

AUG 4 1922

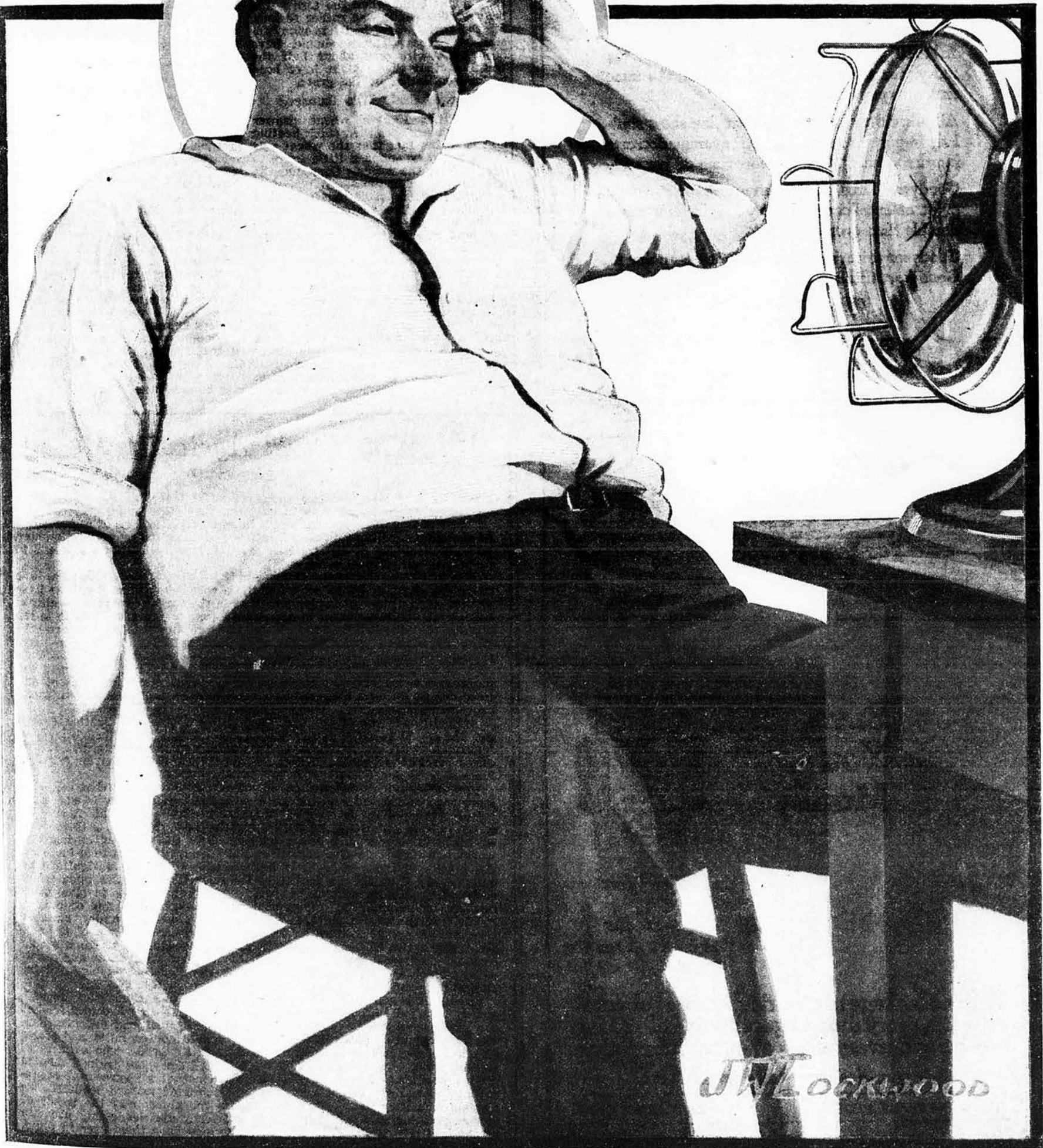
KANSAS SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS

cop 2

# KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 60  
Number 31

August 5, 1922







THE HIGHEST QUALITY AND THE  
LOWEST PRICES IN OUR HISTORY



Repeatedly we are told by veteran Goodyear users that our tires today give more than twice the mileage they did twelve years ago.

What is even more surprising, *these superior Goodyear Tires of today cost less than half as much!*

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Type for Ford

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With no leakage of electrical current or compression, every drop of gasoline is utilized for power, and every drop of oil for lubrication

Ask your dealer to sell you a full set.

CHAMPION SPARK PLUG CO.

TOLEDO, OHIO

## Losses After the Harvest

Careful Handling and Storage of Wheat Essential

BY FRANK A. MECKEL

THERE are tremendous losses to wheat in Kansas, and in fact all over the United States during the growing season. But those losses are not the only ones to which wheat is subjected. There are losses which occur after the harvest which may, in a very short time, cause havoc in a crop.

One of the serious dangers to which a harvested crop is subject is heating, either in the stack or in the shock before threshing, or heating in the bin after threshing.

Last year, the losses thru heating in Kansas were more serious than they had been for many years. This has been explained by many wheat growers as due to the fact that last year while the grain was rather heavy, the straw was very light, and many growers, in stacking headed grain, built the customary size and shape of stack that they might build when the straw was heavy. The result was rather serious, for the grain heated badly in many instances. These stacks should have been built with just about half the width so that there might have been better ventilation of the grain.

### Stacked Grain Was Damaged

One large Kansas wheat grower who suffered a loss thru stack heating laid it to the fact that the wheat was short and they cut it a little early to save it from the weeds. Consequently, it burned some in the stack.

Another man reported that he stacked his wheat in the customary size of stacks instead of making these narrow, and in addition, he was obliged to thresh a little early, and then to make matters worse, he stored a large amount of grain in one bin, which brought about serious burning in bins.

While there is very little data available concerning the burning or heating of wheat in the bin, all information that there is available would tend to show that this condition is in direct proportion with the size of the bin and the condition of the wheat when it is binned.

A large mass of wheat in one bin will heat rather rapidly, and cause serious damage to the entire mass, while a small bin of wheat will receive better ventilation on all sides, and will scarcely heat at all.

The condition of the grain when it is binned is a very important factor in bin burning. If wheat is threshed and binned before it has gone thru the sweat in the stack or shock, or after a rain when it is still damp, one can only expect to have some damage occur in the bin, especially if this be of great capacity.

One wheat grower of wide experience in Western Kansas reported recently that he for many years has been scattering promiscuously boxes, posts, large stones and pieces of lumber in his wheat bin as the wheat is put into it. This, he finds, breaks up the mass of wheat and destroys the heating action entirely. He says that he has never suffered any losses thru bin heating.

### To Prevent Overheating

This practice would rather coincide with the data gathered regarding the large mass theory, and evidently there is something in breaking up this mass or large body and placing the wheat in contact with foreign bodies to prevent constant contact with surrounding grain.

As to the size of bin with reference to heating, it might be said that the 1,000 bushel bin is about large enough unless some means of ventilation is provided. Some manufacturers of steel bins have provided ventilating devices for their structures, but other manufacturers declare that these do no good. It is a matter for experimentation to determine just to what extent wheat can be ventilated while in the bin, but many steel grain bins are now being built with at least a center ventilating flue, and the contact with air on the outside of the metal wall tends to carry off most of the heat which may be generated.

## Why Study Agriculture?

BY F. D. FARRELL

THERE are many persons who sneer at the idea that it is worth while for a bright young man to go to college to study agriculture. The attitude of these persons seems to be based on a lack of appreciation of changing conditions and a misunderstanding of the purpose, character, and practicability of the training given to the agricultural students at up-to-date agricultural colleges.

It is true that most of the farmers in the United States never have been to college at all, and that not all of those who have attended college have studied agriculture. It is also true that in the early years of agricultural colleges the training given in agriculture was very crude. But it is important to remember that the pioneer days of American agriculture—the days when mere muscular strength often sufficed the farmer—have passed; that more and more the use of brain as well as brawn, of science as well as physical strength, is becoming indispensable. It is also important to remember that the work of the agricultural experiment stations during the past 35 years has built up a body of scientific information on which practical education in agriculture is now based.

Agriculture is one of the industries without which civilization cannot get along. It is more nearly indispensable than any other branch of industrial activity. Agriculture is America's greatest business. It produces practically nothing but necessities. No civilized person can free himself from dependence on it.

One of the unquestioned facts of modern civilization is that scientific knowledge and power and industrial efficiency go hand in hand. Agriculture is one of the latest great industries to appreciate this fact. One of the objects and results of college training in agriculture is to increase scientific knowledge and power as related to the complex agricultural world, and thus to develop agricultural efficiency, which in turn increases the profits of those engaged in agriculture. Profitable agriculture results chiefly from the application of the scientific principles upon which successful agriculture must be based. These principles involve many sciences, including chemistry, entomology, botany, zoology, and economics, in their agricultural aspects, and agronomy, animal husbandry, horticulture, and other agricultural subject matter. These are some of the subjects which the college students in agriculture study. There are now available in several states—Kansas, Missouri, New York, Ohio, and others—data which show that agricultural graduates find their college training financially profitable to them in their farming operations.

Finally, it is generally recognized that American agriculture is insufficiently supplied with high class leadership. Capable agricultural leaders are needed everywhere—on the farms, in the agricultural organizations, local, state, and national, in the creameries, seed houses, mills, and scores of other places where agricultural service is involved. The officers of leading farm organizations insist on the need for more trained men to occupy positions of leadership. The experience of all successful organizations constantly emphasizes the importance of trained leaders. To develop efficiency and leadership—that is the object and the result of college training in agriculture. And efficiency and leadership are two of the best paying things in the world, so let's keep them ever in mind.



# KANSAS FARMER and MAIL & BREEZE

August 5, 1922

By *Arthur Capper*

Vol. 60 No. 31

## Raising Fish by the Million

*Kansas Produces 500,000 a Year at Hatchery in Pratt County, Which are Distributed Without Charge to Any Section of the State*

By Ray Yarnell

ANY Kansan who gets a thrill from holding a pole and line with a fish on the business end of it, has a friend, indeed, in the Kansas state fish hatchery in Pratt county, with one possible exception the largest natural fish hatchery in the world.

The chances are that most of the fish caught in Kansas streams every year were hatched in the lakes at the state fish hatchery. Every year about half a million baby fish are shipped to all parts of the state and turned loose in streams, ponds and lakes. They are distributed free to any person making proper application and who can show that he possesses water in which the fish can live.

### No Expense to Taxpayers

Not one dollar of money collected in taxes is spent for the support of the fish hatchery. It never has cost the taxpayers a cent. The expense of maintenance and operation is met by revenue from hunting and fishing licenses paid by the persons who receive direct benefit from the work done by the hatchery. Not only that but 5 per cent of the revenues from this source is paid into the general revenue fund of the state and only part of this amount is needed to pay for printing required by the hatchery, so the state profits from the arrangement.

Four miles east of Pratt in the valley of the Ninnescah River lies the 187½ acres on which the state fish hatchery is located. Just south of Pratt is a large concrete dam in the Ninnescah that supplies water for the lakes in which the fish are grown. The water reaches the hatchery thru a large tile conduit and flows in sufficient volume to keep the water in the lakes constantly changing. From the ponds the overflow returns to the river thru tile mains.

Ninety-seven large ponds or lakes, containing 75 acres of water, all connected in series by underground mains, supply a natural habitat for all varieties of fish produced. Conditions preferred by the particular variety of fish

inhabiting it are reproduced in every lake. The fish hatchery supplies the environment and nature does the rest.

Until recent additions were made to the Connecticut hatchery, the Kansas plant was credited with being the largest natural hatchery in the world. Of course these are artificial hatcheries which are larger. In these the eggs are taken from the fish and hatched by a special process.

Many fish, especially bass, are cannibalistic. Parents of bass will carefully guard their brood until the youngsters are big enough to forage for themselves. Then they proceed to eat as many of them as they can catch. So the production of young bass of necessity must be several times as large as the crop desired as the casualties are heavy.

Overproduction also is necessary be-

cause many of the young fish escape into the Ninnescah River, altho the openings into the tile mains are carefully screened. One result is that there is most excellent fishing below the hatchery and Pratt county folks take full advantage of that fact.

The Kansas fish hatchery is conducted just like a big hog ranch. Just enough brood stock is kept to supply the annual crop of young fish needed. No surplus of adult fish is maintained. On an average 1,000 adults of a variety are retained every year.

Fish native to Kansas, produced at the state hatchery, include bass, crappie, blue gill, sunfish, bullhead catfish, drum or white perch, channel catfish, yellow perch and rock bass. On that basis around 15,000 adults are kept in the lakes.

No effort is made to raise carp be-

cause, according to Guy E. Vining, chief deputy, carp raise themselves, slip in where they are not wanted and cause trouble. An isolated pond, if the water remains fairly good, eventually will become stocked with carp. Mr. Vining said, altho no fish are put into it. He explained that carp eggs are carried from pond to pond by birds, which accounts for the rapidity with which this variety of fish spreads.

In point of number produced and distributed the crappie leads. From one pond last year 66,000 were taken. Bass also are very popular among Kansas nimrods. Work of producing channel catfish is in its infancy but much progress has been made in the last few years.

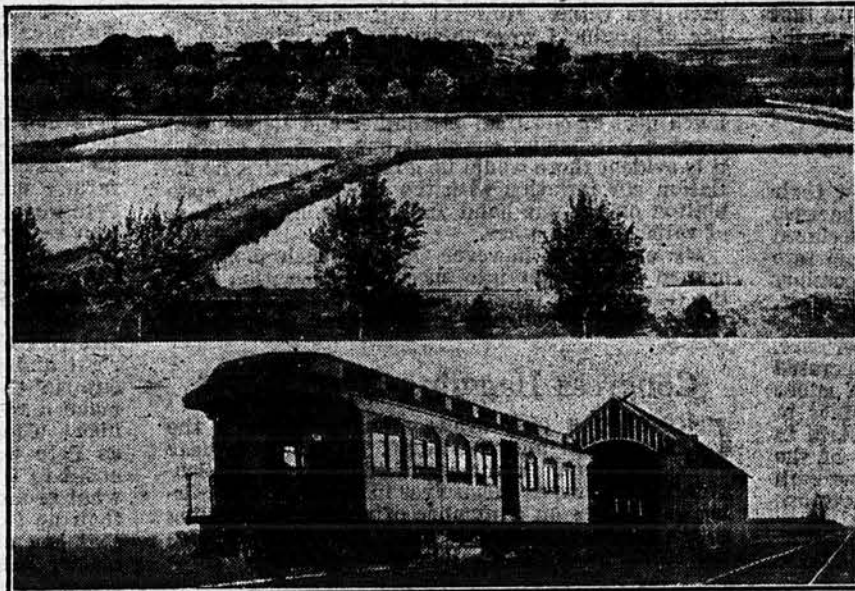
### Distribution Made in the Fall

Fish are hatched in the spring and as soon as the weather cools in the fall distribution begins. No charge is made for the fish. A person desiring them is required to fill out an application which gives information in regard to the water available and the number of fish it will support. Fish are supplied for either private or public waters.

When sufficient applications are on hand from 12,000 to 15,000 fish are loaded into the fish car Angler, a remodeled Pullman coach, which makes a three or four-day trip in a selected district. This car contains 11 tanks and a fresh water supply sufficient to last thruout the trip. Tanks of compressed air also are carried to be used in keeping the water properly aerated.

Persons getting fish are required to meet the car at the station and transport the fish to water under conditions prescribed by the warden, Alva Clapp.

The job of getting the fish from the ponds and ready for distribution is of some magnitude. The ponds or lakes are built trough-shape with a deep channel in the center draining to the outlet. When the fish crop is ready for harvest the water in the pond is lowered. A big net is stretched in front of the outlet and the tiny fish very naturally (Continued on Page 12)



Series of Fish Ponds at the State Fish Hatchery at Pratt and the Car in Which Baby Fish are Distributed Thruout the State

## Some Egg Marketing Facts

By L. N. Harris

THE greatest weakness of the present method of marketing eggs and poultry from the general farm is found in the fact that the farmer markets eggs by the dozen, or at best by the case of 30 dozen, and chickens by the crate, whereas these products are moved by the packer with the carload as the shipping unit. The minimum car of eggs is 400 cases, or 12,000 dozen eggs, and a car of poultry is usually upwards of 20,000 pounds.

At the present time, the farmer does not ordinarily have the opportunity to sell on grade and receives a flat rate for his eggs, irrespective of whether they are superior or inferior. Some distinctions which are pretty general are made in the case of poultry between light and heavy hens, but no favors are given the producer who has a uniform flock of purebred poultry and markets only fowls that are uniform in type and color, and eggs that are more desirable than the average.

The packer is anxious to obtain such eggs and is willing to pay more for them but he usually cannot afford to deal with small lots of chickens or

with the comparatively few eggs, judged by the standard of the carload, which are brought in here and there by farmers who have improved their stock and are using the best methods of management.

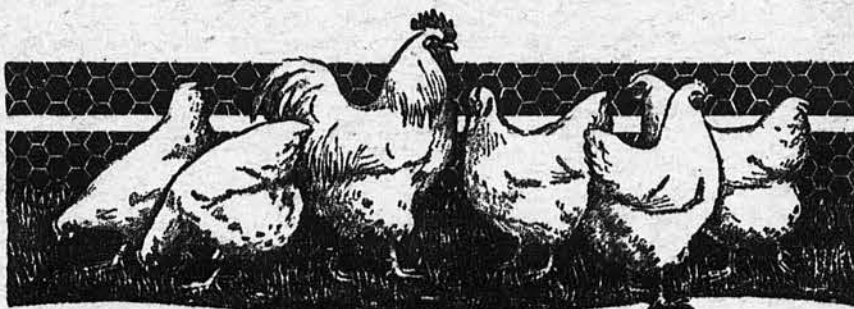
The difficulty is one of volume, and may be overcome, as it is being overcome in some sections, by a considerable number of people in a given community, township, or county getting together and all agreeing to raise the same breed and variety of chickens.

Where persons in one section do this in sufficient numbers, it becomes possible, thru the agency of the county agent, the secretary of the community club, or some like agent, to sell a whole carload of uniform chickens. At the present time the farmer is at the bargaining disadvantage of asking the local buyer what he will pay. Should any community be able to offer a whole car of uniform poultry of desirable type, the tables would be turned and the representatives of the packers

would be found coming into that community and bidding against each other for the possession of that car. This would manifestly be to the advantage of the producer, raising his prices and giving him the benefit of grading.

A similar situation exists with eggs. There are markets in this country that pay a considerable premium on eggs which are not only of good quality but are uniform in size, color, and shape. New York, for instance, prefers and will pay a premium for white eggs, while Boston pays a premium for brown eggs and is always glad to pay the difference.

At present quite a number of farmers in this state have found it profitable to ship white eggs to New York in two case lots, without refrigeration, which nets them more than selling their eggs in the local markets. The packer would be glad to buy these same white eggs at a price which would net the producer still more providing he could buy them in his market unit, which is a carload. By marketing both eggs and poultry in carlots, the producer is able to make his market general and is no longer at the mercy of the local produce buyer.





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# Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

**I**T IS said that Henry Ford believes he has dis-  
 covered the remedy for industrial ills. His is  
 the greatest open shop in the world, employing  
 some 73,000 operatives. He pays better wages  
 than is paid by any other great manufacturing con-  
 cern. He also has demonstrated that it is possible  
 to pay big wages and at the same time keep down  
 the cost of production below the average in other  
 plants. He does this by increased efficiency. I  
 have heard union labor men declare that they hoped  
 the time would come when there would be no fur-  
 ther need for labor unions. I think they had in  
 mind the Ford plan.

One thing is certain. If the children of laborers  
 continue to be educated they will demand a greater  
 share of the product of their toil, better wages, bet-  
 ter living conditions and more nearly equality of  
 living conditions in general.

## Few Mines Reopened

**T**HE OFFER of President Harding to the oper-  
 ators of coal mines that if they will open their  
 mines they will be protected by the Govern-  
 ment has not yet resulted in the opening of many  
 mines. The communication of the President to the  
 governors virtually asking them to open the mines  
 in their states has been responded to by a majority  
 of the governors. Most of the replies indicate that  
 the state executives will try to carry out the  
 wishes of the President altho one or two have re-  
 fused. However, the mines have not been gener-  
 ally opened. The plain reason for this is that  
 union miners cannot be obtained and most of the  
 really competent non-union miners are already em-  
 ployed in the union mines.

The union pumpers who have stayed on their  
 jobs working the pumps in the mines, otherwise  
 shut down on account of the strike, have declared  
 they will walk out if non-union miners are put into  
 the mines. Of course the mines cannot possibly  
 be operated without pumpers except in a few cases.  
 They would soon fill up with water.

Mining is a technical job requiring experience.  
 There are a few strip mines that may be operated  
 with unskilled labor and it was this kind of mines  
 that were operated during the time the mines in  
 southeast Kansas were taken over by the state in  
 the fall of 1919. It would be simply out of the  
 question to undertake to man the deep mines with  
 unskilled labor. Even with skilled labor there are  
 a good many accidents.

## Date for Strike Settlement

**A**FEW weeks ago I stated that while the out-  
 look for industrial peace was not bright (and  
 it certainly has not been growing brighter since  
 that was written) I had a feeling that somehow  
 we were nearing a settlement. With nothing defi-  
 nite on which to base the hope, I am still enter-  
 taining that hope.

The summer is passing rapidly. Almost before  
 we realize it the fall will have come and with de-  
 moralized transportation and most of the mines of  
 the country out of commission, the country will  
 certainly face a most serious situation unless a  
 compromise is effected and because of the serious-  
 ness of the situation I feel confident that some  
 basis of settlement will be found.

## A Sliding Dollar

**F**OR a good while I have been convinced that  
 the gold standard is unscientific. For that  
 matter any metallic standard is unscientific.  
 A silver standard or an iron standard would be  
 just as unscientific as a gold standard, altho more  
 possibly might be said for an iron standard than  
 for either of the others. A double metallic stan-  
 dard was more unscientific than a single metallic  
 standard but neither a single nor a double standard  
 is the proper measure of values.

Professor Steinmetz, accounted the greatest of  
 scientists, believes that the time is coming when we  
 will have a variable dollar, that is a dollar that  
 will vary in purchasing power just as production  
 varies. What he means is that when we have a  
 scientific dollar it will purchase as much of a given  
 quantity of products at one time as another. In  
 other words the dollar will not really be regarded  
 as property but merely as a medium of exchange  
 of property and of service.

As it is now the thing whose only legitimate  
 function is as a medium of exchange is more val-

uable than the things exchanged. A bushel or a  
 peck measure is a medium of exchange. It is used  
 not only to measure the grain exchanged but also  
 to transfer it from one receptacle to another. A  
 peck measure that would only hold a quart at  
 one time and a half bushel at another would cer-  
 tainly be a most undesirable medium of measure-  
 ment and exchange and yet a dollar, which is sup-  
 posed to be the unit and measure of value, varies  
 more than would a peck measure that would some-  
 times hold only a quart and at other times half  
 a bushel.

It has been suggested that there might be a  
 monetary commission whose business it would be to  
 determine the relative values of a number of stan-  
 dard products such as wheat, corn, oats and cotton,  
 and every year determine the unit of exchange.  
 Suppose for example it is determined that a bushel  
 of corn has food value equal to one half the food  
 value of a bushel of wheat and twice the food  
 value of a bushel of oats. Or suppose that the  
 food value of a bushel of potatoes is equal to the  
 food value of 2 bushels of turnips, the money  
 unit would be determined based on both the food  
 value and cost of production.

Sometimes the cost of production of wheat might  
 be relatively less than the cost of production of  
 corn and that would be a factor in determining the  
 exchange value. However if a considerable num-  
 ber of products were taken into consideration in  
 fixing this unit it is probable that there would be  
 very little difference in the average relative value.

If we had a commodity dollar that would pay as  
 much debt at one time as another and that had as  
 great a purchasing power at one time as another  
 it is evident there would be no money panics, no de-  
 flation nor inflation with the attendant wild specu-  
 lation on the one hand and distressing shrinkage  
 of values on the other.

My opinion is however that no such monetary  
 system can be put into successful operation until  
 the Government takes over the business of issuing  
 money and establishes a system of Government  
 banks.

## Congress Haggling Over Tariff

**C**ONGRESS still drags along with both the  
 Bonus bill and the Tariff bill nowhere near  
 settlement. A number of the Republican Sen-  
 ators have arrayed themselves in opposition to rais-  
 ing the duties on a number of products including  
 cotton goods. In fact the opposition to higher du-  
 ties seems to increase rather than diminish. How-  
 ever, the selfish interests that always come to the  
 front during the discussion of a tariff bill are  
 again in evidence.

The Democratic Senators while announcing their  
 advocacy of the interests of the common people who  
 will be robbed by excessive tariff duties, imme-  
 diately take to cover when it is proposed to reduce  
 the rates on products in which they are personally  
 interested. The other day Senator Robinson, of  
 Arkansas, who has been one of the most bitter de-  
 nunciators of the iniquitous tariff measure had to  
 back track when it was proposed to reduce the  
 tariff on peanuts, which is one of the leading prod-  
 ucts of Arkansas. He bitterly denounced that  
 proposition as being aimed at the peanut growers of  
 his state, but just the same he proposed to fight  
 the amendment.

Of course there was nothing consistent in the  
 proposition, but then consistency is not very com-  
 mon among Senators, either North or South, espe-  
 cially when it comes to voting on a tariff bill.

## No Agreement With Russia

**T**URNING for a little while to the old world.  
 The Hague conference with Russia has ended  
 with no conclusion reached. No agreement  
 has been reached with the Soviet government. Not-  
 withstanding the failure of The Hague conference  
 to arrive at a satisfactory arrangement with  
 Russia, the general Russian situation seems to be  
 improving slowly. Apparently enough food has  
 been sent there to check the famine, altho no doubt  
 there is still much suffering. The Soviet govern-  
 ment is still in power and likely to remain in  
 power but it is becoming less and less radical. Re-  
 ports of Lenine's death have been coming to this  
 country for some time and have as regularly been  
 denied. It is reasonably certain, however, that the  
 remarkable Bolshevik leader is nearing the end of  
 his life. That he is dying is not remarkable, the  
 wonderful thing is that he has lived so long under

the tremendous strain of his strenuous leadership.

I am very hopeful about the ultimate outcome in  
 Russia. It may be and probably will be years be-  
 fore Russia gets on its feet, but it is only a ques-  
 tion of time. Russia will never go back to the  
 regime of the czars. It will emerge from the pres-  
 ent chaotic condition into a powerful, progressive  
 republic and become the granary of Europe.

## No Republic for Erin

**T**ROUBLE still is plentiful in Ireland. It grows  
 to be a wearisome tale, and in so many cases,  
 it is hard to fix the blame. British troops are  
 being sent to Ireland to restore order and what  
 may be regarded as an ultimatum that order must  
 be restored and that the dream of an independent  
 republic must be abandoned.

I suppose that only time will cure the ills of Ire-  
 land and I sometimes think that even time will fail.

## Truthful James

**S**PEAKING of close shaves," remarked Truthful.  
 "I think maybe Bill Scroggins had about the  
 closest chance of goin' over the road that I  
 ever heard of."

"Bill had an ambition to be a balloonist. He took  
 a trip or two with a professional and the fever got  
 so strong that he sold a 40-acre tract and bought  
 a balloon. He was as proud of it as a small boy  
 with a new tricycle. He made two or three voy-  
 ages and got down all right, bruised up a bit when  
 the basket hit the ground, but nothing serious. Then  
 he considered himself an expert and asked an old  
 farmer named Pete Hoskins to go up with him.  
 Pete was a bit leavy but Bill assured him that there  
 was really no danger. As Bill was expecting to  
 make a tolerably high flight he told Pete to wear  
 his overcoat and the knit comforter that he always  
 wore when he went out into the cold."

"Both Bill and Pete wore wigs and false teeth  
 and Bill had a glass eye. Well, they went up all  
 right and after the first scare was over Pete was  
 enjoyin' the ride as much as Bill. They decided to  
 make a record flight and went up nearly 5 miles  
 high. Then they started to come down, especially  
 as Pete was so near out of breath that he was  
 about to faint. It may have been that that some-  
 what excited Bill and he pulled the rip rope harder  
 than he intended. The gas began to come out of  
 that bag at a tremendous rate and Bill began to  
 scatter ballast over the side of the basket. That  
 checked the balloon for a few minutes and then it  
 started to go down again. Bill chucked over some  
 more ballast and the balloon stopped going down  
 for three or four minutes, but the gas was still  
 going out of that leak and pretty soon they began  
 to go down fast."

"Bill emptied every sand bag he had, but still  
 the balloon sank. Bill looked down and let out a  
 yell. There was nothing under that balloon but  
 water. They were right over the middle of lake  
 Michigan. 'Shed that overcoat, Pete,' he yelled and  
 Pete with a sigh dropped it overboard saying as he  
 let it go, 'Bill, that overcoat cost me \$11 and I  
 ain't wore it but three winters.' 'Here goes mine,'  
 said Bill as he dropped his overcoat over the side  
 of the basket, 'and it cost \$13 and two-bits, but it  
 will be a long swim to shore, Pete if this here bal-  
 loon keeps a sinking.'

"Well, that lightened the craft considerably and  
 as the wind was carryin' them toward the shore  
 Bill gathered some hope. But in a few minutes he  
 discovered that they were goin' down again and  
 the water began to look mighty near and mighty  
 rough. 'Skin off your coat and vest, Pete,' he yelled  
 and Pete started to disrobe sayin', 'That suit cost  
 me \$9 last winter.'

"Then Bill shed his coat and vest and for a few  
 minutes the balloon seemed to be holdin' its own,  
 but pretty soon it was sinkin' again and Bill in-  
 sisted that Pete throw over his shoes and shirt and  
 pants. Bill's followed and the two of them shiv-  
 ered in their underclothes, but in spite of the loss  
 of clothes they saw that the lake was gettin' nearer  
 and they were still 2 miles from shore. 'Shed that  
 undershirt and your drawers' ordered Bill and a  
 couple of minutes later his went over after Pete's."

"Still the balloon went down slowly but surely  
 and the water wasn't more than 100 feet away with  
 the waves rolling high and the shore a mile away.  
 'There goes my \$40 wig,' said Bill as he pulled it  
 off and sat there naked and bald as a billiard ball.  
 Pete felt of his artificial hair and then with a sigh



tossed his wig over. The balloon was gettin' a little nearer the shore but still there was half a mile of water between them and the dry land and they were goin' down. 'I will have to gum it,' muttered Bill as he took out his false teeth and tossed them over board.

"That checked the flight down a little but only for a moment and then Pete reluctantly spit out his \$40 set that he had just gotten accustomed to after a hard struggle. By that time the balloon was about a quarter of a mile from shore but it wasn't 50 feet above the water. 'Pete, kin you swim?' asked Bill. 'Mighty little,' said Pete. 'Then the Lord help you,' said Bill, 'this here basket will be in the water in 10 minutes.'

"Just then Bill remembered that he had a glass eye. It was his pride but he pulled it out of its socket and tossed it into the lake. By that time the balloon was within an eighth of a mile of the shore and about 10 feet above the water. 'If the water ever touches this basket we are gone,' yelled Bill and just then a happy thought struck both Pete and himself and each of them tossed overboard a chew of tobacco. As each quid weighed about an ounce the balloon responded and went up a foot when the fine cut went into the lake. 'Pete,' said Bill, 'if you would blow your nose and dig the wax out of your ears it would help some,' and Pete obeyed.

"By that time the balloon was only 5 feet above the water but more than 20 rods from shore. 'Pete,' said Bill, 'we had better either pray or spit and I think maybe we had better spit first.'

Then both of them squirted a mouthful of saliva into the lake and with that much lightening the balloon slowed up a little on its downward fall and hit the water about 100 feet from shore but the water was only up to Bill's shoulders and by standing on his tip toes Pete could manage to keep his nose out of water and they both waded to shore.

