheat was headed out and before it was cut.

Quality will be the watchword of the wheat trade from now on. Millers cannot make good flour from poor wheat, and they are going to make a greater spread in the price between the high and low grades in the future. Why not get the highest price for the crop of 1923? To do this you must prepare the soil properly, harvest the crop right, and use good seed. The millers and grain men can help in many cases by bringing seed in carload lots, and selling it at cost to the farmers. Such an effort is worth while.

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Kansas Readers Only

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Daily and Sunday—7 Issues a Week

\$250 From Now Until \$250
Jan. 1, 1923

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

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

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

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

Mail Your Check
Do It Now—
Use This Coupon

Offer Not Good in
City of Topeka

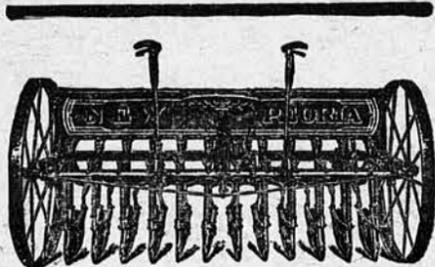
The Topeka Daily Capital, Topeka, Kansas

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Name.....

Address.....

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**Opens the Furrow—
Drops the Seed at the
Bottom**

This means a better yield—more profits for you. No seed is wasted—none left exposed to birds and wind. Every seed is laid in the bottom of a packed seed bed and covered.

**The New
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Capper Poultry Club

Hold Fast! Every Minute of Contest Work Counts

BY RACHEL ANN NEISWENDER
Club Manager

IT WAS some time in March or April that it happened, and it happened on a large number of Kansas farms. Club girls penned their chickens, and entered them in the poultry club contest, penned them until June 30. It seemed a long time, and I imagine if we could have "listened in" on some of these newly established chicken pens last spring, the conversations, in hen-talk, of course, would have sounded about like this:

"Nine of us in this little pen, oh dear!"

"Isn't it awful? And here we stay until June 30—June 30—it's a long time to be penned."

"All we can do is to step on each other's feet, oh dear!"

"I'm going to miss the range and the bugs and worms—"

"And the green feed. It's a shame!"

All this talk came from the young pullets, of course. Then along came an old hen who had been penned the year before, and looking into the pen, I presume she answered something like this:

"Cheer up, chicken children, things are not so bad as they might be. Mind my word, the time will pass quickly, too quickly. June 30 will be here before you realize it. The club girls give their chickens good care, and the first few months of the contest fly by."

And now the pullets agree with the old hen, for the time has sped by and they are now on the open range. It doesn't seem that three months of the contest are over. The time to judge annual reports will arrive before we know it. In the past three months, we've all made mistakes, and we've learned many things. Let us profit by the things we have learned during the rest of the contest.

The hot days are with us, and it's going to be a peppy group of girls who can sustain genuine interest to the close of the contest. Only poultry club girls can do this. So I'm going to suggest that we use a great deal of that substance called grit during the next few months of club work. Both the girls and their chickens thrive on it, and do not progress far without it. Remember thru these warm days that "anything that is worth doing is worth doing well." There's a lot of meaning for us in this old saying. It means not giving up if you are discouraged, if your chickens are not doing as well as you expected them to do. If your county team doesn't keep at the top of the list, if it never gets there, don't give up. The battle isn't won or lost until the last moment. Hard work at the last will count for much. And girls, above all things, in this last part of the contest, stand by your county leader. Help her, work with her, give her the steadfast, loyal co-operation that she deserves. Do your part. A good question to ask yourself is this one:

What would the Capper Poultry Club be, if every member were just like me?

You have worked together wonderfully in the first three months. Let's keep the good work going. Who likes to read newspapers? I knew there would be a chorus of "I do's." Some of the clubs have discovered that they can make their club work more interesting, and sustain interest during the hot months, if they edit a little newspaper of their own. Just glance over my shoulder for a few minutes, and let's read some of the squibs from the pens of our fellow club members.

The Osage county poultry club held its meeting with the pig club at Osage City on June 13. The meeting was held in the park, and we could hardly give the program after having eaten so much dinner. Club mothers are good cooks, you know. We had a fine time.

Death of an R. I. R.—Vera Smith's Rhode Island Red died on June 11 after an illness of but one day. Deceased was hatched in April and was nearly 8 weeks old at death. Interment was in the garden. Sympathy is extended to the sorrowing Vera.

Sad Accident—On Tuesday of last week a Jersey Black Giant was killed by a bad pup.

Miss Flanagan, assistant poultry club manager, and I attended the meeting which the girls tell about in their paper, and we agree that both the dinner and program were fine. I'm using a picture of the Osage county team today, and want you to meet them. Vera Smith, the leader, is at the right end. This team may be lacking somewhat in quantity, but not in quality.

Pays on the Draw Bar Alone

(Continued from Page 3)

them at 250 pounds in nine months if it is possible.

Grain is fed in self feeders. The ration consists mostly of corn. This is supplemented with buttermilk and green pasture. He pays 1 1-2 cents a gallon for the buttermilk and uses about 200 gallons a day which he hauls from Clay Center in a truck.

Merten has figured that it takes 8 bushels of corn, along with the alfalfa pasture and buttermilk fed, to put on 100 pounds of gain. He tries to make his hogs weigh from 250 to 300 pounds before marketing them, as he says the last 100 pounds put on is the quickest gain and likely the most profitable.

For pasture both Sudan grass and alfalfa are used. Hogs seem to do as well on the Sudan grass, Merten says, as on alfalfa, and they keep it closely clipped. He has been pasturing hogs on Sudan grass for three years.

The hog house is 10 by 100 feet in size. It has a wood floor and there is a cement feeding floor along the front. Self-feeders are located on concrete feeding floors to eliminate waste as much as possible.

The 250 to 300 White Leghorns on the farm in 1921 made \$2 a day gross thruout the year according to Merten's estimate. He allowed 75 cents a day for feed which gives a net profit of \$1.25 a day or \$456.25 for the year. This is at the rate of \$1.52 a hen.

Along with his modern hog house, two well designed barns and his up-to-date chicken house, Merten also has a modern house in which he lives. It was built two years ago and is of the bungalow type. It is piped for water and wired for electricity. In the attic is a pressure tank and an electric pump, waiting for the time Merten can connect up with a nearby high line and get juice.



Left to Right, Elvena Kristensson, Julia Elliott, Club Manager, Assistant Club Manager, Evelyn Atkins and Vera Smith, County Leader

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Fortunately, a remedy has been discovered which not only immediately expels these deadly worms but puts your chickens in fine condition.

This remedy is called N-&H. To prove its merits a dollar package will be sent free. Simply send name to the N-&H Company, 430 7th St., Kansas City, Kansas, and two regular size dollar packages will be mailed. Pay postman only one dollar plus a few cents postage on delivery. Results guaranteed. Why lose your chickens when this offer will positively save all?

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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 and Breeze and any two or more other magazines you want.

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Jayhawker's Farm Notes

By Harley Hatch

WE BEGAN wheat cutting on this farm June 21 and finished June 27, losing almost one day of that time owing to rain. Luckily we had our heaviest wheat cut before the rain came and for that reason were able to bind it standing straight. We cut it a full foot from the ground and still had plenty of straw left to make a long bundle. Just how this heavy strawed wheat will yield cannot be told until the threshing machine gets to work but it should at least hold up the average of the last six years in this part of Coffey county. We started cutting at a moderate gait because the wheat was not fully ripe and during the first two days cut but 32 acres. Then the wheat became fully ripe and we speeded up and made the 110 acres in just six days, an average of not quite 20 acres a day. On the last day we cut 26 acres and had a couple of hours left in which to shock. When things run fairly well we can cut 25 acres a day with the 8-foot binder pulled by the 10-20 tractor.

Boy Operated the Tractor

The tractor was run during most of the harvest by an 11-year-old boy who seemed to rather like the job and who had the best of success, as there was not a single thing out of order from start to finish. One reason for this was the fact that an 8-foot binder is a very light load for such a tractor and it is when a tractor is working at less than rated capacity that it does the best work with the least trouble. A 12-year-old girl rode the binder, dumped the bundle carrier and watched things in general. So closely did she watch that we seldom found more than one loose bundle in a place; if a loose bundle was thrown out she promptly stopped and looked after the twine. We had the best grade of twine we could buy and it gave us less trouble than any twine we have used in several years. The tractor can be stopped by the binder operator by means of a rope that runs to an attachment which throws it out. By this means the binder operator can stop everything at once without waiting on the tractor operator. We gained considerable time in cutting because of the quickness the tractor could turn corners; the homemade tractor hitch allows a quick, sharp turn with no riding down of the grain.

City Reporter's Idea of Harvesting

The city papers each harvest print many ridiculous stories of the wheat fields, the result of a visit of some reporter who scarcely knows wheat from potatoes. Of all these ridiculous yarns the worst appeared in a city paper some time ago, which issues a regular weekly edition for farmers. It told of some farmers getting binder repairs from Salina by airplane and we give herewith the following extract:

"A June sun shone down on the Kansas wheat field as only a June sun at harvest time knows how to shine. The man on the tractor jammed down his brake and shut off his engine. Behind him the quivering bulk of the huge binder lapsed to inert silence.

"Did you hear that break?" the tractor man called to the sun-tanned man who rode the binder. 'I'll say I did.' Their ears had caught a metallic

crash that boded no good for the last 20 acres of wheat. The binder man got down from his seat and crawled head first into the tangle of gears and rods that make up a binder's innards. Presently he emerged with grease-daubed hands and a gloomy countenance.

"'Busted ratchet' was all he said; but it was enough. Behind the big wheat binder was a crew of 15 'hard-boiled' harvest hands whose job it was to scoop the bundles of wheat up and build them into shocks, four together and one across the top. In a few minutes this sun-burned crew, moving in an irregular line across the field would catch up with the crippled binder, and then, with no more work ahead, they would hunt the nearest clump of shade trees. A busted ratchet was no water off their wheel."

Now farmer friends, did you ever, in all your lives, read such a ridiculous mess of stuff? Did you ever have a broken "ratchet" on your binder and have to shut down while "15 hard-boiled shockers" hunted the shade? What was the largest number of shockers you ever saw following one binder, anyhow? And did you ever see a line of shockers moving across the field "scooping the bundles up and building them into shocks four together and one across?" How a man who never saw a harvest field could ride past one in a motor car going 40 miles an hour and gather up so much misinformation is more than we can see. That city paper better keep that particular reporter out on political work, where his bungling reports may not appear so ridiculous.

Bone Meal as a Fertilizer

Every farmer in this locality was thankful for that dry, warm week of harvest. So heavy was the straw growth in most fields that a rainy week would have put a large part of it down. It could have been cut in that condition, of course, for the experience farmers had with the crop of 1919 has taught them that they can cut wheat in almost any condition. But down wheat makes a very poor, straggly bundle which cannot be shocked in even fair condition, and which spoils badly in wet weather. Manure spread on wheat during the last winter did no good and possibly did harm in making too much straw growth which did not fill well.

Wheat fertilized with a phosphorus fertilizer did well; our soil is lacking in phosphorus as is most of our Western soils and the addition of 100 pounds to the acre of acid phosphate or bone meal adds strength to the straw, ripens the grain up better and quicker and adds to the color and yield. We need nothing in the way of nitrogen so far as wheat is concerned as we usually have too much straw growth in favorable seasons. A neighbor tells me that wheat on which he spread straw last winter was almost a complete failure, the growth being almost all down and very poorly filled.

Walt Mason sang it: "Oh, every fly that skips our swatters will have five million sons and daughters, and countless first and second cousins, and aunts and uncles, scores and dozens, and 57 million nieces; so knock the blamed thing all to pieces!"



Much Loss in Grain Can Easily be Prevented If the Wheat Shocks are Compactly Built and Protected from Rain by Being Capped in the Right Way

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Remember that the governor and belt pulley, and the field-work features of the Titan—wide fenders, comfortable platform and seat, adjustable drawbar, angle lugs, brakes—are included in the \$700 price. Titan purchase means satisfaction from all points of view. This is a three-plow tractor with belt power in proportion—a capacity that cuts labor costs day after day. It is famous for long life, it does best work on kerosene, and the expense of repair and upkeep is remarkably low.

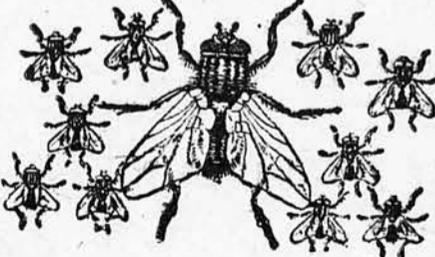
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Flies are one of the most dangerous and annoying things with which the farmer has to contend. Now, through the discovery of E. R. Alexander, widely known scientist, you can rid your house and barns and livestock of these pests almost instantly, and with no trouble at all. This discovery is in the form of an organic chemical that is fatal to flies, and similar pests, such as chiggers, mosquitoes and moths.



This new discovery, which is called Alexander's Rid-O-Fly, is not a poison. Though it kills flies like magic, farm animals and human beings are not affected by it at all. In addition to killing these insects, Rid-O-Fly is a strong repellent. Flies will not come near stock or buildings where Rid-O-Fly has been used. Rid-O-Fly is particularly valuable for cows and horses, as it is a known fact that flies do untold harm to these animals. So confident is Dr. Alexander that his discovery will rid your house, barns and livestock of these pests that he offers to send a \$2.00 supply for only \$1.00 on the guarantee that if Rid-O-Fly does not solve your fly problems it will cost you nothing. Two big Kansas City banks guarantee the reliability of this offer. SEND NO MONEY—just your name and address to the Alexander Laboratories, 1590 Gateway Station, Kansas City, Mo., and this introductory offer will be mailed at once.

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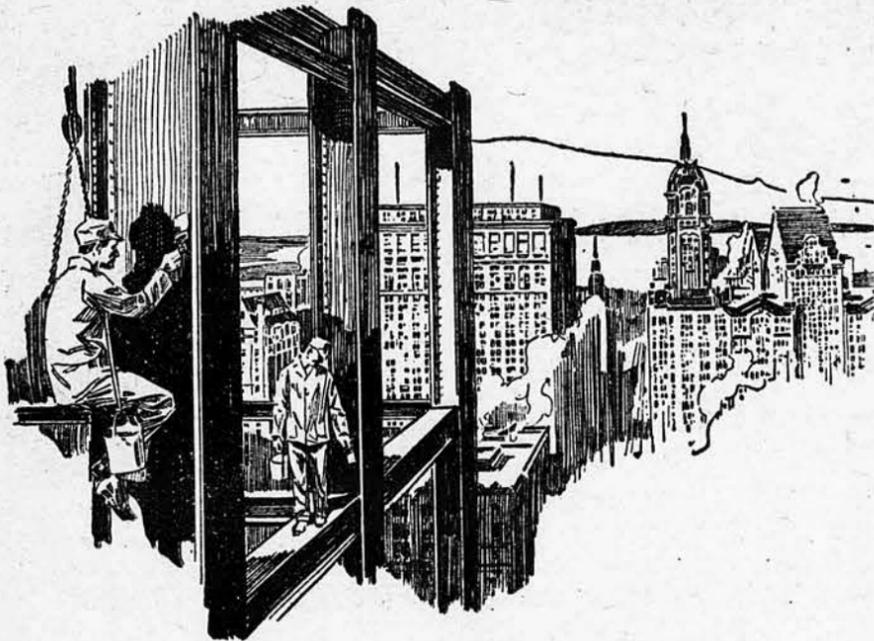


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ONE day there is a towering framework of steel beams, looming black and gaunt against the sky. A few days later the same steel skeleton is a flare of brilliant orange-red.

Along the railroad, flashes of the same vivid hue greet your eye—here a bridge, there a tank; every piece of exposed iron or steel construction puts on, now and then, its coat of red.

Only one 200th of an inch thick, this flaming coat, yet it is an armor that wards off decay and destruction.



The very words "iron" and "steel" are synonymous with strength and permanence; nevertheless these structural materials, when unprotected, fall an easy prey to nature's destructive forces. Let iron or steel remain exposed one day to the air, and rust begins. Rust is decay—and decay is ruin.

The orange-red armor that prevents rust and decay is red-lead, an oxide of lead, which, when mixed with pure linseed oil, makes a paint impervious to the attacks of the weather.

Here is one way in which lead enters into the daily life of civilized man. There are hundreds of other ways. Do you know that electric-light bulbs contain lead as an element in the glass? Do you know that there is lead in the hard rubber of fountain pens? Do you know that cans for meats, fish, fruits, vegetables, as well as those containing oils and other products, are sealed with solder that contains lead?



There are hundreds of other important uses of lead. And of them all, the most important is the use of lead in good paint. Through all time, men have found no paint that so thoroughly protects metal as does red-lead paint, no paint that so thoroughly protects wood as does white-lead paint.

People are coming to realize today as never before that poorly painted surfaces decay, well-painted surfaces endure. Millions of dollars in property values are being conserved yearly by a general heading of the maxim, "Save the surface and you save all."

National Lead Company makes red-lead of the highest quality. This product is mixed with pure linseed oil, to give it paint consistency, and is sold as

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	Die Castings

The Indian Drum

(Continued from Page 11)

stove, a good range once in the house of a prosperous farmer, had been bricked up by its present owners so as to hold fire. Dried onions and yellow ears of corn hung from the rafters; on the shelves were little birchbark canoes, woven baskets, and porcupine quill boxes of the ordinary sort made for the summer trade. Constance recognized the woman now as one who had come sometimes to the Point to sell such things, and who could speak fairly good English. The woman clearly had recognized Constance at once.

"Where is your man?" Constance had caught the woman's arm.

"They sent for him to the beach. A ship has sunk."

"Are there houses near here? You must run to one of them at once. Bring whoever you can get; or if you won't do that tell me where to go."

The woman stared at her stolidly and moved away. "None near," she said. "Besides you could not get somebody before some one will come."

"Who is that?"
"He is on the beach—Henry Spearman. He comes here to warm himself. It is nearly time he comes again."

"How long has he been about here?"
"Since before noon. Sit down. I will make you tea."

Constance gazed at her; the woman was plainly glad of her coming. Her relief—relief from that fear she had been feeling when she opened the door—was evident. It was Henry then, who had frightened her.

A Louder Roar

The Indian woman set a chair for her beside the stove and put water in a pan to heat; she shook tea leaves from a box into a bowl and brought a cup.

"How many on that ship?"
"Altogether there were thirty-nine," Constance replied.

"Some saved?"
"Yes; a boat was picked up yesterday morning with twelve."

The woman seemed making some computation which was difficult for her.

"Seven are living then," she said.
"Seven? What have you heard? What makes you think so?"

"That is what the Drum says."
The Drum! There was a Drum then! At least there was some sound which people heard and which they called the Drum. For the woman had heard it.

The woman shifted, checking something upon her fingers, while her lips moved; she was not counting. Constance thought; she was more likely aiding herself in translating something from Indian numeration into English. "Two; it began with," she announced. "Right away it went to nine. Sixteen then—that was this morning early.

Now, all day and tonight, it has been going twenty. That leaves seven. It is not known who they may be."

She opened the door and looked out, the roar of the water and the wind, which had come loudly, increased, and with it the wood noises. The woman was not looking about now, Constance realized; she was listening. Constance arose and went to the door too. The Drum! Blood prickled in her face and forehead; it prickled in her finger tips. The Drum was heard only, it was said, in time of severest storm; for that reason it was heard most often in winter. It was seldom heard by any one in summer; and she was of the summer people. Sounds were coming from the woods now. Were these reverberations the roll of the Drum which beat for the dead? Her voice was uncontrolled as she asked the woman:

"Is that the Drum?"
The woman shook her head. "That's the trees."

Constance's shoulders shook convulsively together. When she had thought about the Drum—and when she had spoken of it with others who, themselves, never had heard it—they always had said that, if there were such a sound, it was trees. She herself had heard those strange wood noises, terrifying sometimes until their source was known—wailings like the cry of some one in anguish, which were caused by two crossed saplings rubbing together; thunderings, which were only some smaller trees beating against a great hollow trunk when a strong wind veered from a certain direction. But this Indian woman must know all such sounds well; and to her the Drum was something distinct from them. The woman specified that now.

"You'll know the Drum when you hear it."