"But when they both got out that took so much weight from the basket that the balloon sprang up and drifted away with the wind and there were Bill and Pete without any clothes, hair or teeth and Bill with only one eye, but luck was with them. Just then two empty barrels drifted ashore and Bill got into one and Pete into the other. By holding the barrels up under their arms they kept all of their persons concealed from public gaze except from the shoulders up and from the knees down.

"They ambled up to the nearest farm house and when the farmer's wife came out Bill addressed her as well as he could with his toothless gums and said: 'Madam, I hope you will excuse a couple of unfortunate pilgrims who have just escaped a watery grave and lend us a couple of suits of old clothes so that we may not be ashamed to appear in civilized society.' Well, she got some of the farmer's clothes and they also managed to borrow enough to pay their way back to their home across the lake. When Pete struck his own domicile he remarked to Bill that he was much obliged for the ride but speaking for himself he wouldn't care a hoot if every balloon in the world was buried up."

## 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.

### The Rights of a Wife

Can a husband drive his wife away from home because she doesn't submit to all his passions and desires? When the wife raises chickens from the flock, can the husband keep the profits from the eggs and chickens?

B. A.

Of course the husband would have no right to drive his wife away from home for such reasons and if he assaulted her she would have the right to have him arrested and punished for the assault.

If she feeds and cares for these chickens, she has a right to the proceeds from the sale of the eggs.

### Marriage Rights

1. Can first cousins marry in Kansas? 2. In what states are first cousins permitted to marry? 3. If they marry in another state can they come to Kansas and make it their home, and if so can they be separated? 4. If a man is nine years older than a girl is that any drawback to their marriage if they have true love?

R. M. D.

1. First cousins are not permitted to marry in Kansas.

2. First cousins are permitted to marry in Alabama, California, Colorado, Kentucky, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, and Washington.

3. If first cousins marry in a state where such a marriage is permitted they may move to the state of Kansas and the marriage is then regarded as legal in this state and would not be a ground for separation.

4. I do not consider nine years as an unreasonable difference in the ages of husband and wife.

### Obligations of Farm Tenants

A, the owner of a farm, rented it to B in the fall of 1920 for half the grain, to be delivered in town. On account of scarcity of cars and declining price, A put up a steel bin telling B to put his half in the bin. A was on the place and saw the grain put into the bin. He did not say anything to B about de-

livering any of the wheat. B rented the place again for 1921 then took sick and died. B's widow continued with the farming until March 1, 1922, putting out spring crops. B was to deliver a third of the corn raised in 1921 at the town. B's widow went to see A.

He told her to put the corn in the crib on the place as he wasn't ready to sell. Does that compel B's widow to hire men again to deliver A's corn when he gets ready to dispose of it when it was already on the wagon and could have been delivered as it was picked? In February, 1922, B's widow had a sale and disposed of everything. A then came back to B's widow and asked her to deliver the wheat of 1920 that was put in the steel bin. B's widow had given up possession and had disposed of her horses and wagons. He asked her to hire trucks but she refused. Was she compelled to deliver the grain when A got ready to sell? A did not make up his mind to sell until June, 1922.

A had three head of cattle, two of them he desired to bring out on the place. B charged A for rent of pasture. B was paying cash rent for pasture. Then A didn't wish to be bothered with the cow in town so he brought that cow out to the farm. A did not have any feed. A's cow and calf ate at the same rack as B's cattle, eating B's feed. After B's death A still left his cattle on the place. B's widow had feed stacked, paid for the stacking and fed it to A's stock. Did B's widow do what is right? B's widow charged nothing for the extra care. She had a man hired to feed her stock and A's stock. A left his stock there the year round. Now A is kicking about it and don't think B's widow did anything right.

When A directed B to put his (A's) share of the crop in the bin instead of delivering it in town he changed the terms of the contract and could not afterwards compel either B or B's widow to deliver this grain in town without compensating B or his widow for the extra trouble and expense.

As I understand your statement of facts the rental was to be grain rental and cash was paid for the pasture entirely aside from the grain rental contract. Now if that is true, of course B and his widow had a perfect right to charge for the pasturing of these cows and calf and unless an unreasonable charge was made A has no right to complain.

### Removal of Schoolhouse

1—Has a school board the right to remove a school 2 1/2 miles from the center of the district? 2—Must children drive 4 1/4 miles in an open buggy and have their health impaired and travel on roads that older folks cannot drive over? 3—If parents in such a case take the children to town can they collect for tuition?

A. B.

1—The school board would only have the right to remove the schoolhouse upon the authority of the voters of the district given at a regular or special meeting of the district.

2—Our laws provide for transportation of pupils where they live 3 or more miles from the schoolhouse. Nothing is said about the kind of transportation nor about the roads. The presumption would be that reasonably comfortable conveyance must be furnished and if the road is a regularly laid out road, then it is the duty of the county commissioners or township officers to care for that road and keep it in such repair that it can be traveled over with comfort.

3—If the parents see fit to take the children to town I know of no law which would compel the district to pay their tuition in the town school.

## Trying To Scrap Nation's Primary

**S**OMETHING like a clamor for repeal of the direct primary is arising this year from "Old Guard" members of both political parties. They don't like the way the people are using their political freedom, particularly in this year's contests.

Twenty years is a long time for a people to remember what was happening to it two decades ago. Many things have happened in the meantime. As their memories of the brave days of privilege grow dim, the people lose the vivid picture of their political serfdom in the 90's and the early 1900's, and the opponents of the direct primary with its straight-out accountability to the people (instead of to the bosses) talk louder and louder against it.

"Them were the days," indeed, the days when crooked caucuses and boss-ridden conventions packed with railway passes for "self and family," and liberally financed by favor-seeking interests, culminated in 10 years of muck-raking exposure of widespread political malfeasance without parallel in our history.

It is easy to imagine how convenient the old caucus-packed convention would have been these last few years for tax-shifting purposes. One of its first acts undoubtedly would be to pass "ringing resolutions" in favor of a sales tax on the necessities of life. With that in both party platforms, the people could whistle and vote as they pleased. We should soon again be ruled by an invisible Government bent on making the public interest secondary wherever it conflicted with a private interest. And this time it might be much more difficult to dislodge that invisible ruler, Privilege.

So, all things considered, it is not surprising that hostility to the primary system grows somewhat more vociferous. Besides a big noise sufficiently prolonged can be made to sound like popular sentiment to those who like to keep their ideas in style. The power of propaganda was discovered long before the World War.

If the people are not to have a voice in the nomi-

ination of their candidates for office, why should they have a voice in their election? If popular elections are to stand, nominations by primary must stand. Four times in every five the primary is more important than the election. For in many states a minority party candidate has no chance whatever. The nominees of the majority party are assured of election. If the primary is eliminated, so the voter has no voice in the selection of his party's nominees, he has no voice in the election.

The people should be warned that if men are sent to the legislature whose support of the primary is in doubt, the old system will be revived and history will again repeat itself with something added for interest. This work is going forward. A number of states have crippled the primary law, several state legislatures have "improved" it to death. In other states political organizations in drummed-up conventions have repudiated the primary. In Maine both Republican and Democratic platforms "demand" the repeal of the law. In Kansas this year, the Democratic "Old Guard" sought to commit the party to its abolition, but in this instance the reactionaries were badly beaten.

I would not be understood as entering sweeping condemnation against all persons who oppose the direct primary. It has opponents in high places as well as in the common walks of life whom I respect but whom I believe to be honestly mistaken. Nor do I say the direct primary system is itself without faults, and in need of improvement, also of extensions. Properly guarded, I would make possible the nomination of Presidential candidates by direct vote of the people. Also I would prevent the large expenditures of money still possible in contests for office both in and out of the primary. It can be done quite effectually and satisfactorily, and I believe will be done.

But—under no consideration would I exchange a system whereby every voter speaks direct, for any other by which a few persons have the power to speak for the majority and will of course speak to suit themselves.

We have under the controlled caucus and convention a government of all the people by professional politicians financed by special interests which they necessarily serve. There must be financing somewhere in the machine system, and the donors of campaign funds and particularly lobby funds are necessarily first served. They are the true dictators of government under such a system.

We have Secretary Weeks, a Cabinet Officer, publicly decrying the direct primary, as he did the farm bloc. But we also have another member of President Harding's cabinet, a most distinguished and respected member, upholding the primary, just as the farm bloc was upheld by another member of the cabinet. Secretary Hughes was the father of the primary law in New York state. In a speech before the National Municipal League convention at Indianapolis he cited the following advantages of the direct primary:

"First, it places a weapon in the hands of the party voters which they can use with effect in case of need. They are no longer helpless. This fact puts party leaders on their best behavior. It is a safeguard to the astute and unselfish leader who is endeavoring to maintain good standards in line with sound public sentiment. It favors a disposition not to create situations which are likely to challenge a test. "Second, the fact of this control gives the voter a consciousness of power and responsibility. If things do not go right they know that the trouble lies with them. The importance of this assurance should not be overlooked in any discussion of the apathy of the electorate."

Mr. Secretary Hughes makes plain how necessary is the direct primary as a safeguard of the rights of the people in the nomination of candidates, also how wholesome is its effect.

The statement that the primary system leads to a greater illegitimate use of money and more of it, is not supported by the facts. In the last Presidential campaign one convention candidate spent more than 1 million dollars in a preconvention canvass. Another defeated convention candidate expended large sums.

In the recent Iowa primary, Colonel Brookhart conducted his highly successful campaign for the senatorial nomination at an expense of \$453.

Under the old convention system large sums changed hands, and privileges costly to the people were bartered away; conventions were packed and nominations bought. In primary contests most of the money is spent for postage and printing, for conveying information about candidates and issues.

Those who oppose the primary system virtually say the American people are not qualified for self rule. I cannot go along with the President, Weeks and Watson. Instead of abolishing the primary it should be extended. I hope to see the day when nominations for President will be by popular primary. When that day comes we shall be getting on toward a really popular government. The people should have more to say, not less to say, in their government.

One of the first steps in extending the primary should be the selection of national committeemen by popular vote, that would give the rank and file of the parties a voice. They have none now.

The primary system will be improved and extended. But the improving and extending should be done by its staunchest friends.

*Arthur Capen*  
Washington, D. C.



# The Adventures of the Hoovers

*Hi Makes a Purchase—and Also a Discovery—There's a Special Bait for Every Poor Fish—Fancy Bait Gets an Old Sucker Every Time*



## Tom of the Peace Valley Country

LIKE an emerald setting in a rough-hewn ring the little valley which was "home" to Tom Woodson nestled in the hills. Except for the trail—one could hardly call it a road—which led to the mountain top and then wound its zigzag way downward—until the valley was reached one never would have suspected that within that rock-bound row of hills dwelt families and that fertile soil waited only the hand of the tiller to bring forth abundant yields. But so it was, untouched almost as in the years gone by, for the mountain dwellers are a race of people who cling to the traditions of the past and travel slowly on the highway of the unknown.

Coon Creek was the unromantic name with which Uncle Ami. Balcom had christened the valley when he moved his family into its sheltered shadows. Coon Creek it had remained as the years passed by and a virile people came to live within its borders, attracted by the store of game and fish, undaunted by the difficulty of finding egress to the world without. Hunters and fishermen they were, seldom venturing far from home except to sell the catch of fur or to buy the things necessary for their simple needs. It was on one of those brief visits that Sam Woodson, keenest of the trapper clan, had met blue-eyed Mary Long and carried her back to the valley which before had but harbored mountain folks.

"No good'll come of it," grumbled

*A Lad of the Hills, Who Despite Environment Won Victory in Competition With Those "Outside"*

By John Francis Case

NO STORY can have heart appeal unless its foundation is truth. "Tom of Peace Valley" altho a fictional character is a living, breathing reality, a composite of the many boys that the author has known and had fellowship with. Nor is that all, there is not one character in the story that cannot be found, true to life, within the membership of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze family. In all its beauty, too, "Peace Valley" exists, untouched almost as a half century ago, its virgin soil awaiting a discoverer. As you read the opening chapter keep in mind these salient facts; here are flesh and blood folks, and they are in a community that exists today as truly as in times past.

Grandpa Martin. "Coon Creek ain't got no use for high-falutin' city gals. Got book larnin', too, I hear. 'Outside' ways are not our ways." And so young Mary was stamped with the disapproval of the old, accorded scant welcome by the young, and until the sweetness of her disposition brought unwilling recognition, left largely to the solitude of the cabin which was her bridal home.

### Coon Creek's Bride

The coming of Mary Woodson to Coon Creek, tho, was more than an event. It was an epoch. From the crest of the mountain when she first looked down upon her future home with the sturdy strength and grace

Mary had visioned the peace and beauty of the scene.

"Coon Creek, Sam?" she cried, "That's no name for such a wonderful place. Let's call it Peace Valley."

Inherent in the mountain dwellers who live close to nature is a strain of poetry which responded to the name. It struck their fancy and long before Mary Woodson had been adopted as one of their clan, Coon Creek was but seldom mentioned and "Peace Valley" was the name which the valley proudly bore.

Around the life of baby Tom the high hopes of Mary Woodson centered. Blue-eyed like his mother but looked down upon her future home with the sturdy strength and grace

of his mountain-bred father, Tom yet was a reminder of the "Outside." When Grandfather Martin voiced the disapproval of the mountain folks for the "Outside" he referred to all beyond those sheltered mountain depths. Even the little town of Blanton, 10 miles away where inhabitants of the valley took their game and produce to exchange for the needful things was "Outside" for there were customs of dress, peculiarities of speech which the hill dwellers marked as affectation of "education," and a certain condescension when dealing with the rougher type of citizenship which Grandfather Martin and his ilk resented. Peace Valley folks were content to dwell unchanged. But even as a tiny toddler young Tom Woodson had abandoned the mountain dialect which was the speech of his father's folks and spoke with the clear enunciation of his mother's kind. It was a mark of the "Outside."

With all the strength of his mountain forebears, tho, Tom Woodson loved his valley home. His was an affection different from the stolid contentment of his cousins who loved because the valley and the mountains were part and parcel of their beings. During those brief visits "Outside" when Mary Woodson had taken her small son to her parents' home Tom had pined and fretted for the sunny valley and the towering hills. Classed as a weakling by his mountain mates because of his better speech and more

(Continued on Page 17)



# When a Tailor Turns Farmer

*Sebastian Hahn Runs His Place According to Instructions from Agricultural College Experts and is Setting the Pace in Production Around Coffeyville*

By Ray Yarnell

BACK and forth, up and down the room, walked Sebastian Hahn. It was night and he could not sleep. He was trying to walk off the wakefulness that gradually was getting the best of him.

Twenty years in a tailor shop, bent over a goose or plying needle and thread on a bench, had ruined Hahn's health. He was nervous and worried with insomnia. Physically he was almost slim enough to take a bath in a shot gun barrel, as he described it.

Finally Hahn paused in his walking. He suddenly had reached a decision that was to have a vital effect on his life and to some extent on the lives and finances of a number of farmers in a community near Coffeyville. It was to quit the tailoring business and become a farmer.

## Prospect Was Discouraging

One mile from town he located a farm. There wasn't a fence on the place and the house was nearly concealed by buckbrush and brambles. It was one of the worst looking farms in the county but Hahn bought it for \$40 an acre. The buildings were run down and it had been years since they had worn a coat of paint of any kind.

Hahn moved on the place four years ago in June. He knew how to ply a needle but little about running a plow or a disk. So he became a "book farmer." He wrote to the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan and explained his situation, asking that they tell him how to handle his land, what to grow on it, how to prepare the soil, how to increase the fertility, what stock to raise and how to care for it. He admitted he knew little about farming but was anxious to learn.

College authorities told Hahn to disk some ground immediately as the first

step in preparing it for wheat. Neighbors smiled when they saw him doing it. He loosened up the soil and kept the weeds down, conserving the moisture. When time came to plow his ground was moist and mellow, while the soil on his neighbors' farms was hard and difficult to turn.

Following instructions Hahn put 200 pounds of ammoniated bone meal to the acre on his wheat land. That was

kept thinking it over with the result that several followed the same methods, used fertilizer and increased their yields.

The same spring Hahn planted a field of oats. As soon as the crop was off he double disked the ground and had it plowed by the last of July. Several harrowings worked it into an excellent seedbed for wheat. On many nearby farms wheat stood in the shock

3 cents a bushel extra for it which more than pays the cost of stacking."

When Hahn had cut down the buckbrush and brambles so he could get a look at the farm, he discovered that manure 3 or 4 feet deep covered the entire barn lot. For 40 days Hahn hauled manure to the fields. From the barn lot he obtained 200 tons of fertilizer which the college men told him to put on his soil. He scattered it all by hand as he did not then own a spreader.

Hahn always drives to town in a large wagon when he is going on business. On the return trip he hauls a load of manure from a livery barn or a poultry packing plant. He spreads the manure on his grain land and puts it around the trees in his orchard.

## Believes in Deep Plowing

In addition to manure Hahn has used commercial fertilizer with very satisfactory results in increased yields. The first year he plowed only 5 inches deep. This was not satisfactory so the next year the soil was turned to a depth of 7 or 8 inches. Now Hahn plows 10 inches deep and says it pays.

"I got off wrong with cattle," said Hahn. "I got beef cattle and I realize now that I should have dairy stock. Herefords are all right for beef but not for milk. I am going to buy a small herd of purebred Jerseys because they will fit into my system of farming more advantageously."

"I owe every bit of my success in farming to the Kansas State Agricultural College," said Hahn. "It has run this farm. I have simply carried out instructions and you can see results for yourself. Those fellows up at Manhattan know what they are talking about. The stuff they tell you isn't theory. All of it has been tested under farm conditions before it is given out."

## Hahn—Kansas Farm Rejuvenator

IN MANY Kansas communities there are good farms that are worn out, or nearly so. They have been mistreated until the rich fertility they once possessed is practically all gone. There are many other farms nearing that condition needlessly.

Eventually a man comes along who takes one of those worn out farms and brings it back to its original fertility. He spends years doing it because years were spent in robbing the soil, but eventually he cashes in on his labor and thought.

Sebastian Hahn is such a man and the place he owns near Coffeyville once was such a worn out farm. It isn't any more. Hahn didn't wield a magic wand to change the character of his soil so that the yield of his crops leaped upward. This story tells what he did do to effect the transformation.

another mistake, some neighbors said. Then came the next summer and harvest. Hahn's wheat yielded 30 bushels an acre; his neighbors got from 7 to 9 bushels. The wheat crop paid for the land on which it was grown. It was sold as seed and netted \$60 an acre.

Neighbors saw what Hahn had done. Some called it blind luck but others

four or five weeks and the ground was dry and hard when plowing began. It was slow work and poor seedbeds resulted. Incidentally the wheat in the shock had been damaged by exposure to the weather.

Hahn always stacks his wheat. "It may be a little expensive," said he, "but my wheat keeps its quality and grades higher. Millers pay me 2 or

# They All Work for James

*A Tractor, Registered Herefords, Hogs and a Flock of Hens Help Clay County Man Get Ahead of the Game—Good Management Does the Rest*

By J. C. Burleton

A TRACTOR, registered Herefords, hogs and a flock of 300 to 400 hens make up a farm combination that has been vitally concerned with putting A. H. James, Clay county farmer, ahead in the world.

The tractor has speeded up his work and enabled him to do it at less cost. Herefords have consumed his feed crops, guaranteeing him a market at a fair price and the herd has increased from year to year, laying up uncashed profits. Hogs have brought relatively quick turnovers at fair profits, consuming more of James's crops and turning them into a product—pork—much more easily and profitably marketed than corn. Hens have produced an average of two crates of eggs a week throughout the year, buying groceries for the family and bringing in considerable cash besides.

## Finds Registered Purebreds Profitable

When he started out for himself he bought a bunch of grade Herefords and grew into the purebred business slowly, getting all registered animals six years ago. Beau Mischief 30th, a quality bull owned by the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan for three years, was purchased by James last spring.

The present herd contains 40 animals, including 25 cows. All of the heifers have been retained but the bull calves were sold, most of them in county sales.

In addition to running a breeding herd James does considerable feeding. He raises some steers and picks up others around the county. Next fall he plans to feed from one to two carloads for 90 to 100 days. This will enable him to clean up his silage.

The silo, which holds 140 tons, is made of concrete. James uses corn for silage, preferring it to cane or kafir. He cuts the corn when it is in the dent in order to get more mature

grain. There is danger, James says, that the silage will sour if the corn is cut while green.

A 12-24 tractor, bought two years ago, has been a profitable machine on this farm. It has been used for draw bar work, grinding and cutting feed and sawing wood. James doubts if it would pay him to use it for field work alone.

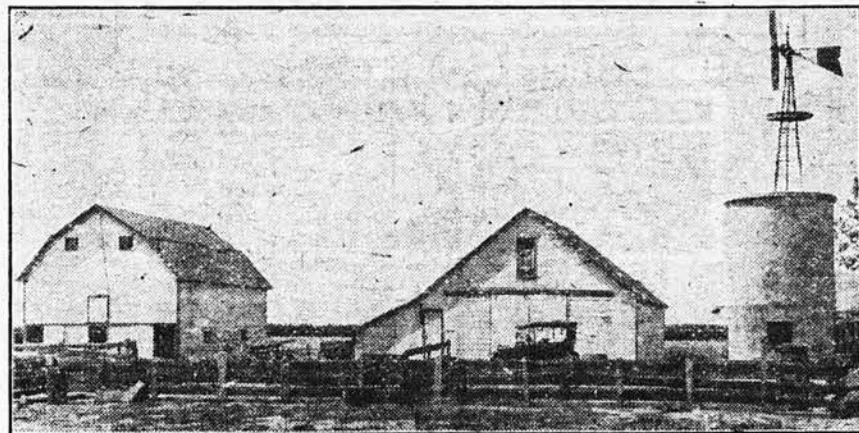
Without figuring depreciation and interest on investment James estimates that he can plow an acre with the tractor for 50 cents. He can do it a third faster than if he used mules or horses, he says. He pulls two bottoms and this enables him to handle his wheat ground more efficiently because he can get it plowed earlier. By using it on the belt the tractor is of service the year around.

The hog plays an important part in the operation of this farming enter-

prise. James usually keeps 10 or 12 brood sows. They are Duroc Jerseys, many of them purebred but not registered. Purebred boars are used. This year James has 125 spring pigs. They will be finished for market to weigh from 175 to 200 pounds.

A self-feeder is used. The ration consists of shorts, tankage and corn. James is strong for the self-feeder. He says it gets a quick finish and saves a great deal of time and labor.

Whoever built the hog house on this farm made a mistake, James says, because it is only 10 feet wide and is doorless. If one wishes to get inside he has to crawl thru the openings used by the hogs. James plans to double the width and put in doors. The concrete floor for the missing half of the house was laid when the first half was constructed and still is in good condition. The house is 80 feet long.



A. H. James of Clay County, has Found That Good Equipment Will Save Time, Labor and Expense So He has a Lot of It On His Farm

The feeding floor is 16 by 50 feet in size. It is made of concrete, as is the trough along one side. The self-feeder is located on this floor. At one end is a water trough.

Hens are always profitable, James says. He keeps between 300 and 400 Buff Leghorns. They average close to two crates of eggs a week. Young chickens and old hens sold bring in around \$100 a year.

Careful management of the soil has served to maintain its producing ability. This year wheat was grown on 90 acres, corn on 40 and alfalfa on 15. Ordinarily wheat is not grown on the same field more than three years in succession. After two crops of corn have been harvested the ground goes back to wheat.

## Uses Alfalfa in Crop Rotation

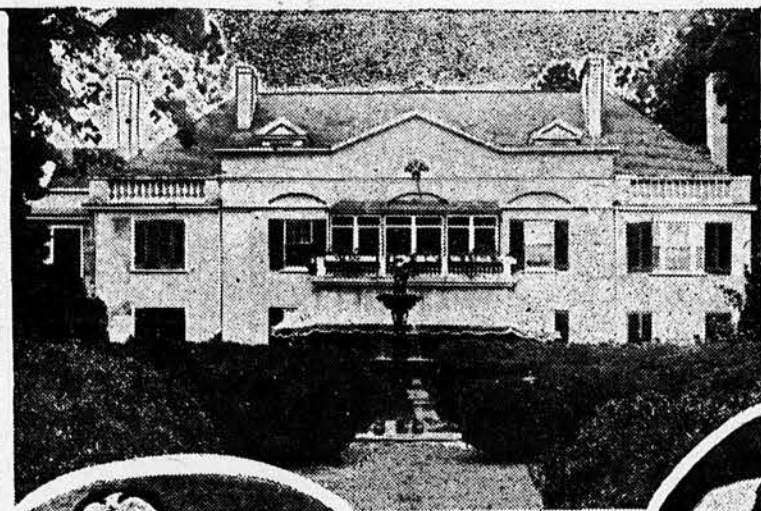
Considerable alfalfa has been produced on the farm and James plans to seed 10 acres a year, gradually working it into his rotation. He also is using between 300 and 400 loads of manure a year. Most of it is put on corn ground from which silage has been cut and it is plowed under for wheat.

Sudan grass is another crop grown, usually on 10 to 12 acres. James plants it by May 15 and cuts the first hay crop as soon as it begins to bloom. If it is permitted to get into full bloom, he says, the stalks get woody and cattle will not clean it up. The second crop is cut just before frost. Often it is used as late summer pasture for cattle.

Equipment on the farm is of the best. There is a large barn, a granary and implement shed, feed sheds and lots and an elevated tank from which water is piped to the house and barns. This tank has eliminated much labor. It is built of concrete and has a milk house under it. A good windmill keeps the tank filled with plenty of water.



# News of the World in Pictures



Walter Hinton, Former Pilot of the NC-4, Who Will Go to Rio Janeiro in a Flying Boat to Attend the Centennial Exposition in Brazil

President Harding Selects McLean's Home Near Washington for the Summer White House; Mr. McLean is the Publisher of the Washington Post; at This Place the President Will Rest and Recuperate; His Recreations Will be Tennis and Golf



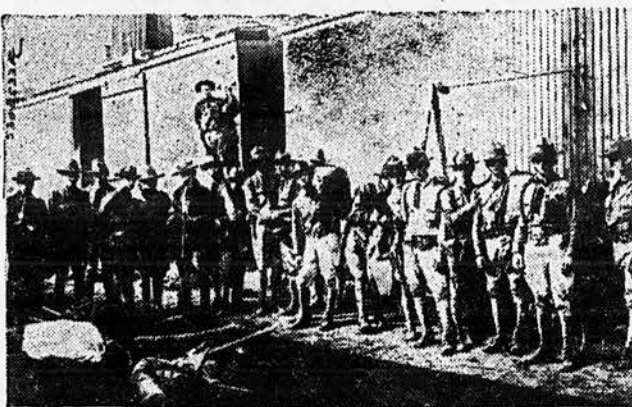
Miss Virginia Aswell Cantrill, Only Baby Having Two Grandfathers in Congress, Congressman Aswell of Louisiana and Congressman Cantrill of Kentucky are the Lucky Ones



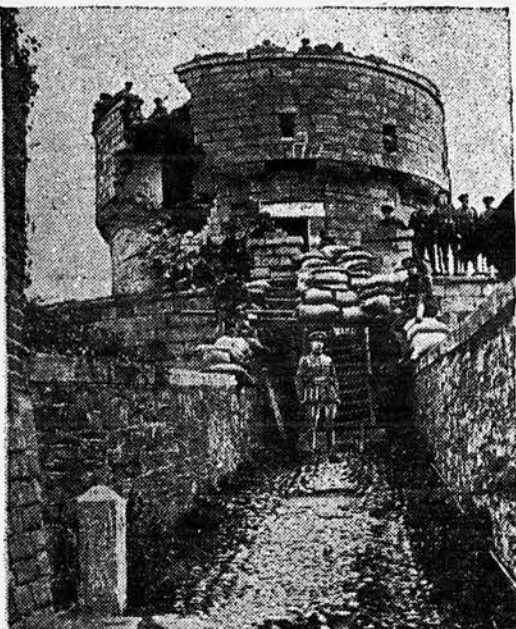
These Ingenious Radio Fans Have Rigged Up Their Canoe with an Amplifier and Special Aerial Which Enables Them to Have Music Anywhere on the Water, It Beats the Phonograph 10 to 1 and Needs No Winding



Adolfo De La Huerta, Mexican Minister of Finance, Who Recently Held a Lengthy Conference with President Harding Urging Recognition of His Government



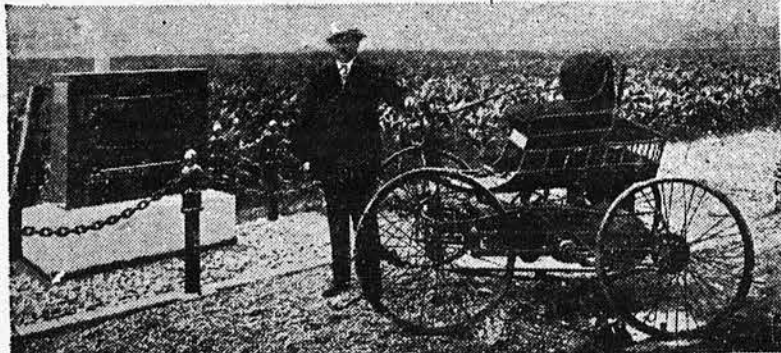
Pennsylvania Troops Mobilize for Coal Strike; at the Top are Shown Cavalymen Ready to Go to Washington, Pa.; at the Bottom are Troops in Freight Yards at Harrisburg, Pa., Waiting for Orders.



Irish Barracks at Drogheda, Ireland, Captured by Free State Troops After a Fierce Siege; Shell Fire from the Attacking Army Did Much Damage



E. F. Grable at the Right is Head of Railroad Maintenance of Way Employees Who with Fred L. Feick is Championing the Cause of the Strikers



America's First Automobile and Its Inventor Elwood Haynes Standing on Same Spot Where He Designed and Constructed It 25 Years Ago Near Kokomo, Ind.



Gifford Pinchot and Guests at His Home Near Milford, Pa.; Left to Right, Mrs. Pinchot, Mrs. Lenroot, Senator Lenroot, Miss Lawrence, and Mr. Gifford Pinchot



# Leavenworth Farm Pageant

County Bureau to Celebrate Tenth Anniversary

BY C. E. ROGERS

THE Farm Bureau members from all parts of Kansas will gather at Leavenworth August 30 to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the first county agent in Kansas, who took office in Leavenworth county in August 1912. An all-day picnic with a barbecue at noon and a community pageant and addresses by leaders in the farm bureau movement are parts of the program announced by Karl Knaus, county agent leader. Leavenworth is planning to take care of several thousand guests on that date. The program will be held in the city of Leavenworth, the exact place to be announced later. Miss Osceola Burr, Kansas State Agricultural College, will direct the pageant.

Railroads have agreed to reduce the passenger rates for persons who wish to attend the decennial celebration. J. R. Howard, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, will be the principal speaker. Others who are listed to appear on the program are J. H. Miller, dean of extension of the Kansas State Agricultural College at the time the county agent movement was inaugurated in the state; Dr. H. J. Waters, president of the agricultural college at that time; P. H. Ross, now county agent leader of Missouri, first county agent in Kansas; Dr. W. M. Jardine, now president of the college; and H. Umberger, present dean of extension, Kansas State Agricultural College.

Active direction of preparation for the anniversary is in the hands of A. L. Clapp, assistant county agent leader; I. N. Chapman, Leavenworth county agent, and Eleanor Howe, Leavenworth county club agent.

## Many Interesting Features

The pageant, which Miss Burr has been engaged in writing during the last three months, will review the agricultural history of the North American continent from the discovery by white men of Indian corn to the formation of the American Farm Bureau Federation. The pageant will include tableaux, processions, and interpretive dancing. Miss Burr has dug up much little known American agricultural history in her reading on the subject. Some of the more interesting events to be depicted in the pageant are the organization of the first agricultural association in America by Benjamin Franklin; the explorer, the prospector, the cow boy, the ox cart, and the prairie schooner; the pioneer farmer of Kansas at war with hot winds, prairie fires, and grasshoppers; Lincoln signing the act creating the land grant colleges; the first farmer's institute in the United States which was held at the Kansas State Agricultural College; the union of Leavenworth city and county inaugurating the farm bureau movement in Kansas; the pioneer farm home contrasted with the modern farm home; the 61 Kansas farm bureau counties today; mother and daughter canning clubs; boys' agricultural clubs; the Kansas

State Farm Bureau; and the American Farm Bureau Federation.