Constance grew suddenly cold. For twenty lives, the woman said, the Drum had beat; that meant to her, and to Constance too now, that seven were left. Indefinite, desperate denial that all from the ferry must be dead—that denial which had been strengthened by the news that at least one boat had been adrift near Beaver—altered in Constance to conviction of a boat with seven men from the ferry, seven dying, perhaps, but not yet dead. Seven out of twenty-seven! The score were gone; the Drum had beat for them in little groups as they had died. When the Drum beat again, would it beat beyond the score?

The woman drew back and closed the door; the water was hot now, and she made the tea and poured a cup for Constance. As she drank it, Constance was listening for the Drum; the woman too was listening. Having finished the tea, Constance returned to the door and reopened it; the sounds outside were the same. A solitary figure appeared moving along the edge of the ice—the figure of a tall man, walking on snowshoes; moonlight distorted the figure, and it was muffled too in a great coat which made it unrecognizable. He halted and stood looking out at the lake and then, with

Radio Exhibits at the Free Fair

ONE of the new attractions at the Kansas Free Fair this year will be the Radio department which will be under the supervision of Frank A. Meckel, the farm engineering editor of the Capper Farm Press.

There will be many entries of homemade radio receiving sets, both of the crystal detector and the vacuum tube detector types, and the fair association has appropriated \$50 for premiums to be paid for the best homemade receiving sets entered in the contest. There will be two sets of premiums, one for the best crystal detector and the other for the best vacuum tube detector. First prize will be \$10 in each class, second will be \$7.50, third will be \$5, and fourth prize, \$2.50.

This should interest the many hundreds of radio amateurs all over Kansas and it is hoped that they will send in their entries for this exhibit.

The radio show itself will be held in a large tent near the secretary's office, a little away from the noise of the Midway. Two lofty poles will carry an aerial which will be used for all sets entering the contest. Aside from the entries, various other radio receiving sets will be shown all during the week of the fair. It is planned to have radio concerts every evening and market, weather and crop reports as well as baseball scores during all hours of the day.

Russel S. Planck has already been selected as one of the judges of the radio receiving apparatus. Planck is a radio operator and expert of high standing in the country. He has had nearly three years' experience as a commercial radio operator in the United States Navy and the merchant marine. He was one of the operators on the George Washington for two years, and was on duty during both of Woodrow Wilson's trips to Europe on that ship.

Entries for this department should be mailed to Phil Eastman, Secretary of the Kansas Free Fair, Topeka, Kan., and should be in his hands not later than noon of September 2. All Radio fans should enter this contest.

a sudden movement, strode on; he halted again, and now Constance got the knowledge that he was not looking; he was listening as she was. He was not merely listening; his body swayed and bent to a rhythm—he was counting something that he heard. Constance strained her ears; but she could hear no sound except those of the waters and the wind.

"Is the Drum sounding now?" she asked the woman.

"No."
Constance gazed again at the man and found his motion quite unmistakable; he was counting—if not counting something that he heard, or thought he heard, he was recounting and reviewing within himself something that he had heard before—some irregular rhythm which had become so much a part of him that it sounded now continually within his own brain; so that, instinctively, he moved in cadence to it. He stepped forward again now, and turned toward the house.

Her breath caught as she spoke to the woman. "Mr. Spearman is coming here now!"

Her impulse was to remain where she was, lest he should think she was afraid of him; but realization came to her that there might be advantage in seeing him before he knew that she was there, so she reclosed the door and drew back into the cabin.

Noises of the wind and the roaring of the lake made inaudible any sound of his approach to the cabin; she heard his snowshoes, however, scrape the cabin wall as, after taking them off, he leaned them beside the door. He thrust the door open then and came in; he did not see her at first and, as he turned to force the door shut against the wind, she watched him quietly. She understood at once why the Indian woman had been afraid of him. His face was bloodless, yellow, and swollen-looking, his eyes bloodshot, his lips strained to a thin, straight line.

Why Are You Here?

He saw her now and started and, as the sight of her confused him, he looked away from the woman and then back to Constance before he seemed certain of her.

"Hello!" he said tentatively. "Hello!"

"I'm here, Henry."

"Oh; you are! You are!" He stood drawn up, swaying a little as he stared at her; whiskey was upon his breath, and it became evident in the heat of the room; but whiskey could not account for this condition she witnessed in him. Neither could it conceal that condition; some turmoil and strain within him made him immune to its effects.

She had realized on her way up here what, vaguely, that strain within him must be. Guilt—guilt of some awful sort connected him, and had connected Uncle Benny, with the Miwaka—the lost ship for which the Drum had beaten the roll of the dead. Now dread of revelation of that guilt had brought him here near to the Drum; he had been alone upon the beach twelve hours, the woman had said—listening, counting the beating of the Drum for another ship, fearing the survival of some one from that ship. Guilt was in his thought now—racking, tearing at him. But there was something more than that; what she had seen in him when he first caught sight of her was fear—fear of her, of Constance Sherrill.

He was fully aware, she now understood, that he had in a measure betrayed himself to her in Chicago; and he had hoped to cover up and to dissemble that betrayal with her. For that reason she was the last person in the world whom he wished to find here now.

"The point is," he said heavily, "why are you here?"

"I decided to come up last night."

"Obviously." He uttered the word slowly and with care. "Unless you came in a flying machine. Who came with you?"

"No one; I came alone. I expected to find father at Petoskey; he hadn't been there, so I came on here."

"After him?"

"No; after you, Henry."

"After me?" She had increased the apprehension in him, and he considered and scrutinized her before he ventured to go on. "Because you wanted to be up here with me, eh, Connie?"

"Of course not!"

"What's that?"

"Of course not!"

"I knew it!" he moved menacingly. She watched him quite without fear; fear was for him, she felt, not her. Often she had wished that she might have known him when he was a young man; now, she was aware that, in a way, she was having that wish. Under the surface of the man whose strength and determination she had admired, all the time had been this terror—this guilt. If Uncle Benny had carried it for a score of years, Henry had had it within him too. This had been within him all the time!

"You came up here about Ben Corvet?" he challenged.

"Yes—no!"

"Which do you mean?"

"No."

"I know then. For him, then—eh. For him!"

"For Alan Conrad? Yes," she said.

"I knew it!" he repeated. "He's been the trouble between you and me all the time!"

She made no denial of that; she had begun to know during the last two days that it was so.

"So you came to find him?" Henry went on.

"Yes, Henry. Have you any news?"

"News?"

"News of the boats?"

"News!" he iterated. "News tonight! No one'll have more'n one news tonight!"

A Terrible Satisfaction

From his slow, heavy utterance, a timbre of terrible satisfaction betrayed itself; his eyes widened a little as he saw it strike Constance, then his lids narrowed again. He had not meant to say it that way; yet, for an instant, satisfaction to him had become inseparable from the saying, before that was followed by fright—the fright of examination of just what he had said or of what she had made of it.

"He'll be found!" she defied him.

"Be found?"

"Some are dead," she admitted, "but not all. Twenty are dead; but seven are not!"

She looked for confirmation to the Indian woman, who nodded: "Yes." He moved his head to face the woman, but his eyes, unmoving, remained fixed on Constance.

"Seven?" he echoed. "You say seven are not! How do you know?"

"The Drum has been beating for twenty, but not for more!" Constance said. Thirty hours before, when she had told Henry of the Drum, she had done it without belief herself, without looking for belief in him. But now, whether or not she yet believed or simply clung to the superstition for its shred of hope, it gave her a weapon to terrify him; for he believed—believed with all the unreasoning horror of his superstition and the terror of long-borne and hidden guilt.

"The Drum, Henry!" she repeated. "The Drum you've been listening to all day upon the beach—the Indian Drum that sounded for the dead of the Miwaka; sounded one by one for all who died! But it didn't sound for him! It's been sounding again you know; but again it doesn't sound for him, Henry, not for him!"

"The Miwaka! What do you mean by that? What's that got to do with this?" His swollen face was thrust forward at her; there was threat against her in his tense muscles and his bloodshot eyes.

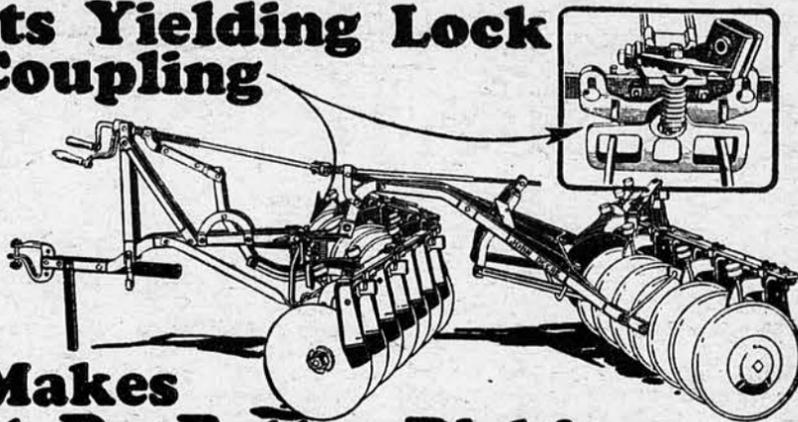
She did not shrink back from him, or move; and now he was not waiting for her answer. Something—a sound—had caught him about. Once it echoed, low in its reverberation but penetrating and quite distinct. It came, so far as direction could be assigned to it, from the trees toward the shore; but it was like no forest sound. Distinct too was it from any noise of the lake. It was like a Drum! Yet, when the echo had gone, it was a sensation easy to deny—a hallucination, that was all. But now, low and distinct it came again; and, as before, Constance saw it catch Henry and hold him. His lips moved, but he did not speak; he was counting. "Two" she saw his lips form.

The Indian woman passed them and opened the door, and now the sound, louder and more distinct, came again.

"The Drum!" she whispered, without looking about. "You hear? Three, I've heard. Now four! It will beat twenty; then we will know if more are dead!"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

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Our Kansas Farm Homes

Mrs. Ida Migliario
—EDITOR—

Sunday Afternoon Surprises

Sunday afternoon is about the only time we farmers have in which to enjoy refreshing fruit drinks, so I make it a point to serve a different drink every Sunday afternoon during the summer.

Lemonade almost always forms the background of the beverage. On one occasion, I add a generous portion of iced tea to it. Another time grape juice will lend its flavor. Orange and pineapple juice combined with the lemonade offer variety. Fruits in season suggest other flavors that can be imparted.

I believe the attractiveness with which the drink is served has a great deal to do with the appeal it makes. So I choose a tray covered with a colorful doily, or a white tray cloth with a dash of color in its decoration. Thin glasses that carry the tinkle of the chipped ice well and a glass pitcher complete my equipment.

Sometimes a slice of lemon slipped on the top of the glass, or a maraschino cherry in the bottom of the glass, or perhaps a mint leaf floating on the surface will add zest to the beverage.

What I am going to serve is always a secret and my family looks ahead to the surprise with a great deal of pleasure. Mrs. A. M. K.

Douglas County.

Pickle for Sweet Pickles

To make sweet pickles successfully, the cured cucumbers are covered with a sweet liquor made by dissolving sugar in vinegar with the addition, usually, of spices. For this purpose a good, clear vinegar and granulated sugar are recommended. Other forms of sugar may be used but they are not so satisfactory. The amount of sugar taken depends on the degree of sweetness desired. It may vary from 4 to 10 pounds to the gallon of vinegar, 6 pounds to the gallon usually giving satisfactory results.

The chief difficulty in making sweet pickles is due to the fact that they often become shriveled and tough. This danger increases with the sugar concentration of the liquor, and usually can be avoided by covering the pickles first with a plain vinegar, adding the sugar 10 days later.

If a liquid containing more than 4 pounds of sugar to the gallon is desired, it would be best not to exceed that amount at first, but gradually add sugar until the desired concentration is obtained.

Spices are practically always added in making sweet pickles. These should not, however, be used in too large quantity. The effect of too much spice, especially the stronger varieties, like

Works in the Shade of a Tree

Keeping house on the farm 11 years has been my interesting career, during which experience has taught me many lessons. I am not cheated of my share of the outdoors in the summer now. I know how to plan my work.

A chair under the big shady tree in the yard and the back porch help me to get out of the house. When darning stockings, mending or doing any kind of hand sewing, I never think of staying inside if the weather is good. Frequently I push the sewing machine out on the porch when there is stitching to be done.

These outdoor rooms are used when the potatoes or fruit are pared, the peas shelled, the beans strung or the berries stemmed.

I do the baking early in the morning before the kitchen gets warm, using a kerosene stove because it makes less heat than my range. Summer brings drop cookies and biscuits to my house—they taste as good as the rolled ones.

peppers and cloves, is injurious rather than beneficial. One ounce of whole mixed spices to 4 gallons of pickles and a proportionate amount for a less quantity is ample. As spices may cause cloudiness of the vinegar they should be filtered out after the desired flavor has been obtained.

A better utilization of spice is secured by the aid of heat. Add the required amount of spice to the vinegar and hold at the boiling point for not longer than ½ hour. Heating too long causes darkness of the vinegar. Filter out the spices by pouring the mixture thru cheesecloth. If more sugar is desired add it at this time and pour at once over the pickles.

In case the pickles are to be packed in bottles or jars, after such preliminary treatment as may be required, transfer them to these containers and cover with a liquor made up as desired. —Farmers' Bulletin 1159.

Y. M.'s to Entertain Husbands

Wide awake clubs are always interesting, but when the membership is composed entirely of young married women, they are especially so. On Thursday afternoon eight of the Y. M. girls met at Betty's home.

The president was out of town, so the vice president was presiding officer. After listening to the minutes of the previous meeting, the members answered roll call by giving hints on chicken raising. The town women with 50 chicks in their back yards, vied with the country women with their large flocks.

Plans for entertaining the husbands some evening were discussed. A committee was appointed to plan the entertainment, and it was decided to serve brick ice cream with light and dark cake and coffee. During the social hour, conversation never lagged. Each baby had his share of attention, and the club has several. School had closed, and town mothers were wondering what would occupy the minds of their restless youngsters. Country mothers escaped that worry, for the farm, stock and creek offer more diversion than a city lawn.

As they drove home, the members decided that despite the busy time, the afternoon had been well spent away from home. After so pleasant a social afternoon, the remaining tasks of the week would be attacked with renewed vigor and enthusiasm.

Marion County. Mrs. A. B.

Health Comes First

Last year 187,434 rural school children representing 3,808 rural schools in the United States enjoyed having a hot food with their noon lunch. In 3,241 of the schools, milk was obtained and served to 115,111 children and 10,592 children brought milk to drink.

Was your school included in those figures? If not, it will be next year,

Cakes aren't served every day by any means. Occasionally I bake eight or 10 layers of cake, covering two of them with icing and placing the others in a tightly covered earthenware jar. When ready to use the cake, warm icing is added. I vary the icings to provide variety. Gingerbreads and other quick breads, which can be baked hurriedly, have a place in the meals.

Since ironing is hot work in the warm months, I reduce the amount of it to be done. Small Turkish towels are used because they require no ironing and wash easily. For the same reason the dish towels are of cotton crepe and the children's underwear either is of the ready-made knitted material or is made from seersucker.

Many of the every-day dresses of my two little girls are of dainty flowered crepe or colorful seersucker. Some of my house dresses are made of these materials and my bedspreads are of seersucker. And what a blessing a small ironing is when the weather is warm. Mrs. M. E. K.

will it not? When the health condition and the scholarship standing of the children enjoying these privileges was taken, it was found to be much better than in previous years.

Good health comes first and the right kind of food in the early years of life has a direct bearing on the physical condition of the adult.

Western Woman is Honored

The appointment of Dr. Ethel M. Watters of San Francisco as consultant in the administration of the Sheppard-Towner Maternity Act was announced recently by the United States Department of Labor thru the Children's Bureau. Dr. Watters has been director of the bureau of child hygiene in the California state board of health. She becomes a member of the staff of the Federal Children's Bureau, which is charged with the duty of administering—in co-operation with the states—the Federal funds appropriated for promoting the welfare and hygiene of maternity and infancy.

All but six of the states have accepted the provisions of the act. In most states the administration will be in charge of the child hygiene divisions of the state boards of health.

Good Potato Chips Crackle

Potato chips are becoming such a popular food on the American dining table that a new field for making pin money is being opened. The United States Department of Agriculture has been conducting some experiments recently that reveal some interesting facts concerning the preparation of this delectable food.

New potatoes do not make good chips; old potatoes with flesh that is firm and crisp when sliced are the most desirable. Potato chips of uni-

form size are most inviting, consequently potatoes of uniform size should be selected.

After the potatoes have been pared they should be sliced with a mechanical slicer so there will be no ragged edges. The slices should be washed in cold water and allowed to soak in cold water for several hours. The water in the pans should be changed until the last water shows no starch. The slices need not be dried before immersion in the hot fat but the water should be shaken from them.

A vegetable oil has been found to be the most successful for browning the potatoes. It should reach a tempera-

THERE'S many a trouble would burst like a bubble,
And into the waters of Lethe depart,
Did we not rehearse it and tenderly nurse it,
And give it a permanent place in our heart.

ture of 410 degrees Fahrenheit before the potatoes are put into it. Approximately ½ pound of oil is required for every pound of chips.

Arrange the raw slices in a frying basket and lower it into the fat, stir the potatoes constantly with a wooden spoon. The slices should be crisp and brown within 3 to 5 minutes. Raise the basket and drain off the oil, then spread the chips on absorbent paper to dry. While they are still warm sprinkle lightly with salt.

Chips prepared in this way should keep sweet for weeks in moderate temperatures.

Use Tender Corn for Canning

If you are planning to can corn this year you will find the directions given in Farmers' Bulletin, No. 1211 called, "The Canning of Fruits and Vegetables," complete.

They are as follows: "Much depends on the careful selection of tender, juicy corn before it reaches the starchy stage. Corn that has reached the dough stage before being canned will have a cheesy appearance after canning. When it has passed the milky stage or is stale, it is difficult to can successfully. Corn should not be allowed to stand after being taken from the stalk. Blanch on the cob 1 to 5 minutes according to the size of the kernels. Dip into cold water for an instant. Remove and cut the corn from the cob with a sharp, thin-bladed knife.

Two Can Work Better Than One

"The best results can be obtained when one person cuts the corn from the cob and another fills the containers. If it is necessary for one person to work alone, he should cut off sufficient corn to fill one jar, add the boiling water, cook in a sauce pan, fill the jar and put it into a hot water bath or steam pressure cooker at once. A good proportion to use is half as much, by weight, of water as of corn. Put the corn in a kettle, add boiling water to cover and 1 teaspoon of salt and 2 teaspoons of sugar to every quart of corn.

"Allow all to come to the boiling point and pour immediately into hot jars, being sure that the water covers the corn well. Fill the jars to within 1 inch of the top, put on rubbers and sterile lids but do not tighten. Process under 10 pounds of steam pressure for 90 minutes, or under 15 pounds of steam pressure 60 to 80 minutes. For the water bath boil the water in the boiler for 3 consecutive hours. Remove the jars from the canner and seal at once. When cool, label and store in a dark, dry, cool place."

If your clothesline is soiled wind it around the lower end of the washboard and scrub it with a brush and soap; then rinse and set out in the sun.



WHAT would I take
For my little ragmuffin?
Who looks so earnestly
Up in my face?
Ragged and dirty,
A bundle of mischief,
Yet nothing on earth
Could quite take his place.
All the fine palaces,
All of life's luxuries,
All the earth's gold,
Heaped up as a toy,
Wouldn't buy from me,
No, not for a second,
My own precious treasure,
My small, ragged boy.
—R. A. N.

Gingham Heads Materials

Styles Seem to Say, "Keep Cool!"

BY MRS. HELEN LEE CRAIG



1440—Women's House Dress. The dress illustrated shows the popular bib idea. Sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure.

1167—Women's Dress. The long waistline emphasized with a sash adds greatly to the youthfulness of this model. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

1444—Women's Apron. An apron style that is useful and becoming is shown. Sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure.

1458—Women's Dress. This is an exceedingly smart but simple style. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 inches bust measure.

1331—Misses' or Small Women's Dress. For the young girl in her teens, this frock would be appropriate. Sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years.

1448—Child's Dress. Straight line frocks that fall from the shoulder sponsor an idea of youthfulness. Sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.

1446—Girl's Jumper Dress. This sleeveless frock is made of Japanese crepe with a glimpse of dotted Swiss. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

1447—Women's Dress. The slightly long waist and combination of two materials is new and becoming. Sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

1443—Women's and Misses' Dress. The jumper dress is still popular. Sizes 16 years and 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

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

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Write name and address in margin and mail this to Gulbransen-Dickinson Co., 3220 Chicago Ave., Chicago.

Women's Service Corner

Send all questions to the Women's Service Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Give name and address. No names will be printed.

Chicken Loaf

Have you a recipe for chicken loaf?—Mrs. F. B.

Here is a good recipe for chicken loaf:

- 1 chicken
- 1/2 cup fresh bread crumbs
- 1 cup milk
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1/4 teaspoon paprika
- 3 eggs

Cut up the chicken and cook it until it is tender. Remove the meat from the bones and force it thru the food grinder. Cook the bread crumbs in the milk to a thin paste, stirring constantly. Add the salt, paprika and chopped meat. Add the well beaten yolks of eggs and fold in the whites beaten dry. Turn the chicken mixture into a buttered mold and shake the mold that it may settle evenly. Set in a pan of hot water and bake slowly until the loaf is firm. Turn onto a hot platter.

Jam Cake

Do you have a recipe for jam cake?—Mrs. C. S.

This is my recipe for jam cake:

- 1 cup corn sirup
- 1/2 cup fat
- 3 eggs
- 3 tablespoons milk
- 2 teaspoons baking powder
- 3 cups flour
- 1 cup stiff jam

Cream fat and sirup together. Add well beaten eggs and milk, then dry ingredients sifted together. Add jam and beat well. Bake in loaf in moderate oven 30 to 35 minutes.

Care of the Hands

Because I do all of my housework I find it difficult to keep my hands in good condition. What would you suggest?—M. P.

Keep a jar of cold cream and a lemon in the kitchen. When you take your hands out of water and dry them

rub some cold cream into them. If your hands are stained rub them with lemon before putting on the cold cream. Put on canvas gloves before you put your hands in dirty water. Of course the gloves will not keep the water from reaching your hands but they will prevent dirt settling around your finger nails and in the folds of your knuckles.

Why Foods Soak Up Fat

What makes foods soak grease when they are fried in deep fat?—Mrs. Z. K.

There are several reasons why foods take up fat. They will do so when the fat is not hot enough, when the mixture is too rich, when it is too moist and when too much soda or baking powder has been used.

Clubs Can Build Rest Room

About the finest thing for the rural clubs of the territory surrounding the county trading center to do is to furnish a rest room in the business district of the town. If all the members of these organizations would band themselves together for the purpose of establishing such a place the success of the movement could not be questioned.

After a long drive to town, women and children would enjoy freshening up a bit before starting on the shopping excursion. If one member of the family finished before the others, she would have a place to go and rest instead of standing on the street corner.

The weekly visits with friends would not be denied because all would meet at the rest room. When the clubs became sufficiently convinced of the success of the venture, doubtless they would be willing to employ a matron to care for the room. Then the babies could be left there while mothers familiarized themselves with the displays on the market counters.

Wouldn't you appreciate having such a comfort station in your nearby town? Don't you think your club would be interested in starting such a movement?

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OLD TYPE Nu-type

Macbeth Nu-type CHIMNEY



For Our Young Readers

How Froggie Woggie Gets Out of Trouble

BY ALICE LUTES

ROUND and round the pail the frightened little frogs went, trying first one way and then another to make their escape, but all in vain.

"If one of us could reach the top of the pail we might push the lid off and get out," piped the littlest froggie, "but we are not tall enough to reach even half way up. You are much bigger than any of us, Froggie Woggie; you try it!"

"I can—"

He was about to say, "I can't," without even trying just as he did one morning at school when Master Bullfrog wanted him to say, "chuck-er-lug-wug" like a grownup frog, and he wouldn't try it at all.

But he happened to remember and didn't say it this time. Instead he stood up on his long hind legs and tried very hard to reach the top of the pail, but it was no use.

"We will have to get out somehow while those men are gone or we won't get out at all," said the slimmest frog, "for I heard one say he intended to catch just one more frog and then go fishing."

"Goodness me! Peep! Peep! We will have to hurry! What must we do? How will we do it? Peep! Peep!" And in a trice every one was trying some way to get out or telling the others how, and such a rumpus and splashing about you never heard!

"Here! Here! What's going on inside here? Are you having a ball and didn't invite me?" asked a gruff voice near the top of the pail, Then the lid was raised and a head came over the edge of it. And who do you think it

gone kersplash into the soft mud as the fishermen came up.

You should have heard them scold when they found their bait gone. They thought some bad boy had stolen it.

When Froggie Woggie got home he found Mamma Frog crying big, green tears because he was gone, but she was happy again when he came down, kersplash! right in front of her. And



as they both ate their nice, fat waterbugs for supper, Froggie Woggie promised her he would really, truly mind her after this. Do you suppose he did?

From Our Letter Writers

I live 1/2 mile from school. I like to go to school. I raised 25 hens last year and am going to raise more this year. I work in the house in summer. I like to cook. I am in the eighth grade at school and am 13 years old. Grenola, Kan. Pearl Barnes.

News From Colorado

I am a ranch girl 13 years old. I am a great lover of books. I like Zane Grey's books. I have two ponies and ride 4 miles to school. I would like to have some girls my age write me. I will try to answer all their letters. Eagle, Colo. Alta Edwards.

Sisters and Brothers

I am 8 years old and in the third grade. I have four sisters and five brothers. I like to go to school. There are 39 children in my school. Waverly, Kan. Merl Redding.

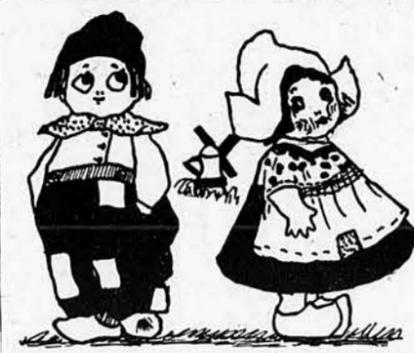
Martin, Zelma and I

I am 10 years old. I have a brother named Martin. He is 8 years old. I have a sister named Zelma and she is 4 1/2 years old. We have a little dog named Mack and five kittens. Gridley, Kan. Elmer Cramer.

Goldie, Fannie and Collie

I am 10 years old and am the oldest of three children, myself, Faye and Dale. I am in the fifth grade at school. I have a pony named Goldie and a yellow cat and a dog. My cat is named Fannie and the dog Collie. I also have a red pig. Burdett, Kan. Romet Bradshaw.

The world's finest Panama hats are made in Ecuador, the centers of the industry being at Montecristi and Jipijapa.



In this picture are reproduced the drawings of Ivah Hall and Dorothy Rodkey, winners in our recent puzzle-drawing contest. These Dutch kiddies make a good Gretchen and Hans, don't you think? Dorothy drew the Gretchen and Ivah the Hans.

was? One of those men? No, siree! It was just big, fat Grandpa Turtle.

"Oh, goodie, goodie!" cried all the froggies at once, for they knew he would help them out.

"We want out, Grandpa Turtle," said Froggie Woggie, "and you must hide, too, for one of those men said he wanted a turtle for soup."

"Oh, he did, did he?" smiled Grandpa Turtle. "Well, they won't get me nor you either, for out you go," and Grandpa Turtle gave a big push on the pail which toppled it over, spilling all the frogs out on the ground. And such a mess of pointed noses and squirming green legs for a few moments!

But soon they were all hidden in the lake, and Grandpa Turtle had just

Can You Fill This Job?

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WATERMELONS

Think You Can Spell?

Here's a mighty good one for you. How many words can you make? Five, ten, twenty or more? Be the best speller and win a cash prize.

Win \$100! Try It!

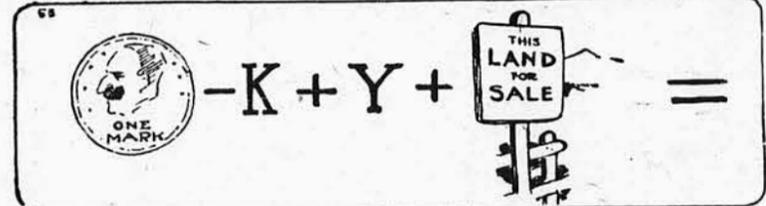
Capper's Farmer will give a prize of \$100.00 in cash to the person who sends in the largest list of correctly spelled words made out of the word "WATERMELONS," providing the list is accompanied by 25c to cover a one-year subscription to Capper's Farmer. Every person who sends in a list of words accompanied by a one-year subscription and 25c—whether they win the \$100.00 or not—will receive a prize. See how many words you can make out of "WATERMELONS." See if you can be the one to win the \$100.00.



The Rules Are Simple Everyone living in the United States may submit an answer, except no answer will be accepted from employees of Capper's Farmer, residents of Topeka and former cash prize winners in any Picture or Word Spelling Club conducted by the Capper Publications. Write as plainly as you can. Make as many words as you can out of "WATERMELONS." A few of the words you can make are "rat", "melon", "on", "ran", "toe", "water", etc. Do not use more letters in the same word than there are in "WATERMELONS." Proper names, prefixes, suffixes, obsolete and foreign words will not be counted. Words spelled alike but with different meanings will be counted as one word. Your list will not be accepted in the Spelling Club unless you send in a one-year subscription to Capper's Farmer accompanied by a remittance of 25c. In the event of a tie between two or more Club Members, each tying Club Member will receive a prize of the same value in all respects to that tied for. This Spelling Club closes July 22, 1922, and as soon as your list of words with remittance is received we will acknowledge the order, and the winner will be announced as soon after the closing date as the three judges can determine to the best of their ability who has submitted the largest list of correctly spelled words. Each participant agrees to accept the decision of the judges as final and conclusive. Webster's New International Dictionary will be used as authority.

When sending in your list of words and subscription with remittance of 25c be sure and state to whom we are to send Capper's Farmer for one year.

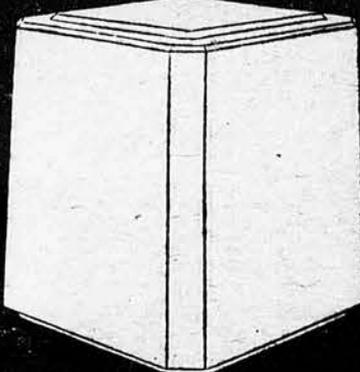
CAPPER'S FARMER, Spelling Club Department 451, Topeka, Kansas



Hidden in this puzzle is the name of an eastern state. When you find what it is send your answers to the Puzzle Editor, the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. There will be a package of postcards each for the first 10 boys or girls answering correctly.

Solution July 1 puzzle: Motorboat, steamboat, sailboat, automobile, railroad, stage coach, ferryboat, motorcycle, saddle horse and trolley car. The winners are Enis Monterastelle, Frances Zeibert, Vernon Splitter, Ethel Colton, Hannah Hulsope, Wahnetta Jones, Charles Conn, Margaret Eisenbarth, Ruth Warburton and Genieva Toms.

Pure - Economical

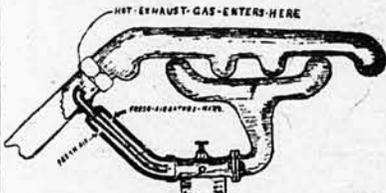


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GENERAL LABORATORIES
Madison, Wisconsin



Health in the Family

BY DR. C. H. LERRIGO

Proper Diet in Hot Weather Will Prevent Much Sickness

MIDSUMMER days add greatly to the problems of the house-keeper. The men must be fed as usual and they must have food upon which a day's work may be done, but there are many finicky appetites. What shall be the menu on these hot days? How shall the children be fed? What can we give to tempt grandma's appetite? What is there that will taste really good?

Fortunately the seasonable things of the garden help to answer the question. Tomatoes are priceless as appetite ticklers and they do stellar work in helping out the more solid features of the meal. Lettuce, cabbage, spinach, cauliflower are all valuable. They are as helpful in their line as the more solid articles of diet tho they will not wholly replace them. New potatoes are a good dish and may be served in many ways. Don't forget that milk may be used with many vegetables and its addition goes far to supplying the needed protein element. As a drink, when suitably cooled, it is just as appealing as iced tea or lemonade and the food value is beyond comparison. Eggs are often more appetizing than meat, in hot weather, and make an excellent substitute; in fact the meat portion of the hot weather diet may be kept very low indeed if eggs are served and also used in custards, and puddings. Make a special effort to get ice whenever it can be obtained. Start the icecream freezer and serve up dishes that will suit the taste of every member of the family and at the same time give positive food value.

Fitting Spectacles

I went to an eye specialist and he dilated the pupil of my eye and fitted me with glasses. In about a year I had to have them fitted again. I went to a different one that time. He said that my pupils were too large, that I was taking in too much light. He gave me glasses with a slight amber color. I wish to know whether the dilating of the pupil didn't do more harm than good.

MISS B. N.

Dilating the pupil is quite temporary and unless done very poorly has no permanent effect at all. It gives the oculist a chance to make a better examination. I doubt whether you got very good treatment either time. Get your family doctor to refer you to a really first class man. Beware of the traveling specialist!

Change of Life

A woman 47 years old, 115 pounds, who has not yet passed "the change" is troubled with frequent and profuse urine. No pain but simply cannot retain the water. Is it just because of change of life or something more serious?

L. M. R.

There is nothing about the menopause that will account satisfactorily for such symptoms altho the condition may be aggravated by it. You should have thoro examination of urine promptly and thereby may save yourself from serious chronic illness.

Tobacco as Disease Preventive

Does tobacco ward off diseases? G. G. Users of tobacco have made such a claim but I think their alibi is a very poor one. The use of tobacco to excess is certainly a disease producer.

Milk Diet Beneficial

I have a friend who was cured of chronic constipation by taking the milk diet for six weeks and omitting all laxatives even at first. How much milk should one take?

C. E.

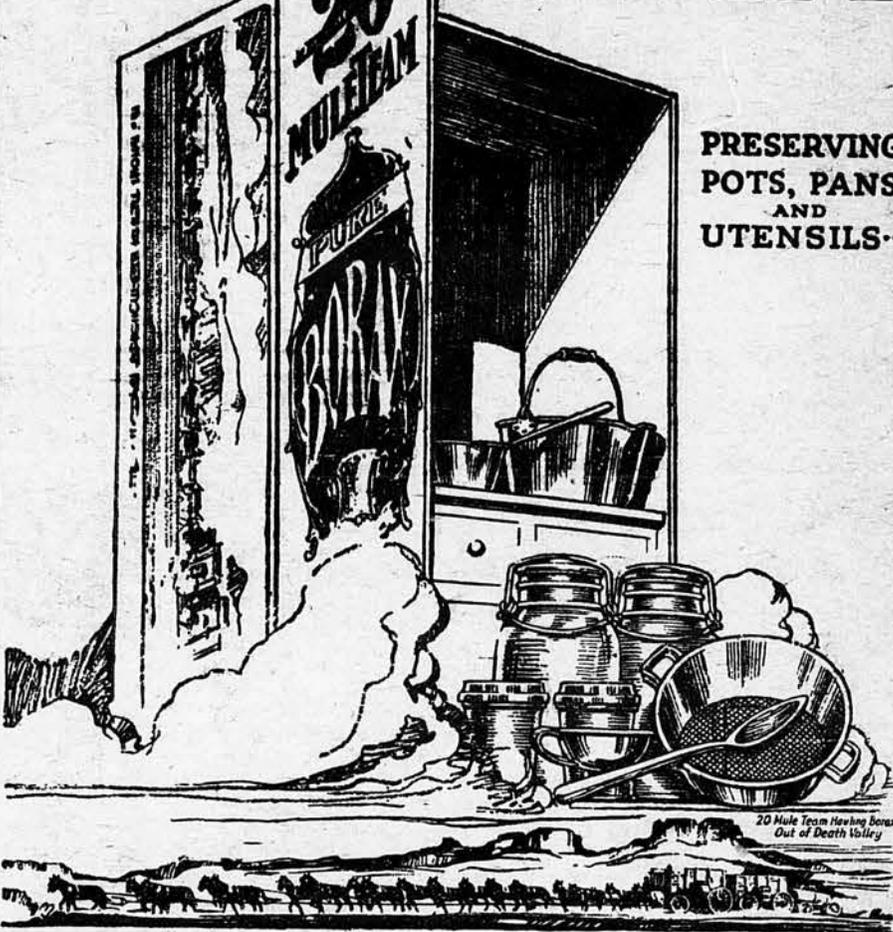
In using a milk diet to cure indigestion and constipation a person of average build should take 3 pints to 2 quarts daily and in addition to the milk should eat liberally of fresh fruit and leafy vegetables.

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.

Andrew Carnegie had his wish that he might die a poor man. He was worth only 25 million when he died, having given away more than 300 million during his life.

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20 Mule Team Borax is in all clean farm kitchens—is it in yours?

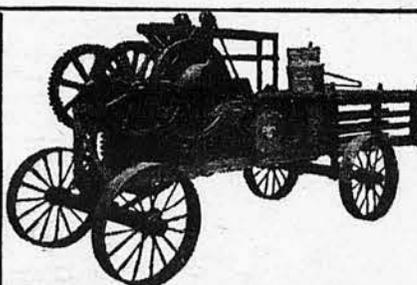
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There is nothing like passing a good thing along, so as soon as you have read Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, pass it along to your neighbor.

CROP conditions in Kansas continue to improve and present indications are that the yields of corn, wheat and all other grains will be much larger than estimated a month ago. During the last 10 days heavy rains ranging from 2 to 6 inches fell thruout the counties in the eastern two-thirds of the state and refreshing showers also visited Western Kansas. Cloudy and seasonable weather has prevailed thruout most of the present week.

Exceptional Grain Reports

Some of the wheat yields reported have been exceptionally good, but it is also true that there have been some exceptionally low ones. The tests vary almost as widely as the yields. The first marketed in Chase county yielded 25 bushels an acre and tests 60 pounds. The yield around Lehigh is averaging 30 bushels and tests 59 pounds. McPherson county will produce about 3,000,000 bushels from 224,000 acres. The first on the market sold for 95 cents a bushel.

Smith county fell down from the original estimate. The yield is from no harvest at all to 10 bushels an acre and tests range from 54 to 58 pounds.

Combined harvesters and threshers are responsible for getting the wheat to market early. Fifty machines were seen last week in one locality around Meade.

The yields in Comanche vary from 6 or 8 bushels to 40 bushels an acre and the grain tests from 55 to 58 pounds to the bushel. Prices paid by the local elevators in Comanche county range from 92 cents to \$1.05 a bushel, but most of the grain is bringing \$1 a bushel.

Much New Wealth for Kansas

With such irregularities in the yields it is difficult to estimate the total wheat yield of the state, but no one places it lower than 100 million bushels. J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture insists that his estimate of 117 million bushels is not a bit too low and believes that the final count may show the yield much larger than this. A few grain dealers have predicted a yield of 120 to 125 million bushels, but I think that in the end Secretary Mohler's estimate will be found not far from the truth and even on that conservative basis this valuable crop should add at least 100 million dollars to the wealth of the farmers of the state. This money they will invest wisely in livestock and additional equipment needed on the farm.

Some Threshing Already Finished

Wheat harvesting is practically completed in the south and south-central counties and from 60 to 80 per cent from there north. In the western third harvesting has begun in scattered places. Threshing wheat is nicely started in the southeast quarter and in several central counties. Harvesting and threshing were delayed somewhat last week on account of the continued wet weather.

Corn according to S. D. Flora, the state meteorologist, has made wonderful improvement since the first of July on account of the seasonable rains and favorable growing weather. The dry weather in June would have cut the crop short had not the subsoil been stocked with a fair supply of moisture from the rains that came in May. The weather in June was the warmest and driest that Kansas has experienced for this month in four years' time. The average temperature was 2 degrees above normal which made it the eighth warmest June on record. The highest temperature reported was 105 degrees at Colby on June 23 and the lowest was 40 degrees at Oketo on June 2.

State Rainfall in June

Most of the rainfall for June in the eastern half fell after the first three weeks and the totals were well distributed, only a few counties receiving more than 3 inches or less than 1 inch. The average for the eastern third of the state was 2.92 inches; the middle third, 2.22 inches; the western third 2.12 inches; and for the entire state, 2.38 inches, which is 1.87 inches below normal and makes it the fifth driest June on record.