The inception of the county agent movement in Kansas was the result of the foresight of a few leading farmers of Leavenworth county and business men of the city of Leavenworth co-operating. Among the leaders in this epoch-making movement were Otto Wulfenkuehler, Leavenworth banker, and J. M. Gilman, first president of the Leavenworth Farm Bureau and author of the first Kansas Farm Bureau law. The farm bureau which they organized was composed of only 66 members. They hired P. H. Ross as the first county agent of the bureau. He began work August 1, 1912.

J. H. Miller, then dean of extension of the Kansas State Agricultural College, was active in pushing the first bureau, offering the full co-operation of the college extension forces in the movement. He was quick to see the potential value of the organization and it was largely due to his foresight and initiative that, within a year of the organization in Leavenworth, bureaus had been organized in four additional counties in the state, swelling the total membership to 500. By January 1, 1915, there were nine bureaus in the state, having a total membership of 900. A tenth was added that year, four more in 1916, and seven in 1917.

## Membership Maximum in 1920

In the second year of America's participation in the war the number of bureaus jumped from 21 to 42, the total membership being tripled, going from 4,829 to 13,321. Six were added in 1919, seven in 1920, four in 1921, and one during the last year.

Membership reached its maximum in 1920, totaling 32,736. It dropped to 23,928 last year on account of the dues of individual members being increased from \$3 to \$10 a year in a majority of counties and from \$3 to \$7 in others.

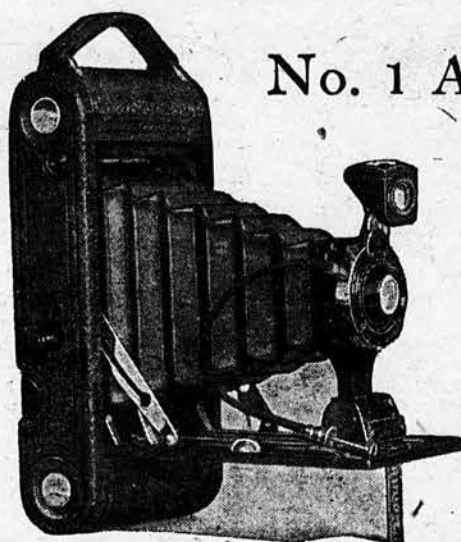
Development in the efficiency of the county agent's method of carrying his message of better agriculture to the farmer has kept pace with the growth of his clientele. When Mr. Ross was engaged as county agent of Leavenworth county, all the agricultural agent's time was devoted to individual farmers, the agent going from house to house, driving a slow moving horse, taking up each farmer's problems individually.

Today the county agent works with groups of farmers instead of individually. The organization of Leavenworth county is typical of the best organized counties in the state. In Leavenworth there are now 15 community clubs and 23 boys' and girls' clubs with a total farm bureau membership of 500. The county agent, working under the local directors and the county agent leader's office at the agricultural college, is the center of a federation of clubs following a definite program.

Extension work which includes the

(Continued on Page 15)

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Miss Osceola Burr who Wrote the Pageant That Will be Presented by the Leavenworth County Farm Bureau and P. H. Ross who Was Its First County Agent



## Jayhawker's Farm Notes

By Harley Hatch

AT THIS writing it has been 10 days since rain has fallen here and the shocked grain is getting in pretty good condition to thresh altho it goes thru the machine much better if the shocks are opened to the sun and wind for an hour or more before threshing. While we have had no rain for 10 days the ground is yet damp from the storms of the first two weeks in July. It is fine weather for corn; the surplus of moisture is gone yet it did not dry hurriedly and the ground baked little.

On a rather limited acreage we believe this county has at this writing almost as good a show for corn as it had two years ago. It is just coming into tassel and will need more rain later but at present we have all the moisture needed. Pastures are at their best and a big hay crop is made,

which means another year of cheap hay. The prairie hay business, which used to be one of our "main holds" is down to zero with little chance of recovery inside of the next 12 months. But the outlook for cattle is good and they will provide a better hay market than Kansas City.

### Crop Values Larger This Year

Three of the four wheat fields on this farm have been threshed. One 15-acre field which last year made 308 bushels of oats this year threshed out 304 bushels of wheat, a very great increase in crop value over one year ago. Another field of 25 acres which last year threshed out 485 bushels of wheat this week threshed out 501 bushels, a slight gain over one year ago. Another field of 30 acres which last year made

367 bushels of oats and 312 bushels of wheat this week threshed out 526 bushels of wheat, a considerable gain in crop value over last year.

We have one field yet to thresh which contains 38 acres and this is, we think, the best wheat on the farm. Judging from what we have threshed we believe this field will make between 20 and 25 bushels to the acre. This field was grown very cheaply; it was in early corn last year which was cut up and shocked quite early in the season. At sowing time all that we did was to give it a double disking with the tractor outfit. This was followed directly by the drill and this was all the labor expended on the crop until the binder was started.

### All Threshers on Full Time

Probably every threshing-machine in Coffey county is now running as nearly full time as the condition of the shocks will permit. An early morning start is impossible but every day affords a little gain and if no more moisture comes, next week will find all machines running full time. There is a rush of wheat to market and much arrived in

Burlington the first of the week in a very damp condition. This damp wheat was at once loaded on the cars and sent out. Local buyers are paying from 92 to 96 cents for wheat this week and the price is likely to remain below \$1 as long as the rush to market damp wheat continues.

On this farm we opened all the shocks some time before they were threshed and this permitted the grain to dry out thoroly. We have five different bins and so were able to scatter the grain out but it was so dry I do not think it will heat. We are threshing this year along with two neighbors and the machine is now threshing for them, picking up their heaviest wheat which was cut in a tangled condition and which could not be put into good shocks. This heavy strawed wheat makes a good yield to the acre but a poor yield for so much straw. This condition is universal over the county and for this reason threshers are not likely to get rich this year at 7 cents a bushel.

### Tractor Operates Grain Separator

So far the little 10-20 tractor has pulled the 22-36 separator better than it did last year. I rather expected that it would be a heavy load this year as the straw is very heavy and it was very damp and tough to start with. But for some reason, probably because it is in good trim, it handles the load with less difficulty than it did last year and with less heating. Owing to the condition of the grain and the heavy dews we were not able to start threshing much before noon for the first few days but the afternoons were long, the machine running until sundown.

Under those conditions we averaged about 300 bushels a day but it must be remembered that the straw is very heavy; the yield of grain is no more than one year ago but the straw stacks are mountains when we consider the ground from which the straw came. We are putting all we can in and around the cattle yards but they will not hold half of it. The machine keeps four bundle wagons going, one man to a wagon while two other hands run the separator and tractor and keep the wheat hauled away.

### A Real Farm Girl

Those who read these notes may, perhaps, remember that we said last week we still had two days' work for two teams in our corn if we got it all plowed over after the heavy rains. The shocked grain dried more quickly than we expected and we had to start the thrasher with the corn still unplowed. A neighbor who was helping thresh remarked that his girl was that day finishing the last of his cultivating and that she made a good hand at the job. When we asked whether she would consider another job he said he thought so, and the next morning she was in the cornfield, where she stuck until the last row was plowed. She did us very good work and we believe that it will add a number of bushels of corn to the acre, as the little grass was starting badly.

A girl like this is worth more to the country than a whole regiment of "flappers." We don't know but what we can make it even stronger than that; the average "flapper" is a liability and not an asset and a country girl who can plow corn is worth more than the entire tribe. There is this to say for the flapper, however; it is a transient state and one likely to be soon outgrown. There is no cure for "flappers" and "cake eaters" equal to a little judicious adversity.

### Severe Hail Storms in Nebraska

News from our former home in Pierce county, Nebraska, is that they have just been visited by the most destructive rain and hail storm that country has ever had since it was settled, some 50 years ago. This storm covered a very wide territory and the crop damage alone is estimated at half a million dollars. About three weeks previous to this storm another strip of country lying a few miles farther northwest had a terrible hail storm which left hail more than one foot deep lying on a level. That storm killed all pigs and chickens caught out and hundreds of mature cattle were also killed.

We lived in that country for 14 years and during that time we never suffered \$50 damage from hail but those rather high altitudes are never free from hail danger. In this part of Kansas where we are in a much lower altitude we seldom have damaging hail storms.

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SIZE	BASE LINE PRICE	SIZE	BASE LINE PRICE
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31 x 3.85 "	15.95	32 x 4½ "	37.70
30 x 3½ S.B.	15.95	33 x 4½ "	38.55
32 x 3½ "	22.95	34 x 4½ "	39.50
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## Letters Fresh From the Field

FARMERS are urged to make free use of this page to discuss briefly any matter of general interest to rural communities. Address all letters intended for this purpose to John W. Wilkinson, Farm Letter Department, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

### Kansas College Ayrshires Lead

A recent list of the college-owned Ayrshires of the United States shows the herd at the Kansas State Agricultural College to be the leading college herd of the country. The Kansas State Agricultural College owns 11 of the 35 leading producers in the college herds. Massachusetts is second with seven, and Ames third with four animals in the list.

The foundation of the present Kansas herd was purchased in Canada in 1901, and additional animals were obtained in 1910. All of the Kansas animals shown among the leaders are either the cows originally purchased, or their offspring, which have been bred and developed in the college herd.

This list shows the leading Ayrshire cows owned and tested by the colleges and experiment stations, and is a fair indication of the relative quality of these herds. The 35 cows are owned by 11 different institutions from New England to Wyoming, and as far south as Mississippi. Kansas, Massachusetts and Iowa lead, with Illinois, New Hampshire, Oregon, Connecticut and Pennsylvania tied for fourth place with two animals each. Kansas has owned and tested 11 of the leaders, and has the highest record cow, Canary Bell with 19,863 pounds of milk and 744.51 pounds of butterfat. In the junior 2-year-old class, four of the five animals were bred in Kansas.

R. B. Becker.

Manhattan, Kan.

### The Best Drouth Insurance

Several years ago we bought a farm on what might be called the backbone ridge of Jewell county and as several dry seasons followed one after another and the crops often were dried up before they matured we decided that we must have a silo to save our feed when such seasons came along. Since then we have found the silo our best insurance against drouths and dry weather.

The first year after our silo was built we filled it with kafir. The stock didn't eat so much of it as of the cane or corn silage, and it didn't keep so well. All the stock, even the chickens, seemed to like silage, but we fed it especially to the cattle. The cows gave more milk and it was of a better quality, than on any other kind of feed. The churning was never so easy, nor the butter so fine, not even when the cows were on grass.

The silage was lifted with the same kind of an arrangement that is used for putting hay into a barn, except that in place of a hayfork we used a 2-bushel box with a drop bottom, and instead of horsepower we cranked it out by hand, winding the rope over a drum.

Some cattle that had been fed on silage thru the winter sold especially well to feeders, who put them in their feed lots for a short feed on corn. Cattle bought one fall for from \$40 to \$70 a head sold to feeders in February for \$70 to \$100 a head. Cane silage and alfalfa hay formed their ration.

Montrose, Kan. H. B. Winter.

### Thinks Weeks Needs More Air

I have just read Senator Capper's "Weeks Should Resign or Get Official Air." I think 90 per cent of the people will approve his views.

In a speech some time ago Mr. Weeks stated he was in favor of universal compulsory military service. I don't believe 1 in 100 people desire universal compulsory military service. Such a policy belongs to Wilsonism and March.

A. C. Pierce.

Junction City, Kan.

### Crops For Making Ensilage

In our search for a crop to fill our silos we have tried several kinds of sorghums and corn also rye as a summer filling crop, but hereafter we will confine ourselves to a native sorghum

that we think is superior to anything as an ensilage crop. This sorghum has all of the desirable characteristics of an ideal silo crop, yields a very heavy tonnage and makes a most excellent and palatable ensilage. I speak of this sorghum as a native sorghum because of the length of time which my father and others of this community have raised it. We consider it superior in point of yield and quality to any of the standard varieties, having grown it besides Western, Orange and others. This sorghum has a small compact head and a small, dark red seed and a good stalk with heavy foliage. It is very sweet and never sours in the fall nor does the ensilage contain an excessive acidity. We fed this mixed with corn ensilage last fall made from corn yielding 40 bushels to the acre. Our preference is for the sorghum ensilage in point of milk yield and palatability. Our silos on the farm have given

us advantages in other ways as we give our hens ensilage as part of their winter rations. We think it has helped to make our Cedargate Orpington hens famous as winter layers. We also feed ensilage in small amounts to our brood sows in winter with excellent results. Here again we consider sorghum ensilage the best for hens and hogs. We never have made a practice of feeding horses ensilage, the capacity of our silos would not permit our doing this, but we think it would be a good feed to include in their winter rations.

Luray, Kan. R. D. Wyckoff.

Health of itself makes life a perpetual joy. Nothing daunts, nothing overawes, nothing discourages, and nothing overpowers the man and woman possessed of health. Health means not only vigor and energy of body, but also clarity and strength of mind, purity and beauty of soul.

Of all felicities, the most charming is that of a firm and gentle friendship. It sweetens all our cares, dispels our sorrows, and counsels us in all extremities. It is a sovereign antidote against all calamities—even against the fear of death itself.

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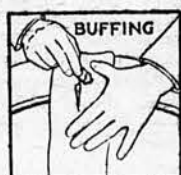
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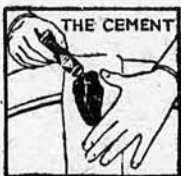
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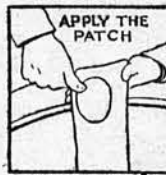
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Post Toasties are always ready, always crisp; good to the last flake—and there are many servings from one package.

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## \$4.00 Each Week— Means \$16.00 a Month

This is what Mrs. George Benner of Holt County, Missouri, earns by using her odd minutes to speak to her friends about the CAPPER PUBLICATIONS. While \$4.00 a week is not much, it certainly helps out in case you find money matters a little close. Many other women are earning more than Mrs. Benner. Mrs. Dolly Williamson of Harrison County, Missouri, recently earned above \$40.00 in one month, while Mrs. John Hill of Kansas often earns more than \$50.00 per month.



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## Farm Organization News

BY RURAL CORRESPONDENTS

**T**HE Osage County Grange, the Osage County Farmers' Union and the Osage County Farm Bureau are co-operating to put on a big all-day farmers' picnic at the city park in Lyndon, August 18. Mrs. J. L. Jones, state lecturer of the Oklahoma Grange; R. E. Bucknell, president of Farmers' Union Local No. 624 in Jewell county, and O. O. Wolf, president of the Franklin County Farm Bureau, will be the speakers on the program. Louis H. Rochford, county agent, states that a good band, a real ball game, and other amusements are being arranged by the program committee. He says the business men of Lyndon are co-operating to make this the biggest event of the season.

### Easy Way to Kill Ants

War is being made on the mound building prairie ants in Reno county, according to Sam J. Smith, county agent. F. H. Brown, who lives in the North Hayes township reports that he has had excellent results in using carbon bisulfide to exterminate the ants in his alfalfa fields. Last spring Mr. Brown used formaldehyde and had no results. This spring he called on Mr. Smith and was advised to use carbon bisulfide. He reports that one application was all that was needed to stamp out the ants.

### Agricultural Tariff Schedules

The Senate has completed consideration of the agricultural schedules of the tariff bill, and passed on into the textile schedules. Every amendment proposed by the Finance Committee fixing the rates on agricultural products was approved by the Senate. Some of the more important rates are the following:

"Wheat 30 cents a bushel of 60 pounds; corn 20 cents a bushel; beans, green or unripe 1/2 cent a pound, dried 2 cents a pound; potatoes 58 cents a hundred pounds; peaches 1/2 cent a pound; grapes 25 cents cubic foot; butter 8 cents a pound; milk 2 1/2 cents a gallon and cream 22 1/2 cents a gallon.

### Sudan Grass for Pasture

Sudan grass for pasture is proving its worth in Gray county, according to C. H. Stinson, county agent, who says that many farmers in that county are trying it out for the first time this year. Sudan grass has made a rapid gain the last few years thruout the county and the demand for seed has been greater than the supply. Howard Good, who lives south of Cimarron, has been selling Sudan grass seed for several years and says there was a much greater demand this year than in any previous year.

### Bull Snakes Clean Up Rats

Bull snakes will have a chance to come into their own in Neosho county if C. D. Thompson, county agent, has anything to do about it. He is offering to pay anyone who will bring in two of the snakes. He will use them in putting on a demonstration to show how the snakes clean up rats. He says if people can see one of the snakes kill and swallow a rat they will be willing to take chances on the snakes killing a few chickens.

### Good Showing for Shipping Association

During the month of June seven carloads of hogs were shipped by the White City branch of the Morris County Shipping Association, according to C. C. Miller, manager. The hogs were sold to a packer buyer who paid 55 cents below the top on that grade

of hogs on their local weight. Farmers got their checks when they unloaded their hogs and had to stand no shrinkage and no loss. Paul B. Gwin, county agent, says the association also shipped in two carloads of binder twine which saved farmers of the community about \$800 or \$1.75 per pound. A car of twine was also shipped into Council Grove at a saving of \$200 to those who purchased.

### Lyon Farmers Combat Hessian Fly

"Early preparation of the seedbed for wheat and sowing on what is called the fly-free date, has certainly paid on my farm," said Lloyd Nicklin, vice president of the Lyon County Farm Bureau, recently. "This practice does not only increase the yield greatly, but often improves the quality of the wheat as well."

"The Hessian fly damage on my wheat where the seedbed preparation was late will be approximately 15 per cent or twice as much damage as where I plowed early," said Vernon Paine of Admire after inspecting carefully his fields of wheat.

### Raising Fish by the Million

(Continued from Page 3)

collect in this. They are dipped up in hand nets and sorted as to varieties.

The fish then go to the sorting house where they are divided according to size. Before the youngsters are ready to make their trip over the state they are put thru a hardening process.

Several large concrete retaining ponds, screened overhead, have been constructed and from the sorting house the fish are transferred to these. During the few days, not more than a week, that the fish remain in these tanks, they get practically nothing to eat. This fasting program puts them in condition better to withstand shipment. If necessary, because of delay in moving them, the fish are given a feeding of clam meal.

Once this process of preparing the fish for shipment begins it continues until the year's crop has been distributed. As one shipment goes out of the retaining ponds another goes in to harden until the fish are returned.

The hatchery, because of lack of room, has been unable to go into the production of game except in a very limited way. Some pheasants and quail are raised. Two thousand pheasant eggs were distributed this year and 36 dozen quail eggs. Last fall the hatchery purchased and liberated 100 pair of pheasants. These birds cost from \$7 to \$8 a pair. Quail cost about \$36 a dozen.

The state hatchery was opened in 1905 with 10 ponds. In 1907 about \$7 additional ponds were constructed. Last year the income from hunting and fishing licenses was between \$28,000 and \$30,000. It is hoped that the revenue this year will amount to \$75,000. Alva Clapp, state fish and game warden, has been in charge of the hatchery for three years. Under his administration the revenue has been materially increased by the enforcement of the license law. Mr. Clapp insists that every person who desires to fish should be willing to pay the small fee required in order to support the hatchery and keep up the fish population in Kansas waters. The policy of strict enforcement of the license law was adopted to protect the interests of persons who willingly pay the fees and who are anxious to have the fishing facilities of Kansas streams improved in every way possible.



Hauling Wheat Away From the Separator With Trucks, Which is a Practice That is Developing Rapidly on Many Farms in Kansas



## Middle West Plains News

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN

**D**ISCRETION should be used in killing off rats by using the gas from a tractor, according to the experience of Ed Biggs, living near Stockton, Rooks county, Kansas. Mr. Biggs was using his tractor to throw gas into the rat holes under his granary, with excellent effect—from his viewpoint—on the rats, when in some manner a spark ignited the gas and an explosion resulted. The doors of the granary and some of the siding were blown off, and 300 bushels of grain were thrown out on the ground.

### Treating for Smut Paid Him

Will Jones of McPherson county, Kansas, says he is satisfied with results obtained by treating seed wheat for smut. He treated his wheat last fall and this year his crop is entirely free, according to V. M. Emmert, county agent. A neighbor sowed smutty wheat without treating, and has 20 per cent smut. It cost Mr. Jones less than 10 cents an acre to treat his wheat, while it cost his neighbor 5 bushels an acre not to treat.

### Harvey County Farmers Pooled Wool

Forty-five Harvey county, Kansas, farmers pooled 13,245 pounds of wool this year and shipped it to St. Louis. The check for the wool totaled \$3,924.06 after the freight and expense of handling were taken out. Prices ranged from 27 cents a pound for burry wool

to 37½ cents for half blood. The individual checks ranged from \$7.77 to \$381.89. The net cost of selling was 1.8 cents a pound.

### Morris County Cows Show Up Well

The first year's records of the Morris County, Kansas, Cow Testing Association, were completed May 1, 1922. The report of R. H. Lush, extension dairyman, shows that 10 members were in the association for the entire year. Their herds totaled 127 cows, which produced an average of 6,759 pounds of milk, containing 204.2 pounds of butterfat. That is the third highest average for butterfat of any association yet reported in Kansas, says Mr. Lush.

The county claims the highest record for butterfat ever reported in a cow testing association of this state and the highest record ever made by a grade cow in Kansas. This record is 15,101 pounds of milk, containing 653.3 pounds of butterfat, and was made by a grade Guernsey known as No. 63 in the herd of C. E. Wallace at White City. However, the report shows, not all of Mr. Wallace's cows were high producers. One of his cows produced only 164.4 pounds of butterfat during the year, at \$41.38 worth of feed and returned \$43.14 above her feed cost. No. 63 ate \$112.40 worth of feed, but produced so much more butterfat that she returned \$182.63 above her feed cost.

## The Rice County Farm Bureau

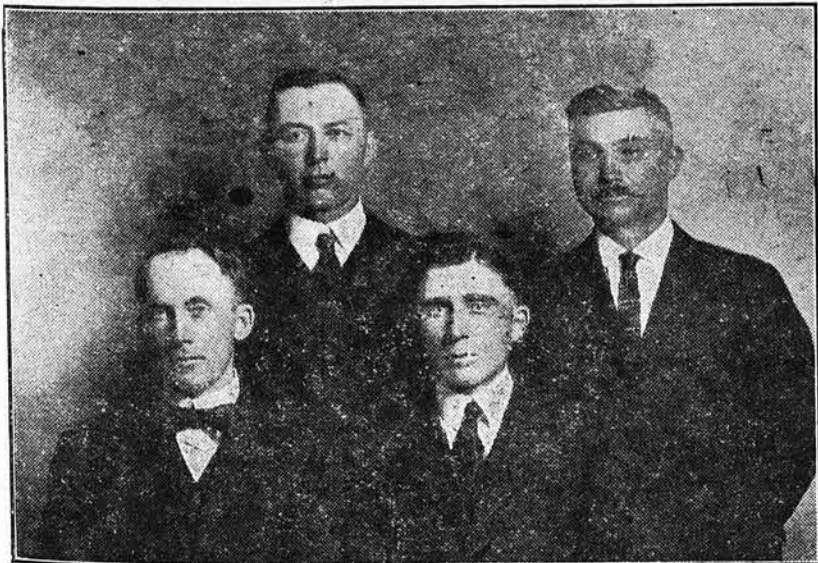
**T**HE Rice County Farm Bureau is one of the newer bureaus in the state. It was organized in January, 1921, and began active work March 1 of that year. The accompanying picture shows a group of the first officers and first county agent of the Rice County Farm Bureau. The bureau finished its first year of work March 1, 1922, and all three officers and the county agent were re-elected at that time. Left to right they are, Walter B. Adair, Lyons, county agent; A. F. Kiser, Geneseo, president; Charles Hodgson, Little River, secretary-treasurer; George Worth, Pollard, vice president.

Mr. Kiser was born on one of the farms which he now operates in the Goff community. He has lived on a farm all his life and is now handling 400 acres of land and is doing most of the work himself. He usually hires extra help only in the busy seasons. He handles purebred Duroc Jersey hogs and stock cattle. He is a graduate of Kansas State Agricultural College, getting his degree there in 1914.

Mr. Worth came to Rice county from Iowa 12 years ago. He is a dairyman and Holstein breeder. He now has a herd of 25 Holsteins about half of which are purebreds. The equipment on his farm is thoroughly modern. He has installed a power plant of his own and has electricity not only for lighting purposes but for all general farm operations.

Mr. Hodgson was born and reared on the farm which he now operates in the Little River community. His father was the first settler in Rice county, having homesteaded there in 1870. Mr. Hodgson now owns 160 acres of land near Little River. He operates 800 acres in all. He is a believer in diversified farming and goes in for dairying, cattle feeding, and the raising of hogs, sheep, alfalfa, corn and Sweet clover. He has been successful in his farming operations and is an enthusiastic worker for the farm bureau.

Mr. Adair is a graduate of Kansas State Agricultural College, finishing in 1916. Before starting to college he farmed a quarter section of land on his own account near Osawatimie, Kan. From the time he graduated until he went into county agent work he was a teacher of vocational agriculture. He taught at Kimball, Nebraska, and conducted the experiment farm there in 1916 and 1917. During the next two years he was at Dillon, Mont., and from 1919 to March, 1921, he taught vocational agriculture in the Reno County High School at Nickerson and had charge of the experimental and co-operative work of the high school farm.



## Increases Crop Profits

You save time, labor and money when planting with a Van Brunt Drill because in one trip over the field you make seed furrows, drop and cover the seed, also pulverize the soil. Repeated tests prove you can get two to nine bushels more per acre by drilling instead of broadcasting, because the seed is planted right and the soil better prepared for planting—at the same time, you use twenty to thirty per cent less seed.

JOHN DEERE

### VAN BRUNT GRAIN DRILL

It is not necessary to follow the Van Brunt Drill with a drag harrow—no seed is wasted, no ground is skipped, seed furrows are made, seed dropped and covered, all in one operation. You get the biggest yield that weather, soil and seed conditions permit.

The Van Brunt Drill handles any size seed from alfalfa to bearded oats, beans and corn.

No choking up in the grain box—the patented adjustable gate force-feed prevents this.

No clogging up—metal tubes from grain box to furrow openers and closed-delivery disc boots protect

seed until placed at bottom of furrows. Adjustable spring-pressure furrow openers insure furrows of equal depth. Scrapers keep the discs clean at all times.

Seed is covered—tilting lever enables the operator to set the disc boots to cover the seed, whether a large or small team is used, up hill or down. All of the grain comes up evenly and is ready for harvest at one time.

The Van Brunt Drill is made in all standard sizes and styles, and can be furnished with grass seeder attachment, tractor hitch and power lift.

**FREE BOOKLET.** Your nearest John Deere dealer will be pleased to show you these drills. Write us today. Address John Deere, Moline, Ill., and ask for Booklet VP-811.

# JOHN DEERE

THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS



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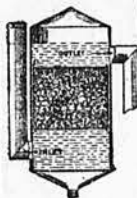
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No guess work—no waste—no bother—no leakage—no breakage. You pay nothing for bottles, barrels or cans. No freight on factory water which you can just as well add at home. Easily shipped anywhere. Packs in small space. Keeps indefinitely.

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PACKAGE  
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**RAT, FIRE, WEATHER PROOF**

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# Plowing Early with Tractors

K. S. A. C. Holds Power Farming Demonstrations

BY FRANK A. MECKEL

THE droning of nine tractors was the music to which a crowd of several hundred farmers listened while they watched some early plowing demonstrations on the agronomy farm at the Kansas State Agricultural College on July 19.

The tractors, under the direct supervision of H. B. Walker and "Cap" Saunders, were each given a plot of ground and the operators turned loose to see which one could do the best job of plowing in the least time.

L. E. Call of the Agronomy department, who says that there are but a very few really "right" days for plowing, had expressed a desire to have the field plowed on one of those "right" days, and have it all finished up at once. There was only one day in which that might be done, so tractors were called in to do it, and they did.

## Nine Machines on Exhibition

There were nine of them, representing seven different makes and eight different models. The plowing was not easy, for there was a rather stiff slope to the east, and there were a number of stiff gumbo spots which made the iron horses get down and snort a little, but they always snorted on thru and came out at the other end with the plows at original setting.

At the extreme north end of the 30-acre field was an Oil-Pull 16-30 pulling a four-bottom Grand Detour plow, next came a Case 15-27 with a three-bottom Grand Detour, then came the Wallis 15-30 with a J. I. Case Plow Works three-bottom plow. The Waterloo Boy was next in line with a three-bottom John Deere plow. Then came the Sampson with a two-bottom Janesville rig and the next two plots were being worked by Fordsons, one with a two-bottom John Deere plow and the other with an Oliver Number 7 two-bottom. The last two plots were worked by a Titan 10-20 and the new International 15-30, both pulling P and O three-bottom plows.

## The Leading Objects

It was a pleasure to see the tractors start off on their first round promptly at 2 o'clock. The primary object of the demonstration so far as the agronomy folks were concerned was to get the field plowed at the right time, and to have it plowed well. The primary object so far as H. B. Walker of the agricultural engineering department was concerned was to show that tractors would do this work well. Both departments were well satisfied.

Luncheon was served to all visitors right on the ground, and during the lunch hour, Professor Call gave a very

interesting talk on early plowing and explained the results of early plowing experiments which have been running at the college for about 12 years. He prepared a chart showing the different crop yields under different methods of cultivation, particularly as to time of plowing.

Professor Call showed conclusively that early plowing pays big dividends, and the fact that this same field was plowed a year ago, almost to the day, and the yield this year was 33 bushels an acre would tend to show that early plowing does pay. A year ago, tractors were busy turning over the soil, and the yield shows that they did a good job. Call believes that so far as the plowing itself is concerned, it might have been done with horse-drawn plows just as well, but it could not have been done in so short a time, and while a part of the field would have been plowed on the "right" day, the rest of it would have been late. He believes in the tractor as a means of getting in and doing the work all in one day if possible. It is the means of speeding up operations, and it is speed which counts in getting the plowing done on time.

## Work of All Was Excellent

It would be difficult and even unfair to even attempt to say which tractor was doing the best piece of work. They were all doing their share. One or two outfits had unfavorable plots for plowing, and others had almost ideal plots. A bad ditch in one plot made the plowed ground look a little patchy, but that should not be a discount against the tractor which was working

that plot. They were all plowing 6 to 7 inches deep, and turning nearly all of the rather long stubble under very well. The tractors with the greatest speed seemed to turn the stubble under a little better than the slower moving rigs, but there was not a great deal of difference anywhere in the field.

The demonstration was fostered by the agronomy and agricultural engineering departments, but was successful only thru the co-operation of the various tractor dealers of Manhattan. These dealers provided the machines and the men to operate them. There were no competitive tests of any kind, nor did one hear any one dealer criticizing the work of any other machine. They were all out to show how their machines would plow and get a big job done in a short time, and that's exactly what they were all doing. It was a quality job all the way.

## Early Plowing Increases Yields

Early plowing should be practiced more than it is in Kansas in order that crop yields may be increased and the land put in better condition. It is not only a means of increased income so far as yield is concerned, but it means a considerable saving in time and machinery depreciation. Late plowing when the ground is hard means more strain and wear and tear on the implements and the tractors or horses which must be considered.

The results show not only that early plowing pays, but they show conclusively that it pays to rotate rather than crop continuously to wheat. The yields from July plowed ground show an increase of 7 bushels an acre over ground plowed to the same depth in September, and they show an increase of 2 bushels an acre over August plowed ground in fields which are rotated.

## Effect on Wheat Production

Wheat from a rotated field plowed 5 inches deep in July shows an increase in yield of nearly 14 bushels an acre over that coming from a continuously cropped field plowed 3 inches deep in September. It pays to plow your ground early and when the time is short, there is nothing like a machine which will do a lot of work in a short time. It pays just as big to rotate your crops, and in fact, the time may come when this will be necessary, for there have lately been reports coming to the college of a root rot in wheat which occurs exclusively on ground continuously cropped in wheat. The remedy is rotation.