The distribution of the rainfall in June for the various counties of the state is shown in the accompanying chart prepared by S. D. Flora, the state meteorologist. The dry weather in June was really favorable for corn since it gave farmers an excellent

Crops Continue to Improve

Record Yields of Wheat and Corn Expected

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

Cherokee	Rawlins	Decatur	Norton	Phillips	Smith	Jewell	Washington	Marshall	Haskell	Osage	Wagon Wheel	Cherokee	Rawlins	Decatur	Norton	Phillips	Smith	Jewell	Washington	Marshall	Haskell	Osage	Wagon Wheel																		
1.90	0.92	2.03	No report	1.74	1.05	0.33	1.67	3.32	2.55	2.35	0.50	1.90	0.92	2.03	No report	1.74	1.05	0.33	1.67	3.32	2.55	2.35	0.50																		
Sherman	Thomas	Sheridan	Graham	Rooks	Osborne	Lincoln	Cloud	Clay	Wiley	Polk	Jefferson	Wagon Wheel	Cherokee	Rawlins	Decatur	Norton	Phillips	Smith	Jewell	Washington	Marshall	Haskell	Osage	Wagon Wheel																	
2.61	1.64	1.13	1.97	3.00	No report	1.20	2.10	1.98	3.52	3.84	3.22	1.90	0.92	2.03	No report	1.74	1.05	0.33	1.67	3.32	2.55	2.35	0.50																		
Wallace	Logan	Gove	Tracy	Ellis	Russell	Lincoln	Cloud	Clay	Wiley	Polk	Jefferson	Wagon Wheel	Cherokee	Rawlins	Decatur	Norton	Phillips	Smith	Jewell	Washington	Marshall	Haskell	Osage	Wagon Wheel																	
1.64	1.25	1.14	2.00	2.18	4.69	No report	2.10	1.98	3.52	3.84	3.22	1.90	0.92	2.03	No report	1.74	1.05	0.33	1.67	3.32	2.55	2.35	0.50																		
Grealey	Wichita	Scott	Lane	Ness	Rush	Barton	Rice	Cherokee	Rawlins	Decatur	Norton	Phillips	Smith	Jewell	Washington	Marshall	Haskell	Osage	Wagon Wheel	Cherokee	Rawlins	Decatur	Norton	Phillips	Smith	Jewell	Washington	Marshall	Haskell	Osage	Wagon Wheel										
1.58	No report	1.17	3.02	4.85	1.85	2.00	3.03	1.60	1.18	2.30	2.21	1.90	0.92	2.03	No report	1.74	1.05	0.33	1.67	3.32	2.55	2.35	0.50																		
Hamilton	Wichita	Scott	Lane	Ness	Rush	Barton	Rice	Cherokee	Rawlins	Decatur	Norton	Phillips	Smith	Jewell	Washington	Marshall	Haskell	Osage	Wagon Wheel	Cherokee	Rawlins	Decatur	Norton	Phillips	Smith	Jewell	Washington	Marshall	Haskell	Osage	Wagon Wheel										
1.75	3.00	0.62	3.02	4.85	1.85	2.00	3.03	1.60	1.18	2.30	2.21	1.90	0.92	2.03	No report	1.74	1.05	0.33	1.67	3.32	2.55	2.35	0.50																		
Stanton	Grant	Haskell	Gray	Ford	Edwards	Prairie	Kingman	Sedgwick	Elk	Wilson	Neosho	Grant	Haskell	Gray	Ford	Edwards	Prairie	Kingman	Sedgwick	Elk	Wilson	Neosho	Grant	Haskell	Gray	Ford	Edwards	Prairie	Kingman	Sedgwick	Elk	Wilson	Neosho								
1.40	2.85	2.51	No report	1.37	1.69	No report	2.82	3.99	2.12	6.08	6.08	1.40	2.85	2.51	No report	1.37	1.69	2.82	3.99	2.12	6.08	6.08	1.40	2.85	2.51	No report	1.37	1.69	2.82	3.99	2.12	6.08	6.08								
Marion	Stevens	Jewell	Head	Clark	Comanche	Barber	Harper	Sumner	Cowley	Cherokee	Rawlins	Decatur	Norton	Phillips	Smith	Jewell	Washington	Marshall	Haskell	Osage	Wagon Wheel	Cherokee	Rawlins	Decatur	Norton	Phillips	Smith	Jewell	Washington	Marshall	Haskell	Osage	Wagon Wheel								
2.81	2.05	2.06	3.20	3.27	1.21	1.22	1.16	0.99	2.73	1.43	1.91	2.65	2.27	2.81	2.05	2.06	3.20	3.27	1.21	1.22	1.16	0.99	2.73	1.43	1.91	2.65	2.27	2.81	2.05	2.06	3.20	3.27	1.21	1.22	1.16	0.99	2.73	1.43	1.91	2.65	2.27

Chart Showing Total Rainfall for Month of June in the Various Counties of the State. It Will Be Interesting to Compare Eastern and Western Kansas

chance to cultivate it thoroly and get it clear of weeds.

Under the influence of the favorable weather and seasonable rains in July corn has made a rapid growth and is tasseling out in Eastern Kansas and in another week will be in full tassel in the remainder of the state. If the season continues favorable there is no doubt but that Kansas will have a record breaking corn crop.

Fifty to 60 per cent of the second crop of alfalfa has been cut in the south and south central counties. The second crop is a little short, due to the deficiency of moisture last month. The late wet weather will be a great aid to the starting of the third crop.

Barley and Rye Harvest Begun

Barley and rye cutting is well under way and several western counties report it as being about over with. The barley crop is short due to the dry spell in June. Sorghums were reported to be doing nicely and will improve with the late rains. Pastures were greatly in need of moisture by the time the rain started and will benefit by it.

The potato crop is in good condition

and good yields are reported. Some of the leading potato growers in the Kaw Valley estimate their yields at 200 to 225 bushels an acre and if sold at present market prices would insure them handsome profits. Fair crops of peaches, plums, pears, cherries, berries and apples are reported. A few apricots also are being marketed this year, the first that Kansas has produced in four or five years.

Special County Reports

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

Allen—Our dry spell was broken by a good rain last week. Wheat and oats are unsatisfactory. Corn is in excellent condition. Fruit and hay crops were very good. Potatoes are scarce. Rural market report: Potatoes, \$2; corn, 53c; wheat, 90c; eggs, 17c; butter, 30c; hens, 15c; fries, 26c.—T. E. Whitlaw, July 6.

Anderson—The long dry spell was broken by a week of heavy rains. Threshing has begun. The second crop of alfalfa is now ready to be cut. Chinch-bugs are doing some damage. Rural market report: Prairie hay, \$6 on track; eggs, 15c; butterfat, 34c; butter, 20c; corn, 65c; potatoes, \$1.50.—J. W. Hendrix, July 6.

Cherokee—We are having a few refreshing showers and crops are looking fine. All

wheat and oats are shocked. A few farmers are stacking while others are threshing from the shock. Labor costs from \$2.50 to \$3 a day. Rural market report: Wheat, 95c a bushel.—Lydia Smyres, July 7.

Clay—Farmers have finished harvesting wheat and a few have threshed and received disappointing yields. Hot weather during the latter part of June greatly damaged the wheat. The first rain we have had in 30 days fell June 28. Corn is in excellent condition. Rural market report: Old wheat, 98c; new wheat, 95c; hogs, \$9; butterfat, 32c; eggs, 18c.—P. R. Forslund, July 8.

Cloud—We had several local showers last week. Wheat fields are free from weeds which makes binding a light job. Wheat will probably average 7 or 8 bushels an acre; oats are also light. Pastures are excellent. Some feed crops are to be sown yet. Corn is excellent but needs cultivating.—W. H. Plumly, July 8.

Ellsworth—A hard wind and rain storm the night of June 25, blew the wheat down and heavy showers since have made it much worse so that harvesting is very difficult. Wheat is ripening at a slow rate and unevenly. All spring crops are excellent. Row crops need cultivating. Grasshoppers are numerous and are damaging the crops. New wheat is selling for \$1.12 a bushel.—W. L. Reed, July 7.

Coffey—All of the wheat has been cut. Oats are being harvested. Second crop of alfalfa is now ready to be put up. We have had several rains during the last week which were very welcome. Corn and pastures are excellent. Threshing will begin as soon as the wheat is dry enough.—A. T. Stewart, July 6.

Finney—We are having fine weather with plenty of moisture. Corn and other spring crops are in excellent condition. Wheat is very satisfactory. Harvest is about finished. All kinds of cattle are looking very well. Rural market report: Eggs, 14c; butterfat, 31c.—Max Engler, July 6.

Harper—Harvest is about finished. Much of the wheat is shriveled. Corn is satisfactory. We have had some hail. Rural market report: Wheat, 90c; eggs, 15c.—S. Knight, July 8.

Harvey—Harvesting and hay making are being delayed by the rainy weather. Pastures and all livestock are in excellent condition. Harvest wages are from \$3 to \$4 a day. Very little of the transient help is worth such wages. Rural market report: Better, 36c; eggs, 15c; new potatoes, \$2; old potatoes, \$1.40.—H. W. Prouty, July 6.

Jewell—Wheat harvest is finished and farmers are stacking their grain. Corn is very clean and indications are that we will have an excellent crop. The subsoil is very dry altho we have had several showers recently. Rural market report: Eggs, 15c; cream, 29c; hogs, \$9; corn, 46c; wheat, \$1.02; oats, 20c.—U. S. Godding, July 7.

Linn—A warm, dry spell was ended last week when we had a fine rain. Corn is clean and is making satisfactory growth. No threshing has been done yet. A few carloads of cattle and hogs were recently shipped at a fair market price.—J. W. Cline-smith, July 8.

Lyon—A heavy rain recently stopped all farm work. Most of the wheat is harvested. The straw is very heavy. The average yield will be about 20 bushels an acre. Early sown oats are satisfactory. Corn, kafir and alfalfa are in excellent condition. Potatoes are fine. All livestock are in a thrifty condition.—E. R. Griffith, July 6.

Morris—Harvesting has been hindered the last week by the many local showers. Wheat yield will only be fair. Oats are making a satisfactory yield. Corn is clean and making a fine growth. Potato vines have dried up and tubers are small. Pastures are excellent and all livestock are in excellent condition altho the flies are very bad. Second crop of alfalfa will be short because of the dry weather.—J. R. Henry, July 7.

Osage—Wheat harvest is finished. No stacking has been done yet. Oats are very unsatisfactory. Corn and pastures are excellent. Gardens suffered somewhat from the late drought. Early harvest blackberries are ripening and are very fine. Potato and squash bugs are doing considerable damage. We never have had better alfalfa or prairie grass.—H. D. Ferris, July 6.

Renov—The farmers have gotten a good start with their wheat harvest. Corn is small, but growing. Alfalfa is ready to be cut.—D. Englehart, July 8.

Riley—All of the wheat is harvested. A few fields of oats remain to be cut. We had another heavy rain accompanied with a strong wind July 6. Corn is excellent. It is too large to cultivate satisfactorily and is being laid by. No threshing has been done. Wheat will be of good quality. Pastures are very satisfactory. Rural market report: Eggs, 16c; butterfat, 30c; wheat, \$1.—P. O. Hawkinson, July 6.

Rooks—Harvest is practically finished. Wheat will yield from 5 to 30 bushels an acre. The quality will range from the very best to the poorest. Corn and feed crops are in excellent condition. Rural market report: Wheat, 90c; corn, 60c; oats, 50c; eggs, 12c; butterfat, 30c.—C. O. Thomas, July 6.

Russell—Russell and surrounding townships had several hail storms last week. Farmers are trying hard to cut their wheat between storms. Corn and all forage crops are in excellent condition. Public sales seem to be very satisfactory. Many chickens have died with cholera.—Mrs. M. Bushell, July 7.

Sedgwick—A wet spring followed by hot dry weather in June reduced the yield and quality of the wheat crop. Harvest is finished except for a few combine machines. Corn is very irregular. Potatoes and truck crops are very satisfactory except on the very low lands. Fruit was somewhat damaged by hail. Help is plentiful.—F. E. Wickham, July 7.

Stafford—We had several showers in different parts of the county last week. Wheat harvest has begun with plenty of help. Corn and feed crops are excellent. Second cutting of alfalfa has been put up with only a fair yield. All kinds of livestock are in satisfactory condition. Rural market report: Wheat No. 2, \$1; corn, 50c.—H. A. Kachelman, July 8.

Stevens—Wheat is ripening very unevenly. There is a scarcity of labor. The wheat that has been cut averages about 20 bushels an acre and brings from 95c to \$1. All row crops need cultivating as the recent showers made the weeds grow very fast. Wheat harvest will last about two weeks while the oats and barley will be cut this week.—Monroe Traver, July 6.

Wabaunsee—Harvesting of wheat and oats was delayed by the heavy rains of last week. Corn and pasture are in excellent condition. (Continued on Page 23)

Getting Out of the Trenches



Cows That Will Keep You

Careful Testing Helps Us Spot Poor Producers

BY J. H. FRANSEN

SOME cows keep us, but thousands of them are such poor producers that we have to contribute to their support. It has been estimated that only one-third of the milk cows of the Middle West are kept at a loss. When we get up spunk enough to eliminate from our herds all unprofitable cows, we will be able to say that our cows really keep us.

The most reliable way of getting at the real value of a dairy cow is to figure her actual butterfat production. This can be done by weighing the milk produced by every cow and by determining the per cent of butterfat thru occasional tests of the milk by means of the Babcock tester. Keep a record of the number of pounds of milk given by every cow. Hang a spring scale in a convenient place where the milk can easily be weighed and mark down the weight of every milking on a chart prepared for the purpose. At the end of every month, add up the amount of milk produced to determine the monthly record. The year's record will show the amount of milk produced by every cow.

Take a sample of every cow's milk about three times a month and test it for butterfat with a Babcock milk tester. A simple and complete outfit can be purchased for \$5, and it is so easily used that a farmer can learn to operate it in a few hours.

Who Gets the Milk Dollar?

Dairy farmers, where they are organized, are demanding that such adjustments be made as will give the milk producers at least 60 cents of every milk dollar collected by the milk distributors of the city from the consumers of milk. We wonder whether consumers in general know just what part of the consumer's dollar the dairyman really gets for producing and delivering to city dealers. In many places a little more attention to efficiency methods and to profits exacted by the city milk distributor would be highly beneficial both to the city consumer and to the milk producer. How is it in your locality?

Common Cause of Poor Butter

Many creamery people are complaining of the large amount of cream that they have been forced to condemn on account of objectionable gasoline or kerosene flavors. Many farmers, not realizing the impossibility of removing gasoline odors from cans, have been in the habit of using empty cream cans to carry gasoline to tractors in the field, or to threshing outfits.

Sometimes disinterested persons will appropriate empty cans left at the depot for transporting gasoline or kerosene, and later return them to the depot platform. In some instances the shipper has used such cans, never knowing that they had been used for gasoline. As it is almost impossible to so treat a can as to remove the odor or flavor, it is much better to adopt a rule of never using cream cans for the handling of gasoline or kerosene.

Dairy Cattle Congress Judges

The director of the Waterloo Dairy Cattle Congress announces the following cattle judges for the 1922 show:

Ayrshire cattle, J. B. Fitch of the Kansas State Agricultural College; Holsteins, H. H. Kildee of the Iowa State College; Jerseys, W. W. Yapp, University of Illinois; Guernseys, R. S. Hulce of the University of Wisconsin; Brown Swiss, J. P. Allyn, practical breeder of Delavan, Wis.

Secretary E. S. Estel says everything points to a much larger and better display of dairy cattle than has been previously seen at the Waterloo Dairy Show.

Carelessness in Handling Milk Fever

A correspondent writes: "I read your articles regularly, and I am going to ask you some questions regarding my cow which I have not seen previously discussed. I would greatly appreciate any advice you can give. I have a cow, 5 years old, that is a very heavy milker, having given 5 gallons a day last year when fresh. She is a Jersey. This spring when she was fresh she had milk fever and the veterinarian tied rubber bands around her teats

to keep the air in. This caused great sores all around the teats, as the rubber bands cut in badly. It was impossible to milk naturally and it left two of the teats hard in places. It appears as if there was something as hard as a pencil in the milk duct. This extends all thru the teat and partly up into the udder. We use a milk tube, but one of them is entirely stopped up. We are now using a very expensive medicine, but are not getting any favorable results."

In answer to this inquiry, we will say that it is unfortunate that the veterinarian should have used rubber bands or small strings, as this stops the circulation and causes inflammation to develop. Most veterinarians are using broad tape for this purpose and are very careful to change them sufficiently often so that there is no injury done.

I regret to say that I know of no remedy that will eliminate the trouble that has now developed. It is possible that in the quarter where the milk still is coming thru that the stricture which developed will be more or less absorbed in the course of a year or so.

Why Co-operative Elevators Pay

BY T. D. HAMMATT

The country elevator business is one which lends itself readily to co-operative management. A real economic need is involved—under conditions of proprietary control, an economic necessity; sufficient business within a limited area can be obtained; the views, wants and habits of local grain growers are similar; the business is relatively simple in character, permanent, and capable of expansion from within outward; it is easily understood and recorded; it is already on a cash basis, and the product is graded and more or less standardized. But one class of commodities is sold; the purchase and distribution of staple farm requirements are sources of additional profits.

Invest Safely and Profitably

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

The Farmers' Calendar

- September 11-16—Kansas Free Fair, Topeka, Kan.
- September 16-22—Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, Kan.
- September 25-October 1—National Dairy Cattle Congress, Waterloo, Ia.
- September 25-October 1—International Belgian Horse Show, Waterloo, Ia.
- September 25-October 7—International Wheat Show and Farm Products' Exposition, Horace S. Ensign, Manager, Wichita, Kan.
- November 8-10—Kaw Valley Potato Show, Topeka, Kan.
- November 18-25—American Royal Livestock Show, New Exposition Building, Kansas City, Mo.
- December 2-9—International Livestock Exposition, Chicago, Ill.
- December 11-14—Annual Meeting of American Farm Bureau Federation, Chicago, Ill.

De Laval Cream Separators have won 1091 grand and first prizes at all important exhibitions and fairs in the world during the past 40 years.



De Laval butter has won first prize at every meeting of the National Buttermakers Association, with but one exception.

51% ARE DE LAVALS

The overwhelming number of De Laval Cream Separators in use is proved in a striking and forceful way by three recent investigations conducted by disinterested people, covering most of the principal butter-producing states:

(1) From an investigation conducted by the Purdue Agronomist (Indiana), Iowa Agronomist, Cornell Countryman (New York), Agricultural Student (Ohio), Penn State Farmer, Tennessee Farmer, published by the students of the various agricultural colleges in question, and their readers, who received the questionnaire, are either graduates or former students:

64.8% use cream separators of the following makes:
50.6%—De Laval.
16.8%—Nearest competitor.*

(2) Sixty-two per cent of the cream separators on 388 representative Minnesota dairy farms, selected at random and over a wide area, are De Laval, according to a survey recently

made by The Farmer, of St. Paul.

De Laval—62%.
Nearest competitor—6.4%.*

(3) From the Dairy Farm Survey of Hoard's Dairyman (the foremost dairy paper in the world, having a circulation of approximately 85,000 at the time of this investigation).

Have you a cream separator?
80.00%—Yes.

What make?
41.18%—De Laval.
16.74%—Nearest competitor.*

51.26%—average number of De Laval, based on the foregoing, which confirms the well-known statement that there are about as many De Laval in use as all the rest combined.

The only reason there are so many more De Laval in use is that it is the best separator—skims cleaner, lasts longer, and is easier to clean and turn.

*Names of all separators used and percentages given on request.

The De Laval Separator Co.

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



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



Wheat 80 Cents a Bushel

We will advance you 80 cents a bushel on wheat and allow you one year in which to pick your own selling price. No storage charges. Our customers on this proposition last year were very much satisfied. Market low now but Europe will need a lot of wheat next winter. Write for particulars. Reference Metropolitan Bank, Kansas City, Mo.

J. E. WEBER & CO.,

314 Farmers Union Bldg.,
Salina, Kansas

924 Baltimore Ave.,
Kansas City, Mo.

8% Net

Invest Your Surplus Funds In Preferred Tax Exempt Shares of a Successful Kansas Company.

See Our Advertisement in Last Week's Issue.

The Scott Weighing Machine Co.

\$24.95 American CREAM SEPARATOR

On trial. Easy running, easily cleaned. Skims warm or cold milk. Different from picture which shows larger capacity machines. Get our plan of easy MONTHLY PAYMENTS and handsome free catalog. Whether dairy is large or small, write today. AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. Box 7992 Bainbridge, N. Y.



ATWATER KENT SCIENTIFIC IGNITION

Easily Installed Improves Performance Automatic and Hand Spark Advance
FORD
Atwater Kent Mfg. Co. Dept. K, Phila.
SYSTEM COMPLETE INCLUDING CABLES AND FITTINGS TYPE LA PRICE \$11.75

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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 admitted. Remittances must accompany orders. Real estate and livestock advertising have separate departments and are not accepted for this department. Minimum charge, ten words.