## Results of Early Plowing Experiments

Continuously Cropped	10 Year Average 1911-1920—Bushels
Disked at Seeding.....	7.2
Plowed September 15, 3" deep.....	12.2
Plowed September 15, 7" deep.....	13.5
Disked July 15, plowed September 15, 7" deep.....	16.7
Disked July 15, plowed August 15, 7" deep.....	17.3
Plowed August 15, 7" deep.....	18.5
Plowed August 15, 7" deep not worked.....	17.7
Plowed July 15, 7" deep.....	19.3
Plowed July 15, 3" deep.....	17.2
Single listed in July.....	17.1
Double listed in July.....	16.7
Rotation Wheat After Oats.....	Bushels
Plowed September 15, 3" deep.....	19.1
Plowed August 15, 7" deep.....	24.0
Plowed July 15, 12" deep.....	24.9
Plowed July 15, 7" deep.....	25.1
Plowed July 15, 3" deep.....	26.1

## 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.

Lady—Are these eggs really new laid?

Shop Assistant—Yes, madam. If you will kindly step up to this telephone, which is laid on to our farm, you will hear the hens that laid them still cackling.

# Splicing a Rope



Plymouth Binder Twine made by the makers of Plymouth Rope, always the same, strong, even, free from knots.

## SPLICING A ROPE

DO you know how to splice a rope? That is, make a real splice that will join the two pieces together with a splice as strong as the rope itself yet one that will run smoothly through the block without binding?

It isn't very difficult to splice a rope if you know how, but few people really know how. Yet splicing is one of the best ways to cut down your rope bills.

It is the plan of the Plymouth Cordage Company to help you get more rope service for your money than you have been getting.

First, by making the best rope you can buy at any price. The rope that will wear longest and be the most dependable under all conditions.

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When you need rope, buy the best—PLYMOUTH—the rope that is 100% pure Manila Fiber that will give you the longest service, the greatest satisfaction at the least cost.

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Since 1918 all Plymouth Rope 1/4" in diameter and larger has contained a spun paper marker guaranteeing its quality.

# PLYMOUTH The Rope You Can Trust



## Coming Farm Events

September 11-16—Kansas Free Fair, Topeka, Kan.  
 September 16-22—Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, Kan.  
 September 25-29—National Drainage Congress, Kansas City, Mo.  
 September 25-30—Colorado State Fair, Pueblo, Colo.  
 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. Ehsign, Manager, Wichita, Kan.  
 October 2-7—National Swine Show, Peoria, Ill.  
 October 10-15—Dodge City, Kan., Semi-Centennial Celebration and Great Southwest Fair.  
 November 8-10—Kaw Valley Potato Show, Topeka, Kan.  
 November 15-24—Annual Meeting of the National Grange, Wichita, Kan.  
 November 18-25—American Royal Livestock Show, New Exposition Building, Kansas City, Mo.  
 December 2-9—International Livestock Exposition, Chicago, Ill.  
 December 2-9—International Grain and Hay Show, Chicago, Ill.  
 December 11-14—Annual Meeting of American Farm Bureau Federation, Chicago, Ill.

### Hard Roads 18 Feet Wide

A minimum width of 18 feet for hard-surface roads is recommended by the Bureau of Public Roads of the United States Department of Agriculture. The maximum width of truck body generally permitted is 8 feet, and 5½ feet is the ordinary clearance width of automobiles.

At an average speed of 30 miles an hour it is unreasonable to expect the driver of an automobile to drive with the wheels closer than 1½ feet to the edge of the pavement, says the bureau. For trucks at an average speed of 15 miles an hour, this distance should not be less than 1¾ feet on account of the great width of the rear wheel.

Three feet seems to be a minimum safe clearance between bodies. Inasmuch as a certain amount of truck traffic is to be expected on all main country roads, the minimum width of surface should be 18 feet to provide these clearances when an automobile meets a truck.

When the frequency with which trucks pass each other becomes a big factor, as in the neighborhood of large cities, the minimum width of pavement should be 20 feet to provide a clearance of 3½ feet and a safe distance of wheels from edge of pavement.

### Leavenworth Farm Pageant

(Continued from Page 9)

farm, the home and the juniors, such as that being carried on in Leavenworth county, is regarded as the most efficient kind.

Prior to the organization of the county agent movement the extension activities of the state agricultural college were limited to lecture work by traveling specialists. Farmers' institutes and extension schools were held but lack of organization precluded "follow up" work with local demonstrations. Probably the fact that lecturers did not have to prove their work with local demonstrations led to more or less laxity on the part of these traveling scientists, bringing about a certain amount of prejudice against so-called "swivel chair" farmers. The anecdote of the scientific agricultural adviser who told a client to kill half of the 17 goslings in a flock because 17 were too many for the old goose to suckle couldn't have any foundation with extension work as organized at present. The lecturer must prove his goods, and what is more important, he must go back and face his audience year after year. Follow up work, as it is called by the extension workers, became possible only with the organization of farm bureaus throughout the state.

The farm bureau of Kansas has been the instrument thru which millions of dollars have been added to

the wealth of its members. It has caused the spirit of co-operation to spread. It has brought about greater interest in higher education on account of its contact with the state agricultural college. Better rural homes have resulted from the introduction of home demonstration agents. A wholesome understanding between town and country has been fostered by the numerous contacts it has created. Leading achievements of the farm bureau are increased production

during the war, the spread of Kanred wheat and other improved varieties of crops, the eradication of insect pests and rodents, the prevention of disease such as blackleg and cholera, increasing the number of herds of grade and purebred animals in the state.

Leavenworth county has been prominent in farm bureau leadership during the 10 years of its life. The mother-daughter canning club work in Leavenworth under Mrs. J. M. Timmons during the war attracted nation-

wide attention. The Linwood and Tonganoxie purebred calf club organized in Leavenworth county in 1917 was the first calf club in the state. The co-operative dairy association, distributing the products of its members' herds, was an outgrowth of the calf club idea. A cheese factory to make use of the surplus of dairy products, is now being built. With Mr. Chapman as agent, it has carried on the impetus given it by Mr. Ross 10 years ago.

# Why We Now Have Fast-Time Farming

*If necessary, a farmer must sacrifice speed to get thoroughness. In the new system of farming, speed and thoroughness are both to be had.*

**I**T was once thought that it would be impossible to do farm work thoroughly if the tools traveled over the land any faster than a good team of horses could walk. However, the fast-running Fordson, coupled with Standard Fordson Equipment, does all kinds of field work much more thoroughly and at a higher rate of speed, and so this equipment has been responsible for the new term, "Fast-Time Farming."

To make full use of the high speed of the Fordson, it was necessary to use entirely new ideas in making tools. Take the AMSCO tractor drill, for example. The American Seeding Machine Company of Springfield, Ohio, had sixty years of experience to draw upon, but it was necessary to use entirely new principles in building this drill.

First, the frame had to be made so strong and durable that the rapid rate of travel could not overstrain it. Castings had to be made of tougher material. Each part had to be designed with a scientific accuracy that only years of practical experience could give.

The feed mechanism is so positive that there is practically no danger of inaccurate dropping, even when the tractor is operated at high speed or when the seed boxes are nearly empty. Furrow openers are designed to meet all soil conditions.

The man who drives a tractor is inclined to hurry through his work and the AMSCO tractor drill makes it possible for him to make good time because



every adjustment and every part is so carefully made that there is little likelihood of anything going wrong.



**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 moldboard plowing in trashy conditions with the Fordson. Similar in construction to world famous No. 7 gang.



**Roderick Lean Automatic Harrow**  
Fitting the Seed Bed the Fordson way with the Roderick Lean Automatic Tractor Disc—a special Fordson Harrow.



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



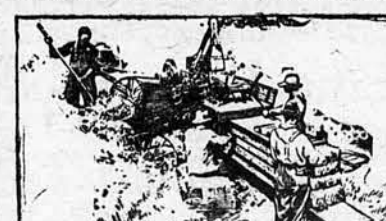
**Roderick Lean "Cutmore" Mower**  
Attaches without changes to the Fordson. Power taken direct from driveline. Makes a one-man outfit with Fordson.



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



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



**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.

Everything considered, the designing of a drill for the fast-running Fordson was a more difficult task than designing a slower-moving tool, but it is safe to

say that the results justify the statement that the AMSCO tractor drill fills its requirements perfectly. Its nation-wide popularity is based on its successful performance.

**Ford Dealers Everywhere Sell Standard Fordson Equipment**



# Time to Cull Farm Flocks

Boarder Hens Should be Spotted Without Delay

BY J. J. WARREN

**F**REQUENT culling increases the percentage of egg production in the flock very materially. Some of our record flock keepers cull out poor birds whenever they discover them. Others cull the whole flock systematically once a month from July thru September or October. We find that many flock owners are not culling because they lack confidence—this should not hold you back. It is very easy for you to check up on your work. The birds you cull out can be kept separate for a week or more and given the same care that the rest of the flock is receiving. You probably will be more than pleased with the results of your first attempt.

## What is a Cull?

A cull is a hen which is incapable of laying enough eggs to pay for her keep. Hens which laid well in the past, but which are now broken down physically, diseased or seriously crippled come in this class.

A breeder is a hen capable of laying 125 eggs or more in a year and approaching the standard in shape and color closely enough to be considered

a good specimen of her breed and variety.

Those hens which are neither culls nor breeders can be kept in the flock as layers.

## Feeding is Important

In practically every uncultured flock there is a certain percentage of real culls—birds incapable of profitable production under any kind of management.

But in many flocks a large percentage of the unprofitable birds are culls because the flock is not receiving a properly balanced ration.

Careful, systematic feeding is every bit as important as culling.

Most flock owners see that their birds obtain plenty of corn, or oats or both. But they pay no attention to providing them with animal protein which can be given either in the form of buttermilk, skim milk, or tankage. The result is that the hens cannot do their best at any time during the year.

Hens receiving all the animal protein they need will produce about three times as many eggs in the year as those receiving none.

The value of buttermilk or sour clabbered skim milk in producing eggs can scarcely be overestimated. If all water can be withheld from the flock, and all the milk they can drink be kept before them constantly no other form of animal protein need to be furnished.

But on most farms it is almost impossible to keep the birds from obtaining water. For this reason dry mash should contain about 10 per cent tankage.

If little or no milk is being provided the dry mash should contain about 25 per cent tankage.

Flock owners who are already feeding a well balanced ration should not make any sudden changes in it, as it might prove disastrous to the egg production.

## Fight the Hessian Fly

Begin now to fight the Hessian fly and protect the crop this coming fall and next spring. The infestation in the fall will come from two sources—the stubble of the 1922 crop, and volunteer wheat.

Plow all infested wheat stubble from 5 to 6 inches deep as soon as the crop is removed. A special effort should be made to thresh early, or stack wheat that is infested with Hessian fly, so that the stubble may be plowed very early. The plowing should be well done. See that the ends of the stubble are thoroughly covered. Use a roller-

colter jointer; it will help do a good job. Since the adults usually begin to emerge from the "flaxseed" by the middle of August, the plowing should be finished not later than that date.

If plowing cannot be done after harvest, disk the stubble. This not only conserves the much needed moisture and makes plowing easier, but in many cases pulls out the stubble so as to expose the "flaxseed" to weather conditions and insect enemies which destroy many of them.

About three to four weeks after disking, the ground should be plowed to a depth of at least 6 inches to cover all stubble and volunteer wheat. By doing this practically all the flies and infested volunteer wheat are thoroughly buried.

Immediately after plowing, the ground should be reformed and worked into a seedbed. It should also be kept mellow and free from weeds and volunteer wheat.

The agronomy department of the Kansas Experiment Station has shown conclusively that where the ground is prepared early in this manner, it not only produces maximum yields, but the crop may be planted with safety later in the season.

Delay the planting of the crop until near the fly-free date. In Northeastern Kansas this date will be from October 1 to October 5 or 6; in Southeastern Kansas from October 12 to October 14; in North Central Kansas from September 25 to September 28; in South Central Kansas from October 10 to October 12, inclusive.

The "fly-free date" does not mean late seeding, nor does it give leave to plow late. Plow early—make a good seedbed—sow wheat on or near the date given in the chart. The better the seedbed is prepared, the safer it is to wait until the fly-free date to sow. It should be understood that if the wheat is seeded earlier, there is greater risk of the crop being injured by the fly, and therefore seeding should be delayed to as near the fly-free date as is practical.

Late plowed land, and consequently late seeding, generally produced weak plants to go into the winter. These weak plants are more subject to Hessian fly attack in the spring than strong, vigorous plants.

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## Bulletins of Interest in August

The following list of Farmers' Bulletins and Circulars of general interest during August will be found of value: Farmers' Bulletin 636, Chalcis-Fly in Alfalfa Seed; 857, Potato Storage and Storage Houses; 872, The Bollworm or Corn Earworm; 900, Homemade Fruit Butters; 903, Evaporation and Drying of Fruits; 984, Farm and Home Drying of Fruits and Vegetables; 991, Efficient Operation of Threshing Machines; 1006, The Wheat Jointworm and Its Control; 1080, Preparation of Barreled Apples for Market; 1120, Control of Apple Powdery Mildew; 1167, Essentials in Animal Breeding; 1175, Better Seed Corn.

Department Circular 74, Points for Egg Breakers: How to Break Eggs for Freezing; 98, The Installation of Dust-Collecting Fans on Threshing Machines for Prevention of Explosions and Fires and Grain Cleaning.

Free copies may be had by addressing the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C.

More interest in the "cow, sow and hen" campaign is needed on many Kansas farms.

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## 3-PLOW TRACTOR

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1921 Price \$1595

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Comparison will prove that the Hart-Parr "30", at \$895, is the cheapest farm power in the world. The tractor we offer at this unparalleled low price is the same identical Hart-Parr "30" that has so consistently won the foremost of the country's fuel economy and power tests. The Hart-Parr "30" sells today at a price so low that every farmer can afford to own one.

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## 20 HART-PARR 30

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## Tom of the Peace Valley Country

(Continued from Page 6)

modern clothes, Tom had won respect by soundly thrashing Ike Blodgett who had taunted him with being a "furriner." In after years he was to realize that the beauty-loving nature of his mother had implanted in his soul a reverence for the noble works of God.

### Beginning the Climb

In the 16 years which had passed since Little Tom first opened his eyes, years which had witnessed little change in hill dweller or custom, Peace Valley had never looked so beautiful to Tom Woodson as now. Back from a few days' visit with his kin "Outside," Tom paused on the mountain crest and looked down. Summer was merging into autumn and touches of gold enlivened the green of field and forest. Rough and unpretentious the cabin homes with their curling smoke bespoke comfort and Tom knew that those within were as honest as the oak which grew upon the mountain. A part of the "Outside," Tom had looked upon the shimmer and glitter of the larger world and thru acquaintance with it had come an even greater respect and love for his mountain kin. "Home"—a magic word which means most to those who live simply and love strongly.

And yet in the red blood of Tom Woodson there was a call for something that Peace Valley could not satisfy. Hunter or trapper he would not be as his mountain father, store keeper as his "Outside" grandfather was unthought of. A child of the outdoors, Tom Woodson must live his life close to nature's beating heart.

With approaching manhood came unrest and a vague longing for something "different" which even Tom's gentle mother could not appease.

"Wait till you grow up, son," she counseled, "and then we'll find a way," for ever it is the way of mothers to put off the evil day when the child becomes a man. The day of decision, tho, was here now and looking down into the valley Tom found it in his heart to wish that he was wholly of mountain blood for then would not have come the lure of the unknown.

### Spending the "Legacy"

A gift from Uncle Mason Long had wrought the change. Elder brother of Tom's mother, Mason Long cherished memories of her winsome girlhood and he loved her boy.

"Tom," said he as they said goodbye at parting, "you are at the age now when you soon must decide what you will do. I don't know that you care for more schooling but you can't have had much where you've gone. Maybe you are ready to do something on your own account, anyhow here's a present which you are to use just as you like. It isn't much but it will help you get a start," and into Tom's hand as the "all aboard" of the conductor sounded he pressed a roll of bills. Too surprised and grateful more than to stammer his thanks Tom had stepped aboard. With shining eyes he had counted 20 ten-dollar bills and now nearing home he still lived in the rosy atmosphere of day dreams. Why, \$200 was more than Father Woodson made some years from his catch of fur. What possibilities of the future this generous gift held out.

Good news travels rapidly and ere long all Peace Valley knew of Tom's luck. From Grandfather Martin still agile at 90 down to Lame Bill Kidd who had "fought a bar" they came to offer congratulations and suggestions for the spending.

"What a passel o' traps you can buy, son," advised Lame Bill, and, "I reckon you'll be orderin' that thar gun we was a lookin' at in the catalog," was the suggestion of "Slim" Barnett, Tom's best friend. But Tom smiled and shook his head. No more than they did he knew what the money would go for but it would not be spent for trapping gear.

For a year now, since he had finished the simple schooling the valley afforded, Tom had been assisting his father on the trap line and in all the other duties which fall to those who win a living from wood and stream. No boy in all the valley had a keener eye for a bee tree, a more unerring sense in locating the home of the wily mink nor a steadier aim when "Young Betsy" twin-sister of "Old Betsy," his father's rifle spoke. But the craft of his father altho it woke admiration in Tom Woodson brought no appeal to follow on. It was a joy to hunt and trap but soon the work palled and then it was only a job that must be done that they might live.

Long into the night Tom with his mother talked over the spending of the gift of Tom's uncle. Sam Woodson was all for an investment in traps, guns and fishing equipment but with the fairness of the mountaineer he recognized Tom's sole right to the money and made no effort to press his desires. Tom inclined to an investment in glass and ginseng roots for in one of the few magazines which came to the valley he had read of the wealth which had been won by a man who had "roofed his farm" and sold hundreds of dollars worth of the roots prized by the Chinese. For years the Woodsons had hunted ginseng assiduously and in the recesses of the mountain Tom had discovered a spot which he called his "ginseng garden"—a place whose secret only his father shared. But Mary Woodson, with greater vision than the valley folks, urged schooling. "Some day, Tom," she said, "you may go 'Outside' to stay and then you will feel the need for book learning. It is different there from what it is here."

"Peace Valley is good enough for me and it's good enough for Tom," flared Sam Woodson with the quick jealousy and distrust of the mountain folks for the unknown world.

"I'll never leave, dad," assured Tom and his father was comforted.

### Tom, the "Queer One"

In the little valley school Tom's lessons had been but play for his agile brain. He had studied, tho, for the love of it but rather to reward his mother's pride. The book he loved was the great outdoors, the unfolding bud, the rippling stream and all the mysteries of hill and valley. Continually as a little lad he was asking why nature did thus and so and teacher and pupils, unable to answer, had put Tom Woodson down as a "queer one," ascribing his curiosity to the strain of "Outside" blood. As he grew older Tom had learned to mask his feelings and try the harder to answer these questions for himself but with scant success. He gained the contempt of the hunter lads by (Continued on Page 19)



Tom Paused on the Crest and Looked Down. Summer Was Merging into Autumn and Touches of Gold Enlivened the Green of Field and Forest

## DODGE BROTHERS BUSINESS COUPE

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## Power a True Life Saver

Farmer's Health Forces Him to Use Machinery

BY FRANK A. MECKEL

REPLACING human power with mechanical power is the aim of Frank H. Kennedy, a Douglas county farmer who lives near Lawrence, Kan. Kennedy has owned a tractor for about five years with which he has done most of the heavy farm work on his 220 acre place in the Kaw Valley. He has been a very successful power farmer, and the tractor is easily good for another five years or more of service, due in no small measure to the care he has given it.

The one outstanding feature on this farm is this care which is given the farm machinery. There are ample sheds for all the implements and tools, and it is significant that most of the machinery is housed at all times in these sheds. Those implements which are not under cover are all well oiled and protected against the weather in that way, and the only reason that they are not under cover is because they have just been brought in from the field, or are just about to go out into the field.

### Cereals the Major Crop

Kennedy grows wheat and corn as his major crops, harvesting about 100 acres of wheat every year, and growing from 2,000 and 3,000 bushels of corn.

He has a very nice granary with a drive thru the center and bins on both sides which is used for the storage of the grain. This building is equipped with a heavy wagon scale in the driveway so that all loads may be weighed as they are brought in or taken out.

The bins are divided into compartments so that either side may be used for various grains just as the occasion requires. One side of the granary is given over to ear corn, while the bins on the other side are used for wheat, shelled corn or oats.

Kennedy has a very novel way of unloading his grain wagons and loading the grain into the bins. Instead of scooping the grain from the wagon thru a small window into the bin, he blows it thru with a grain blower. This consists of a revolving fan and a metal spout very similar to the spout

of a silage cutter. There is an adjustable funnel which is placed on the end-gate of the wagon and into which the grain is scooped. It runs down into the fan and is blown out of the spout by air pressure. A flexible end on the spout permits the blowing of grain into any one of the several bins on either side of the building.

There is no waste whatever, nor is there any cracking of the grain, and the machine will handle all the grain that any one man can scoop into it. It will elevate wheat, shelled corn, kafir, oats or any other small grain with the same ease and efficiency. It is operated by a small 2-horsepower pumping engine and the engine is never overloaded.

### Necessity the Mother of Invention

The spout may be provided with a screen at the turn so that the grain is cleaned as it is elevated into the bin, the chaff and any shriveled or cracked grains being blown out and into sacks fastened to the spout for that purpose.

Kennedy has used this machine for more than five years and says that it never has given him a moment's trouble in that time. He says that it does the work and is one of the greatest time and labor savers on the farm.

This man has been forced thru circumstances to install all of the labor savers he can buy. A few years ago he had the misfortune of developing ill health, and he cannot work as has always been his custom, so he must let machinery work for him.

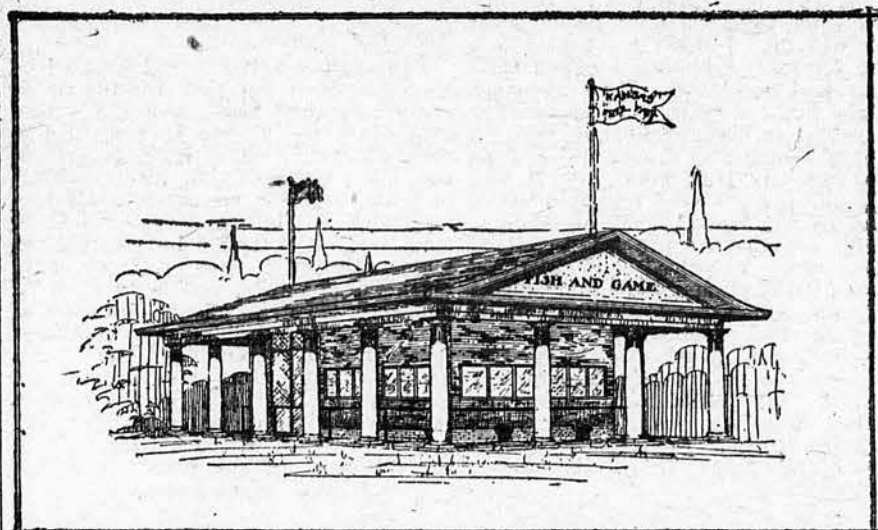
Gradually he has put his farm on a mechanical basis, and recently he has turned his attention to the house.

### Home Supplied With Conveniences

It is now equipped with a farm electric plant and a system of running water, which, while very simple, is giving excellent service. It consists of a force pump at the kitchen sink which can be used also for forcing water into an elevated tank in the attic, and from there it flows by gravity to any place in the house.

(Continued on Page 33)

## Fish Hatchery to Free Fair



IN MINIATURE the Kansas state fish hatchery will be moved to Topeka to remain from September 11 to 16 at the Kansas Free Fairgrounds. At a cost of upwards of \$3,000 the Kansas Free Fair management is constructing a building to house the exhibit. Eighteen tanks will be available for exhibits of the varieties of fish native to the state and there will be 18 cages in which game birds and animals will be shown.

The tanks will be arranged around the sides of the fish and game buildings. They will have glass sides and mirrors so the fish may readily be seen in native habitat. Cages will be located in another part of the building where they are easily available. The pavilion will be surrounded by a large colonaded porch for the convenience of visitors. Only adult fish of the following varieties will be shown: Bass, crappie, blue gill, sunfish, bullhead catfish, drum or white perch, channel catfish, yellow perch and rock bass.

Warden Alva Clapp and Guy E. Vining, chief deputy, are preparing exhibits of pheasants, prairie chickens, Bob White quail, Blue or Mountain quail, mallards, teal, Sprig ducks and wild geese.

The extent of the game animal exhibit is not known but it will be made as complete as possible. Deputy Vining hopes to exhibit skunks, muskrats, coons, coyotes, badgers, foxes, wildcats, deer and antelopes.

The exhibit will be brought to Topeka in the fish car "Angler" which will remain on the track at the Kansas Free Fairgrounds during the week and will be open for inspection of all persons attending the fair.



## Tom of the Peace Valley Country

(Continued from Page 17)

working in his mother's truck patch, a job only for the women folks. One summer when parching heat had seared the vegetables Tom astounded the natives by diverting the stream from a mountain spring and watering the garden so it blossomed as a rose. Then some instinct had told him that the "corn patch" which from time immemorial had grown feed for the hens had best be changed. That was heresy in the valley but Tom's yield tho scant enough was double what the old "patch" had produced. No man in all the valley could be called a farmer altho no family but tried to add something to its income by growing grain. But "As it always has been" was the precept of the mountaineer. Unchanged he had been, unchanged he desired to be.

No human except Tom's mother could have induced him to visit Blanton and present himself at the home of the high school principal. There was no joy in looking forward to dull months at a desk while the outdoors called and his mates of the valley followed the trap line or pursued Zip Coon with hound and gun. While trapping was but a job to Tom still there was the zest of opposing wits with the keen folk of the wild and beating them at their own game. But Tom found the principal a kindly man who veiled his curiosity that one of the valley clan should even seek information concerning the town school. Such had been unheard of in all the days that had come and gone. Soon at ease, Tom was telling of his uncle's gift, his mother's desire that he should acquire better schooling than the valley afforded and with frankness his own doubts that he would be interested in the work.

## An Important Conference

Keenly the master studied the lad before him while his mind's eye pictured the possibilities of breaking thru traditional practices in those mountain homes. "Your mother is not a native, I understand?" he queried. "No" said Tom, "she came from the 'Outside'."

Principal Morton did not smile at that word "Outside." He knew of the generations of mountain folks who had been a people unto themselves and he wondered which strain of blood would dominate. Deftly he questioned concerning schooling, preference in studies, desire for further information along any special line. Soon it was evident that no gift had been developed in that mountain school. Then, "What did you do when not in school and since you completed the work?" "Trapped and hunted," answered Tom.

"Anything else?"

"Well," said Tom somewhat shamefacedly, "I tended mother's truck patch a bit." Then, suddenly brightening, "You ought to see the way things grow in the summer time when I turn the water on."

Here was the key to aroused interest and Principal Morton leaned forward eagerly, "Turn the water on? Tell me about it." And Tom told of his simple irrigation system and as an afterthought the changing of the corn patch which had brought increased yield. Principal Morton was smiling now for already he believed the problem solved.

"You've come to the right place, son," assured the master of the Blanton high school. "Beginning this term we're going to have a man to teach agriculture in our school, the first in all this mountain country. He'll teach you not only how to make things grow but why they grow. Tom, you've studied the thing above ground as you trapped and hunted. John Roberts has studied the soil itself. It's a great game, this searching out the secrets of Mother Nature and no hound in Peace Valley ever followed a trail with more spirit than John Roberts follows a trail that will lead him to something worth while in agriculture, 'vocational agriculture' we call it and I'm sure the boys who go to school to John Roberts will be better farmers than their dads ever have been. Why not be a farmer, Tom? There's rich land in the valley and not one man knows how to make things grow."

But farming had no appeal for Tom who saw only drudgery in the work

as carried on by the folks he knew. His curiosity was aroused, however, and he began to question regarding the teacher whose work Principal Morton had described.

"Where does Mr. Roberts live?" asked Tom as he prepared to leave for home, "and how did he learn these things?"

"In a country which is far 'Outside,'" answered Mr. Morton. "And he was taught at the college of agriculture where our folks never have gone. You'll like him, Tom, for he's a real boy's man and will be a pal to every boy who works with him. Now tell me we can depend upon you when school begins next week."

"What will it cost?" asked Tom, diffidently, for the mountain folks are proud and have no desire to ask favors.

"Well, of course you must board here in town and there will be books and the tuition fee but we'll stretch that \$200 of yours to the limit and perhaps you can find work on Saturdays. The main thing is to get started. You'll find the way." Then with a strong hand-clasp and a hearty invitation to visit the Morton home when he came to town the master bade his visitor goodbye.

## But, "What's the Use?"

Like most boys Tom Woodson had given little serious thought to his future. Now as he guided his wiry team of ponies up the mountain trail toward home Tom pondered the things he had been told. Spending his entire gift for one year's schooling didn't "sound good." Why, there wouldn't be even a dollar to buy a present for Little Sis and he'd planned to give generously to mother and dad. Then of what use would just one year

at school be to him, anyway? Reckon he'd better take dad's advice and spend the most of the money for hunting and trapping gear. It would be a job outdoors, anyhow, and the two of them soon could earn enough to add another room to the cabin.

Then as to being a farmer—Tom sniffed with the contempt of the mountain bred for those who toiled early and late yet wrung but scanty reward from the land they tilled. Those of the hills that he knew were classed below the more prosperous trapper folks for the fur crop as yet was unfailing and too often the corn crop wholly failed. But he'd tell his mother of the new man who was coming and what Principal Morton had said. Then he'd get ready to run the trap lines when the cold nights came.