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

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

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

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

AGENTS WANTED

SIDE LINE SALESMAN WANTED TO sell coal to your trade in carload lots. Earn a week's pay in an hour. For particulars write Washington Coal Co., 3534 So. Racine, Chicago.

LOCAL MEN WANTED TO SELL NUR- sery stock. Cash paid weekly. Experienced men preferred. References required. Address Wichita Nurseries & Seed House, Box B, Wichita, Kan.

LIVE WIRE SALESMAN WANTED TO sell Virgin, all wool underwear for the oldest, largest and best equipped woolen mill in the northwest, selling direct to consumer. Fergus Falls Woolen Mills Company, Fergus Falls, Minn.

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

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PLEATING, HEMSTITCHING, PROMPT service. Mrs. M. J. Mercer, 800 Topeka Blvd., Topeka.

PATENTS. BOOKLET AND ADVICE free. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Pacific Building, Washington, D. C.

IS YOUR WAY BETTER? PATENT YOUR improvements. Lamb & Co., Patent Attorneys, 1419 G Street, Washington, D. C.

COLLECTIONS, ACCOUNTS, NOTES, claims collected everywhere on commission; no collection, no pay. Allen Mercantile Service, 252 Lathrop Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

INVENTORS WRITE FOR OUR ILLU- strated book and record of invention blank. Send model or sketch for our opinion of its patentable nature. Highest references, prompt service. Reasonable terms. Victor J. Evans & Co., 825 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

MILLIONS SPENT ANNUALLY FOR ideas. Hundreds now wanted. Patent yours and profit. Write today for free books—tell how to protect yourself, how to invent. Ideas wanted, how we help you sell, etc. 402 Patent Dept., American Industries, Inc., Washington, D. C.

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EDUCATIONAL

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

LAWRENCE BUSINESS COLLEGE, LAW- rence, Kansas, trains its students for good paying positions. Write for catalog.

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

HELP WANTED

\$135 MONTH COMMENCE. RAILWAY mail clerks. Steady work. List positions free. Write today. Franklin Institute, Dept. G15, Rochester, N. Y.

KODAK FINISHING

WRITE FOR SAMPLE PRINT AND COU- pons for free enlargements. Wolcott, Topeka, Kan.

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

BUILDING SUPPLIES

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

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—COMPLETE FARM EQUIP- ment, stock, implements, tractor, separator, crop, pasture and hay on 320 acre farm; excellent dairy farm, plenty good water. Roy Stolfus, Halls Summit, Kan.

SELL US YOUR SPARE TIME: WE WANT a reliable man or woman in every community to work for us in their spare time. You will like our plan. Many people receive liberal checks from us each week. You can do the same. Write to the Circulation Manager, Capper Publications, Topeka, Kansas, and simply say, "Tell me how to turn my spare time into dollars."

DON'T WASTE YOUR SPARE TIME—IT can be turned into money on our easy plan. We have a splendid offer for ambitious men or women who desire to add to their present income, and will give complete details on request. Simply say, "Tell me how to turn my spare time into dollars" and we will explain our plan completely. Address, Circulation Manager, Capper Publications, Topeka, Kan.

FORD AGENCY AND GARAGE, \$20,000. Bulck agency and garage, \$15,000. Buildings rented, cash only. Hardware, invoice, \$20,000. Implement business \$25,000. All located in good live western Kansas towns on main line U. P. R. R. and highways, doing good business, invite full investigation. Trade for land on main line U. P. in western Kansas only. Geo. J. Diebolt, Wakeney, Kan.

PUT YOUR BUSINESS BEFORE MORE than 1,180,000 farm families in the 16 richest agricultural states in the Union by using the Capper Farm Press. A classified advertisement in this combination of powerful papers will reach one family in every three of the great Mid-West, and will bring you mighty good results. This does not apply to real estate or livestock advertising. The rate is only 60 cents per word, which will give you one insertion in each of the five sections, Capper's Farmer, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Missouri Ruralist, Nebraska Farm Journal, and Oklahoma Farmer, Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kansas.

AUTO SUPPLIES

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

FARM MACHINERY

MACHINERY FOR SALE

BARGAIN—ONE 14 INCH TEN BOTTOM plow, \$275. John A. Holmberg, Lindsborg, Kan.

NUMBER NINETEEN OHIO ENSILAGE cutter, excellent condition. G. L. Mathews, Kinsley, Kan.

20-32 SEPARATOR IN GOOD CONDITION, a bargain after middle of July. Stants Bros., Hope, Kan.

FOR SALE—NEW INTERNATIONAL 14-18 power hay press. Baled less than 80 tons. H. P. Pirrott, Linn, Kan.

16-30 RUMELY, 4 BOTTOM PLOW, 10 tandem disc, look like new, \$1,500. Eight 28-inch disc plow, \$125. Orla Moore, Opolis, Kan.

STEAM THRESHING OUTFIT—13 H. P. Gaar-Scott engine, 36x60 Rumely separator, good condition, easy terms. Send reference. E. J. Bliss, Bloomington, Kan.

CORN HARVESTER CUTS AND PILES ON harvester or windrows. Man and horse cuts and shocks equal corn binder. Sold in every state. Only \$25 with fodder tying attachment. Testimonials and catalog free showing picture of harvester. Process Harvester Co., Salina, Kan.

20-40 CASE TRACTOR; 10-20 CASE TRAC- tor with Bosch magneto \$350. Watlis tractor, Moline tractor; Reo truck, run 13,000 miles, \$500. Reo truck with cab and body, \$700. Oldsmobile truck like new, \$1,000. 32-54 Avery separator; 28 inch Sawyer Massey Separator. Cash or terms. James Blackmore, Larned, Kan.

THRESHING OUTFIT COMPLETE. AULT- man-Taylor 30-60 engine with new cylinders, pistons and rings; 36x58-Case separator equipped with new Garden City feeder and Van Deren weigher; cook shack and 500 gallon gas tank with trucks. Everything overhauled completely. Will guarantee to do work as good as new. Owner in hospital. If you are interested write to Stout Bros., Hazelton, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—1 USED NASH two ton truck, pneumatic tires, practically new; 1 used Nash one ton truck, pneumatic tires; 2 used Nash two ton trucks, solid tires; 1 used Nash one ton truck, solid tires; all equipped with platform bodies with stock racks and combination beds; 3 used Nash cars; 1 used Tulsa Four car. These in good mechanical condition and good tires. 1 Titan tractor, 1 three bottom plow, 1 drill, 1 tandem disc, 1 binder, 1 harrow. Tractor and implements used one season. Will sell all above in one lot or singly or will trade for land or wheat crop. W. M. Cox, Paola, Kan.

MACHINERY WANTED

WANTED—HEAVY ROAD GRADER FOR tractor. B. F. Stephenson, Sharon Springs, Kan.

SEEDS AND PLANTS

ALFALFA, \$10; SWEET CLOVER, \$6; timothy, \$3 per bushel, 98% pure. Standard Seed Company, Dept. C, Kansas City, Mo.

TURNIP SEED, PURPLE TOP STRAP Leaf and Purple Top Globe, White Globe and Cowhorn, 55 cents per pound, prepaid. Binding-Stevens Seed Co., Tulsa, Okla.

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

FOR THE TABLE

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

TOBACCO.

TOBACCO—KENTUCKY'S PRIDE, RICH mellow chewing, ten pounds, \$3; smoking, ten pounds, \$2; twenty, \$3.50. Farmer's Club, Mayfield, Ky.

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

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

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO, CHEWING, 5 pounds, \$1.75; 15 pounds, \$4. Smoking, 5 pounds, \$1.25; 15 pounds, \$3. Send no money, pay when received. Farmers Tobacco Association, Paducah, Kentucky.

TYPEWRITERS

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

DOGS AND PONIES

FOR SALE—PURE BRED SCOTTISH TER- rier puppies. W. F. Slagle, Alton, Kan.

MUST SELL COLLIES, PUPS, \$3.50, \$5. Females bred \$15.00; unbred, \$6. Trained dog, \$10. Frank Barrington, Sedan, Kan.

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

MISCELLANEOUS

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

STRAYED

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

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

PET STOCK

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

POULTRY

BABY CHICKS

QUALITY CHICKS, LEGHORNS, ANCONAS and large breed, \$9 to \$11 per 100. Fleda Jenkins, Jewell, Kan.

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

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

LEGHORNS

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

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

300 LARGE BIG COMBED S. C. WHITE Leghorn hens. Young Ferris Yesterlaid strain. Now half price at \$1 each. Ten weeks old cockerels \$1 each. L. O. Wiemeyer, Halstead, Kan.

MINORCAS

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

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

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

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

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

WYANDOTTES

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE PULLETS, cockerels, \$1.50. Floyd Kilmrey, Clay Center, Kan.

Wheat Records in Kansas

The record production of Kansas was established in 1914, when, as shown by the records of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, a yield of 190,924,885 bushels was obtained. The average acre yield—19.85 bushels—attained in that year was the highest since 1889.

The record acreage—11,640,873 acres—was harvested in 1919, an acreage much larger than the total area of several of the states of the Union, and

considerably exceeding in size a number of nations of the Old World. Based on the United States Census of 1910, this Kansas acreage in wheat was larger than the total crop area in all kinds of crops in any one of 39 of the 48 states of the Union, only nine states having more acres in all crops together than Kansas had in wheat alone. The farm value of the crop from this immense acreage, as reported by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, was \$289,886,260.

The Way of the Wheat

In modern commerce the path of wheat from the field to the loaf is, while reasonably direct and economical in the sight of those engaged in the trade, complex as viewed by the layman. The first link in the chain is, of course, the country elevator to which the grower delivers his grain; then follow in order, the wholesale dealers in grain, the terminal elevator, the flour miller, the flour jobber, and, lastly, the retail grocer, or the baker, and then the grocer. Not always does the wheat follow the same route, depending upon whether the Kansas miller takes it into his plant for grinding, or whether it follows a path through various market centers to a distant miller in the United States, or goes to the seaboard for shipment to a mill in some distant part of the world. As a matter of fact, the local elevator or flour mill is the only absolutely fixed point on the road; thru that, in some sort of fashion, every bushel of wheat must go.

World Crop News By Radio

Greater use of the telegraph in collecting and disseminating international crop reports has been decided upon by the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. The reports will be broadcasted by radio by the United States Department of Agriculture as rapidly as received, thus making the information quickly available to American farmers.

Use of the English language at the meeting of the International Institute was also decided upon by the close vote of 64 to 63. The resolution was opposed by the French and Spanish representatives. Heretofore the French language has been used exclusively, but now both English and French will be spoken.

Record Stocks of Eggs in U. S.

Stocks of eggs in cold storage on June 1 amounted to 8,043,000 cases, according to the monthly cold-storage report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. These holdings are the largest ever reported for June 1, exceeding the previous high point for that date, which was reached on June 1, 1921, by 1,190,000 cases. The June 1 holdings even exceed by 193,000 cases the holdings of August 1, 1919, on which date the stocks were the largest ever recorded.

Away With Hooch Hounds

Deportation of alien bone-dry law violators is advocated by the Kansas attorney general, Richard J. Hopkins. A study of current liquor production and consumption in Kansas indicates a maximum of liquor in districts having a large alien element. Deportation of alien criminals is quite in keeping with the official oath "to support the constitution."

A Big Surprise Package

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

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

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

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

The Farmiscope

Large Sizes Only

"I shall devote my life to meeting your smallest desires." "I was not aware that I had any small desires."

Unusually Long Apples

A string of vehicles loaded with apples a quarter of a mile long at a cider-mill is a common sight, writes Uncle Eb.

Some Exceptions

The Washington official who says that Americans "do not function above the neck" certainly has never observed some of our girls chewing gum.

Some Last Words

Barber—"Do you want a hair-cut?" Patient—"No, I want them all cut." Barber—"Any particular way, sir?" Patient—"Yes, off."

A Long Sentence

"Do you take this woman till death do you part?" demanded the parson. "Don't I get any time off for good behavior?" retorted the groom cruelly.

The Difference

"There is one respect in which a live business man isn't like a tree." "What is that?" "If he remains rooted to the spot, he can't branch out."

Indications of Trouble

Johnny—"Did Moses have dyspepsia like what you've got?" Dad—"How on earth do I know? Why do you ask such a question?" Johnny—"Well, our Sunday-school teacher says the Lord gave Moses two tablets."

A Versatile Cow

"Want a?" in the Wichita Falls Times: "For Sale—A full-blooded cow, giving milk, 3 tons of hay, a lot of chickens, and several stoves."

Not Yet Proved

"Where did you get that cigar?" "Somebody gave it to me." "A friend?" "I don't know yet."

Manure is the Most Costly

Repeated use of manure as a top dressing on alfalfa in Southeast Kansas is not the most profitable way to handle this fertilizer. Manure is very rich in nitrogen. The alfalfa, except right at the start, does not need this element as it manufactures its own supply from the air. The major element it obtains from the manure is phosphorus. This can be more economically supplied by the application of acid phosphate, in the opinion of Prof. L. E. Call, agronomist of the Kansas State Agricultural College, who says the manure should be used on land producing other crops which need nitrogen and do not draw it from the air.

Crops Continue to Improve

(Continued from Page 20)

condition. Rural market report: Eggs, 15c; springs, 25c; old hens, 15c; cream, 29c. —G. W. Hartner, July 7.

Wallace—We had two splendid rains last week which were very welcome. Wheat is ripening fast. Harvest is just beginning. A large per cent of the wheat will be headed. Several combine machines are being used. Farmers are trying to cultivate their corn the third time before harvest. Rural market report: Eggs, 14c; butterfat, 36c; new potatoes, 3 pounds for 25c; old potatoes, \$3.70 a bushel.—Mrs. A. B. Stetler, July 7.

Wandotte—Wheat harvest is about finished. The yield will average 20 bushels an acre. We had about 1 inch of rain during June. Pastures are dry but livestock are looking very satisfactory. Fruit is plentiful. Tomatoes are ripening.—A. C. Esplanlaub, July 8.

ARKANSAS

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

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

PLANTATION

5,000 a. river bottom near Gov. Lowden's plantation. Half cult. 100 houses, mules, machinery. Large mdse. stock. New land, above overflow. Hard surfaced highways. R. R. station on place. All for \$75 per acre. Terms, R. L. Bryn Real Estate Company, 221 Louisiana, Little Rock, Arkansas.

The Real Estate Market Place

RATES

For Real Estate Advertising on This Page

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

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

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

Pay No Advance Fee Don't give option or tie up real estate for any kind of contract without first knowing those you are dealing with are absolutely honorable, responsible and reliable.

COLORADO

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

320 ACRES highly improved, 200 acres good crop. \$35.00 acre. 5 miles out. Terms. Write owner. D. M. Titus, Deer Trail, Colo.

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

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

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

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

READ THIS! ACT NOW!

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

MISSOURI

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

STRAWBERRIES, grapes, fruit and poultry farms. Hatler Realty Co., Neosho, Mo.

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

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

80 A. IMP., 1 1/2 mi. Bolivar (college town). Best dairy farm in Polk Co. \$110 acre, half cash. A. L. Pemberton, Bolivar, 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.

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

194 ACRES in Ozarks, fine poultry, dairy and stock farm. Well watered, tame grasses, fruit, 3 miles from town. Fine climate. Price \$45 per acre. Might trade for S. W. Kansas land. Address R. 4, Box 41, Thayer, Mo.

WASHINGTON

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

TEXAS

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

SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

EXCHANGE YOUR LAND for city property. If interested in farm loans or in buying or selling land, write us. The Mansfield Land Mortgage Co., 312-13 New England Bldg., Topeka, Kansas.

LAND—VARIOUS STATES

WE CAN SELL large farms at auction and get your price. Quick results. D. C. Lorimer, 409 Republic Building, Kansas City, Missouri.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY for cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., \$15 Brownell, Lincoln, Neb.

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

REAL ESTATE WANTED

WANTED—To hear from owner of land for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wisconsin.

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

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

WANTED: To hear from owner of farm for sale. Give price and description. H. E. BUSBY, Washington, Iowa

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

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

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

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

FOR RENT OR SALE

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

LAND INFORMATION

Low Round Trip Homeseekers' Tickets

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

LOANS AND MORTGAGES

Farm & Ranch Loans

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

Real Estate Advertising Order Blank

(New Reduced Rates)

KANSAS FARMER and MAIL & BREEZE Topeka, Kansas

RATES

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

Enclose find \$..... Run ad written

below times.

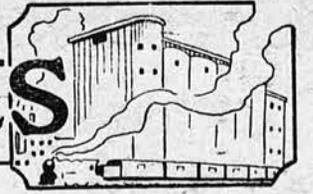
Name.....

Address.....

COPY



Business and Markets



By John W. Samuels

RURAL trade is showing decided gains and constant improvement according to bankers, wholesalers and manufacturers in every part of the United States. This according to the Capper Research Bureau of the Capper Farm Press is largely due to the bumper crops just beginning to be harvested and also to the very favorable price situation which is more than holding its own. The accompanying chart on this page shows the price variations of all of the leading farm products during the last 18 months. These include wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, cotton, garden products, chickens, hogs, beef cattle, veal calves, sheep, lambs, cows and wool. The index figure for the average trend of prices for the period from 1910 thru 1914 is taken as 100 and the index figures shown on the left in the chart are relative index values expressed in terms of the index for the period first mentioned. A close study of the curve in the graph clearly indicates that prices have risen continuously until within the last 30 days when less than normal seasonal fluctuations caused a slight decrease.

Kansas One of the Best Producers

The estimated value of the farm products produced in the West North Central states of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas—was equal to one-fifth of the total value of the entire farm products produced during 1921 in the United States. The estimated value of the animal products produced, including animals raised, in 1921 in this same geographical division of the country, was equal to a little less than one-third of the total value of all animal products that were produced.

Last April, the United States Department of Agriculture estimated the value of all crops produced during 1921 at \$7,027,500,000, and the value of animal products at \$5,338,800,000, making a grand total for farm products of \$12,366,300,000.

Good rains and seasonable weather give us assurance of large yields of all crops and most of them promise to be much larger than any previous five-year average. In fact, the 1922 crops may be the largest ever harvested. With such a huge volume of products in sight and with heavy export demands assuring fair prices for most of these products farmers will have a greatly increased buying power. The effect of this is being felt even at this early date. Country merchants are experiencing a trade increase which is causing them to lay in new goods to replenish their rapidly dwindling stocks.

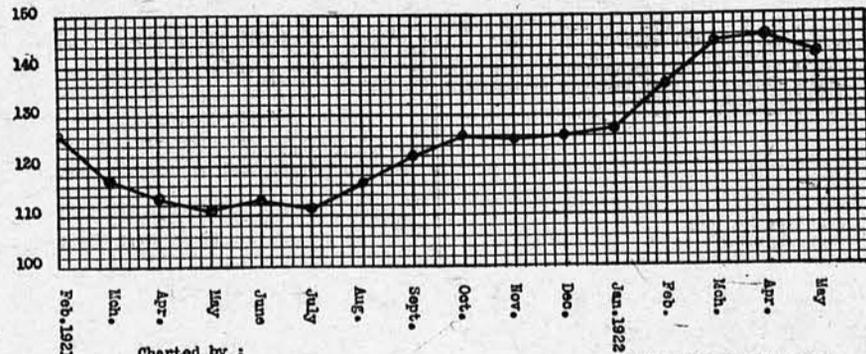
Feeling of Optimism Prevails

Everybody is optimistic and trade is brisk. Bank deposits in country banks are increasing in most sections and money is amply plentiful and available for all legitimate enterprises. Funds are seeking long time obligations and this means new enterprises and permanent improvements. In fact, a feeling of confidence prevails everywhere.

Stockmen profess to see much encouragement so far as the livestock situation is concerned. All livestock prices at Kansas City this week are higher and cattle are at the year's record.

A strong active demand prevailed in the livestock markets with prices on the upgrade. Fat cattle advanced 25 to 50 cents. Prime steers sold at \$10 the highest price paid this year. Texas steers caked on grass sold up to \$9.45, and heavily wintered summer grazed steers sold at \$8.25 to \$9.10. Hog prices rose 25 cents and were the highest of the last six weeks. Sheep were up 50 cents and lambs up 75 cents. Native lambs sold up to \$13.50. The strike among railroad employees had no effect on the movement of livestock, and indications at the present time are that traffic will remain open.