## When Roberts "Raised" Wheat

Sam Woodson listened with little interest to the story of the Blanton school but when Tom began to talk of the new man who was coming, to his surprise the name struck fire. "Roberts you say, Tom? I wonder if it moughtn't be the feller I heard once endurin' the Big War. It was away 'Outside' and he was organizin' farmers to grow more food. Student at the college they said and too young to fight but By Golly," and Sam chuckled reminiscently, "he shore could use his fists. Big feller in the crowd allowed farmers shouldn't grow any more wheat or corn unless Uncle Sam promised to pay 'em well for it. Kid allowed as that any man who said that was a traitor and the big feller started after him. Lot of us was goin' to 'rough house' him but that kid Roberts—didn't look much older than you, Tom—sung out to let him come. Met the big feller half

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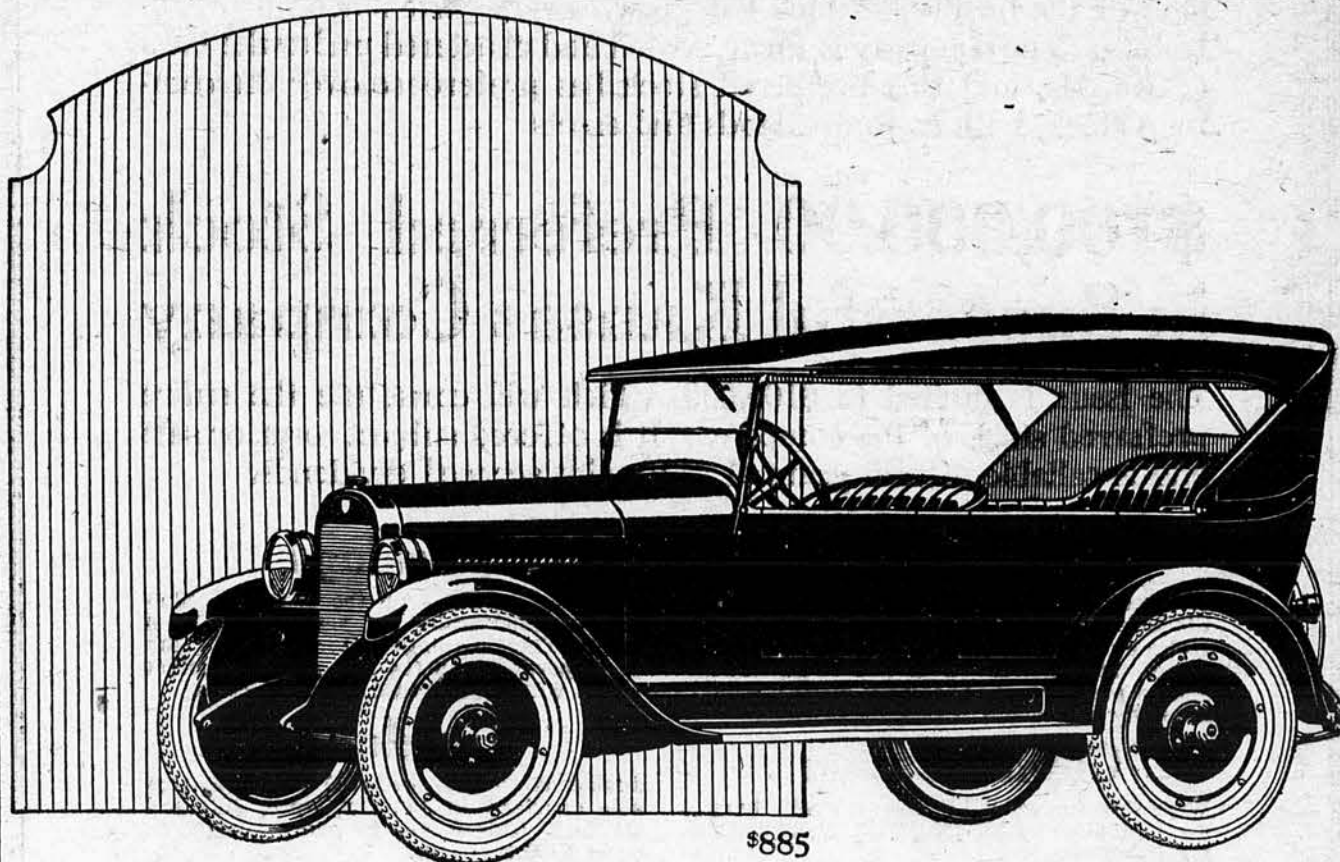
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way to the platform and took a punch that laid him out. He was up in a minute tho, and smothered that feller with rights and lefts that put him down. Yes, he downed him four times before the big feller began to holler that he had enough. How much wheat you goin' to put in? 'Five acres,' said the big feller wipin' blood out of his eyes. 'Could you make it 25 acres?' 'Could but won't,' and biff! that scrappin' kid had laid him out. 'Think you can make it 25 now?' says the kid with a grin on his own bloody face. 'Reckon so,' and the crowd yelled that they'd see he did. If you can go to school to a man like that, Tom, I reckon you'll get more than book larnin'."

Inborn in every boyish heart is a desire for hero worship. While unlikely that the Roberts who was coming to Blanton was the hero of his father's story it was proof at least that there were men proud of the profession of farming and who could fight as well as work. Mary Woodson was too pleased to have her husband's approval of Tom's schooling to question the incentive which prompted

it. And so it was settled that Tom should at least begin the school term and soon the news that Tom Woodson would invest his uncle's gift in "book larnin'" was being discussed in every valley home. Needless to say that disapproval was unanimous and Grandfather Martin, patriarch of the tribe, headed a delegation to remonstrate. "Of all the dumb foolishness, Sam," he complained querulously. "What you mean lettin' Tom throw away money like that? All the education you had you got right here and (Grandfather Martin had stuck to the old name) we don't want no high falutin' notions brought home to Coon Creek."

"It's Tom's money, Grandsir," was Sam Woodson's reply, "and he's goin' to spend it any way he pleases. Reckon a little more book larnin' wouldn't hurt any of us"—which was the first intimation of heresy on Sam's part. Grumbling, the well-meaning visitors went home with dire predictions concerning what would happen if a valley dweller went to school "Outside." "Their ways are not our ways," again declared Grandfather Martin and it

was true. Neither at home nor in school had Tom Woodson received the training nor preparation which would enable him to meet the boys of the "Outside" on equal footing so far as information gained from books was concerned. But in Tom's keen brain there was virgin soil which like the soil of the valley could yield abundantly.

### Tom Finds a Friend

Tom Woodson was not a welcome visitor in the Blanton school. For long years there had been feud feeling between the boys of the hill country and those of the town and its environment. Peace Valley considered the junior citizens of the little city "stuck up town guys" while Blanton youngsters contemptuously regarded those from the valley as "hill billies." When it became known that a lad from the hills had enrolled for school work there were mutterings and dark threats as to what might happen. Tom had expected this feeling but it rather quickened than otherwise affected his determination to at least give high schooling a trial. All his life he had faced the buffets of the big outdoors and he did not fear what a few ill-disposed lads might do to him. He found a home with a friendly family and learned that his room must be shared with Marvin Manning, another lad who came from a rural district to study agriculture. Then Tom went up to face the master and to meet John Roberts, the man whose name really was responsible for his being there.

Soon the examination was over and Tom Woodson was enrolled as a freshman in the Blanton High School. Kind Principal Morton found it necessary to stretch a point for in some subjects the mountain lad was sadly deficient, but he felt sure that soon Tom would forge ahead. Roberts had been delayed and would not arrive until school began. Then, as he turned away from the desk another lad came in and Principal Morton called, "Tom, a minute please. Here's Marvin Manning who is to room with you. He just got in so you boys haven't met. Shake hands. I'm sure you boys will be good friends."

Tom met the warm hand-clasp of his new friend and looked into smiling gray eyes that he knew instinctively could flash like steel. A little wiry chap scarcely 5 feet tall, Marvin looked up at Tom's stalwart "5 feet 8" and grinned. "Mutt an' Jeff for us," he said, "Sure we'll be friends." And Tom felt that the days might not be so lonely as he'd feared.

In their room the boys exchanged confidences. If Marvin felt surprise to learn that his mate was Peace Valley born, from where no student could be expected, he did not show it. The son of a well-to-do farmer, a man who was eager that his boy should have better equipment for the profession of farming than he had had, Marvin Manning talked chiefly of what they might expect to learn from the new teacher of agriculture. "You see, Tom," said he, "only boys who expect to farm when they grow up can be in Mr. Roberts' classes. That's what 'vocational' means." That was news to Tom and he had an uncomfortable feeling that he would be barred for as yet there was no desire to make farming his life work.

"I wonder if he'll take me on trial?" he queried of his roommate. "Reckon so," assured Marvin. "Anyhow I'm sure he'll desire to have every boy that he can get for not many farmer boys come here." Tom took the problem to bed with him and his last waking thought was that he'd play square by telling the teacher of agriculture just why he happened to be in school and the fact that if he stayed it must be for the year at most. Within him there was a burning curiosity to know whether this man Roberts was the hero of his father's tale.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

### 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.

Kanota oats did unusually well this year on the farm of the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan.

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The issue is limited to \$100,000, which will constitute the entire preferred stock of the company. It is offered subject to prior sale and is callable after 5 years at \$110 with accrued dividends.

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The Scott Weighing Machine Company manufactures a full line of high grade computing scales and an automatic sugar weighing machine. Its distribution is almost national, and its present capacity of 2,400 scales a year, is totally inadequate to meet the demand.

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With this financing the company will have a capital stock of \$350,000, with no outstanding indebtedness.

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The company's assets include machinery, equipment, fixtures, patterns, raw materials, patents, etc., totalling in excess of \$250,000, or \$2.50 for every dollar of preferred stock.

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The earnings based on the present production of 2,400 scales per year are \$6,000 a month. These earnings will increase in greater proportion than the increased production, which will not increase overhead costs.

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Dividends on this preferred stock are payable quarterly in January, April, July and October. This means \$2 every quarter on every \$100 invested.

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### References:

The Bank of Topeka or The Prudential Trust Company of Topeka. Application for shares may be made to The Prudential Trust Co.

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The Scott Weighing Machine Co., Topeka, Kansas

I am interested in your \$100,000 issue of Preferred Stock. Please send without any obligation on my part, full information regarding it.

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## Capper Pig Club News

### Raising Pigs and Editing Papers Go Well Together

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN  
Club Manager

THERE'S no doubt that Capper Pig Club boys can raise hogs. They can do some other things equally well—publish club newspapers, for instance. All thru the pep contest, the club manager has read with much interest and enjoyment the newspapers sent in by various teams, and in this hot weather a thing must be very good to attract attention. There isn't space here to do justice to all the enjoyable quotations I might take from county papers, but we will look at a few.

Perhaps no papers have been more regular than the Morris county bulletins, issued monthly by both the first and second teams in that county. Each issue contains a report of the last club meeting, and in addition has items of general interest, and usually something funny to provide a laugh. In few counties are older livestock men taking as much interest in the boys as in Morris. Such help is certain to prove a good investment in the future.

#### Shawnee Sees the Trophy Cup

Shawnee county, with its "Shawnee County Booster," is on the newspaper map, too, and County Leader Ray Hund finds it a real task to write the necessary number of copies to pass around. Just in secret, the truth is that Ray works his sisters on the copying business, with the flattering assurance that they can write so much better than he can. Clever idea, isn't it? Ray and his teammates have a source of encouragement not readily accessible to boys in counties farther from Topeka. "We are only 25 points behind the leading county," said Ray in a recent issue of his paper, "so let's hustle up and see whether we can get ahead. If you're feeling out of pep, just go up to the Capper Building and have a good look at the cup for this year. Your feelings will change then." Ray is right, fellows, for one of the things every member would like to see is the array of beautiful trophy cups which every visitor to the Capper Building views with admiration.

#### Verne is Club Humorist

I've always known that Verne Jones, Mitchell county leader, has a well-developed sense of humor, but the latest issue of "Ham and Egg Pep," the combination paper of the Cloud County Capper Poultry Club and the Mitchell County Capper Pig Club, contributes additional proof. Good advice about caring for hogs, pleas for more pep, poetry, a sports page, and funny stories—all are to be found in the "pig" section of the paper. A bit of timely advice is this:

"It's mighty hot these days. Don't be tight with the water, boys. Keep water where your hogs can get it any time during the day or night. Never pour water on your hogs to cool them off, unless you are tired of caring for them. A good way to kill hogs is to run them until they are panting and then pour cold water on them."

I don't know who wrote "Thrills of the Simple Life," in "Ham and Egg Pep," but I strongly suspect the county leader of being responsible. (At any rate, it's worth reading and laughing over this hot day.)

It is indeed seldom that any ordinary human being survives such an experience as was undergone by three courageous and heroic members of the Pig Club, and retains enough stamina and vitality to do other than stay in bed for the remainder of his existence on this earth. But listen to this tale:

Late one moonlight night three club members bethought themselves of the cool effect to be obtained by submerging their unholy carcasses in the clear, sparkling waters of a large concrete stock tank. So cranking up the old Chevy they motored over and disported themselves gleefully for a time. Then enters the villain of the tale. As has already been indicated, events were moving swimmingly in the tank. But one of our heroes, chancing to look up, spied a suspicious-looking Ford parked on the hill. A homeward-bound farmer was stopped, relieved of all his possessions and sent on his way, presumably rejoicing that he still retained the spark of life. After this, the highwayman, the depths of his vicious nature unsatiated by his crime, climbed the fence and with a 10-inch butcher knife in one hand and a keg of T. N. T. in the other, bore down upon our valorous but defenseless young friends. Swift cogitation resulted in the decision to make a strategic retreat. In a state of savage undornment, they leaped into the waiting car and fled. Emitting hoarse bel-

lows of rage at sight of his escaping prey, the bandit "opened her up" and springing lightly over a 22-foot wall made one last but unsuccessful effort to clutch them.

At last, after speeding madly over hitherto unpassed trails, our brave heroes arrived at their home. Not stopping to change their "au naturel" appearance, they gaspingly related their tale to an unsympathetic audience of parents. Such lack of appreciation is the fate of all brave men in history, so the boys are hoping that after death the world will appreciate their heroic characteristics.

(Editor's note)—The editors do not vouch for the veracity of the foregoing tale. They merely print it in the hope that someone will read it and be able to explain the strange occurrence. The county leader, who visited the scene of the alleged holdup and attempted murder at about the time of those exciting happenings, states that he saw nothing queer except a speedy Chevrolet car, which fled at his approach.)

Hats off to the chaps who edit club papers as well as raise pigs. The work is worth while, and is just one of the

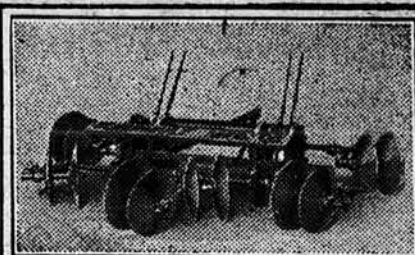
many things which go to prove that there is something to club work besides making some money.

#### A Rival for Wheat

The Hutchinson News says: "Six thousand eggs delivered in Lyons weekly by four farmers is an indication of the importance poultry raising is beginning to assume in Rice county. One of the largest egg producers is James Laugen, whose flock of mixed White Leghorns and Barred Rocks lay between six and seven cases of eggs a week. Seven cases of eggs make a total of 2,520 which easily ought to equal wheat as a revenue producer when figured over a period of a year."

"Fred Babcock markets approximately 1,700 eggs a week in Lyons. He has Leghorns and Rocks in his flock also. E. G. Kimple brings in from three to four cases and Ira Burdette averages three cases weekly. The egg market is in the midst of a decline, but even at present figures one of the farmers participating in the Lyons County Farm Bureau Contest made a showing of 100 per cent profit on his feed over a three-month period."

Drink four glasses of water daily.



### 3—Bust 3 Ridges—3

Speed up your work with the Schermuly 2 or 3-row Tractor Ridge Buster—a wheel machine! Quickly changed for 2 or 3-row work. We also make a 2-row horse wheel ridge buster, and the original Ellinwood disc sled.

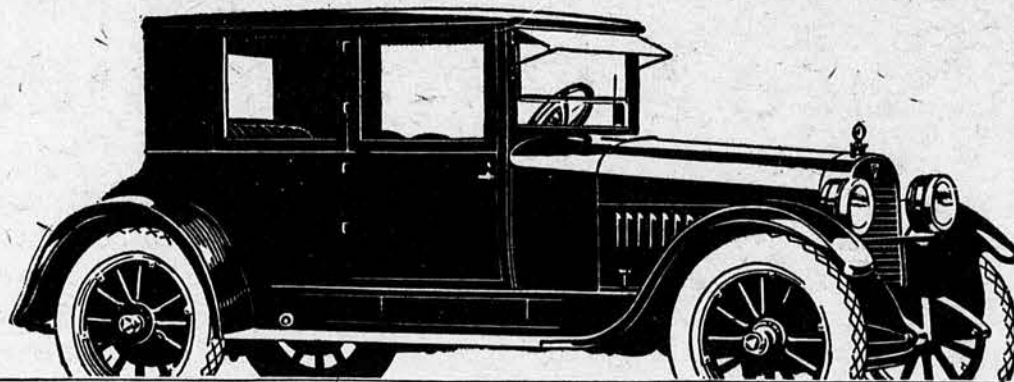
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The new Super-Six motor is a revelation even to Hudson owners.

It brings, we believe, the most vital advancements made by any car in recent years. Every phase of motor operation is affected. You will note especially the smoother, more easeful way the new Hudson does the things you require of it.

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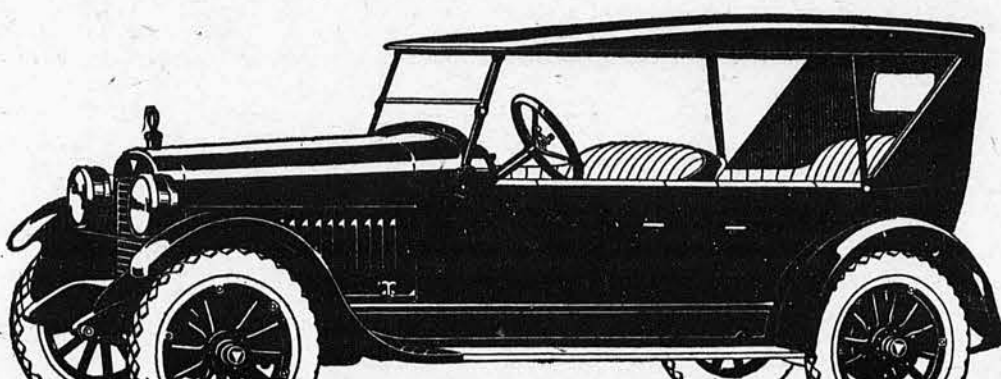


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# Our Kansas Farm Homes

Mrs. Ida Migliario  
—EDITOR—

**T**HE clothes line is a rosary  
Of household help and care.  
Each little saint the mother loves  
Is represented there.

And when across her garden plot  
She walks with thoughtful heed  
I should not wonder if she told  
Each garment for a bead.

A stranger, passing, I salute  
The household in its wear,  
And smile to think how near of kin  
Are love and toil and prayer.  
—Julia Ward Howe.

## What a Worker Can Do

The wonderful dexterity acquired by American women in industry is illustrated by the following account in The World Almanac, taken from the records of an investigator for the United States Department of Labor:

A telephone operator's average daily hours are 8½, but what with overtime, Sunday work, "working thru," loss of relief, or "excess loading," these are often exceeded. Two hundred and twenty-five calls an hour, or 3½ a minute, seems an example of real "speed," and yet the "peak load" often exceeds this.

In the needle trades a girl tends a sewing machine carrying 12 needles making 4,000 stitches a minute, or 2,400,000 in 10 hours, often working in a bright light and with unshaded eyes, and amidst a deafening roar.

In the pea-canning industry a girl inspects two cans of peas a second or 72,000 a day. The cappers place the caps on the cans at the rate of 60 to 80 a minute.

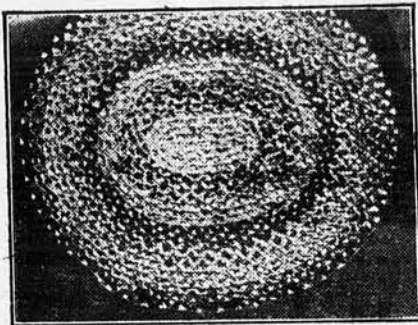
In the shoe industry a workman revolves the shoe in such manner as to trim off the crimped surplus leather from the "upper." His task is 5,200 shoes a day.

In the eyeletting department of the shoe industry an expert worker can finish 2,000 pairs of women's shoes in one day. Each of these shoes has as many as 12 holes irregularly spaced, making 48,000 eyelets a day.

## They're Making Rugs Again

In this braided rag rug, the predominating color is a rose pink, a shade very easily obtained. Old underwear was used for this part, as it had practically no color and took the desired dye easily.

Combined with the rose are various shades of gray, dull green, tan, brown



and a little black. The outside braid on each rug is made of two strands of dark green corduroy and one strand of pink cloth. A dark border on a rug gives it the semblance of weight toward the outside, and gives the appearance of a sort of frame to the other colors.

Mary Lyons Cairns.

Boulder Co., Colorado.

## Have You a Community Nurse?

The State Board of Health thru its public health nursing service is initiating a new service for public health nurses and communities in Kansas. It offers, thru its vocational service, to secure qualified public health nurses for the communities desirous of employing a nurse, and to place nurses who are seeking public health nursing positions.

Thru this service we hope to fit the right nurse to the right position,

## All Aboard for Oatmeal!

If All Prophecies Come True, the New Feature of the Free Fair Will Make a Big Hit

**O**NE of the rare treats to be given at the Kansas Free Fair at Topeka, September 11 to 16 will be eight educational home demonstration displays, under the general supervision of Miss Nina B. Crigler of the Kansas State Agricultural College. Six of the displays will be put on by different counties in charge of home demonstration agents, and two will be given by the college. These exhibits will portray the development of activities for women in the state.

Sedgwick county, under Miss Ethel McDonald, will put on a display called The Healthville Flyer and Red Cheek Local, which consists of an electric train that runs over tiny bridges, thru tunnels, over mountain and valley, stopping at a number of stations, such as Bathtubville, Drinkwater, Orange Valley, Hot Soup Springs, Spinach Greens, Milky Way, Baked Potato Hills, Oatmeal, Cocoa Crossing, Butter Square, Toast City, Play Meadows, Bookland and Long Sleep Mountain. The women of each of the 25 townships of Sedgwick county will be in charge of some station.

### Pratt County Will Display Clothing

Pratt county, in charge of Miss Edith Holmberg, will give a clothing display. Nine tiny revolving models wearing duplicates of dresses and hats and paper dress forms made by the Pratt county women will be shown in a revolving case. A different model occupies each of the nine sections. Eight of these sections are closed, thus making it so that only one model at a time is shown in the ninth place as

the wheel turns round. This space is electrically lighted.

Leavenworth county, in charge of Miss Eleanor Howe, will give a canning budget exhibit, composed of the fruits and vegetables, fresh, dried, canned and stored, that one individual needs in a year. This will be portrayed by means of a huge pyramid, at the top of which is a doll holding a placard saying, "The fruits and vegetables I must grow and can to feed each member of my family." Below this will be ranged, first, the jars of canned products, then underneath, at

**T**HERE is no greater aid to digestion than a happy mind. Our thoughts are influenced by our surroundings. Touches of bright color in the dining room, fresh clothing, clean faces and neatly combed hair combined with happy dispositions make the digestive juices flow. Growing plants and pleasing pictures are excellent additions to the room.

the right will be a cave with a number of stored fruits and vegetables in view and a small sign telling the necessary number of pounds of each.

Next will be a large fruit basket filled with fresh fruits, also telling the number of pounds needed. To the left of this will be the dried products in attractive glass jars. In front of the whole exhibit will be a tiny garden, giving the number and length of the rows that would have to be planted to grow the necessary vegetables.

Wyandotte county, under direction of Miss Maud Coe, will show the Chil-

dren's Health Store, composed of five small booths namely, a children's grocery store, drug store, furniture store, clothing store and toy store. The stores will contain in miniature the things necessary for the rearing of healthy, happy children.

Washington county, in charge of Miss Mollie Lindsey, will give a poultry display, showing the three steps by which one Washington county farm trebled its poultry products in three years.

### Kitchen Will Be Transformed

Shawnee county, under the supervision of Mrs. Julia Kiene, will put on a household equipment display composed of two miniature Shawnee county kitchens, one showing the kitchen as it was and the other as it is after it had been changed.

One of the college displays will be a nutrition project, consisting of a

large food calendar showing, by means of electric lights, the proper foods for breakfast, dinner and supper. In front of the chart will be a little table, set for a meal and two dolls ready to partake of it.

The other college exhibit will illustrate the different kinds of textiles. There will be 25 mounted samples of silk, linen, cotton and wool material. Twice every day during the fair a prize will be awarded to the person who makes the nearest correct guesses as to the kinds of material in the 25 samples.

thereby preventing qualified public health nurses from being obliged to seek positions outside of the state, and to reduce to a minimum the possibilities of the communities employing nurses who have not had adequate public health nursing experience to successfully perform the duties demanded by the particular position.

All communications concerning the requests for nurses and positions should be addressed to Miss Hulda A. Cron, R. N., state supervisor of public health nursing, State Board of Health, Topeka, Kan.

### Brazil Will Use Kansas Idea

Brazil is going to use the food calendar published by the Kansas State Agricultural College. Miss Lutz, of Brazil, was sent over to the United States by her government to secure information that will aid in establishing home economic extension work in her country. While in Sedgwick county Miss Lutz called on Ethel McDonald, county home demonstration agent and became so interested in the food calendar that she took several copies with her.

### Window Garden of Snapdragons

Snapdragons have become a popular cut flower of recent years. They also are excellent for the window in winter, for in the house the spikes are larger and the colors are purer.

Old plants may be potted after being cut back. Cuttings taken in July or August will root readily in moist sand and will make good small plants. They will be especially pretty if grown on a single stem. In a large pot or bulb pan you can set a half dozen cuttings or even more, and by feeding liberally make each one produce a large spike of bloom. You must pinch out every side branch as soon as it shows growth if you grow single stems.

Make the soil rich for snapdragons and give good drainage. Then water

liberally when growing, being sure that the whole ball of soil is soaked each time. A teaspoon of ammonia in a half gallon of water applied weekly will make the plants prettier in both foliage and flower. Bertha Alzada.

### Corn Roasts Make August Fun

August is one of the "in-between" seasons of the year when it is difficult to think of anything new in the line of entertainment. We never allow a summer to go by without having at least one corn roast celebration, and we have come to look forward to these occasions as being the happiest of the whole year. They are equally practicable for any company of young or middle aged people, and are an especially good form of amusement for a Sunday School class of young people.

The invitations are written on plain white cards, decorated with water color sketches of ears of corn. The guests are asked to assemble at an early hour at the home of the host or hostess.

Having decided upon the location, a three-sided wall of logs or stones is laid up, inclosing a space 4 or 5 feet square for a fireplace. Plenty of dry wood is then gathered and a big sack of roasting ears and a quantity of large potatoes prepared for roasting.

### Guests Tell Stories Around Fire

When the guests have all assembled, they are loaded into automobiles and taken to the scene of the roasting. A large bonfire is started in the rude fireplace, during the burning of which the guests sit about telling stories or singing songs. When the fire has burned down to a bed of coals, the corn (in the husk) is laid on and the potatoes are buried in the hot ashes.

The cook of the party attends to the roasting with a long handled fork with which he keeps turning the corn and poking it away from the coals if it gets too hot. While this is being done, the others spread the tablecloth on the

grass, get out the paper plates, knives and forks and arrange the rest of the supper which consists of bread and butter sandwiches, pickles, butter, salt and pepper and coffee brought along in a vacuum jug.

The corn and potatoes should roast about half an hour. A few minutes before they are done, some frankfurters are placed in a piece of poultry netting and suspended over the coals until they are thoroughly heated thru.

When all are soft to the touch of the fork, they are raked out and placed in large pans. The corn and potatoes will be nearly black on the outside, but when opened and spread with butter, pepper and salt they will be found far more delicious than when cooked in the ordinary way. G. W.

Cass Co., Nebraska.

### A Salmon Potato Combination

A can of salmon on the cupboard shelf gives the farm homemaker assurance that she can get a good meal if unexpected company comes. With vegetables from the garden, salmon pie and a dessert no one will go hungry.

### Salmon Pie

Blend 2 tablespoons of butter with an equal amount of flour and add to 1½ cups of sweet milk. Cook until smooth and thick and add salt and pepper to taste. Then open a can of salmon, drain off the liquid and break the fish in flakes with a fork. Add this to the sauce. Butter a casserole or a deep pie plate and line with freshly mashed potatoes. Pour in the salmon mixture, cover with a layer of the mashed potatoes and brush the top with melted butter. Brown in a

quick oven and serve immediately in the same dish in which the pie was cooked.

Mrs. J. G.





# Late Summer Fashion Lore

This Man's Shirt is a Standard Type

BY MRS. HELEN LEE CRAIG



1461—Women's and Misses' Dress. The waist is trimmed with bias folds of the plaid material. Sizes 16 years and 30, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

1442—Girls' Dress. The girl who has reached the age when she becomes critical about her clothes would like this dress. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

1453—Men's and Boy's Shirt. Many women find that it really pays to make the men folks' shirts at home. Sizes 12½, 13, 13½, 14, 14½, 15, 15½, 16, 16½, 17, 17½, 18, 18½, and 19 inches neck measure.

1439—Girls' Bloomers and Under-waist. Bloomers have become as necessary in every girl's wardrobe as her dress. Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

1161—Women's Apron. A kitchen apron of this type requires little time or material to make. Sizes 36, 40 and

44 inches bust measure.

1301—Women's House Dress. A one-piece tie-on frock is a splendid garment for the house. Sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure.

1463—Women's and Misses' Dress. Variety is given by a new neckline. Sizes 16 years and 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

1464—Women's and Misses' Cape. The cape fastens on the belt in a unique fashion. Sizes small, medium and large.

1445—Women's Dress. Becoming to the stout or full-figured woman are the lines of this dress. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 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.

## 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.

### Water on Waxed Floors

Should one clean a waxed floor with water?—Mrs. D. E. R.

It is all right to clean a waxed floor with water once in a while but one needs to use it with care. Wring a soft cloth out of warm water, wipe a small strip of floor and rub it at once with a soft, dry cloth. Wax the floor as soon as all of it has been gone over with the damp cloth. Any liquid spilled on a waxed floor and left there can be removed only with hard rubbing and the encaustic.

### Wrinkles Around the Eyes

What can I do that will fill out the wrinkles around my mouth and eyes?—Mrs. D. O. B.

Secure a good muscle oil that will soften the mature lines and wrinkles. If the muscles of the face are strengthened and made firm, the faded and lined condition of the face will disappear. If you will send me a self addressed, stamped envelope I will tell you where to purchase such a skin food.

### Peach Stain Remover

Will you tell me how to remove peach stains from a table cloth?—S. R.

Soak over night in water containing 1 tablespoon of chloride of lime to every quart of water. The following morning wash the cloth in the usual way.

### When Silk is Weighted

Why is it impossible to dye some silks?—Mrs. C. A. N.

Some silks cannot be dyed because they are weighted, that is they have

been treated with a mineral solution which makes the cheaper grades look heavier and better. You can test the silk to determine whether or not it has been weighted. Take a small sample and light it with a match. If it burns with a flame and curls into a tiny ball it is not weighted. If it is weighted, the silk will not burn with a flame but will char and retain practically its original shape. This is due to the minerals used in weighing, which will not burn.

### Do You Like Spicy Sauces?

If you have never made plum catch-up I believe you will enjoy the recipe I use. It is quite a favorite at our house and especially nice for the school lunch box.

#### Plum Catchup

1 gallon ripe plums	1 teaspoon powdered cloves
8 cups sugar	1 teaspoon powdered mace
2 cups vinegar	½ teaspoon powdered ginger
1 teaspoon powdered cinnamon	

Boil the plums until soft, then rub thru a sieve or press thru a fruit press. Add the sugar, vinegar and spices and boil for 15 minutes. Seal in sterile jars, label, and store in a cool, dark, dry place.

We enjoy the Indian sauce with our meat, especially in winter. I make mine according to this recipe.

#### Indian Sauce

6 large ripe tomatoes	1 medium sized pepper
6 apples	3 medium sized onions
2 quarts cider vinegar	2 tablespoons mustard
½ pound seeded raisins	1 tablespoon ground ginger
¼ cup salt	
1 pound brown sugar	

Wipe the tomatoes and apples. Cut in pieces. Add other ingredients except the spices. Boil 1 hour. Force thru a sieve. Add spices and boil until mixture is as thick as catchup. Can in sterile jars, seal, label and store.

Mrs. H. G. T.  
Kimball Co., Nebraska.

"Mother—everybody says it's way after ten o'clock in the morning and we got to have a lot of Kellogg's Corn Flakes or we can't go ahead and play any longer. We're all hungry somethin' fierce!"



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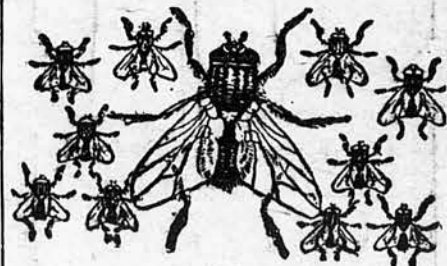
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Flies are one of the most dangerous and annoying things with which the farmer has to contend. Now, through the discovery of E. R. Alexander, widely known scientist, you can rid your house and barns and livestock of these pests almost instantly, and 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.

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Without this improvement in cable, the construction of new underground and aerial lines would have cost the Bell System upwards of a hundred million dollars more than has actually been spent. In addition, the cost of maintenance would have been greater by eighteen million dollars a year. These economies in the Bell System mean a saving in telephone rates to each individual subscriber.

In all branches of telephone practice science has similarly contributed to economy. Even in such a comparatively small item as switchboard cords, improvements have reduced the cost of renewal by four million dollars a year.

Every new telephone added to the Bell System increases the usefulness of all telephones, but this multiplication tends likewise to increase the complications and the expense of service. The scientists of the Bell System, to offset this tendency, are constantly called upon to develop new devices which simplify complications and keep down costs.