Receipts for the week were 24,175 cattle, 4,425 calves, 35,425 hogs, and 18,000 sheep, compared with 27,425 cattle, 5,950 calves, 58,000 hogs and 26,675 sheep last week and 18,100 cattle, 4,375 calves, 22,825 hogs, and 18,000 sheep a year ago.



Charted by: Bureau of Research THE CAPPER FARM PRESS
Data from Weather, Crops and Markets, June 17, 1922.
Price Variations of the Most Important Farm Products During the Last 18 Months. Prices Rose Continuously Until Within the Last 30 Days

An advance of 25 to 50 cents in cattle prices this week took fat grades into a new high position for the year. More than two dozen car loads of choice fat steers sold at \$10. Other good to choice steers sold at \$9.25 to \$9.90. A fairly liberal supply of heavily wintered summer grazed Kansas steers sold at \$8.25 to \$9.10, and Texas steers caked on grass sold up to \$9.45. Straight grass fat steers, including South Texas offerings in the quarantine division, sold at \$5.40 to \$7.85. Cows and heifers were 25 to 35 cents higher with trade active. Receipts of butcher cattle are in light supply for this season of the year. Prices for thin cattle ruled strong to 25 cents higher. Light receipts held the volume of business down, and a good many orders were unfilled.

Hogs Reached \$10.75

A strong active demand carried hog prices up 25 cents this week to the highest position of the past several weeks. Today's prices recorded the high level, with the top \$10.75 and bulk of sales \$10.55 to \$10.70. It has been a good many years since the mid-summer runs have met a more even demand and less price fluctuations than this year. Current receipts in Kansas City are short of urgent requirements. Pigs are selling at \$0.50 to \$10.50.

A decided improvement in prices, together with a broader demand prevailed in the sheep division. Lambs were up 75 cents and sheep up 50 cents. Fat lambs are quoted at \$12 to \$13.65, ewes \$5.30 to \$7, wethers \$6.25 to \$7.25 and breeding ewes \$5.50 to \$8. Few feeding lambs were offered.

Trade in horses and mules developed no new feature this week. Receipts were light and prices showed little change.

This week at Kansas City both green

and dry hides advanced 1 cent a pound and the market was firm and strong. The following sales are reported at Kansas City: No. 1 green salted hides, 12c a pound; No. 2 hides, 11c; side brands, 8c; bulls, 7c; glue hides, 4c; horse hides, \$3 to \$3.75 apiece according to size. Dry hides, flat, sold as follows: Dry flint hides weighing more than 16 pounds, 14c; sheep pelts, full woolled, 25c to \$1.25.

Wool Market is Quiet

The market on wool at Kansas City this week was rather quiet. Receipts showed a fair volume and demand was slow. There was a reduction of 1 cent to 3 cents on some grades of Middle Western wools. The following quotations are given at Kansas City on Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska wool: Bright medium wool, 30 to 32c a pound; dark medium, 18 to 20c; light fine, 20 to 22c; heavy fine, 15 to 18c; light fine Colorado, New Mexico, Utah and Texas wool, 30 to 35c.

Dairy and Poultry

No particular changes are reported in prices for dairy and poultry products at Kansas City this week. The following sales of dairy products were made:

Butter—Creamery, extra, in cartons, 40c a pound; packing butter, 24c; butterfat, 35c; Longhorn cheese, 23½c; Brick, 18½c; imported Roquefort, 66c; Limburger, 20c; New York Daisies, 25c; New York Flats, 24c; Swiss, 38c; American Loaf, 30c American Pimento, 32c.

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

Live Poultry—Hens, 17 to 20c a pound; broilers, 25 to 32c; roosters, 11c; turkeys, 30c; old toms, 25c; geese, 8c to 10c; ducks, 20c.

Exporting Our Kansas Flour

BY T. D. HAMMATT

IN YEARS when Kansas is favored with a normal wheat crop, and the price in consequence is in line with world values, large quantities of Kansas flour are exported to foreign markets. Shipments are made principally to the United Kingdom, Holland, Belgium, the Scandinavian countries and the West Indies. Owing to the readjustment in trade routes due to the increase in freight rates during and since the war, Kansas export flour now usually moves thru Gulf ports. The time in transit from Atlantic ports to the United Kingdom or the Continent is usually about 15 to 20 days and from Gulf ports from five to seven days longer.

Kansas hard-wheat flour, especially that made from Turkey wheat, stands high in favor with European importers, because it reflects probably the best all-around qualities needed for household and wholesale bakery use. It is generally blended with soft-wheat flours from Australia, Argentine, the Indies, or those made from native soft wheats. All grades of Kansas flour find a use abroad. The grades are designated as patent, first clear, second clear, and low grade. First and second clears are usually more readily salable abroad than in domestic markets. As a rule, "export patent" is a 95 per cent to 100 per cent grade. Shipments are almost always made under a mill brand. Occasionally, however, a buyer prefers to receive the flour in unbranded sacks or under a brand of his own.

English markets usually take flour in 140-pound and 280-pound jute sacks. Some continental markets use these packages also. Other continental markets and the West Indies take their flour in 110-pound and 220-pound cotton or jute sacks. Weights in the flour trade in the United Kingdom are based on the old English unit of a stone, or 14 pounds. In other foreign markets the metric system is usually employed. Sacks for export are packed gross weight. The flour when packed usually carries about 12½ per cent moisture. During the voyage the weight usually increases thru the absorption of moisture, so disputes over weights are not common when these facts are thoroly understood.

Eggs—Firsts, 22c a dozen; seconds, 18c; selected case lots, 28c.

Recent crop reports indicate that there will be an ample supply of wheat to meet all of the world's need this year. Recent crop estimates show a moderate reduction in winter wheat and a slight increase in the yield of spring wheat. It is thought that the combined yield will not exceed 850 million bushels for the United States as compared with 795 million bushels for 1921. In any event it is believed that the United States will have at least 275 million bushels for export. Canada it is said will have 200 million bushels for export so that the total available surplus for export from North America will be approximately 475 million bushels.

Futures Show Declines

It is difficult of course to make an accurate forecast of the ultimate trend of grain futures but bearish sentiment in all grains has been intensified by favorable weather, optimistic crop reports, as well as the uncertainty over the rail and coal strikes and Germany's demand for a moratorium on indemnity payments. July wheat at Kansas City shows a decline of 2½c; September registered 3 cents off; while December lost 2½ cents.

Corn weakened under the influence of the wheat market despite the heavy export movement. July corn declined 1½ cents, September corn lost 1½ cents, December, 7½ cents.

July oats remained unchanged, September lost 1 cent, and December was nominally unchanged.

The following quotations on grain futures are given at Kansas City: July wheat, \$1.03; September, \$1.03; December, \$1.05½; July corn, 56½c; September corn, 59½c; December, 59½c; September oats, 37¼c; December oats, no report.

Farmers are much interested in the proposed new tariff on cereals, and especially the duties on wheat and corn. The Senate has voted a duty of 30 cents a bushel on foreign wheat which is 5 cents higher than that fixed by the House but 5 cents less than the amount prevailing under the Young Emergency Tariff bill. The Senate agricultural bloc won its fight for a duty of 20 cents a bushel on corn which is an increase of 5 cents a bushel over the rate voted by the House. A duty of 15 cents a bushel on oats and slight duties on other cereals are also provided.

Kansas City Cash Grain

At Kansas City dark hard wheat was quoted 2 cents higher while ordinary hard wheat is 1 cent to 1½ cents lower. Red wheat is 2 to 4 cents lower.

The following sales of wheat are reported at Kansas City:

No. 1 dark hard wheat, \$1.42 to \$1.47; No. 2 dark hard, \$1.42 to \$1.47; No. 3 old dark hard, \$1.40; No. 3 new dark hard, \$1.30 to \$1.35; No. 4 old dark hard, \$1.18 to \$1.47; No. 5 old dark hard, \$1.40.

No. 1 old hard wheat, \$1.12 to \$1.40; No. 1 new hard wheat, \$1.05 to \$1.25; No. 2 old hard, \$1.08 to \$1.28; No. 2 new hard, \$1.12 to \$1.20; No. 4 old hard, \$1.04 to \$1.35; No. 4 new hard, \$1.06; No. 5 old hard, \$1.05 to \$1.06.

No. 1 old Red wheat, \$1.04 to \$1.11; No. 1 new Red, \$1.04; No. 2 old Red, \$1.03 to \$1.04; No. 2 new Red, \$1.02 to \$1.04; No. 3 old Red, \$1.03 to \$1.04; No. 3 Red, \$1.04; No. 3 new Red, \$1.01 to \$1.05; No. 4 old Red, \$1.06 to \$1.07; No. 4 new Red, 97c to \$1.

No. 2 mixed wheat, \$1.10 to \$1.20; No. 3 mixed, \$1.10 to \$1.13.

Corn and Other Cereals

Corn is in good demand and is quoted unchanged to ½ cent lower. Kafir is 2 cents higher and milo is unchanged. Oats are ½ to 1 cent lower.

The following quotations are reported at Kansas City on corn and other cereals:

No. 2 White corn, 58 to 58½c; No. 3 White, 58 to 58½c; No. 4 White, 57½ to 58c; No. 2 Yellow corn, 62c; No. 3 Yellow, 61 to 61½c; No. 4 Yel-

Special Low Rates, Terms and Information on Livestock Advertising

In the Kansas Farmer-Mail & Breeze, The Missouri Ruralist, the Oklahoma Farmer and the Nebraska Farm Journal.

The unit of measure for all advertising is the agate line; a space one column wide by one fourteenth of an inch deep. Fourteen agate lines make a column inch or "an inch advertisement." Such advertisements usually contain from 25 to 75 words each, depending on the kind of type desired.

It should be borne in mind, however, that the rate charged for a column-inch advertisement is not for just the space and type you see in one copy of the paper, but for an equal advertisement in every copy of that issue.

Thus, if you have "an inch advertisement" in one issue of the Oklahoma Farmer, for instance, your advertisements clipped from all the copies of that issue and pasted end to end, would form a strip of paper one inch wide and about five miles long.

On such an advertisement the Capper farm papers charge about 5 cents for each 1,000 farms to which this advertisement would be carried. Figuring on this basis, which will be recognized as the right one for determining the justness of a rate, the cost of reaching farmers in any state, or two adjoining states will run, in many other papers, from two times to 20 times our price.

This illustration gives an idea of the economy and efficiency of a farm paper having very large yet concentrated circulation, as compared with special breed or livestock papers which often do not reach on an average, a half of one per cent of the farms in the states in which they circulate.

Smallest Advertisement. Form and Position. Fieldnotes.

To encourage beginners we accept livestock advertisements for smaller space than shown in the following rate card, but only on orders for two or more consecutive insertions. Small advertisements should, as a rule, appear several times for best effect. Small advertisements are kept running regularly by many successful advertisers, who from time to time have the wording changed, there being no extra charge for this service. It is fundamental that an advertisement should do justice to the thing advertised.

Livestock advertisements of less than 3 column-inches (42 agate lines of space) always are set in single column form. Advertisements up to and including half pages always are set 3 columns or less in width, unless under some special agreement, a solid page of advertisements is being made up. Special position is promised to no advertiser, excepting that his advertisement will be classified under the proper breed.

Fieldnotes are not made a part of any contract. They largely are the comment of the fieldman on the animals being advertised. Fieldnotes are not sold and all rights as to their use, their size or their wording are reserved.

The foregoing regulations, developed thru long experience, are enforced to make our service fair and complete to all, rather than as a restriction upon anyone. All livestock advertisers, large or small, are charged the rates shown in the following schedule.

SCHEDULE GIVING PRICE PER INSERTION, FOR EACH PAPER NAMED, OF ADVERTISEMENTS OF THE SIZES INDICATED

	Kansas Farmer-Mail & Breeze	Missouri Ruralist	Oklahoma Farmer	Nebraska Farm Journal
7 Agate Lines	\$ 2.80	\$ 3.50	\$ 2.80	\$ 2.10
10 Agate Lines	4.00	5.00	4.00	3.00
14 Agate Lines	5.60	7.00	5.60	4.20
1/6 of a Page	50.70	63.35	50.70	38.00
1/5 of a Page	60.80	76.00	60.80	45.60
1/4 of a Page	76.00	95.00	76.00	57.00
1/3 of a Page	101.35	126.70	101.35	76.00
1/2 of a Page	152.00	190.00	152.00	114.00
2/3 of a Page	202.70	253.40	202.70	152.00
3/4 of a Page	228.00	285.00	228.00	171.00
Full Page	304.00	380.00	304.00	228.00

For spaces less than 7 agate lines see first paragraph under heading: "Smallest Advertisements." The minimum is three agate lines of space, two times. Any space between 14 agate lines and 1/6 page (about 9 column-inches) can be figured at the quoted rate for the column inch (14 agate lines). In this connection it should be noted that a page of space in a Capper farm paper means about 54 column inches, while about 30 column inches is a page in many livestock papers.

Advertisements sent direct to the Livestock Service headquarters receive careful, competent attention and where time is short this way often is best. However, the co-operation of the "fieldman" or territory manager will be found valuable and should be sought as early as possible in connection with public sales and all other important herd building and selling problems. John W. Johnson, who has Northern Kansas, lives at 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan. J. T. Hunter, who has Southern Kansas, lives at 427 Pattie Ave., Wichita, Kan. On all general questions pertaining to livestock advertising, or to most quickly reach the "fieldman" in any territory, it is a good plan to address

T. W. Morse, Director of Livestock Service Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kansas

Note: Questions that are asked the livestock department thousands of times each year are answered in the foregoing. It is advisable therefore to save this for reference, as this may be the only time it appears.

low, 60 to 60 1/2c; No. 2 mixed corn, 52 to 53c; No. 4 barley, 51 to 52c a bushel; No. 3 mixed, 58 to 59c; No. 4 bushel mixed, 57 to 58 1/2c.

Hay and Millfeeds
There is a slight advance in hay this week and best alfalfa is 50 cents to \$2 a ton higher. There is a good demand for all kinds of hay. The following quotations are reported at Kansas City:
Choice alfalfa, \$17 to \$19 a ton; No. 1 alfalfa, \$15 to \$16.50; standard alfalfa, \$13 to \$14.50; No. 2 alfalfa, \$11 to \$12.50; No. 3 alfalfa, \$8.50 to \$10.50.
No. 1 prairie hay, \$13 to \$14; No. 2 prairie, \$11 to \$12.50; No. 3 prairie,

No. 2 white oats, 38 to 38 1/2c; No. 3 white, 37 to 37 1/2c; No. 4 white, 36 to 36 1/2c; No. 2 mixed oats, 36 to 37c; No. 3 mixed, 35 to 36c; No. 2 red oats, 36 to 37c; No. 3 red, 35 to 36c; No. 4 red, 34 to 35c.
No. 2 white kafir, \$1.53 a hundredweight; No. 3 white, \$1.48 to \$1.49; No. 4 white, \$1.45 to \$1.48; No. 2 yellow milo, \$1.75 a hundredweight; No. 3 yellow, \$1.73; No. 4 yellow, \$1.72.
No. 2 rye, 80 to 82c; No. 3 barley,

\$6 to \$10.50; packing hay, \$4 to \$5.
No. 1 timothy hay, \$15 to \$16.50; No. 2 timothy, \$11.50 to \$12.50; No. 3 timothy, \$8.50 to \$11.

Light mixed clover hay, \$14.50 to \$15; No. 1 clover, \$12 to \$14; No. 2 clover, \$8.50 to \$11.50; straw, \$9 to \$10.

Millfeeds this week are not in good demand and prices have weakened. The following quotations are given at Kansas City:
Bran, \$13.50 to \$14 a ton; brown shorts, \$16 to \$16.50; gray shorts, \$19 to \$20; linseed meal, \$50 to \$65 a ton; cottonseed meal, \$51 to \$55; tankage, \$65 to \$70; No. 1 alfalfa meal, \$19 to \$20; No. 2 alfalfa meal, \$16 to \$17; molasses alfalfa feed, \$18 to \$21.

Seeds and Broomcorn
The following prices are quoted on seeds at Kansas City this week: Bluegrass, \$1.10 to \$1.50 a bushel; flaxseed, \$2.06 1/2 to \$2.08 1/2 a bushel; German and Siberian millet, \$1 to \$1.50 a hundredweight; cane, \$1.70 a hundredweight.
The following quotations are given on broomcorn:
Fancy whisk brush, \$275 a ton; choice hurl, \$250; medium Standard broomcorn brush, \$140 to \$180; medium Oklahoma Dwarf, \$130 to \$160; common Oklahoma Dwarf, \$110 to \$130.

Thou shalt not see they brother's ox and ass fallen by the way and hide thyself from them; thou shalt surely help him to lift them up again.—Deut. XXII, 4.

Public Sales of Livestock

- Shorthorn Cattle**
Oct. 4—A. L. & D. Harris, Osage City, Kan.
Oct. 25—E. E. Heacock & Sons, Hartford, Kan.
Oct. 30—Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Manhattan, Kan.
Nov. 1—Northwest Kansas Breeders' Assn., Concordia, Kan.
Nov. 2—Blue Valley Shorthorn breeders, Blue Rapids, Kan.
Nov. 16—J. E. Bowser, Abilene, Kan.

- Hereford Cattle**
Oct. 17—Ed Nickelson, Leonardville, Kan.
- Holstein Cattle**
Oct. 25—J. M. Chestnut & Sons, Denison, Kan.

- Duroc Jersey Hogs**
Aug. 3—W. H. Rasmussen, Norfolk, Neb.
Aug. 11—H. E. Labart, Overton, Neb.
Aug. 18—B. W. Conyers, Severy, Kan.
Aug. 22—Dr. C. A. Branch, Marion, Kan.
Aug. 23—Wm. Fuks, Langdon, Kan.
Aug. 24—W. D. McComas, Wichita, Kan.
Aug. 26—Lock Davidson, Wichita, Kan. (Sale at Caldwell, Kan.)
Aug. 30—E. G. Hoover, Wichita, Kan.
Aug. 31—O. G. Criss, Agricola, Kan.
Sept. 26—James Conyers, Marion, Kan.
Oct. 13—W. H. Rasmussen, Norfolk, Neb.
Oct. 17—M. A. Martin, Paola, Kan.
Oct. 18—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.
Oct. 19—J. J. Smith, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 20—Stafford Co. Duroc Association, Stafford, Kan.
Oct. 21—Homer T. Rule, Ottawa, Kan.
Oct. 24—Osage County Duroc Jersey Breeders' Assn., Osage City, Kan.
Oct. 26—Fred J. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 28—Pratt Co. Duroc Breeders' Association, Pratt, Kan.
Oct. 28—H. W. Flook & Son, Stanley, Kan.
Jan. 31—P. N. Marsh, Sedgwick, Kan.
Feb. 1—W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan. Sale at Emporia.
Feb. 1—L. R. Massengill, Caldwell, Kan.
Feb. 3—E. G. Hoover, Wichita, Kan.
Feb. 5—L. J. Healy, Hope, Kan.
Feb. 5—G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.
Feb. 6—Ross M. Peck, Gypsum, Kan.
Feb. 6—Wm. Fuks, Langdon, Kan.
Feb. 7—Woody & Crowl, Barnard, Kan.
Feb. 7—Zink Stock Farm, Turon, Kan.
Feb. 8—E. E. Norman, Chapman, Kan.
Feb. 8—Stafford Co. Duroc Breeders' Association, Stafford, Kan.
Feb. 9—Frank J. Schaffer, Pratt, Kan.
Feb. 9—W. H. Hilbert, Corning, Kan.
Feb. 10—Pratt Co. Duroc Association, Pratt, Kan.
Feb. 12—H. G. Eshelman, Sedgwick, Kan.
Feb. 12—Mitchell county breeders, Beloit, Kan.

- Poland China Hogs**
Aug. 25—F. E. Wittum, Caldwell, Kan.
Oct. 17—John D. Henry, LeCompton, Kan.
Oct. 19—Stafford Co. Poland China Breeders' Association, Stafford, Kan.
Oct. 20—H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan.
Oct. 21—J. C. Dawe, Troy, Kan.
Feb. 24—Chas. Krill, Burlingame, Kan.
Oct. 27—Pratt Co. Poland China Breeders' Association, Pratt, Kan.
March 8—J. E. Baker, Bendena, Kan.

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

- Field Notes**
BY J. W. JOHNSON
J. A. Creitz & Son's Durocs
J. A. Creitz & Son, Beloit, Kan., offer in the Duroc Jersey section this week some

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

Giant Sensation

Bred Sow and Boar Sale
Norfolk, Neb., Aug. 3
Write for catalog. Send buying orders to R. A. McCartney in my care.
W. H. RASMUSSEN, Ex E, Norfolk, Neb.