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WORK PANTS

## For Our Young Readers

Those Inquisitive Quigley Twins  
Foreword: Meet All The Folks

**F**IRST, the twins—Billy and Betty. Most people who know them, including relatives who live near enough to see them often and neighbors for blocks around, say the Quigley Twins should have been called the Wiggley Twins, since they are almost never still except in the sense of sometimes being stiller than usual.

"But how can one be a twin and quiet, both?" they reply, which is true, for one or the other is always thinking up something to do, or discovering something new to wonder about.

"If crazy inventors must have a perpetual motion machine," declares their father who works at being a lawyer

"Oh, he's an insect-man," explained Billy, and "a bug-man," added Betty, which makes the neighbors remark whenever it is repeated: "Isn't that just like the Quigley Twins?"

As for Aunt Mable Burton, in the language of the twins she was a "stone-lady" before she married Uncle George. Marrying him had not spoiled her memory for those things she taught in college, so all the twins have to do to learn about a certain new stone, metal, mineral and so on is to run ask Aunt Mable.

The twins have a cousin Mark Burton, who is learning all about trees so that when he graduates from "The U," as he calls his school, he can take up forestry and be what the twins call "a tree man." And they have a Cousin Stella Burton, only two years younger than Mark, who is studying Latin, Greek and such languages in order to "know everything when she gets to be a teacher."

So, with such a number of wise, informed, teacher relatives, is it any wonder the twins are never still? For whenever anything new puzzles them they have only to run ask So-and-So about it. In time, they will be regular walking dictionaries and encyclopedias of knowledge, so they say.

Perhaps you would like to follow the twins around for awhile and get in on some of their lessons by the way? If so, catch hold of Billy's coat-tail or Betty's pig-tail, and come along, everybody.

Harriette Wilbur.

### May Elizabeth's Garden

Little May Elizabeth  
Was gardening with mother.  
"Potatoes put in this row, dear,  
Beets, that and beans the other."  
But pretty soon—what do you think—  
She mixed them all together!  
And tumbled them all about—like this—  
As lightly as a feather.  
"Why, daughter dear, that's not the way!"  
Plant each seed with its group."  
"Oh, but," said May Elizabeth,  
"You see, I'm planting soup!"  
—Paula Revere.

but plays at studying birds, "all they have to do is hitch the twins to it; then it couldn't stop."

But Mr. Quigley says it proudly, for it isn't every family that has a pair of twins in it. Moreover, he is certain his pair is quite the most wide-awake, up-on-their-toes-every-minute pair ever born.

Mrs. Quigley, who likes housework, her family and flowers, always agrees to this last notion; being their mother she naturally knows how bright and clever they are.

### Grandfather Burton, Too

Grandfather Burton, who lives down at the very end of the street in a cozy place with a whole block for a yard, has a way of nodding his head and saying, "the peppier a pair of twins the better." So you see they can't be too lively to suit him. But then, he has to live with them only about half the time, which may make some difference.

They have another good friend in their Uncle George Burton, who is an entomologist. If you don't know that long word, say bug-ologist. Once when someone asked the twins what their uncle George teaches at the University,

### From Our Letter Writers

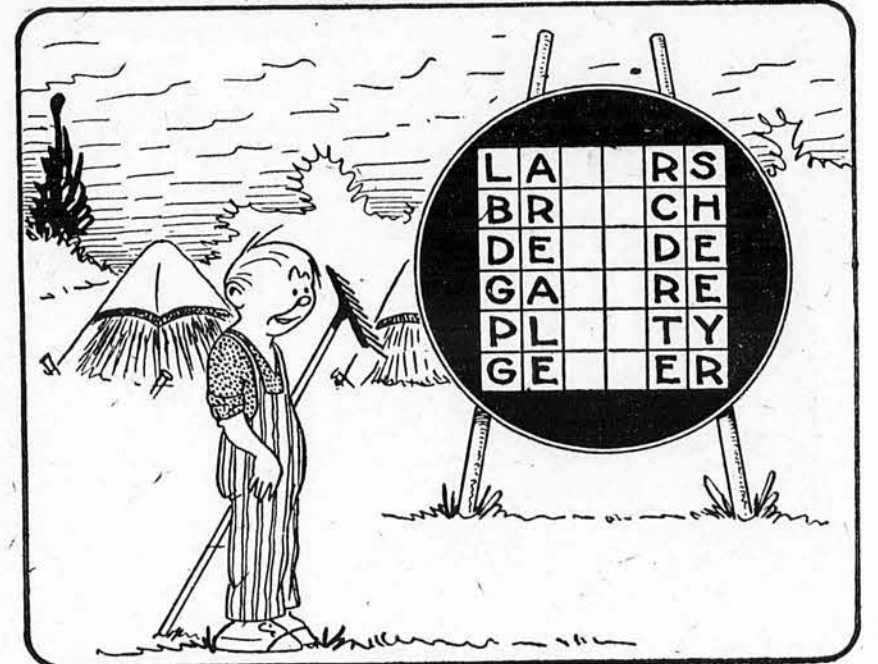
I am 13 years old. I have a Scotch collie named Brownie. He is a good cattle dog. He is always anxious for the horses to go to the barn after they are unhitched from the wagon. He jumps up and gets hold of their tails and hangs to them. I also have a canary. He sings so loudly sometimes that we can scarcely hear to talk over the telephone.  
Thelma Houser.  
Herington, Kan.

### Two Days for Hot Lunch

I am 7 years old. I go to school and like my teacher fine. I have 2 1/4 miles to walk. When it rains my papa takes me. I am in the second grade. On Wednesdays and Fridays we have hot lunches. I have a cat named Ted and a dog named Wolf.  
Margaret Bowman.  
St. Marys, Kan.

## PRODUCTS OF THE FARM

BY WALTER WELLMAN



We have omitted the two middle letters from six words of six letters each. See if you can complete the words so that, reading downward in the two columns which are now vacant, the names of a grain and a vegetable raised on almost all farms will appear. There will be a package of postcards each for the first 10 boys and girls answering correctly. Send answers to the Puzzle Editor, the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.



## Health in the Family

### Crooked Teeth Should be Straightened by Specialists

BY DOCTOR CHARLES H. LERRIGO

WHEN you see the long word Orthodontia on a dentist's sign, you may know that he is one who makes a specialty of straightening the teeth, the prefix "ortho" meaning straight.

Only a few years ago dentistry meant nothing more than tooth-pulling. But at the present time marvelous things are done for the teeth, and none much more valuable than this thing of setting them straight in the jaw.

The process of straightening crooked teeth should be undertaken about the time that the permanent teeth first appear, but good results are obtained even when the work is neglected until much later in life. It is a good work and valuable for many different reasons.

For one thing it improves the appearance. Teeth that protrude and push out the lips and jaw in an ugly manner may be brought into their proper position and made to add charm to a face instead of disfigurement. Undersized, pinched faces that seem terribly deformed may be brought to proper contour by this work.

But it is not merely a matter of looks. It also brings improved health. A child with undeveloped jaw cannot breathe properly. If the dental arch is deformed so are the other facial bones. The nasal bones do not give proper room for breathing. The sinuses do not have sufficient air pressure. The palate is deformed. If the dentist can pull the teeth into proper alignment the jaws broaden and all of these difficulties are removed. So the straightening of teeth is a matter of real importance.

#### Various Questions

I have such a dislike for tobacco that the faintest odor fills me with nausea. I am tuberculous and very nervous. It is impossible for me to regain my health while I am constantly being upset by this odor. I could avoid tobacco users, were it not that my husband uses it, and refuses to give it up. Is there anything that would help me to overcome this feeling, or is there anything that will kill the desire for tobacco? Would it further injure my health if I myself acquired the habit and thus overcame my dislike?

Mrs. R. M.

If your husband is gentlemanly at all he will manage in some way to quit us-

ing tobacco. He may think you whimsical but in treating tuberculosis every comfort of the patient is of highest importance. He will get some help from the following:

**Local Treatment**—Carry a box of 1 grain zinc sulfo-carbolate tablets, and when the desire to smoke comes on, nibble one of these. They are harmless, and produce a metallic taste.

**Internal Treatment**—Take a 5-grain quinine pill before each meal, reducing the dose to 2 grains as soon as the tobacco craving passes away. Continue this for two weeks, and then stop, resuming whenever there is a tendency to relapse.

**Diet**—Eat plenty of good nourishing food three times daily and lunch in between if hungry.

#### Concerning Typhoid Fever

Is there a state law compelling a person to be vaccinated for typhoid fever, where one of the family is recovering from typhoid fever? Can a person be quarantined for typhoid? A. V. B.

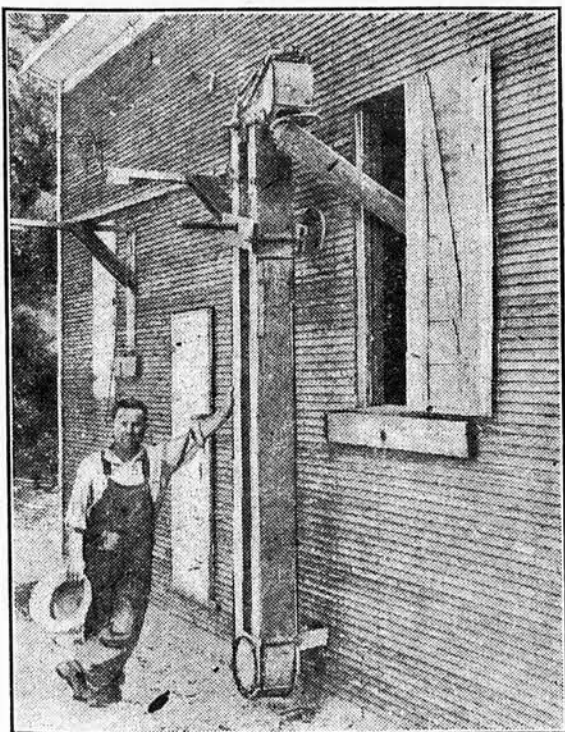
There is no law to compel vaccination against typhoid. It is simply a matter of good policy. Yes, there is a quarantine against typhoid.

#### Treatment for Epilepsy

As a reader of "Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze", I am writing to ask you about epilepsy. Is it curable and how? What is generally the cause? How long after a person becomes afflicted does it take to cure? O. A.

Epilepsy is a very serious disease or rather an outcome of other diseases, for it always originates in some disorder affecting the nervous system. It may be hereditary in character, in which case it usually appears in infancy or at any rate before puberty. Sometimes it follows an illness of adult life and there are some recorded cases where it has followed an injury. The only treatment worth considering is that which removes the cause. Medicine taken to suppress the fits is harmful in the long run. This is not a disease that will respond to home treatment. My advice is to write to the Superintendent of State Hospital for Epileptics at Parsons, and ask his advice.

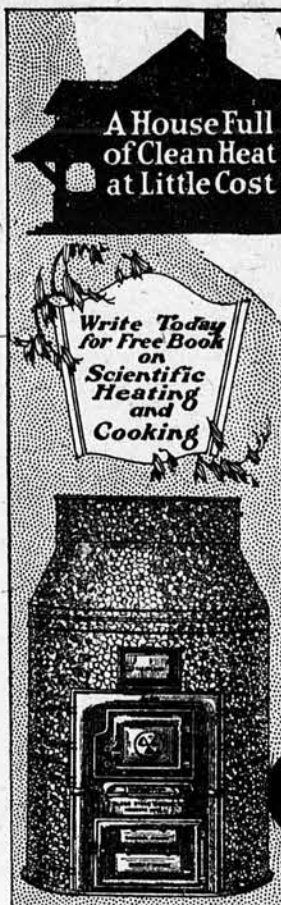
## No Scoops For Donner's Wheat



SCOOPING wheat from a wagon into a bin or vice versa never appealed to J. O. Donner of Inka, Pratt county, as a particularly attractive occupation. So when he had a chance to buy the elevator on an old threshing machine he gladly handed over \$5. The elevator, which was in good condition, now is suspended at the side of his granary. A shaft was set in the granary wall and projects thru two heavy boards clamped on the elevator.

When a load of wheat is threshed Donner drives the wagon up to the granary, pulls out the endgate and the wheat cascades into a hopper set on the ground in which one end of

the elevator rests. Wheat automatically feeds into the elevator and is hoisted to the top and dumped into a chute which carries it into the bin. A small electric motor, set on a shelf fastened to the side of the granary, supplies power to operate the elevator. In removing wheat from the bin it reaches the elevator thru a small chute near the bottom. The bin chute is swung around over the wagon and the loading process goes merrily on while Donner looks after his hens and lets the machine do the work.



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## SWINE IN AMERICA

By F. D. COBURN

Formerly Secretary Kansas State Board of Agriculture

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The Greatest Book on the Hog Industry Ever Written

600 PAGES PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED 6x9 INCHES

The author, F. D. Coburn, is one of the world's greatest agricultural authorities, is beloved by all men, and has a wider acquaintance possibly than any other man in agricultural work.

Coburn's book, SWINE IN AMERICA, is the greatest swine book ever published. Most pages, best illustrations, wisest counsel, completest description. For the Farmer, Breeder and Student. What the book contains:

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4. Breeds and Types.
5. Practical Points in Breeding.
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7. The Sow: Her Selection and Management.
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9. Pasturing and Sowing.
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The volume is handsomely printed on fine paper from large, clear type and is profusely illustrated, containing a large number of magnificent half-tone illustrations and drawings. Another marked feature is the frontispiece, this being an anatomical and physiological model of the hog, which appears in a book of this character for the first time. This model consists of a series of superposed plates, colored to nature, on heavy, serviceable paper, showing all the skeleton, muscles, internal organs, etc., in their relative positions. This model is accompanied by an elaborate explanatory key to provide the reader with the requisite knowledge to its successful manipulation.

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**C**ONDITIONS of all crops in Kansas still continue quite favorable and it now seems likely that the state will have a bumper crop of corn that will be second in importance only to the record wheat yield. The warm weather and the hot sunshine of last week have caused a remarkable growth in corn and estimates on the yield now range all the way from 94,418,000 to 100 million bushels. Grain sorghums will yield about 1,238,000 bushels or more if the weather continues seasonable.

The weekly report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture for the week ending July 29 in the main is optimistic. "Hot, sultry weather," says Secretary Mohler, "was the rule in Kansas during the week. From 1 inch to 2 inches of rain fell in East Central, North Central and Northwestern Kansas during the week. Very little moisture fell in the southern half of Kansas and the hot winds have dried out the soil a great deal. Some hail is reported in counties in East Central Kansas doing damage to gardens and fruits principally."

#### Excellent Weather for Threshing

"Plowing for wheat is going on as rapidly as possible taking into consideration other farm work, the principal of which is wheat threshing, and soil conditions generally are very good, except in south central and southwestern portions of the state, where it is reported as getting too dry to plow. The hot weather of the last few days has been very hard on horses doing the field work and some losses from heat are reported. Weather conditions have been excellent for threshing."

"The hot weather which has followed the heavy rains of a couple of weeks ago has been very beneficial for corn and the sorghums and these crops are in fine condition. Additional rain will be needed, especially in south central and southwestern counties for their best development, but thru the northern counties, where the acreages of corn are larger, the corn prospects are improving every day."

"Most of the alfalfa has been cut the second time and the third crop is growing nicely. The first report of the third cutting having been harvested comes from Labette county, in the extreme southeast. The cutting of prairie hay is in progress thru Southeastern and East Central Kansas also. Grasshoppers are reported as numerous in southwestern counties and poison bran mash is being distributed for their extermination. Pastures are in good condition and movement of cattle off grass is taking place slowly."

#### Kansas Farmers are Optimistic

Another good rain within the next few days will insure Kansas farmers bumper yields of all crops and plenty of pasture for grazing purposes. In fact there is considerable grounds for optimism in every way. With the railroad and coal strikes in a fair way to be settled and satisfactorily adjusted the outlook for the future is bright and promising. The Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City in its Monthly Review of July 27 says:

"The agricultural and livestock interests, which suffered tremendous losses thru the depreciation of values of products and animals in 1920 and 1921, are in a more favorable position at this time than for many months. Farmers and breeders and feeders have applied themselves energetically to the task of paying off indebtedness incurred during the period of inflation immediately following the World War, denying themselves all luxuries and many comforts until, with favorable prices and another big crop in sight, they are reaping the reward of patient forbearance and pluck, are buying again the things they need and once more are piling up deposit accounts in the banks."

"Along with the fine progress made by the agricultural and livestock interests toward a return to highly prosperous conditions, improvement has come to practically all lines of trade and industry. The mercantile reports are a revelation of a healthy revival of retail trade, while reports on manufacturing and distribution of goods and merchandise, implements, machinery and equipments of all kinds show tremendously increased activity. These interests have accepted losses due to depreciation of values during the deflationary period, are again doing business on a practically normal basis, and it is noted the Tenth Federal Reserve District has suffered fewer business failures and sustained smaller losses

## Big Corn Yield Expected

Recent Rains Greatly Improved All Field Crops

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

by business reverses than any other of the Twelve Federal Reserve Districts.

"An analysis of the statistics shows that the failures in the Tenth Federal Reserve District represented only 3.9 per cent of the total failures in the United States, while the liabilities for the Tenth Federal Reserve District in the six months' period represented only 3.3 per cent of the liabilities involved in all failures in the United States."

"Reports from a selected number of savings banks and the savings departments of commercial banks in cities of the Tenth Federal Reserve District show that savings deposits in banks increased steadily month by month during the first half of the year. They also show considerable gain over deposits in banks last year, notwithstanding the fact that a large amount of money put to savings accounts while building costs were high has in recent months been withdrawn for building purposes. The statement for July 1 shows an increase in savings deposits over June 1 of 1.7 per cent. The July 1 report also shows an increase of 7.2 per cent over the total of savings deposits as of the corresponding date one year ago."

#### Special County Reports

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

**Chautauque**—Corn and hay are excellent. Wheat and oats are unsatisfactory. Water melons are beginning to ripen. All truck gardens are fine. Rural market report: Butterfat, 27c; eggs, 12c.—A. A. Nance, July 27.

**Coffey**—Weather is very hot and unpleasant. Corn and kafir are making a good growth but some fields are being damaged by chinch bugs. Wheat is of No. 2 and 3 grade and is yielding from 15 to 30 bushels an acre. Meadow and pasture are in excellent condition. Wheat is worth 85 to 90c a bushel.—A. T. Stewart, July 29.

**Ellis**—Harvest is finished, and threshing has started. Wheat is making an average yield of 3 and 12 bushels an acre. We are in need of a rain for the spring crops. Rural market report: Wheat, \$1.10; corn, 65c; eggs, 14c.—C. F. Erbert, July 28.

**Ellsworth**—Threshing has begun. The wheat yield averages from 15 to 20 bushels an acre but is of a poor quality. Corn, hay and feed crops are in excellent condition. A few farmers have begun to plow. Rural market report: New wheat, 96c; eggs, 13c; butterfat, 30c.—W. L. Reed, July 29.

**Ellsworth**—No rain has fallen for some time and threshing and plowing are progressing rapidly. Corn and feed are still in fine condition but will soon need more moisture. Weedy stubble ground is becoming very dry for plowing. Flies are bothering stock. Wheat tests from 54 to 57. Rural market report: Wheat, 85 to 88c; butterfat, 27c; eggs, 12c.—W. L. Reed, July 28.

**Finney**—We are in need of a heavy rain for the corn. Part of the threshing is finished. The yield was satisfactory. Pastures are getting dry but cattle are looking well. Rural market report: Eggs, 15c; butterfat, 25c.—Man Engler, July 27.

**Gove and Sheridan**—We have had no general rain since Decoration Day. Bound and headed wheat has been harvested, but combine machines have not finished. The average yield for wheat is between 10 and 15 bushels an acre. Prospects for feed and corn are poor. Rural market report: Eggs, 14c; cream, 25c; fries, 20c; wheat, 95c.—John I. Aldrich, July 28.

**Harper**—We have had several heavy rains that were fine for the corn but that damaged wheat in the shocks and headed grain stacks. Most gardens and sweet corn fields are in excellent condition. Very little threshing has been done. Pastures are fresh. Rural market report: Wheat, 90c; eggs, 16c; cream, 27c.—S. Knight, July 29.

**Harvey**—We have had no rain for several days and shock threshing is in progress. The third cutting of alfalfa is now ready to be cut. Rural market report: Wheat, \$1; butter, 35c; eggs, 15c; new potatoes, \$2; old, \$1; young chickens, 25c.—H. W. Prouty, July 27.

**Jefferson**—About an inch of rain fell this week which will about make the early corn. Threshing is all done in this part of the county. The yield varied from 9 to 20 bushels an acre. Pastures are in excellent condition and all kinds of livestock are looking fine.—A. C. Jones, July 28.

**Lane**—Little wheat has been threshed. It is very dry here and corn is burning up. The usual acreage of wheat will be sown this fall. Roads are very good. Rural market report: Butterfat, 28c; eggs, 12c; wheat, \$1.—S. F. Dickinson, July 29.

**Linn**—We had a good rain in one part of the county July 17 but another is needed

now. A few farmers have started to plow. Pastures are excellent and livestock is thriving. Rural market report: Hogs, \$10; cattle, \$4 to \$8; butter, 25c; flour, \$1.75; hens, 16c; springs, 20c; eggs, 14c.—J. W. Clinesmith, July 27.

**Lyon**—Heavy rains have delayed wheat threshing. Corn, kafir, cane and pastures are in excellent condition. Livestock is looking fine. Rural market report: Wheat, No. 2, 90c; corn, 62c; butter, 30c; eggs, 15c.—E. R. Griffith, July 28.

**Marion**—We are having ideal threshing weather. Wheat is yielding from 12 to 25 bushels an acre. Oats are rather unsatisfactory. The prospects are good for a very satisfactory corn crop. Pastures are in excellent condition.—G. H. Dyck, July 27.

**Marshall**—Local showers have proved a great benefit to corn. Much wheat was stacked and shock threshing is about finished. Considerable plowing has already been done. Practically the same acreage of wheat will be sown again. Second crop of alfalfa, which was light, has been harvested. Rural market report: Wheat, 90c; corn, 42c; eggs, 14c; cream, 25c; bran, \$1; shorts, \$1.40.—C. A. Kjellberg, July 28.

**Neosho**—Threshing has been delayed because we have been having too much rain. Wheat will average from 10 to 12 bushels an acre. The flax yield is unsatisfactory. Corn and kafir are making an excellent growth. Pastures are fine and cattle are doing well. Rural market report: Wheat, 90c; damaged less; corn, 53c; eggs, 17c.—Adolph Anderson, July 27.

**Osage**—The average yield for wheat will be about 12 bushels an acre. Wheat and oats acreage will be less next year. Chinch bugs have done very little damage to corn because of the wet weather.—H. L. Ferris, July 29.

**Pawnee**—Harvest is practically finished. Some threshing has been done and wheat averages from 5 to 25 bushels an acre. Barley crop is satisfactory but oats are not. Corn is looking fine.—E. H. Gere, July 28.

**Rock**—It is hot and dry but a few farmers are still plowing. Threshing has begun and yields are disappointing. Rural market report: Wheat, old, \$1; new, 80 to 90c; eggs, 14c; butterfat, 28c.—C. C. Thomas, July 29.

**Reno**—Threshing is progressing rapidly. Wheat tests from 54 to 61 and the yield for the county will be about 15 bushels an acre. Corn is making a good growth but is late. Second crop of alfalfa has been harvested. Wheat is worth \$1.02.—Jas. Fraser, July 27.

**Riley**—A week of dry weather permitted the threshers to get a good start. Wheat is yielding from 18 to 23 bushels an acre and quality is fair to good. Oats are very unsatisfactory. Early corn is tasseling and gives promise of a large crop. Early plowed wheat averages twice the yield an acre as late plowed wheat so farmers are therefore planning on plowing as soon as possible. Rural market report: Wheat, \$1; corn, 50c; eggs, 17c.—P. O. Hawkinson, July 27.

**Sedgwick**—It has been too wet to thresh. Wheat was somewhat damaged during the wet weather. We had the wettest July on record. Many crops were drowned out on lowlands. Livestock is looking fine and doing well. Farm help is plentiful.—F. E. Wickham, July 28.

**Sherman**—Small grain harvest is being finished and the demand for help has not been supplied even with the strikers' help. Harvest hands asked \$4.50 a day and received it. Wheat was thinner than expected but the late rains made a plump berry. Barley crop is very unsatisfactory. Corn, forage and grass crops are excellent. We have had a fine dry harvest season.—James B. Moore, July 29.

**Stafford**—Weather continues showery which has greatly delayed harvesting and has caused the loss of many acres of wheat. Corn and feed crops are making a good growth. Third cutting of alfalfa will be short. A few public sales are being held. Rural market report: Wheat, 82 to 96c.—H. A. Kachelman, July 27.

**Trego**—We had a fine rain Sunday, July 9. Weather is very pleasant. Harvest is practically finished. Wheat is weedy and of an inferior grade. Oats and barley are very satisfactory. Corn and forage crops are excellent. Alfalfa was cut the first time about June 15, and was cut again about a month later. Pastures are fine and all livestock are doing well.—C. C. Croas, July 28.

**Washington**—We had fine threshing weather last week. Several farmers stacked their grain but the others are now threshing from the shocks. Corn has been laid by and is making an excellent growth. Wheat is yielding from 12 to 15 bushels an acre. Oats are light. A few farmers are plowing. Rural market report: Eggs, 15c; butterfat, 25c; wheat, \$1.02; hens, 15c.—Ralph B. Cole, July 29.

**Wilson**—Wheat has been badly damaged by rains, windstorms, and overflow of streams. Threshing has been delayed. Quality and quantity of wheat are only medium. Pastures are excellent and all livestock is looking fine. Corn and row crops need working but are doing well.—S. Canty, July 27.

**Wyandotte**—Wheat is all cut but little threshing has been done. Corn is excellent. We have plenty of moisture at present and pastures and livestock are in splendid condition. Large yields of apples, peaches and grapes will soon be ripe.—A. C. Espenlaub, July 28.

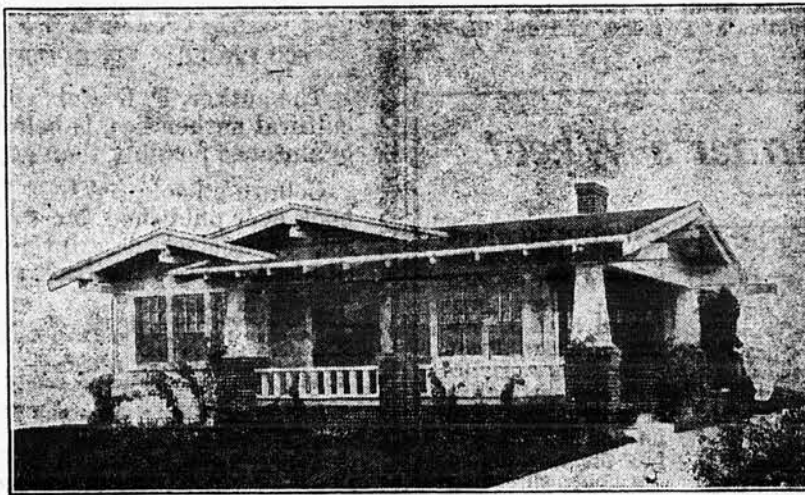
#### Silage at \$27.50 an Acre

BY DR. C. W. McCAMPBELL

Steers on full feed at the Kansas State Agricultural College last winter paid for the feed they used at the rate of \$6.20 an acre for corn, \$18 an acre for alfalfa, and \$27.50 an acre for cane silage. This shows the tremendous advantage of selling as much silage as possible to fattening cattle.

This test also showed that very large amounts of silage can be utilized by cattle that are being fattened for market and that silage should be depended upon very largely as the roughage portion of the fattening ration, particularly in that large section of the country where alfalfa is grown only in limited amounts. It is even possible to depend entirely on silage as the roughage portion of the fattening ration, as was demonstrated at the Kansas Experiment Station last year.

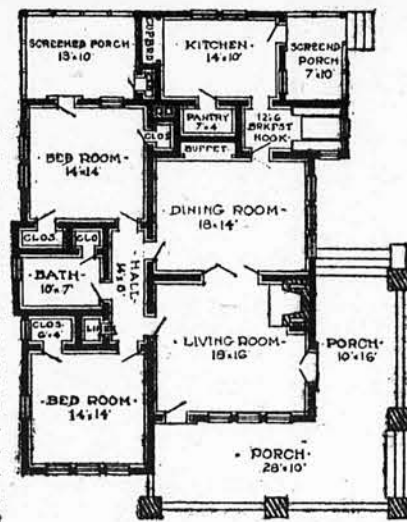
### A Home of Grace and Beauty



**T**HIS we think is an excellent design. We will say little of its grace or beauty for the existence of beauty depends on the individual taste of the observer. Comfort and convenience are tangible elements however, and we can discuss them with definite assurance. Comfort is depicted generously here in the big porch, the spacious living room and dining room, the big fireplace and an abundance of light and ventilation.

Convenience is provided in the number, size and location of closets; the small hallway which makes every room in the house, except the kitchen, immediately accessible from every other room; and by a conveniently located breakfast room. Incidentally don't let your old-fashioned friends persuade you that a breakfast room is a luxury. It is really much more of a necessity than most of us, except the housewives, realize.

The large kitchen pantry and the screen porches might also be noted. Plans and specifications for this design No. 1194 will be sent on receipt of \$15 by the Home Service Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.





# Mex Use Log Huts as Silos

## Hi Hoover Cartoonist Finds Strange Feed Canneries

BY HARVE PARSONS

NOT being a silo specialist, I wouldn't offer a bet as to the origin of the thing or the name of the original patent holder, but as a Kansas "clod-buster," I was of the opinion that they were something comparatively new—until last month. Now I will not lift an eyebrow in doubt perchance some scissor-bill specialist on antiques makes the assertion that it was not for eating an apple, but for drinking silo hooch that Adam was given the gate. I have changed my opinion concerning the age of the silo since visiting the state of Guerrero, Mexico. I don't remember ever seeing a silo when I was a little boy in Kansas, but in Guerrero I saw one that was old when my grandpa was a little boy, and it wasn't a new invention—it was copied from still older ones. Maybe—quien sabe—it was a Spanish invention before Mexico was temporarily taken away from the Indians. At any rate it is a Spanish word, altho they give the 'i' its regular Spanish sound and refer to the depository as "una see-lo."

### Not Ornate But Durable

To be sure the Mexican silo is not the ornate concrete or galvanized iron tower of the Middle West. To a Western farmer it looks about as much like a silo as it does a circus wagon. I wouldn't believe it until a careful inspection had been made, but it was true. It was built of squared logs, dove-tailed together like an old fashioned log cabin, then carefully plastered with clay to make it water tight. This plaster has been done over innumerable times, and the exposed logs showed symptoms of old age, but it was serviceable and filled with the same kind of cow stuffing that is found in any of the fancy Middle West silos that are painted like a watch tower and have a weather vane and lightning rod on top. The Mexican agriculturist didn't have any fancy power-driven cutter to chop up the corn, but his wife had a strong right arm and a machete, and plenty of time.

And what use for the love of Mike, I wished to know as soon as the identity of the structure had been established, did anyone have for a silo in a land where there is no winter? Being a resident of the Middle West I knew that a silo was for preserving green feed against the long, barren winter, just as Mother cans a lot of junk in season and springs same as glad tidings along in January.

That in my belief, was the idea of the silo—something to kid the cow along—a pleasant surprise just as she had decided that there was nothing green in the world. But the Mexican cans hashed corn against the inevitable drouth, the lean year that comes, maybe next year, maybe the year after. The old silo is loaded to the muzzle

and kept that way. Maybe some of the junk in the bottom of it is 10 years old—it smells older than that. But it will keep, and some day the spindle-shanked heifers on that hacienda will smile broadly while their neighbors, who have no canned goods to fall back upon, will curl up and be eaten by the zopolotes.

### A Land of Antiques

Everything about this dry country silo looked old. The shed roof had been repaired many times and was a mixture of scrap tin and thatch. The Kansas farmer was greatly interested and was regretting that he was not armed with a camera when he thought of the trusty pencil which had been turning out Hi Hoovers every week during the Mexican journey. Hence the sketch, which is just as good as a kodak picture anyhow.

Of course the Kansan desired to know all about it. How old was the silo? The Mex farmer shrugged both shoulders and answered: "Quien sabe?" Which, liberally translated meant that he didn't know, doubted if anyone else did and furthermore didn't give a tinker's whoop. Were there many of them in the country? The Mexican "quien sabe" some more. He "quien-sabe" so many questions in a row that the interrogator desisted because he realized that it was tiring the Mexican's shoulder muscles. What the Kansan found out about that silo that wasn't visible to the naked eye wouldn't take one-tenth of 1 per cent of the space taken up by this article to tell. The Mexican knew that he was there, the silo was there. He didn't invent it—he neither knew nor cared who did. His duty was not to reason why. Probably if he tried to reason why he would fall asleep from the exertion and burn himself with his cigarette.

### Waterproofing Canvas Covers

It is often essential that a canvas tarpaulin, stack cover, wagon sheet or tent be waterproofed, and at the same time, it is essential that it be protected against sunlight, for it has been found that sunlight has an injurious effect on the fibre.

The Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture has discovered that a number of earth pigments may be used along with the waterproofing compounds to protect canvas against these injurious effects.

There are several pigments suitable for this use, and the different ones afford a variety of colors to be obtained in the finished product. For a buff to khaki color, yellow ochre should be used; for a darker buff or light brown, use raw sienna; for dark brown or reddish brown, use burnt sienna; for olive brown, use raw umber, and for dark brown, use burnt umber.

These pigments may be applied with

the waterproofing material either dry or ground in linseed oil.

For waterproofing canvas, either of two formulae may be used with good results. The first formula prescribes a mixture of 8½ pounds of dark or yellow vaseline, 1½ pounds beeswax, 3 gallons gasoline, 2 gallons kerosene, and 1 pound of pigment for every gallon of solution.

The second formula is made as follows: Mix 7½ pounds asphalt (petroleum or Bermudez), 2½ pounds dark or yellow vaseline, 3 gallons gasoline, 2 gallons kerosene and 1 pound of pigment either dry or ground in linseed oil to every gallon of solution.

The second formula will make the canvas somewhat more water-resistant, but will also make it darker, due to the asphalt. Since asphalt is somewhat cheaper the second formula is to be preferred by some. The quantities given will treat about 40 square yards of canvas when painted on one side, and may be increased or decreased in proportion as desired.

### Showing Livestock at Fairs

BY W. L. BLIZZARD  
Oklahoma A. and M. College

This is the time of year when extra care should be given to livestock that is to be exhibited at county and state fairs.

The showing of livestock, particularly at township and county fairs, should be encouraged.

First: It helps to improve and increase your knowledge of the kind of livestock which you are producing.

Second: It further broadens your acquaintance with your fellow livestock breeders and others interested in your particular breed.

Third: It introduces your stock to a large number of prospective beginners and future buyers.

Fourth: It obtains for your stock recognition among the leading breeders of the county and state.

Fifth: It is one of the best ways of gaining publicity not only thru the press but in many other ways. The account of your winnings is carried beyond the community.

Sixth: It increases appreciation and interest in your stock, particularly among farm boys and girls and may be the turning point in favor of them remaining on the farm.

Seventh: Last but not least, the showing of your stock increases the income from your animals and makes the business more profitable.

In order to put this kind of a program across, it is necessary that you have the right kind of stock to begin with. It costs no more to produce and develop the right kind and for this reason the right kind of animals is the first big step toward success.

### More Potatoes for Colorado

Reports of county assessors to the state immigration department of Colorado indicate that the acreage devoted to potatoes in the San Luis Valley this year is the largest on record. Rio Grande county reported nearly 17,000 acres last year, which was the largest acreage grown in that county to that time, but reports this year indicate that fully 20,000 acres is being devoted to the crop. Alamosa, Saguache, Conejos and Costilla counties will all show considerable increases in potato acreages this year and present indications point to a good crop. Costilla county, which has only recently begun the growing of potatoes, will have a considerable acreage devoted to the crop this year. Saguache county will rank next to Rio Grande in acreage, with Conejos probably third.

It is worthy of note that Rio Grande county ranked first among the counties of Colorado in the acre value of farm land in 1920, with 76.42, and first in acre value of crops grown, with an average of about \$109. The county ranks 45th among Colorado counties in area and in 1920 ranked 30th in population. Farming and stock raising are the chief industries, farming being followed only where water is available for irrigation.

### Use of Irrigation Water

The state has published a bulletin, No. 228, on the Relation of Crop Yields to the Quantity of Irrigation Water in Southwestern Kansas. Every farmer interested in irrigation should have a copy. It may be obtained free on application to the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

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# Business and Markets



By John W. Samuels

**C**ONDITIONS at the close of the first half of 1922 indicate that business will expand moderately during the autumn and winter months. Prospects for large crops in practically every state are excellent and fair prices for farm products now seem reasonably certain. It has now been a year since the definite beginning of recovery from the depression of 1920 and 1921 as noticed. Progress was slow until the close of 1921, but since the beginning of 1922 improvement has been rapid. Money is becoming more plentiful and interest rates are becoming lower. Commodity prices are rising and as yet the usual mid-summer dullness has been but little felt. The only disturbing factors are the coal strike and the railroad strike but no doubt the time is not far distant when labor and capital will both agree to arbitrate their differences thru the mediation of the National Government.

## Big Crops In Sight

The big wheat and the big corn crop now in sight are especially encouraging. The outlook for the 1922 wheat crop now being harvested in the Northern Hemisphere indicates an ample world supply, barring untoward accidents of weather.

A serious failure in any important producing area such as Argentina or Australia, however, would cause a definite world shortage.

"With the close balance between world supply of wheat and potential demand for it which has prevailed practically since the outbreak of the European War, the condition of each successive crop has been anxiously watched by the whole world," says the National Bank of Commerce of New York City in the August number of its magazine, Commerce Monthly. "The crop of 1922 is now being harvested in the Northern Hemisphere, where the greater part of all wheat is grown and consumed, and it appears reasonably certain that, barring untoward accidents of weather, the world supply will be sufficient to meet all ordinary requirements during the 1922-23 crop year."

## Europe May Need Our Surplus

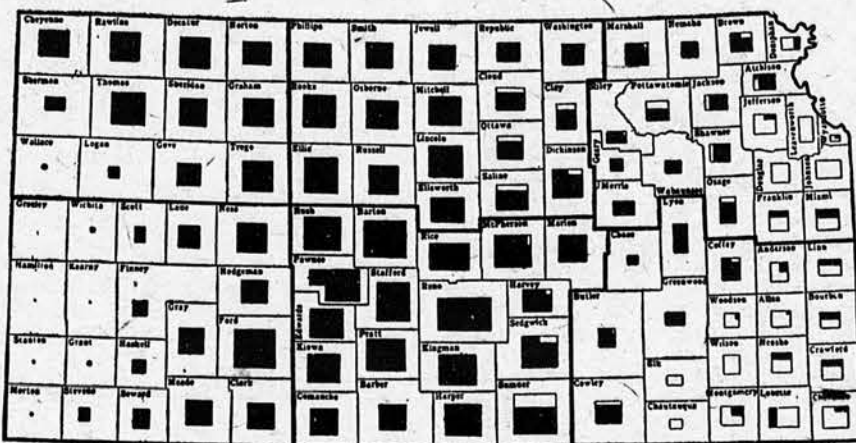
"The carry-over into the harvest year 1922-23 is probably rather light, and prospects for the new crop in Europe are not so favorable as last year. Reports received indicate a reduction of at least 1½ million acres in the area sown to wheat, and weather conditions generally have not been good, especially in Central Europe."

"While the present prospects thus indicate a comfortable balance between supply and demand for the 1922-23 harvest year, a serious crop failure in any important producing area, such as might conceivably occur in Argentina or Australia, would cause a definite world shortage of wheat."

Kansas expects to produce at least 117 million bushels of the Nation's yield of 817 million bushels or about one-seventh of the whole amount. The accompanying map shows the relative acreage seeded to wheat in every county of the state. The black area in each rectangular area represents the acreage of hard wheat while the white section represents the acreage of soft wheat.

## Livestock Outlook Promising

The livestock situation continues to improve and the future outlook is promising. Recent Government reports show gains in meat storage, but supplies are still short of what they were a year ago. The total amount of all meats in storage on July 1, 1922 was 971,661,000 pounds as compared with 868,820,000 pounds on June 1 and 1,279,646,000 pounds a year ago. The amount of beef in storage on July 1 was 50,770,000 pounds as against 56,852,000 pounds on June 1 and 96,220,000 pounds a year ago. The amount of pork on hand for July 1 was 707,646,000 pounds as compared with 635,655,000 pounds on June 1 and with 799,261,000 pounds last year. The amount of lamb and mutton in storage on July 1 was 3,744,000 pounds, as against 2,319,000 pounds on June 1 and



Black Sections Show Average Acreage Seeded to Hard Wheat for a 10-year Period in Kansas; Light Sections Represent Soft Wheat

8,714,000 pounds the preceding year. Livestock prices at Kansas City and Chicago are undergoing the usual fluctuations that may be expected during the summer months. Hogs at Kansas City this week are 10 cents higher and cattle are fully steady.

The decline in hogs which has been in progress most of this week was checked at the close of the market by a more urgent demand at strong to 10 cents higher prices than Thursday. Cattle prices were generally steady at Thursday's decline with trade showing sufficient volume to effect a clean up. Indications are that fewer cattle will be held over this week than last week. Sheep and lamb prices held steady at Thursday's advance.

Receipts this week were 49,590 cattle, 8,850 calves, 37,790 hogs and 16,450 sheep, compared with 44,650 cattle, 8,025 calves, 23,810 hogs, and 25,060 sheep last week, and 38,675 cattle, 10,225 calves, 28,605 hogs, and 25,950 sheep a year ago.

## Beef Cattle Show Declines

Choice to prime fat cattle are 25 cents lower for the week, fair to good classes are off 40 to 65 cents, and common kinds down 75 cents. But notwithstanding the decline, prime 1,114 pound yearling steers sold at the close of the market up to \$10.50, a new high record price for the year. Most of the good to choice Kansas grass fat steers sold at \$6.85 to \$8.25, and plain kinds \$5.25 up. Liberal supplies of South Texas steers were offered in the quarantine division and they sold at \$4 to \$6.50. Cows and heifers declined 25 to 40 cents and calves were 50 cents higher for the week.

Good to choice stockers and feeders declined 25 to 40 cents and medium to common kinds sold sharply lower. Early in the week there was a large accumulation of common stockers in the yards, but they have been fairly well cleaned up in the past two days.

## Hogs Stage a Slight Rally

Hog prices were on the down grade until today when an urgent demand brought strong to 10 cents higher prices. Practically all the light weight hogs here today sold at \$9.95 and \$10. Pigs were lower. The general market is 50 cents lower than a week ago.

The 50 cents lower early in the week the sheep market has rallied in the last few days to a steady close. Fat lambs are quoted at \$11.50 to \$12.85, ewes \$5.50 to \$7. Feeding lambs sold up to \$11.75.

## Horses and Mules

Small supplies of horses and mules sold readily at steady prices. Demand still lacks volume.

The following prices are quoted at Kansas City:

Good draft horses weighing 1,500 to 1,700 pounds, \$100 to \$140 apiece; fair to good drafters, \$60 to \$100; medium chunks, \$50 to \$85; fancy drivers, \$100 to \$200; medium to good drivers, \$60 to \$100; plugs, \$10 to \$25.

For good work mules, 4 to 7 years old the following prices are quoted:

Mules, 13½ to 14 hands high, \$25 to \$85; 14 to 14½ hands, \$50 to \$85; 15 to 15½ hands, \$85 to \$125; 15½ to 16

hands, \$100 to \$140; extra big mules, \$125 to \$150.

Dairy and poultry products for the most part were unchanged, but hens declined from 1 cent to 2 cents a pound.

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

Live Poultry—Hens, 14 to 18c a pound; broilers, 19 to 22c; roosters, 11c; turkeys, 30c; old toms, 25c; geese, 8c; ducks, 14c.

Eggs—Firsts, 18c a dozen; seconds, 15c; selected case lots, 25c.

The following prices are quoted at Kansas City on dairy products:

Butter—Creamery, extra in cartons, 36c a pound; packing butter, 22c; Longhorn cheese, 20½c; Daisies, 20c. Flats, 20½c; Prints, 21c; Brick, 21½c; Twins, 20½c; imported Roquefort, 66c; Limburger, 19 to 20c; New York Daisies, 25c; New York Flats, 24c; Swiss medium, 38c; Swiss blind old, 25½c. In the loaf cheese market American brought 30c; Pimento, 32c; Swiss, 36c; Spice, 31c.

## Hides and Wool

The following prices are quoted on green salted hides in Kansas City:

No. 1 green salted hides, 13½c a pound; No. 2 hides, 12½c; side brands, 9c; bull hides, 8c; green glue, 5c; dry flint, 14 to 15c; horse hides, \$3 to \$4 apiece; pony hides, \$2.50.

The wool market showed a little disposition to pick up this week, but buying seems to be more or less in a rut. The following sales are reported at Kansas City on Kansas, Oklahoma, and Nebraska wool:

Bright medium wool, 30 to 32c a pound; dark medium, 28 to 30c; light fine, 30 to 32c; heavy fine, 20 to 25c; light fine Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Texas wool, 30 to 35c a pound.

## Kansas City Grain Market

Trade in the wheat futures market at Kansas City has been dull and uncertain on account of the strike situation and its effect on the various railroads. However, despite this fact there has been almost a normal movement of wheat and the new crop is coming to market in large quantities. The chief effect of the strike thus far on railroads has been in the shortage of cars at Kansas City and some of the other leading terminal markets. Most of the country points with a few exceptions thus far have been able to get most of the cars that were needed. The movement of the wheat thus far has been well up to the normal average movement altho it is not as large as the abnormally large record movement of last year.

## Futures Show Declines

Futures are 1½c now for September and December deliveries in Kansas City, but July deliveries gained a small fraction. Corn futures show losses of ½ to 2½c at Kansas City but July deliveries in Chicago rose nearly a cent. The following quotations on grain futures are given in Kansas City:

July wheat, \$1.02½; September wheat, \$1.00½; December wheat, \$1.02½; July corn, 53½; September corn, 54½c; December corn, 51½c;

September oats, 32½c at market's close.

On carlot loads dark hard wheat on cash sales in Kansas City is quoted 2 to 4 cents lower. Red wheat is unchanged to 1 cent lower. The following sales of wheat are reported in Kansas City:

No. 1 dark hard wheat, \$1.15 to \$1.18; No. 2 dark hard, \$1.15 to \$1.25; No. 3 dark hard, \$1.15 to \$1.22; No. 4 dark hard, \$1.10 to \$1.21; No. 5 dark hard, \$1.10 to \$1.15.

No. 1 hard wheat, \$1.05 to \$1.16; No. 2 hard, \$1.02 to \$1.18; No. 3 hard, \$1.03 to \$1.20; No. 4 hard, \$1.02 to \$1.17; No. 5 hard, 92c to \$1.05.

No. 2 Yellow hard, \$1.03; No. 3 Yellow hard, \$1.03; No. 4 Yellow hard, \$1.02.

No. 1 Red wheat, \$1.06 to \$1.07; No. 2 Red, \$1.05 to \$1.06; No. 3 Red, \$1.02 to \$1.04; No. 5 Red, \$1.

No. 1 mixed wheat, \$1.12; No. 2 mixed, \$1 to \$1.06; No. 3 mixed, \$1.03 to \$1.10; No. 4 mixed, \$1.02 to \$1.12.

## Corn and Other Cereals Unchanged

Corn and other cereals are in fair demand at Kansas City, but prices are practically unchanged. The following quotations on corn are reported in Kansas City:

No. 2 White corn, 58c a bushel; No. 3 White, 57½c; No. 4 White, 57c; No. 2 Yellow corn, 62 to 62½; No. 3 Yellow, 62 to 62½c; No. 4 Yellow, 62c; No. 5 Yellow, 61½c; No. 1 mixed corn, 58½c; No. 2 mixed, 58c; No. 3 mixed, 57 to 57½c; No. 4 mixed, 56 to 57c.

No. 2 White oats, 35½c; No. 3 White, 34 to 34½c; No. 4 White, 33 to 34c; No. 2 mixed oats, 33½c; No. 3 mixed, 33c; No. 2 Red oats, 34½c; No. 3 Red, 34c; No. 4 Red, 33c.

No. 2 White kafir, \$1.85 a hundredweight; No. 3 white, \$1.83; No. 4 white, \$1.81; No. 2 milo, \$1.95 to \$1.98; No. 3 milo, \$1.93 to \$1.95; No. 4 milo, \$1.91 to \$1.93.

No. 2 rye, 75c a bushel; No. 3 barley, 56 to 57c; No. 4 barley, 56c.

## Hay and Millfeeds

Prices for hay and millfeeds for the most part are unchanged, but weedy and damaged prairie hay is selling at a discount. The following prices are quoted on hay 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, \$11 to \$11.50; No. 2 prairie, \$9 to \$10.50; No. 3 prairie, \$6 to \$8.50; packing hay, \$4 to \$5.

No. 1 timothy hay, \$14 to \$15; standard timothy, \$12 to \$13.50; No. 2 timothy, \$10.50 to \$11.50; No. 3 timothy, \$8.50 to \$10.

Light mixed clover hay, \$14 to \$14.50; No. 1 clover, \$11.50 to \$13.50; No. 2 clover, \$8.50 to \$11.

Straw, \$7 to \$8 a ton.

The following quotations are given at Kansas City on millfeeds: Bran \$16 a ton; gray shorts, \$24 to \$25; brown shorts, \$20 to \$21; linseed meal, \$51.25 to \$55; cottonseed meal and nut cake, \$46.70 to \$51.70; tankage, \$70; No. 1 alfalfa meal, \$19 to \$20; No. 2 alfalfa meal, \$16 to \$17; No. 1 molasses alfalfa feed, \$21; No. 2 molasses alfalfa feed, \$18; grain molasses horse feed, \$24 to \$27; grain molasses hog feed, \$37.

## Seeds and Broomcorn

The following prices on seeds are quoted in Kansas City:

Alfalfa, \$11 to \$14 a hundredweight; bluegrass, \$1 to \$1.75 a bushel; flaxseed, \$1.94½ to \$1.95½; meadow fescue, \$4 a hundredweight.

The following quotations are given at Kansas City on broomcorn:

Fancy whisk brush, \$265 a ton; fancy hurl, \$240; choice standard broomcorn brush, \$180 to \$220; medium Standard, \$140 to \$180; medium Oklahoma Dwarf, \$130 to \$160; common Oklahoma Dwarf, \$110 to \$130.

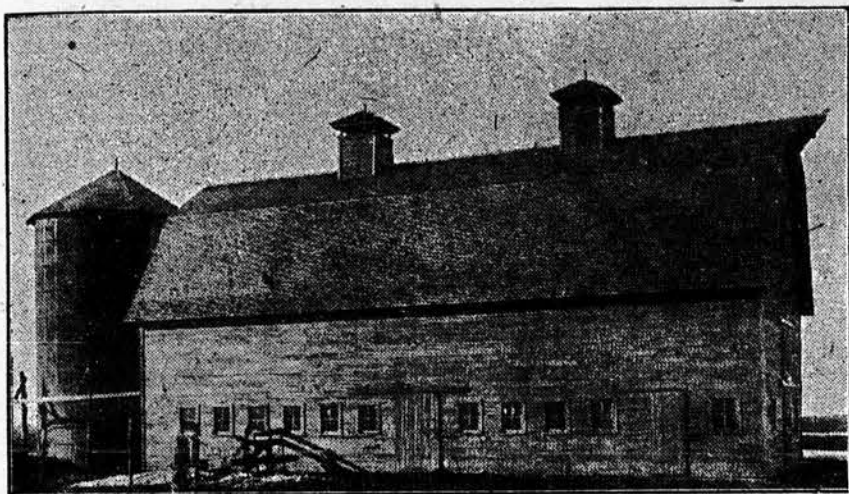
You will be more nearly sure of hitting the bull's-eye if you keep your attention on the target rather than on the manner in which you are holding the gun when you are trying to shoot.



# Larger Profits Thru Silos

## Succulent Feed Increases the Milk Production

BY J. H. FRANDSEN



There Should Be a Good Silo on Every Farm and It Should Be Filled Every Summer With Green Corn, Kafir, or Some Other Grain Sorghum

THE University of Illinois, in a recent circular, reports that corn silage when fed to dairy cows is worth \$9.50 a ton. Corn silage can be produced for about \$3 a ton and generally it is not difficult to get a yield of at least 8 tons an acre. Here then is a way of reducing the corn crop without reducing the corn acreage, and at the same time, increasing profit over what could be expected from normal corn acreage.

Ordinary good milk cows, says the circular, will give \$9.50 a ton for silage. This statement is based upon the records of 528 Illinois cows that for the winter had an average daily production of 25 pounds of 4 per cent milk. These cows did not belong to any particular breed, and they varied in size, production and time of freshening. In other words, they were just good, typical milk cows.

### The Size of Silo

The raising of corn for silage of course necessitates the building of a silo, but this should not be reckoned as an expense but as a desirable investment. It is an important step toward a better and more permanent agriculture, and one of the best investments that can be made on the farm where livestock is kept.

Do not build a silo too large in diameter. The diameter should be such as to make possible the feeding of about 2 inches a day, certainly not less than 1 inch a day. A hundred ton silo 14 feet in diameter and 32 feet high will hold enough to feed 40 pounds of silage a day to 25 cows for 200 days. Build the silo to keep as much silage as you will use.

### Best Time to Build

Do not wait until the last minute and then order your material, but get it ahead of time and then put up the silo when work is not rushed. Do not wait until fall and then put it up when you should be filling the silo. The present transportation difficulties and shortage of labor make it desirable that you buy early. Do not delay.

Build the silo close to the barn. A silo located close to the feed manger insures a large amount of handy feed in bad weather, and it also saves labor, and valuable time.

### Crops for Making Silage

Almost any green forage crop can be siloed, but the best crops are corn, cane and kafir. There are two ways of planting corn for silage. The one is to plant the corn thicker than when the crop is used for grain and cut when the corn is well denting and the lower leaves dry, but the stalk full of sap. Corn is sometimes siloed with cowpeas or soybeans mixed, which is a good practice for enriching the silage.

Silage is valuable as feed for dairy cattle for the following reasons: First, succulence; second, palatability; third, feeding value; fourth, production of milk.

The succulence of the feed keeps the cow in good health, her system in good physical condition, and this makes it possible to digest her feed most economically.

The palatability of silage induces

the consumption of large quantities of other feed. This increase in feed consumed, together with the way it is relished, naturally results in a large milk flow.

Most generally silage is fed in winter when it gives the effect of summer pasturage. The reason that cows increase the flow of milk when put on pasture in the spring is due to the succulence of the feed. The succulence of silage affects the flow of milk in a similar manner.

A very good ration for winter feeding is 30 pounds corn silage, all the alfalfa or clover hay the cow will eat up clean, and a pound of grain for each 3 pounds of milk produced daily.

While most commonly used for winter feeding, it is by no means less important for use in summer. Nearly every summer, the pastures dry up in the latter part of July or August, and during this time the cows invariably drop off in milk flow sometimes 50 per cent. This may be partially overcome by feeding succulent feed in the form of silage. Some of the more enterprising dairymen are putting up small silos for summer use.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is investing 200 million dollars in West Virginia and Kentucky coal mines which have a capacity ex-

ceeding 6,000 tons a day. The Coal River Collieries is the new company and it is owned by hundreds of locomotive engineers throughout the country. They plan to retail the coal to railway men and other workmen in the large cities throughout the United States.

The American Bible Society, Astor Place and Fourth avenue, New York City, now publishes the Bible in more than 700 languages and dialects. Where savages have no written language the missionaries hit on the scheme of "phoneticizing" the spoken language and then translating the Bible into this phonetic language.

### Concerning Fall Gardens

BY D. C. MOORING

Those who have taken the suggestions concerning the proper selection and arrangement of vegetables in their spring garden should be able to get right into the fall garden work.

It is impossible to forecast the crop results at the present time and, therefore, it may be that a good fall garden will come in very advantageously. In the first place it is impossible to have a nice fresh supply of vegetables unless you raise them yourself. In the next place vegetables are a very healthy diet for summer and also add to the attractiveness of the home. The educational value of a fall garden to the junior members of the family should not be overlooked.

The soil now contains an abundant supply of moisture in practically all portions of Kansas, but sometimes we forget what the conditions will be in the garden, under the usual care, the latter part of the summer, therefore we should do everything possible to conserve the present supply of moisture. The only way to do so is by continuous cultivation. Keep the vegetables that will live thru the entire summer well cultivated. Where an early crop has been grown clear off the old plants and remove them from the garden, they may be put in a sod pile to decay for a future supply of humus. Removing them from the garden now may be a means of removing at the same time vegetable pests. Watch out for insects that may attack summer growing vegetables. The ground from which the remains of the early garden have been removed should be kept cultivated just the same as if something was growing on it. In this way you will conserve the moisture and at the same time keep down the grass and weeds and when fall garden planting time comes the soil will be in good condition for planting.



## Dog Days—

"Dog Days" are at hand when dairying is most difficult without a separator, and when the increase in quantity and improvement in quality of cream and butter are greatest through the use of a good separator.

A De Laval Cream Separator bought now will easily save its cost before the end of the year, and it may be bought for cash or on such liberal terms as to actually pay for itself.

### The De Laval Separator Co.

New York 165 Broadway Chicago 29 E. Madison St.  
San Francisco 61 Beale St.

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

**CORN HARVESTER** Self Gathering for cutting Corn, Cane and Kafir Corn. Cuts and throws in piles on harvester. Man and horse cuts and shocks equal to a Corn Binder. Sold in every state. Price only \$25 with fodder binder. The only self gathering corn harvester on the market, that is giving universal satisfaction. — Dexter L. Woodward, Sandy Creek, N. Y., writes: "3 years ago I purchased a Corn Harvester. Would not take 4 times the price of the machine if I could not get another one." Clarence E. Higgins, Spearmore, Okla., "Works 5 times better than I expected. Saved 40 dollars in labor this fall." Roy Apple, Farmersville, Ohio, "I have used a corn shaker, corn binder and 2 rowed machines, but your machine beats them all and takes less time of any machine I have ever used." John F. Haug, Mayfield, Oklahoma, "Your harvester gave good satisfaction while using filling out Silo." K. F. Riegner, Otis, Colo., "Just received a letter from my father saying he received the corn binder and he is cutting corn and cane now. Says it works fine and that I can sell lots of them next year." Write for free catalog showing picture of harvester at work and testimonials. Salina, Kansas PROCESS MFG. CO.

**Free Catalog** in colors explains how you can save money on Farm Truck or Road Wagon, also steel or wood wheels to fit any running gear. Send for it today. Electric Wheel Co., 30 Elm St., Quincy, Ill.

**LEARN TELEGRAPHY**  
Students Earn Board while Learning  
A practical school with railroad wires. Owned and operated by A. T. & S. F. Ry. Write for catalogue. Santa Fe Telegraph School, Desk F Topeka, Kan.

## 6 DANDY MAGAZINES \$1

Woman's World .....  
Household .....  
Mother's Magazine .....  
Gentlewoman .....  
Capper's Farmer .....  
Good Stories .....  
All For \$1.00

ORDER CLUB No. 50  
A DOLLAR BILL WILL DO  
We Stand the Risk.  
Send all Orders Direct to  
CAPPER'S FARMER, TOPEKA, KAN.

## Stop! Look! and— READ!

The ignorant man thinks he can beat the train to the crossing; he doesn't believe the warning signs. He also thinks he knows all there is to know about the things he buys; he doesn't read the advertisements. The wise man believes in railroad crossing signs and he reads the advertisements because he learns much from them and buys better and more wisely.

## Oil Wells That Are Not Dusters



KANSAS FARMERS WHO INVEST SAVINGS IN DAIRY COWS USUALLY HAVE GOOD BANK ACCOUNTS, BUT THOSE WHO BUY WILD CAT OIL STOCK SING A DIFFERENT TUNE



# FARMERS' CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

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.

TABLE OF RATES					
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
23.....	2.30	7.36	39.....	3.90	12.48
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 discontinued 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.

**LIGHTNING—WONDERFUL NEW ELEC-** trolyte charges discharged batteries instantly. Eliminates old Sulphuric Acid method entirely. World has waited half a century for this invention. One gallon retails \$10.00 free to agents. Lightning Co., St. Paul, 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.

## HELP WANTED

**WANTED—SINGLE MAN FOR DAIRY** barn. Milking machines used. Wages \$40 per month. Board, room and washing. Apply James Johnstone, Route 3, Tonganoxie, Kan.

## FOR THE TABLE

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

ARE YOU GETTING ALL the business you can handle? If not, get big results at small cost by running an ad in our classified columns.

NO FARMER IS SO RICH that he can afford to use poor seed and none are so poor that they cannot buy the best. Try our classified ads for buying or selling.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

**MANUFACTURERS DESIRE RELIABLE** party having a few thousand to invest in established concern, with choice of positions. Address Box 394, Salida, Colo., for particulars.

**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.

**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.

## 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.

**EARN \$25 WEEKLY, SPARE TIME, WRIT-** ing for newspapers, magazines. Exp. unrec. Details free. Press Syndicate, 547, St. Louis, Mo.

**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.

**ALL MEN, WOMEN, BOYS, GIRLS OVER** 17 willing to accept Government positions \$135 (stationary or traveling) write Mr. Ozment, Dept. 167, St. Louis, Mo. Immediately.

## KODAK FINISHING

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

## 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.

## SERVICES OFFERED

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

**HEMSTITCHING—10 CENTS PER YARD.** Dress pleating, covered buttons. Catalog free. Wichita Pleating Co., Wichita, Kan.

**HEMSTITCHING—QUICK SERVICE.** Write for samples and prices. Guskie Shirley, Room 12 Orpheum Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

**INVENTORS WRITE FOR OUR ILLUS-** trated 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.

**PATENTS—PROTECT YOUR RIGHTS.** Before disclosing invention write for booklet and blank form Evidence of Conception to be signed, witnessed and returned with rough-sketch or model of your idea, upon receipt of which I will promptly give opinion of patentable nature and instructions. No charge for preliminary advice. Highest references. Prompt, personal attention. Clarence O'Brien, Registered Patent Lawyer, 743 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

## SEEDS AND PLANTS

**KANRED RECLEANED SEED WHEAT,** \$2.25 per bushel sacked. Kanota oats, \$1.25. Taylor Sons, Chapman, Kan.

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

**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 SALE—PURE INSPECTED SEED OF** Kanred, Blackhull, Fulcaster and Harvest Queen wheat and Kanota oats, inspected by the Kansas Crop Improvement Association, under the supervision of the Kansas State Agricultural College specialists. For list of growers apply to S. C. Salmon, Secretary, Manhattan, 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—CLEAN UP SALE TO SEP-** tember 1st. Mild and best smoking mixed, 10 lbs., \$1. Buy once—you'll buy again. Best chewing, 6 lbs., \$1.50. Pay postman. Farmers' Exchange, 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.

IF YOU HAVE ANYTHING to buy, sell or exchange you will find these classified columns a profitable market place. The cost is small but results are big.

## FARM MACHINERY

### MACHINERY FOR SALE

**FOR SALE—GOOD MOGUL 10-20 TRAC-** tor with plows. Price \$250. J. F. Felgley, Enterprise, Kans.

**FOR SALE—TITAN TRACTOR USED ONE** season and a half. Priced cheap. Chas. Daenzer, Sterling, Kan.

**FOR SALE—RUMELY 20-40 TRACTOR,** Rumely 28x48 steel separator, nearly new. Ira Emig, Abilene, Kan.

**CASE 30-60 GAS ENGINE, 32-52 TWIN** City separator, humane extension. All new. E. J. Geyer, Lincoln, Kan.

**STEAM THRESHING OUTFIT—18 H. P.** Gaar-Scott engine, 36x60 Rumely separator, good condition, easy terms. Send reference. E. J. Bliss, Bloomington, Kan.