Bred Gilts—Big Type

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

Pathrion & Giant Orion Sensation 4th

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

SHEPHERD SELLS SOWS AND GILTS

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

C's Orion Path Sensation

By Orion Great Sensation, dam an outstanding daughter of Pathfinder. Good smooth fall gilts, open. All immunized.
J. A. CREITZ & SON, BELOIT, KANSAS

Bred Sows From Larimores

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

"Legal Tender" Durocs

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

Tried Sows and Gilts

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

VALLEY SPRING DUROCS

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

July 1st Weanling Pigs

By a son of I Am Great Wonder out of James Pathfinder and Sensation bred dams. Overstake Bros., Atlanta, Kan.

Durocs \$20 to \$30

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

REPLOGLE'S DUROC WEANLINGS

Either sex, unrelated pairs or trio, reg. immuned. Best of breeding. Sid Replogle, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

Extra Large, Tall, Long, Yearling Boar

For sale, sired by Big Orion and out of a Defender Col. bred sow. J. F. Staudt & Son, Ottawa, Kan.

Big Bone Type Boar Pigs

Reasonable prices. George Schaefer, R. I. Bremen, Kan.

Fine Duroc Boars For Sale

FRANK LUPTON, Rt. 5, OTTAWA, KAN.

SOWS AND GILTS

Bred for Aug. and Sept. farrow to Mammoth Gans Sensation 3rd. Young stock by same boar. W. I. Brewer, Sedgwick, Kan.

PATHFINDER YEARLING SOWS

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

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Big, Smooth Poland Chinas

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

DEMING RANCH BRED FEMALES

Young sows and gilts to farrow August and September. Bred to The Latchrite and Ranch Yankee. A fine lot of spring pigs, both sex. We'll take care of all your needs for Poland.
W. O. Sheldon, Supt. Hog Department, Oswego, Kan.

BIG, SMOOTH, EASY FEEDING KIND

Both sex. 125 head at reasonable prices. Herd sires, The Aviator by King Bob and Superior Architect by Architect. Money back guarantee.
OSCAR CHAIN, MULBERRY, KANSAS

TELL MULLIN YOUR WANTS

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

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Silver's Hampshires

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

Walter Shaw's Hampshires

200 HEAD: BROUGHTON, immuned, tried best sows and gilts, serviceable boars.
WICHITA, KANSAS, RT. 6, Telephone 3610, Bero, Kan.

100 SPRING GILTS AND BOARS

Well bred. Priced to sell.
W. F. Breesler, Route 2, Emporia, Kansas



Dissolution Sale Purebred Holsteins

at the farm, seven miles west of Beloit, on the Midland Trail,
Beloit, Kan., Thursday, July 20

A complete dispersal of a splendid young herd founded a few years ago with selections from prominent herds.
22 head, 4 cows fresh, 8 to freshen by September 1. 3 two-year-old heifers, 3 yearling heifers, 3 heifer calves, one bull calf.
Also our 24 months old herd bull, nearly white, a splendid individual and plenty of production back of him.
Everything T. B. tested and sold subject to usual retest privileges. Also all farm machinery, horses, etc. 100 spring pigs, 13 sows to farrow in October.

Catalogs ready to mail. Address,
Dougherty & Walters
Beloit, Kansas
Or **O. L. McCoy, Sale Mgr., Glen Elder, Kan.**

Auctioneers: **Will Myers, J. B. Heinen,**
J. W. Johnson, fieldman Mail and Breeze.

Holstein-Friesian Ass'n of Kansas

Has a membership of 500 breeders who own over 7,000 purebred Holsteins.
Walter Smith, Pres., Topeka. W. H. Mott, Sec'y-Treas., Herington, Kan.
This section is reserved for members of this association. For rates and other information address, **Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kansas.**

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

Corydale Farm Herd Holsteins
Bulls old enough for service, from A. R. O. dams at hard time prices. Write for information.
L. F. CORY & SON, BELLEVILLE, KAN

BULLS Sired
by Sir Ledy Gilta, his dam 3 times 32 lb. dam and from good dams.
J. P. MAST, SCRANTON, KANSAS

FOR SALE VERY REASONABLE
12 cows, 5 two yr. old heifers, 4 yearling heifers, 4 heifer calves 1 to 6 months old. Herd bull, nearest sire, King Pontiac Futural Segis by the great King Segis Pontiac. **Cloland & Williams, Hiattville, Kan.**

BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS
Service bulls are 'out.' If you want to save money, buy a calf that won't cost much to move, and raise him yourself. From six months down.
H. B. COWLES, 608 Kansas Ave., TOPEKA, KAN.

BULL WANTED
6 to 18 months old, 1/2 or more white. Two nearest dams records 30 to 33 lbs. 7 days. Give breeding and price.
V. E. CARLSON, FORMOSO, KANSAS.

HEREFORD CATTLE

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

BED POLLED CATTLE

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

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

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

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

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

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

Registered Holsteins
1 yearling 30 lb. bull, nearly white, four cows, six heifers. Sell entire herd or separately.
GREENSWARD FARM, FREDONIA, KAN.

SOME CHOICE BRED HEIFERS
Bred to our junior sire, a son of King Segis Pontiac Count. Bull calves from this sire at attractive prices. Ask for photos and breeding.
W. H. MOTT, HERINGTON, KANSAS

BULLS ALL SOLD
Nothing to offer at present, but watch this space. We're still in business at the same old place.
T. M. EWING, INDEPENDENCE, KANSAS

YOUNG BULL
nearly ready for service by a 30 pound sire and out of a 20 pound two year old dam. A bargain if you write soon for photo and price.
W. E. ZOLL, RT. 6, LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS

KING PONTIAC MUTUAL SEGIS
Bulls, calves to long yearlings. Priced right. Raised everything offered for sale. Tuberculin tested herd. Herd sire, King Pontiac Futural Segis by the great King Segis Pontiac. **Cloland & Williams, Hiattville, Kan.**

SONS AND GRANDSONS
of Vanderkamp Segis Pontiac for sale. Vanderkamp Segis Pontiac is Kansas' leading sire of production. Buy bulls priced right from an accredited herd.
COLLINS FARM COMPANY, Sabetha, Kan.

YOUR NEIGHBOR BREEDER
If he breeds Holsteins he needs the association's help. See to it he joins. Send his name and check for \$5 to
SECRETARY W. H. MOTT, HERINGTON, KAN.

JERSEY CATTLE

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

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

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

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

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

GUERNSEY CATTLE

FOR SALE Yearling Guernsey bull, two young cows, two bull calves, all reg. Write
Dr. E. G. L. Harbour, Box 113, Lawrence, Kan.

RANSOM FARM GUERNSEYS
Bulls—Calves to serviceable age by 1919 world's grand champion out of record breaking dams.
Ransom Farm, Homewood, Kansas

SHORTHORN CATTLE

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

choice fall gilts that are now open. These gilts are of the very best blood lines and are good individuals and will be priced right. They are immunized and ready to ship right now at attractive prices. Write to **J. A. Creutz & Son, Beloit, Kan.**, at once for descriptions and prices.—Advertisement.

Lynch Bros.' Spotted Polands

Lynch Bros., Jamestown, Kan., Cloud county, are breeders and exhibitors at leading county fairs of Spotted Poland Chinas. Heading their herd is Carlson's Spotted Chief who was champion at Belleville and Beloit last year. He is a big fellow weighing 1000 right now in just good condition. A new boar they purchased recently is Lynch's Booster by Booster King and out of a Katy May dam. He is a very promising yearling and will be seen at some of the leading county fairs this fall. They are not going to hold a boar sale this fall but have some very extra choice spring boars, well spotted and well grown and very typy they will sell at private sale. They have taken February 17 as the date for their bred sow sale and it will be held at Concordia in the new \$20,000 sale pavilion. But if you want a boar sired by the big champion boar in northwest Kansas write them any time for descriptions and prices. Their farm is about three miles southeast of Jamestown and about 14 miles west of Concordia.—Advertisement.

J. J. Hartman & Son's Polands

J. J. Hartman & Son, Elmo, Kan., are claiming November 11 for their annual boar and gilt sale at the Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kan. The sale will be held in the livestock judging pavilion. Their sale there last fall was one of the good sales of the season. They will sell bred sows in February as usual and if they are able to complete their new sale barn in time the sale will be held at the farm. But if not it will be held in Abilene as usual. The new barn is to be built similar to the Thomas F. Walker barn at Alexandria, Neb. They have about 200 spring pigs and 20 very choice fall gilts that will be sold in the February bred sow sale. In the boar and gilt sale at Manhattan they will sell about 45 boars and gilts and they will be as good as you will find anywhere. Most of the spring pigs are by Smooth Bob, a great sire and a son of Columbus Wonder. He is a big, typy boar, weighing easily better than a half ton in good flesh. He is three years old and a sire of real Poland Chinas. Others are by Elmo Valley Giant, an old standby that has left his impress upon the Hartman herd. Long Valley Giant is a son of this good sire that is being used in the herd also. The Hartmans have held 15 sales and have been in the Poland China business continuously since 1905. Last season they sold 185 bred sows and 45 boars. They have for sale right now at very fair prices some December boars by Long Valley Giant and a few by Smooth Bob.—Advertisement.

Dougherty & Walters Holstein Sale

Dougherty & Walters' recent decision to sell their purebred Holsteins and dissolve partnership affords another of those rare opportunities for those who are ready to buy their start in purebred Holsteins. The sale will be held at the farm seven miles west of Beloit, Kan., on the Midland trail. Twenty-two head will be cataloged, four cows that are fresh now, eight more that will be fresh before September one and a nice lot of one and two-year-old heifers and some heifer calves and a nice bull calf. Included in the sale is their herd sire, a splendid bull, almost pure white and of splendid scale. He has a wealth of breeding and production back of him and you should investigate this chance to buy a herd bull at auction in July when sales of this character are rare. Everything is tuberculin tested and sold with the usual retest privileges. Of course this firm realizes that this is a bad time to hold a purebred sale because everyone is busy and they expect that their little herd of purebred Holsteins will sell below their value but because Mr. Walters is moving to Manhattan where he will again take up his profession it is necessary to sell them right away. It is worth your while to secure this catalog and plan to attend this sale if you are going to buy any time soon. You can buy good cattle in this sale for the price you will have to pay for the other kind this fall. You can get the catalog if you write at once but you better plan on going anyway and getting the sale catalog when you get there. The sale is next Thursday.—Advertisement.

Dreasher's Thrifty Hampshire Hogs

One of the thriftiest herds we've seen anywhere this spring is W. F. Dreasher's herd of Hampshire hogs 6 miles southwest of Emporia, Kan. He has been raising Hampshires six years and has a large herd including over 100 spring pigs. He offers spring gilts and boars at very reasonable prices. See the advertisement that starts this issue. Write him, mentioning Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Spotted Poland Bred Sows and Gilts

A few miles south of Plymouth, Kan., lives John Deitrich, a young Spotted Poland breeder that is developing a very good herd. He offers at this time a number of sows and gilts, bred to farrow in September. Spring pigs, both sex, are also for sale. The senior sire is by Spotted Hero and the junior sire is a grandson of Y's Royal Prince. Several of the bred females for sale are granddaughters of the King of England. Mr. Deitrich starts his card this issue. More than likely he has just what you want. Write him, mentioning Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Deming Ranch Polands Doing Well

Deming Ranch, Oswego, Kan., has one of the largest Poland herds in the country and H. O. Sheldon, superintendent hog department, can fill all orders for any class of purebred Polands. He changes the advertisement in this issue to especially announce that the ranch now offers young sows and gilts bred for August and September farrow. They are bred to The Latchnite and Ranch Yankee, two of the best boars on the ranch. Spring pigs, both sex, are also for sale. Deming Ranch Polands are coming fine and a herd will as usual go from the ranch to make the state fair circuit. The ranch will have a better show and sale bunch of hogs this season than has ever before been taken out on the circuit and that is saying a lot because Deming Ranch Polands have always been winners in show and sale rings. Write H. O. Sheldon today, mentioning Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

BY R. A. McCARTNEY

Giant Sensation a Record Maker
One of the breed's greatest assets today is Giant Sensation, the W. H. Rasmussen boar at Norfolk, Neb. We have seen more real junior yearlings by this boar than have been produced by any boar this year. His spring crop are the same kind. He is without question the sire of more pigs of a uniform type to the litter than any boar we have any knowledge of today. You can pick out every pig in a herd sired by Giant Sensation. These are the kind the breeders have been striving to produce. They are the kind that add an attraction to your herd in addition to making you as much profit as a half dozen of the ordinary litters. There are so many just ordinary Durocs that a litter by this great boar puts seasoning into the best of herds. Consequently a great deal of attention is due the summer bred sow and boar sale. This will be held at Norfolk, Neb., August 3. The catalogs are now ready for the mail and you will want one. If you can attend do so, but if unable, send me your order in care of W. H. Rasmussen, Norfolk, Neb.—Advertisement.

The Livestock Service of the Capper Farm Press

Is founded on the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, the Nebraska Farm Journal, the Missouri Ruralist and the Oklahoma Farmer, each of which leads in prestige and circulation among the farmers, breeders and ranchmen of its particular territory, and is the most effective and economical medium for advertising in the region it covers. Orders for starting or stopping advertisements with any certain issue of this paper should reach this office eight days before the date of that issue. Advertisers, prospective advertisers or parties wishing to buy breeding animals, can obtain any required information about such livestock or about advertising, or get in touch with the manager of any desired territory by writing the director of livestock service, as per address at the bottom. Following are the territory and office managers: **W. J. Cody, Topeka, Kansas, Office.** **John W. Johnson, Northern Kansas.** **J. T. Hunter, Southern Kansas.** **Stuart T. Morse, Oklahoma.** **Jesse R. Johnson, Southern Nebraska.** **R. A. McCartney, Northern Nebraska.** **O. Wayne Devine and Chas. L. Carter, Missouri.** **T. W. Morse, Director of Livestock Service Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze Topeka, Kansas**

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS AND SALE MANAGERS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

HORSES AND JACK STOCK

6 Percheron, Ton Breeding Stallions
7 reg. jacks (own raising). Colts and mules to show, very choice stock with size and weight, desirable ages, dark colors.
GEO. SCHWAB, CLAY CENTER, NEB.

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

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

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

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

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

BRED SOWS AND GILTS
To farrow in Sept. Spring pigs both sex. Well bred and priced right. **JOHN DEITRICH, PLYMOUTH, KAN.**

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

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

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

O. I. C. Pigs, Large Kind, Price \$12
FRANK WOLKAR, RT. 2, WALNUT, KAN.

MAY FARROW CHESTER WHITE PIGS
VERO CURTIS, LARNED, KANSAS.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

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

The Shorthorn Breeders of Kansas

L. M. NOFFSINGER, OSBORNE, KAN.
Elmdale Stock Farm. A few good bulls from 6 to 14 months. Reds and roans. The home of Fair Acres Choice, assisted by Marquis, a worthy son.

A Pioneer Shorthorn Herd
For sale. Bulls six to 12 months old sired by our herd bull, Rothnick Sultan. A strong herd of breeding cows. Come and see us near Osborne. Wm. Wales & Young, Osborne, Kan.

H. E. Huber, Meriden, Kan.
Young bulls by our herd bull, Imp. Imperator by King of Diamonds, dam Village Queen.

Cedar Heights Stock Farm
Two yearling bulls, pure Scotch. One Lavender and one Bloom. Farm near Topeka on West 8th Street road. Address, H. T. FORBES, TOPEKA, KANSAS

COUNT VALENTINE 2nd 694458
First at Sedalia, second Topeka and Hutchinson 1921 shows. Sire of Honor Maid, undefeated champion heifer at same shows. A great bargain in this great sire. Sold fully guaranteed. H. H. Holmes, Topeka, Kan.

1886 Tomson Bros. 1922
A remarkable collection of breeding cows of improved blood lines noted for their uniform thick fleshing qualities. Some very choice young bulls. Tomson Bros., Wakarusa, Kan., or Dover, Kan.

Sunflower Shorthorns
Herd headed by Golden Laddie, son of Maxwellton Rosedale. 10 bulls from six to 10 months old for sale. Pure Scotch and Scotch topped. Write for prices. J. A. PRINGLE, ESKRIDGE, KANSAS

S.B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Ks.
Very choice Scotch and Scotch topped bulls of serviceable ages. Also some females for sale.

Elmhurst Shorthorns
The herd carries the blood of bulls by Gallant Knight, Lord Mayor, Collynie Hampton's Best and two grandsons of Avondale. 15 cows for sale. W. J. Sayre, Manhattan, Kan.

W. J. & O. B. Burtis
Farm four miles west of Manhattan on Golden Belt Highway and Interurban line. We offer two young Scotch bulls, a few bred cows and heifers. Herd under Federal supervision. Visitors welcome.

Crystal Spring Farm Herd
of over 100 registered Shorthorns. Young cows and heifers for sale at attractive prices. Young bulls of Sultan and Villager breeding for our full trade. Theo. Olson & Sons, Leonardville, Kansas

Bluemont Farm, Manhattan, Kan.
Farm joins Manhattan where visitors interested in Shorthorns are always welcome. Address as above.

Stonehaven Farm Herd Shorthorns
Cows and heifers for sale either bred or open. Also some young bulls. Farm just west of town on the Interurban. Come and see us. HENRY B. BAYER, MANHATTAN, KAN.

W. H. Molyneux & Son, Palmer, Kan.
Rose Hill Stock Farm. Herd headed by Linwood Topman. Bulls from 8 to 12 months old for sale. Also some cows and heifers.

DECATUR CO. BREEDERS' ASS'N
Harry M. Roberts, Selden, Kan.
Two bulls by Gainsford Marshall, one red, 13 months old. The other pure white, 17 months old. Outstanding young bulls. Address as above. 30 pure Scotch cattle.

Two Pure Scotch Bulls
Both roans, one a Cruickshank Violet and the other a Cruickshank Victoria. Nine and 11 months old. Splendid young bulls.
WARNER J. MARVIN, Achilles, Kansas

Morton's Purebred Stock Farms OBERLIN, KANSAS
Select Shorthorn cattle and Chester White hogs. Good breeding and good individuals is our aim. Inspection invited.

Victoria's Barnon 2nd
in service. One of Decatur county's young herds to which some real foundation cattle have been added. We also breed registered Duroc Jerseys. Address, VAVROCH BROS., OBERLIN, KAN.

MILLER BROS., DANBURY, NEB.
Villager Knight 2nd, heads our herd. A pure white bull of real merit.

SHORTGRASS BREEDERS' ASS'N
A. SLAVEN & SONS, SELDEN, KAN.
50 head. Bargain in herd sire, weight 2200. Five yearling bulls.

A.B. Shoemaker & Sons, Lucerne, Ks.
Cows and heifers, bred or open. Bulls old enough for service.

L. A. Teel, Lucerne, Kan.
Herd headed by Meadow Goods, Bulls by him for sale.

A. C. Smith, Jennings, Ks.
Five bulls ready for service for sale. Reds.

T. F. Stout & Sons, Studley, Kan.
To exchange: White Sultan 762165 4 yr. old, pure white, great grandson Avondale.

SILVER SPRINGS STOCK FARM
For sale. Kirk Evergreen X 22488. Calved Dec. 1918. Sires 100 per cent polled. J. A. Miller, Quinter, Kan.

J. L. Mann, Quinter, Kan.
A nice roan yearling bull for sale by Snow King. Priced right.

White Herd Bull, Volum 860124
For sale; 3 years; grandson of Villager. Guaranteed. Elmer S. Graham, Quinter, Kan.

The advertisements on this page are evidence of the confidence which these breeders feel in the permanence of the demand for the improving blood they produce. Space and positions on this page have been ordered on the same basis.

R. W. DOLE, ALMENA, KAN.
50 head, mostly pure Scotch. In service, Roan Sultan, a magnificent White Hall Sultan bred bull. Annual sale in November.

A PURE SCOTCH HERD
Very choice young bulls ready for service this fall. A well bred herd properly cared for. Write for descriptions and prices. Address, Robt. Russell, Muscotah, Kansas.

Big Field Farm Shorthorns
An exclusive pure Scotch herd headed by Rosewood Pride. Two young bulls by him of extreme quality. Poland China bred sow sale Oct. 21. T. J. Dawe & Son, Troy, Kan.

INTRODUCING AN ALL SCOTCH HERD
headed by Lavender's Diamond by Diamond Emblem. Two very choice young bulls for sale ready for service. For descriptions and prices address, E. A. Myers, Troy, Kansas.

Scholz Bros., Huron, Kan.
Springdale Stock Farm herd headed by Imp. Rosewood Stamp. Bulls of serviceable ages by him and cows bred to him for sale.

Our Farm Near Lawrence
The home of good Shorthorns. Two bulls, 10 and 12 months old. When in Lawrence call at our office.
HASFORD & ARNOLD, LAWRENCE, KAN.

WILDWOOD STOCK FARM
50 females. Herd headed by Armourdale and Fair Baron. Always something for sale. ASHER & ALLISON, LAWRENCE, KAN.

SALT CREEK VALLEY STOCK FARM
1876—THE CORYS—1922
Sires in service: Sultan's Champion 728280, Lavender Radium 1084541 and Sultan of Abilene 1064570. E. A. Cory & Sons, Talmo, Kan.

Young Bulls and Heifers
by Lord Albin. My farm joins town on the east and we want to show you our Shorthorns when you are in our vicinity. Address, E. A. Campbell, Wayne, Kansas.

QUALITY RATHER THAN NUMBERS
Always something to sell. We like to show our Shorthorns to interested parties and will be glad to hear from anyone needing stock. Address, R. B. Donham, Talmo, Kansas.

J. B. Sherwood, Talmo, Kan.
A Shorthorn herd in the making where individual merit counts for more than numbers. Come and see me.

Meall Bros., Cawker City, Ks.
New Buttergask Shorthorns. Headed by Lavender's Marshall 856495. Males and females for sale.

A. A. Tennyson, Lamar, Kan.
I have for sale six bulls, breeding ages, by my herd bull, Clara's Type. Also cows and heifers to reduce my herd. 100 head in herd.

C. W. Taylor, Abilene, Kan.
Shorthorns of approved type and breeding grown under favorable conditions for the Kansas farmer and breeder. A fine lot of young bulls and cows and heifers for sale. Address as above.

ALL CLASSES OF GOOD SHORTHORNS
Cows, heifers, bulls, young stock. Herd sire Reem's Count 2nd by Wooddale Stamp, grand champion and top bull at 1917 Central show and sale. Dr. W. C. Harkey, Lenexa, Kan.

Bluemont Auditor by Jealous Dale
and Secret's Lad head Neeland's Ranch Shorthorns. Offering well bred reg. Shorthorns and the finest kind of unreg. feeder Shorthorns developed thru 20 years' use of good reg. bulls. G. D. Hammond, St. John, Kan.

J.P. Ray & Sons' Herds in Kan. and Okla.
Headed by Cumberland Hero by Cumberland Diamond and Missie's Sultan 2d by Missie's Sultan. A lot of foundation dams were Collynie bred. Write Guy Delsay, Mgr., Hooker, Okla., or J. P. Ray & Sons, Lewis, Kan.

A Large Well Bred Western Kansas Herd
Dams mostly by Avondale Villager by Augustine and Whitehall Glosier by Fond Memory. Junior sires are Emblem Marshall by British Emblem and Medley by Maxwellton Wanderer. Offering cows, heifers, bulls and young stock. Robert J. Ackley, Garden City, Kan.

The Oldest Shorthorn Firm in Linn Co.
Dams mostly by Searchlight, Orange Lad, Orange Major and King's Choice. Herd sire, Vinewood Baron. Offering a number of nice bred heifers, yearlings, and calves. Priced to sell. Write A. M. Markley, Mound City, Kan.

Cumberland Diamond—Villager's Champion
These sires head the herd. Dams from popularly bred Scotch families as well as some from milking strains. Heifers, bulls, cows and young stock for sale. E. L. STUNKEL, PECK, KANSAS

Good Reliable Breeding Shorthorns
Imp. Kinochtry Ensign at head of herd. Dams by Lavender Stamp out of popularly bred Scotch dams. A Lavender Stamp yearling bull and some Scotch topped females for sale. F. X. KELLY, GARDNER, KAN.

THE FOUNDATION KIND
Senior sire, Rosedale Secret by a son of Whitehall Sultan. Junior sire, Roan Acres Sultan by 2nd Fair-acres Sultan. Dams, Dainty Dame, Wimple, Non-pareil, etc. Scotch and Scotch topped females and youngsters for sale. F. W. Wilson & Son, Wellsville, Kan.

VERY CHOICE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS
Herd sire is Brave Marshall, an outstanding son of Village Marshall. Herd is composed entirely of the most popular Scotch families. Write us your wants. G. F. KELLERMAN, MOUND CITY, KAN.

My Dual Shorthorns are beefy, Scotchly bred, and, withal, of carefully selected dairy families, so that they are all good milkers and the heifers by the Scotch bull, White Goods, are making the Record of Merit. (Federal tested.) J. W. HYDE, ALTOONA, KANSAS.

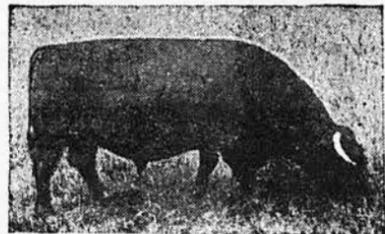
A Son of Hampton Spray
Scotch heifers, open or bred. Bulls of serviceable age. Herd sires, Hampton Primrose by Hampton Spray and Challenger's Knight K by Dale's Challenger. H. I. GADDIS, McCUNE, KANSAS

A POPULAR BRED HERD
Hampton Spray and Lavender Viscount cows and heifers bred to Fairacres Jr. by Fairacres Sultan Jr. and Villager bred serviceable aged bulls for sale. Good milking Shorthorns. Theo. Jagels, Hepler, Kan.

1894—Nevius Farms Shorthorns—1922
Females of best Scotch families. Young herd bulls by Golden Search by Searchlight, and Brave Sultan. Priced right. C. S. NEVIUS & SONS, CHILES, KANSAS

R. M. Anderson, Beloit, Kan.
Milking Shorthorns, headed by Glenrose Lad 506412, the best Dairy Shorthorn bull in the west. Must sell him. Write for price.

Sires That Have Improved Kansas Herds—II



LORD MAYOR

It happens in the experience of live-stock breeders that occasionally a great sire does not have the prestige that his merit deserves for the reason that his progeny do not find their way into the show rings. That was the case of Lord Mayor bred by Col. W. A. Harris at Linwood and used for a number of years as the chief stock bull in the T. P. Babst & Son Valley Grove herd near Dover, Kansas. Yet Lord Mayor was unquestionably one of the great Shorthorn sires of his time.

Lord Mayor was sired by Baron Lavender 2d probably the best known son of Imp. Baron Victor and was out of Imp. Lady of the Meadow. He was of exceeding compactness and set on short legs. He had an extraordinary middle and a finish of form not often approached. At maturity he weighed near 2200 pounds but never looked it. He was a solid red of lightish tint. He was placed in service at Valley Grove farm during the extreme agricultural depression of the '90s and yet even then his get, both males and females, displayed such decided uniformity and desirability of type they found ready sale, chiefly among Kansas breeders.

It was at the time when there was a turning toward cattle all of Cruick-

shank or Scotch breeding and unfortunately many of the splendid daughters of Lord Mayor out of dams of mixed or miscellaneous blood lines were not retained in the breeding herds as permanent foundation material. This tendency on the part of Shorthorn breeders lost to the breed the results of much constructive breeding and many worthy sires. Had Lord Mayor been mated with females representing the Scotch blood lines that later came into general popularity there can be no question but that his blood would be widely represented in the leading herds of the present day. Also had those who purchased his sons and daughters made it a practice to exhibit at fairs and shows the name of Lord Mayor would have been more widely known as a sire of outstanding potency. The fame of Victorious, a pure Scotch son of Lord Mayor at the head of N. H. Gentry's herd, indicates what Lord Mayor really was as a sire. As it was, this great bull made his impress upon the breed and gained a distinction through actual merit as one of the foremost Shorthorn bulls of his time. Wherever the sons and daughters and grandsons and granddaughters of Lord Mayor have been kept in service the excellence of the blood has been apparent.

I was impressed while attending a stock show at Fort Worth some years ago with the striking resemblance to Lord Mayor of a bull which was being shown. There was the same low-set, compact, smooth form, the well-rounded quarters, the peculiar style and finish of the head, and breadth and fullness of the chest. Upon inquiry I learned that this bull, brought in by his owner, a Texas breeder, without any attempt at fitting, was a great-great-grandson of Lord Mayor.—Frank D. Tomson.

Heavy Milkers of Beef Type
Practical farm Shorthorns, in fact, is our specialty. Young stock by Villager Magnet for sale. Fred Abildgaard & Sons, E. 6, Winfield, Kan.

Scotch and Scotch Topped Heifers and Bulls
Some by Glosier Cumberland, Rock Island, etc. out of Marr Beauty, Cruickshank Secret, Lavendar, Ruby Lass, Orange Blossom, etc. dams. Write your wants. L. E. Wooderson, Route 6, Caldwell, Kansas

HEIFERS AND BULLS
By Imp. Bapton Dramatist, out of Scotch dams, a number of which are imported. Write or visit our herd. D. WOHLSCHLEGEL & SONS, Harper, Kan.

FAVORITE BY SCOTCH CUMBERLAND
This sire heads our herd and gets good calves out of our herd cows. Write your needs for young Shorthorns. FRED MANNINGER, HARPER, KANSAS

A CHOICE HERD
Headed by Marshall Sunray by Marshall Crown. Dams include Campbell Blooms, Cruickshank Butterflies. Scotch and Scotch topped young stock for sale. C. H. WHITE, BURLINGTON, KANSAS

Emblem Jr., Noted Son!
of imp. British Emblem heads my Shorthorns. His choice sons and daughters now for sale. E. S. DALE, PROTECTION, KANSAS

FEDERAL ACCREDITED FOR 4 YEARS
Our Shorthorns are headed by Maxwellton Mandolin, by Revolution, and out of an Avondale dam. Most popular Scotch families. Bulls and heifers for sale. JOHN REGIER, WHITEWATER, KANSAS

SCOTCH LORD BY LORD AVONDALE
out of daughter of (Imp.) Golden Gem, senior sire; Orange Marshall by Marshall Crown out of Orange Blossom dam, junior sire. Nothing for sale now. Will have soon. Write us. Claude Lovett, Neal, Kansas.

Senior Sire Village Master
by Silver Knight out of a Lavender dam. Junior sire, Village Park Baron by (Imp.) Gainford Rothes Prince out of Acanthus dam. Serviceable aged bulls out of Violet dams for sale. W. H. Brookover, Eureka, Kan.

EDGEWATER FARM SHORTHORNS
Federal accredited; headed by Cumberland Cup. Dams by Matchless Dale, Villager, Beaver Creek Sultan, etc. Write us your wants. Ivy Allen & Sons, Burlington, Kan.

Lowmont Shorthorns—Federal Accredited
Herd bulls, Augusta's Archibald by Right Stamp, out of Imp. Brandt's Augusta 4th and Merry Omega by Anoka Omega. Young bulls for sale. Fall sale October 25. E. E. HEACOCK & SONS, Hartford, Kan.

Collynie Bred—Scotch and Scotch Topped
Herd sires, Kansas Prince, a line bred Collynie; Collynie Fairacres by Fairacres Jr., and out of Imp. Mayflower dam; Usonia Choice cows by a Choice Goods sire. Good bulls for sale. O. O. Massa & Sons, Coffeyville, Kan.

Knox Knoll Shorthorns
Senior sire Scotch Cumberland by Cumberland Type out of Burwood Royal. Junior sire Radium Stamp by Good Stamp on Marr Emma foundation. Lord Mayor and Knox Knoll Dale dams. S. M. Knox, Humboldt, Kan.

125 FEMALES OF BREEDING AGE
All bred last spring to Villager bulls. A tuberculin tested herd of Orangeblossoms, Victorias, etc. Scotch and Scotch topped. Nothing for sale now. WALTER WELCH, MACKSVILLE, KANSAS

MORE IMPORTED COWS
than in any other Shorthorn herd west of the Mississippi. Herd sires, Imp. Lochdu Warrior and Imp. Majestic. Both bred by Durno. Young stock for sale. J. C. ROBISON, TOWANDA, KANSAS

LOOKY ACRES SULTAN
By Fairacres Sultan, heads my herd. Most of the dams are on Victoria foundation. Young stock by Looky Acres Sultan and Village Viscount, by Greg's Villager. Write us. Fremont Leidy, Leon, Kansas.

BRITISH VILLAGER
by British Emblem and out of a Mysis dam, heads the herd. Dams mostly Orange Blossoms, Acoties, Proud Queens, etc. Nothing for sale; inspection invited. ASENDORF BROS., GARDEN PLAIN, KAN.

POLLED SHORTHORNS
Grassland Polled Shorthorns
Young bulls for sale of a very high quality. Also females, either cows or heifers. Inspection is invited. Address, ACHENBACH BROS., Washington, Kan.

200 REG. POLLED SHORTHORNS
One of Kansas' largest Shorthorn herds. Headed by four of the best bulls of the breed. All ages for sale. J. C. BANBURY & SONS, PRATT, KAN.

Sunnyridge Stock Farm
Bulls from 8 to 15 months old. Glosier's Leader, an international winner 1919, heads our herd. W. A. Prewett & Sons, Asherville, Kan.

POLLED SHORTHORNS
increasing in popularity. Cows, heifers, yearling bulls by Forest Sultan and Buttonwood Marshall. A large herd from which to make selections. C. M. Howard & Sons, Hammond, Kan.

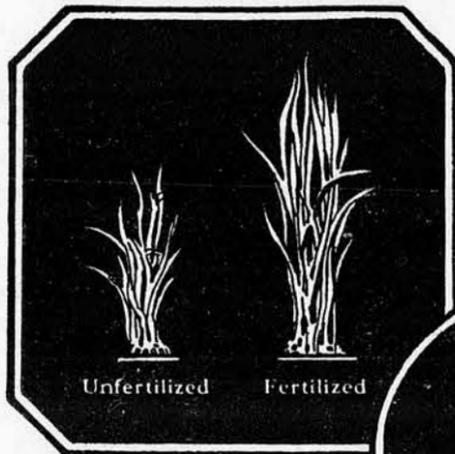
T. M. WILLSON, LEBANON, KAN.
Sunnyslope Stock Farm. A bargain for someone in Cumberland Sultan, my three-year-old herd bull, to deliver about November 1.

PLEASANT DALE STOCK FARM
Just Polled headed by Pleasant Dale Sultan by Sunny Sultan. One yearling, one two-year-old, bull calves, cows and heifers for sale. Geo. A. Hammond, Smith Center, Kan.

D.S. SHEARD, ESBON, KAN.
To reduce my herd: Cows and heifers with calves at foot, bred and open heifers. Also nice roan yearling bull.

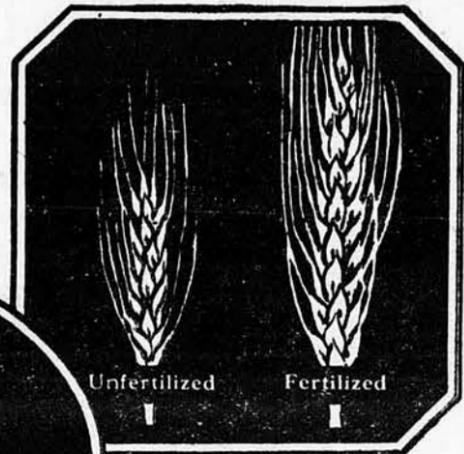
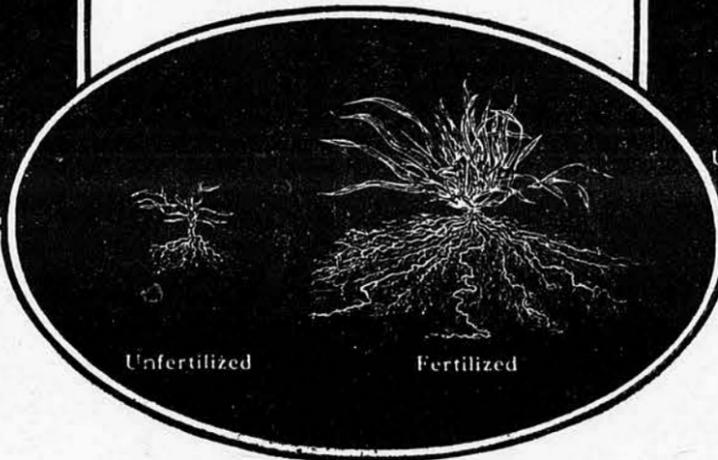
Grow more wheat and better wheat with Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers

Read the evidence on this page and you will agree that "it pays to use them"



Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers produce strong, healthy plants, with numerous stems or tillers. Each extra tiller usually means a head of grain, resulting in more wheat per acre. Vigorous plants produce grain of better quality

The strong root system and heavy top growth produced by Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers protect your wheat from freezing and heaving. As a result, more plants survive the winter. This means a bigger yield



Experimental data from a 10-year experiment on wheat shows that fertilized wheat made an average test of 59 pounds per bushel as compared to 53 pounds per bushel for unfertilized wheat. Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers make large, well-filled heads

TESTS conducted over a period of years by experiment stations of the leading winter wheat growing states show an average increase of 80 extra bushels of better quality wheat for each ton of fertilizer used.

Recorded tests by individual experiment stations show the following results:

The Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station, in a 30-year test, reports an average yield per acre of 23.7 bus. of wheat with fertilizers and 13.6 bus. without fertilizers.

The Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, in an 18-year test, reports an average yield per acre of 24 bus. of wheat with fertilizers and 10.7 bus. without fertilizers.

The Indiana Agricultural Experiment Station, in an 8-year test, reports an average yield per acre of 21.7 bus. of wheat with fertilizers and 13.3 bus. without fertilizers.

Use the right fertilizer

Facts similar to the above are vouched for by agricultural authorities and by successful, prosperous farmers in every wheat growing section. The use of Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers pays—in extra yield, in better quality of grain.

For over 50 years Swift & Company has steadily maintained the reputation of making each Swift product the best of its kind. This reputation stands back of every bag of Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers.

Get a good stand

The kind and amount of each plant food

element used is based on practical field results and scientific investigation.

The use of modern mixing and grinding machinery insures thoroughly mixed fertilizers. Huge storage facilities enable us to cure and ship fertilizers of perfect mechanical condition, insuring even distribution in the field.

With late planting, to escape the Hessian Fly, as recommended by the Department of Agriculture, it is more necessary than ever to use Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers to make sufficient fall growth to minimize winter-killing. Fertilized wheat also is better able to resist the attacks of insect pests and diseases.

To make the most profit

On most soils use Swift's Champion Wheat and Corn grower, 2-12-2, applying from 200 to 400 pounds per acre (in dry sections apply 100 to 125 pounds per acre) to grow large yields of best quality wheat and to get a good clover catch following the wheat.

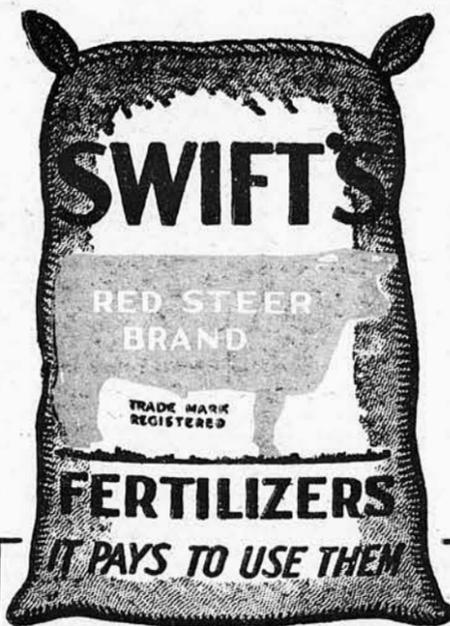
On soils rich in available nitrogen and potash, see the local Swift dealer regarding the best brand to use.

Get the most for your money

Buy brands containing 14% or more plant food. The cost of freight, labor, bags, etc. is the same per ton regardless of the plant food content, just as your labor, interest on investment, taxes, etc. is the same whether you grow 15 bushels or 30 bushels of wheat per acre.

Buy from our local dealer or write us.

Swift & Company
FERTILIZER DEPT. 95
National Stock Yards, Ill.



Dealers: Above is reproduced the well-known Swift Red Steer Fertilizer bag. It is a mark of dependable fertilizers. We have a worth-while agency proposition to offer in territories where we are not represented. Write for details

" I T P A Y S T O U S E T H E M "