**FOR SALE—40-65 TWIN CITY TRACTOR,** 32-54 steel separator. Good condition. Now running at Mt. Hope, Kansas. Priced right. Geo. Whiting, Route 1, Mt. Hope, Kans.

**HEIDER TRACTOR, THREE BOTTOM 14** inch plow, Reo Six Model M 7 passenger car. All in good repair. Take some live stock. Mary F. Kiddoo, Exec., Smith Center, Kans.

**NEW TRACTORS—1 UNCLE SAM 20-30;** 2 Lauson 15-30's; 2 Clettracs; one nearly new Emerson-Brantingham with Geiser separator. Make offer. "S," Box 93, Gateway Station, Kansas City, Mo.

**TRACTOR SALE—THREE BRAND NEW** Lauson tractors for sale cheap. One 15-25 guaranteed to pull three 14 inch plows and 26 inch cylinder separator. Two 15-30 guaranteed to pull four 14 inch plows and 30 inch cylinder separator. One rebuilt Rock Island Heider with three power lift 13 inch plows in first class condition. For price and terms write Lock Box 31, Station A, Kansas City, Missouri.

**TRACTOR BARGAINS** Five new, unused gasoline tractors, now held in storage as collateral for bank loans, will be closed out immediately for cash at from one-third to one-half their original worth. The lot consists of: 2 Turner tractors stored with Southwest Warehouse Corporation, Kansas City, Mo. Price at Kansas City, each only \$600. 3 Hart-Parr tractors stored with O. K. Transfer & Storage Company, Oklahoma City, each only \$500. Will sell only one or all. Tractors may be inspected by buyers at point of storage. For particulars address E. H. Pugsley, care Commerce Trust Company, Kansas City, Mo.

**BARGAINS IN REBUILT AND SECOND** hand gas tractors, steam engines and threshers. All ready to go in the field. One each 15-30, 18-36, 25-50 and 30-60 Aultman & Taylor gas engines. Two 25 horse Aultman & Taylor steam engines. One 25-45 Twin City gas tractor. Two 21 horse Advance steam engines. One 25-50 Avery gas tractor. One 15-30 Coleman gas tractor. One each 16 horse Rumely, Russell and Northwest steam engines. One 14 horse Geiser steam engine. One 13 horse Russell steam engine. Various makes and sizes of threshers complete with attachments. If interested write or wire the Aultman & Taylor Machinery Company, 1301 West 10th Street, Kansas City, Mo., for price and terms.

### MACHINERY FOR SALE OR TRADE

**FOR SALE OR TRADE—20x40 CASE** tractor for \$500. Want smaller tractor. Frank Fertig, Garfield, Kan.

**12-20 NEW RUMELY 3 BOTTOM PLOW,** cash or trade for stock, leaving farm. V. Jaspersen, Scranton, Kans.

**SALE OR TRADE—CASE 12-25, 1 MOGUL,** Gieser Steam 25, 16-30 Rumely, 23x44 separator. Hiebert & Sons, Hillsboro, Kan.

**30-60 HART-PARR 32-56 NICHOLS SHEP-** ARD. Can use harvest threshers or small separator. Frank Silvester, Little River, Kans.

**FOR SALE—ONE 8-16 AVERY TRACTOR** almost new. One 12-25 Avery, new. Will take first class truck on either. Box 239, Miltonvale, Kans.

**FOR SALE OR TRADE—COMPLETE** wheat farming outfit. 1 Wallis tractor, 24 inch separator, six disc plow, two row lister, ridge buster, harrows, 20 hole drill, two binders, grain wagon. All in good shape. Used two seasons. Other business the reason for selling. Write J. G. Lewis, Conway Springs, Kan.

### HONEY

**HONEY—NEW CROP, VERY FINE, TWO** 60-lb. cans, \$12. Bulk comb, \$17. Bert W. Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

### BUILDING SUPPLIES

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

### BOOKS AND MAGAZINES

**CALIFORNIA DIGEST—A WEEKLY MA-** gazine honestly, completely, impartially portraying resort, climatic, soil, weather, rainfall, irrigation, transportation, manufacturing, business, crop, investment, pleasure conditions in all sections of state. Reliable, authentic. Year \$2.00. Sample 10c. Digest Pub. Co., 1315 27th Street, Sacramento, Calif.

### INSURANCE

**WE WILL PAY YOU \$5000.00 FOR YOUR** eyes or for one eye we will pay you \$1000.00. For one small premium we will give you a paid up policy for life. Protects against either accident or disease. Eyesight only. Write for particulars. Agents and salesmen wanted. The Mid-West Mutual Insurance Company, Wichita, Kan.

### MISCELLANEOUS

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

**HALL'S ALL METAL PATENTED FLY** trap. Guaranteed. Try one. Send \$1.25. Hall Fly Trap Company, Augusta, Kans. Agents wanted.

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE with money to buy read these little classified advertisements every issue. You are reading them now.

# FARMERS' CLASSIFIED AD USE THIS FORM—IT SAVES DELAY

Mail This to  
**Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze**  
**Topeka, Kansas**

Rate: 10 cents a word on single insertion; 8 cents a word each week if ordered 4 or more consecutive weeks. Minimum charge is \$1.

Count initials or abbreviations as words

## Fill This, Please!

Your Count of ad.....Words

No. times to run.....

Amount enclosed \$.....

Place under heading of.....

(Your Name)

Route

(Town)

(State)

NOTE: Count your name and address as part of advertisement.



## Hardening Peanut-Fed Hogs

Co-operative soft-pork experiments conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture and the state experiment stations of Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, and South Carolina during the last three years have shown conclusively that when hogs, starting at a weight of approximately 100 pounds, are fed on peanuts in the dry lot or grazed in the field for a period of 60 days or more, a soft carcass is produced, and that it is impossible to produce a hard carcass by feeding corn and tankage or corn and cottonseed meal to these soft hogs for a subsequent period of 60 days or less.

## 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 TERRIER puppies. W. F. Slagle, Alton, Kan.  
FOX TERRIERS, AIREDALES, COOLIES, Shepherds, Spitz and Hounds. L. Poos, Dearborn, Mo.

COLLIES—BRED FEMALES, \$10; UNBRED, \$5. One yearling male, \$15. Norris Campbell, Larned, Kan.  
MUST SELL COLLIES. PUPS, \$3.50, \$5. Females bred \$15.00; unbred, \$6. Trained dog, \$10. Frank Barrington, Sedan, Kan.  
NEWFOUNDLAND PUPPIES, MALES \$20 to \$25; females \$15 to \$20. Eligible to register. F. A. Shroot, Route 3, Lawrence, Kan.

## PET STOCK

REGISTERED AND PEDIGREED BELGIAN Hares. Write for information. E. R. Richardson, Ottawa, Kan.

## POULTRY

## BABY CHICKS

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

BABY CHICKS FOR FALL DELIVERY. Prices 11 cents and 10 cents. Floyd Bozarth, Eskridge, Kan.

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

CHICKS, 8c UP. LEADING VARIETIES. Postpaid. Guaranteed. Illustrated chick guide free. Superior Hatcheries, Windsor, Mo.

QUALITY CHICKS. NINE CENTS UP. Twelve varieties. Best laying strains. Catalogue free. Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Mo.

BABY CHICKS—S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS. Barron 256 egg strain, \$10.00 hundred prepaid, live delivery. Clay Center Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.

ORDER CHICKS NOW FOR SEPTEMBER delivery. Reds, Barred Rocks, 11 cents; White Leghorns, 10 cents. Postpaid. Guaranteed alive. Young's Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.

## LEGHORNS

PURE BRED S. C. WHITE LEGHORN Cockerels. E. W. Frazier, Fowler, Kan.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS from Chicago Coliseum Winners. March Hatch. Five dollars each. Edward Artas, Shaworth, Kan.

IMPORTED ENGLISH BARRON S. C. White Leghorns. Trapped, bred to record, 300 eggs. Pullet, cockerels. Barron's. Geo. Patterson, Richland, Kan.

## POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

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

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

## REAL ESTATE BARGAINS

## MISSOURI

FARM and city bargains. Ideal environment. Schools, colleges. H. A. Lee, Nevada, Mo.

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

STRAWBERRIES, grapes, fruit and poultry farms. Hatier 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.

BARGAINS IN IMPROVED FARMS in Barton county, Mo., smooth prairie land. Write for list. John Fahlow, Lamar, Mo.

FOR 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.

## OKLAHOMA

NORTH EASTERN OKLAHOMA 150 acre improved prairie farm, 4 miles from Pryor. Excellent stock and grain farm. Good soil. Plenty of grass and living water. Will sell at \$37.50 acre to settle estate. Terms. Expenses refunded if you say it's not a bargain. Other bargains. T. C. Bowling, Owner, Pryor, (Mayes Co.), Okla.

## The Real Estate Market Place

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

## Special Notice

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

## KANSAS

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

FOR LAND in Greenwood, Woodson and Coffey counties write J. G. Smith, Gridley, Kan.

SECTION 5-18-41 Wallace Co., Kan. Price \$15 A. Terms. M.M.St. Clair, Ft. Collins, Colo.

MY GOOD 48-ACRE FARM is for sale. Rich, Stenzel, Bern, Nemaha Co., Kansas.

KAW VALLEY potato farm, 1/2 mile from Fall Leaf, Kan. Box 111, Lawrence, Kan.

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

FARM BARGAINS, any size, in east Kansas, either for sale or exchange. Address Sewell Land Co., Garnett, Kansas.

GOOD GRAIN or dairy farm, 3 miles from University at Lawrence. Box 111, Lawrence, Kansas.

FOR SALE, EIGHT CHOICE SECTIONS, Wallace County, Kans., one to three miles of Weskan. Agents wanted. C. E. McChen, Harvard, Illinois.

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

\$5,000 WILL BUY nice half section in German neighborhood. \$2,200 may run for five years at 6% balance cash. Come and see land. Geo. D. Royer, Gove, Kansas.

160 ACRES, beautiful farm home, located in new oil field. Must sell to settle estate. Address owner, Mrs. A. M. Dershem, Piqua, Kansas.

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

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

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

QUARTER SECTION 1/4 MILES SATANTA Price \$3,700. Terms on \$2,000. Choice, level land. Best bargain on new railroad. Griffith & Baughman, Satanta or Liberal, Kan.

BEST RANCH IN KANSAS. 4,000 acres. 500 acres for alfalfa. Excellent buildings and equipment. All could be cultivated. An excellent opportunity. Write J. N. Bailey & Son, Hutchinson, Kansas.

160 ACRES, 2 1/2 mi. of town; all tillable; 5 room house, other outbuildings; price \$60 per acre. For full particulars of this and other farms write The Mansfield Land Mfg. Co., 312-13 New England Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

65 ACRES, 3 miles paved street, Ottawa, Kansas. Part bottom land. Improved. Well watered. Orchard. Sacrifice price for quick sale. Ask for August list. Mansfield Land & Loan Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

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

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

ACRES 160, 2 miles of paved street, Ottawa, Kansas. 80 pasture, 80 farm land, good improvements, fine water, price \$75 per acre. \$4,000 will handle, rest good terms. Acres 80, 2 miles of town, Franklin Co., Kansas, all good land, good improvements, price \$100 per acre, \$1500 cash, loan remainder 5 years at 6% if wanted. Ottawa Realty Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

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

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.

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, 121 Louisiana, Little Rock, Arkansas.

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## 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.

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

80,000 ACRES—Tracts 160 a. upward. Crop payment plan. Doll & Lamb, Lamar, Colo.

1,280 ACRES, Baca Co., 1/2 level, \$8 a. terms. Owner, Roy Cooper, Garden City, Kansas.

FOR SALE—20 years time 6% interest. 4 Colorado farms, small payment down. E. F. Olmstead, Penrose, Colorado.

280 ACRE irrigated, improved farm 1 mile Lamar, Colo. \$90 acre, good terms. Write owner, Roy Cooper, Garden City, Kansas.

FOR SALE TEN CHOICE SECTIONS, east of Cheyenne Wells, Cheyenne County, Colorado. Agents wanted. C. E. Mitchem, Harvard, Illinois.

640 A., Yuma Co., Colo. 225 a. under cult., bal. grass. With 5 horses, 10 Duroc gilts, 10 cows, 3 sets harness, wagon, machinery, \$25 a. 1/2 cash, bal. 7%. Box 24, Eckley, 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.

80 A. "READY MONEY" FARM. STOCKED, EQUIPPED, 50 A. CROPS

Mare, colt, 2 cows, 100 White Leghorn pullets, 3 brood sows, 26 a. alfalfa, 20 a. peas, barley, 4 a. potatoes, farm equipment included if taken at once; 2 miles good R. R. town, all conveniences, 80 acres tillable; 20 cow-pasture, watered by irrigation; good house, cellar, 3 artesian wells, neighbors near; barn, poultry house, storehouse, granary, pigsty; owner retiring, \$5,500 gets all, part cash. J. F. Meisner, LaJara, Colorado.

IRRIGATED LAND for sale in southern Alberta. Having bumper crops this year. Write for prices and particulars. Apply W. M. Harris Agency, Ltd., Lethbridge, Alta, Can.

SASKATCHEWAN FARM BARGAINS. Sec. 1 mi. town, 450 in crop with 1/2 crop, \$45. Half add. town, 100 a. cult., \$30. Another half 1 mi. away, \$22. 240 a. 4 mi. town, 200 in crop with 1/2 of crop, \$30. 360 a. town 3 mi., 200 crop with 1/2 crop, \$45. 2,000 a. all fenced, 1,400 cult., 800 crop, good dwelling, electric lights, water, barn, chicken house, granaries, horses, machinery, thrasher, equipment and crop, \$45 a. Crops promising. Write now. D. H. McDonald Co., Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask.

IRRIGATED FARMS IN SOUTHERN ALBERTA

Situated in the famous VAUXHALL DISTRICT

Bow River Irrigation Project.



## Kirkpatrick-Ford-Rush Combination Poland Sale

**D. A. Kirkpatrick Farm**  
**Cedarville, Kansas, Tuesday, August 22, 1922**

**40 Head—19 Tried-Sows, 16 Bred Gilts and 5 Boars**

Females are close up in the blood of Disher's Giant, The Yankee, Black Buster, and Caldwell's Big Bob and bred to Orange Giant, Long Dan, Revelation King, Jumbo Master, and Cedar Vale King.

Boars: One two-year-old, one yearling, and three spring. A picked offering selected from the three best herds in Cedar Vale territory. This sale offers the breeder a good opportunity to select good individuals representing a number of popular families.

Feed will be cheap this coming year. Market your crop through the purebred Poland sow and her offspring and make money on both the crop and the hogs. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Send buying orders to J. T. Hunter. For a catalog write

**D. A. Kirkpatrick, Mgr., Cedarvale, Kan.**

Auctioneers: John D. Snyder and F. O. Crocker.  
Fieldman for Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze: J. T. Hunter.

## Grand Champion King Solomon Poland China Production Sale

**30-Bred Sows. In Comfortable Quarters**

**Beattie, Kan., Thursday, Aug. 17**

A grand lot of sows, some with litters sale day and others to farrow last of August. Many of the sows are by Sky High, a Peter Mouw bred boar and a son of Peter the Great. The offering will contain daughters of Revelation, Bob's Phonon, Indiana Giant and Blue Valley Timm. A great place to buy real sows coming with real litters. Ask for catalog today.

**Dan O. Cain, Beattie, Kansas**

## 50 Hampshire Bred Sows and Gilts

Principally Messenger and Tipton breeding. Sale at Summit Home farm, 4 miles east of Frankfort on the Whiteway.

**Frankfort, Kansas, Tuesday, August 22**

30 gilts bred to farrow September and October, weight from 225 to 325 pounds. 12 tried sows, weight from 350 to 650 to farrow in September and October. 8 boars, seven spring boars weighing around 125 to 150 pounds. One is a Gold Meddle, first prize senior yearling boar weighing around 450.

Everything recorded or eligible. Immunized double treatment. Tried sows bred to Mann's Monarch and the gilts to younger boars. For catalogs address,

**S. W. Shineman, Frankfort, Kansas**

Jas. T. McCulloch, Auctioneer.

Send mail bids to Jas. T. McCulloch in my care. Location: Four miles southwest of Frankfort on Whiteway; nine miles east of Blue Rapids on Whiteway; 20 miles southeast of Marysville.

## Always Good, This Year Better



If you have attended the State Fair of course you will come again. If you haven't, try it this year.

**A Great Livestock Show in a Livestock State**

Great entertainment day and night. 7 Horse Races daily except Friday which will be Auto Race Day.

For Free Prize List or Information address Secretary.

H. S. Thompson, Pres. A. L. Sponsler, Secretary

## B. R. Anderson's Duroc Dispersal

**McPherson, Kan., Thursday, August 17**

Dispersion of foundation material including Victory Sensation 3rd, a champion boar and sire of some of the best Durocs of the state. 10 bred sows including one by Pathfinder, several by Royal Grand Wonder, Pathfinder Chief 2nd, Pathfinder Jr. 25 gilts bred to Sensation Boy 2nd, second prize futurity 1921 Kansas fair. 10 open gilts, 1 cracking September boar, 5 good spring boars. (Gilts and boars by Victory Sensation 3rd.) Moving to Texas Panhandle and must disperse herd over 20 years in building. Write for catalog. Mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

**B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kan.**

Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer.  
J. T. Hunter, fieldman for Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

**LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS AND SALE MANAGERS.**

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

**BOYD NEWCOM, Auctioneer**  
217 Beacon Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

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

**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.

## What's New in Livestock

BY OUR FIELDMEN AND REPORTERS

**R**ETURNS for the first half of 1922 seem to indicate that 1922 will be the banner hog year for stock hogs on the Kansas City market. Thus far about 84,220 immunized hogs have been shipped out of the Kansas City yards as compared with a total of 75,461 for the entire year of 1921. Much of the credit for the good showing made this year is due to the spirited campaign of propaganda carried on by the Kansas City Livestock Exchange and the Kansas City Stockyards Company for the production of more hogs in the territory tributary to the Kansas City market.

### Dates for Washington Stock Show

The Washington County Stock Show has been set for October 4, 5 and 6. The business men of Washington recently held a meeting at which it was decided definitely that they would assist in putting on the show. The Old Settlers' Reunion, which has been held for many years will be discontinued and all efforts and finances will go towards putting on a bigger and better stock show. J. C. Morrow is superintendent and John V. Hepler, county agent, is assistant superintendent.

### Shorthorn Breeders' Field Day

The dates fixed for the American Shorthorn Breeders' Field Day Show at the Sni-A-Bar Farm at Grain Valley, Mo., have been set for October 12 and 13, according to W. A. Cochel, Western representative of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association. The first day will be given up to public addresses and an exhibition of the cattle entered in the show. The second day will be devoted to cattle judging and to the farm bull sale.

### Marshall Stockmen Organize

The Marshall County Livestock Improvement Association is steadily gaining members. Breeders who have signed up recently are George Honeycutt, Blue Rapids; Ben Shaw, Waterville; Wright Turner, Waterville, and A. H. Gallup of Blue Rapids. The association will hold a picnic at Marysville, August 16. Charles R. Weeks, secretary of Kansas State Farm Bureau, will be one of the speakers.

### Livestock Association for Sherman

A meeting for the purpose of organizing a Sherman County Farm Bureau Livestock Improvement Association has been called for an early August date, according to Arvid Nelson, Sherman county agent. Livestock men of the county have been talking of such an organization for some time according to A. H. Abercrombie, acting secretary. The meeting will be held at the library building in Goodland.

### Jewell Completes T. B. Campaign

The tuberculosis eradication campaign in Jewell county is still going on. The south half of Richland township finished testing recently and Kyle D. Thompson, county agent, reports that it came thru with a clean sheet. He says people in this section showed fine co-operation by having their cows up, making it possible to cover the territory and test about 150 cattle a day.

### Jewell's Poland China Pig Show

A meeting of Jewell County Poland China Breeders' Association was held at the Jewell Farm Bureau office at Mankato, recently. The object of the meeting, according to Kyle D. Thompson, county agent, was to discuss the promotion of a boys' Poland China Pig Show to be held in connection with the Jewell County Fall Festival.

### High Holstein Records

The largest herd of dairy cattle in Lyon county is that of Paine Brothers of Admire, containing 90 Holsteins. Cecil L. McFadden, county agent, says some of these cows are high producers. One has the highest seven-day and 30-day records of any cow in the county, producing 28.1 pounds of butter in seven days and 110 pounds in 30 days. Another cow in the herd has a record of 22.64 pounds of butter in seven days. Twelve cows have official advanced registry records. Paine

Brothers are among those who helped in organizing the Lyon County Cow Testing Association.

### Cost of Producing Pork

The average cost of producing 100 pounds of marketable pork in sections of Iowa and Illinois in 1921, was \$6.08, according to a cost of production study made by the United States Department of Agriculture on 3,574 spring pigs producing 855,140 pounds of marketable pork, which means they were marketed at an average live weight of about 240 pounds.

This pork was produced when corn was relatively cheap last year. The survey shows that 65 per cent of the hogs returned between 25 cents and 75 cents a bushel of corn fed. Costs ranged from \$3.76, in one drove, to \$10.80, in the drove showing the highest cost, 85 per cent of the pork showing a cost of

### CHESTER WHITE HOGS

## Twenty Chester White

Bred Sows and Gilts at public sale near town on

**Saturday, August 19**

All registered and immune, also other stock. The old reliable **HENRY MURR, Tonganoxie, Kansas**

**MAY FARROW CHESTER WHITE PIGS**  
**VERG CURTIS, LARNED, KANSAS.**

**REGISTERED CHESTER WHITE BOAR**  
for sale. Young, weighs over three hundred. I ask \$45. Merle B. Peebler, Latham, Kan.

### HAMPSHIRE HOGS

## Silver's

**2 Big Hampshire Sales**  
**Cantril, Iowa, Thursday, August 10**

**Kansas City, Mo., Friday, August 18**

50 Bred Sows—4 Boars  
52 Bred Sows—4 Boars  
Select draft from FOUNDATION HERD, L. O. K. O. U. T. WICKWARE FAMILIES. All cholera immune, backed by SILVER GUARANTEE. Write for free catalog, also copy of Hampshire Squeal and private sale list.  
**WICKFIELD FARMS, CANTRIL, IOWA**  
Box 8. F. F. Silver, Prop.

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

**Whiteway Hampshires Shipped on Approval**  
Bred gilts, choice spring boars and gilts. Champion bred pairs and trios not related. Immunized.  
**F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kansas**

**100 SPRING GILTS AND BOARS**  
Well bred. Priced to sell.  
**W. F. Dreasher, Route 3, Emporia, Kansas**

### POLAND CHINA HOGS

## DEMING RANCH BRED FEMALES

Young sows and gilts to farrow August and September. Bred to The Latchline and Ranch Yankee. A fine lot of spring pigs, both sex. We'll take care of all your needs for Poles.  
**H. O. Sheldon, Supt. Hog Department, Oswego, Kan.**

## Bred Gilts and Spring Pigs

by Black Buster out of Eagle's Maid Girl, bred to Yankee King. Spring pigs by Gerstale 2nd.  
**E. H. W. HARTMAN, Valley Center, Kan.**

## Schoenhofer's Immured Polands

Extra good boars by Premium Monarch out of extra good sows. Write us at once if you want one of these good boars.  
**GEO. J. SCHOENHOFER, WALNUT, KAN.**

### SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

## Spotted Poland Boars

Guaranteed for service. National papers.  
**F. F. COOPER, CORBIN, KANSAS**

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

## BRED SOWS AND GILTS

To farrow in Sept. Spring pigs both sex. Well bred and priced right. **JOHN DETTRICH, PLYMOUTH, KAN.**

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

### SHEEP AND GOATS

**High Grade TOGGENBURG MILK GOATS**  
For sale. **Violet Hampton, R. 3, Lyons, Kan.**

**REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS**  
For sale. Yearlings and two-year-olds.  
**W. M. Coffey, Oakland, Illinois**



## DUROC JERSEY HOGS

**W. H. Rasmussen's DUROCS**

Giant Sensation in service. Breeding stock for sale at all times.  
W. H. RASMUSSEN,  
Box K, Norfolk, Neb.

**Fulks Holds No Summer Auction**

Offering at private treaty 20 sows bred for September farrow to Pathfinder Jr. and Giant I Am. Also spring gilts and boars. Sows and pigs are Sensation, Pathfinder, Orion and Great Wonder I Am breeding. A good offering priced right.  
W. H. FULKS, LANGDON, KANSAS

**E. G. Hoover's Spring Pigs**

Spring pigs by good sires and out of top dams by good Kansas and Nebraska boars. You will like these pigs. Write us.  
E. G. HOOVER, WICHITA, KANSAS

**Bred Gilts—Big Type**

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

**Shepherd's Sensations**

Big spring yearlings and tried sows bred to the grand champion, Sensational Pilot, and Sensational Giant. Only a few of these left. They are real sows. Spring boars, herd prospects. Immunized. G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.

**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

**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.

**SENT ON APPROVAL**

Extra good spring gilts and boars by Giles' Royal Pathfinder and Long Sensation. Prize winning sires, Orion, Col. and Stills dams. GILES BOUSE, Westphalia, Kan.

**VALLEY SPRING DUROCS**

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

**Outstanding Boars**

By Superior Sensation out of choice dams by Pathfinder Chief 2nd. LESTER L. READY, ANTHONY, KAN.

**July 1st Weanling Pigs**

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

**ROYAL PATHMASTER BY PATHMASTER**

Immunized spring boars by this herd sire out of good Sensation and Pathfinder dams. Write or call. S. and R. G. Cooley, Plymouth, Kan.

**SPRING PIGS, BOTH SEX, by Uneeda Path-**

master by Uneeda Orion Sensation, Iowa and Nebraska grand champion, and Big Sensation, grandson of Great Sensation. A. W. Steele, R. 9, Wichita, Kan.

**SPRING PIGS, BOTH SEX, Jack's Col.**

Great Orion and The Major breeding. Dams include daughters of Joe's Nellie 2nd. M. A. Martin, Paola, Kan.

\$7 or less for every 100 pounds. An average profit of \$1.28 a hundred weight of marketable pork is shown, or an average of \$3.05 for each pig weaned.

The size of the litters, the relative economies made in the use of feed and labor, and the quantity of pork produced by every sow were the three principal cost factors. The entire herd was used as a basis for cost finding, all the expenses on the sow being divided among the pigs in her litter. The principal causes of high costs were the small litters weaned, heavy feed and labor expenses, and slightly lower gain per head. Tankage formed an important part of the rations of the economical pork.

**To Publish Livestock Directory**

The Washington County Livestock Breeders' Association will publish a directory next fall giving the names of breeders and the stock they have for

sale, according to John V. Hepler, Washington, secretary. The membership fee of the organization is \$1 a year. An effort will be made to get every purebred breeder in the county to become a member.

**Calf Club Exhibit for Topeka**

Boys in the Effingham and Muscotah Calf clubs whose calves stand above twelfth place at the Atchison County Calf Club Show will take their calves to the Topeka Free Fair. The Topeka Free Fair offers \$600 in prizes in addition to \$60 for the best five calves from one county. The fall festival committee in Atchison county is offering \$400 in calf prizes and the American Short-horn Breeders' Association offers \$100.

**Power a True Life Saver**

(Continued from Page 18)

Kennedy keenly feels the necessity of adequate power on his farm, and while he also regrets the circumstances which have forced him in a measure to adopt these methods, he realizes their value to even the man who is not forced to them, but so far as he is concerned, he admits that he could not farm a day without the power he employs on his place and at the same time, he admits that he needs more mechanical power.

On the other hand, he also realizes that mechanical power is what has saved and prolonged his life on the farm. He believes that the time to install power appliances is before you find yourself obliged to adopt them and then you can enjoy them even more.

**Camping at the State Fair**

BY J. T. HUNTER

An appeal to the aesthetic will greet the visitor immediately after he steps inside the Kansas State Fairgrounds' entrance at Hutchinson next September. Shrubbery, vines, and plants that bloom in September or plants that are in green leaf at that time will greet the eye where at other fairs too wide an expanse of waste land is to be seen on each side of the walks leading to the main buildings.

Solid comfort will await those who wish to camp at the Kansas State Fair. Forty acres comprise the space enclosed with a fence for the fairgrounds. Outside and at the west end of this lie 20 acres, also property of the Kansas State Fair that the Hutchinson Chamber of Commerce has taken under its wing and made into a tourist camp park. The ground is leased from the state and tourists passing thru Hutchinson have free use of the park and its facilities. At fair time the park is turned over to the Kansas State Fair Association for the benefit of visitors who wish to camp there.

The Hutchinson Chamber of Commerce has erected in a central place a 30 by 60 foot community house with a large room in the middle. This room has a large fireplace, piano, writing desk and other conveniences.

At either end are retiring rooms for men and women. These have toilet facilities and shower baths. Both hot and cold water are provided. The building is very neatly furnished and well lighted and ventilated. Near it are a number of outdoor fireplaces for cooking, a large bake oven, and laundry equipment for washing and drying clothes.

Fair visitors who have their own tents and equipment will be given suitable places for camping. However, it will be possible for visitors who wish to travel with a light load to get all necessary equipment such as tents, stoves, bedding, right at the grounds from persons authorized by the fair association and these supplies may be obtained at very reasonable cost for rental.

This tent city will be under super-

**Bert Conyers' Duroc Sale**

Sale 1 mile east and 1 mile north of Piedmont

**Piedmont, Kan., Friday, August 18**

**3 Sows, 27 Gilts, 10 Boars**

Tried sows include a half sister to Pathrion, 1920, Topeka grand champion. Bred to Valley Pathfinder; 2 Sensations bred to Kansas Pathmaster. Gilts sired by Valley Pathfinder and a grandson of Great Orion Sensation, twice national grand champion. Most of them bred for September farrow to Kansas Pathmaster.

Boars include one out of Valley Lady Sensation, 1922 Kansas National grand champion; two by Major Sensation's Col. by Major Sensation. Most of the boars are by Valley Pathfinder.

**HERD SIRES**

Valley Pathfinder is not only by Old Pathfinder but a littermate to the highest priced boar ever sold out of Kansas. He is a proven breeder of good Durocs. Kansas Pathmaster is one of the good sons of that deservedly popular sire, Pathmaster and his spring pigs prove his worth as an exceptionally good sire.

Write for catalog mentioning Kansas Farmer-Mail & Breeze. Address

**B. W. Conyers, Severy, Kansas**

Boyd Newcom, Auct. Send mail bids to J. T. Hunter representing Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.

**Substantial Durocs of Proven Merit**

Dr. C. A. Branch Sells 50 Head at the Homeland Stock Farm

**Marion, Kan., Tuesday, Aug. 22**

**3 TRIED SOWS, 38 GILTS, 9 BOARS**

Tried sows with fall litters at side are by Maplewood Pathmaster by Pathfinder. (Maplewood Pathmaster brought highest price of any boar ever sold out of Kansas.)

80 per cent of the young females are granddaughters of Maplewood Pathmaster. Some are by Marion Pathfinder by Pathfinder.

There are 8 open gilts. Bred females in service to Rose's Col. Orion by Lady's Col. Orion, an intensely bred Orion boar that has done exceedingly well as a producer of good Durocs.

We claim that we have a wonderful lot of gilts in this offering and invite farmers and breeders to come and be convinced.

Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Send mail bids to J. T. Hunter. For catalog address,

**Dr. C. A. Branch, Marion, Kansas**

Auctioneers: Boyd Newcom and John McLinden.  
Fieldman: J. T. Hunter.

**Something New In Durocs!**

**Lock Davidson Offers**

**40 Junior and Senior Yearling Females**

**Caldwell, Kansas, Saturday, Aug. 26**

A select offering of 40 females from a sow herd of over 75 head. A number came from Illinois and are Col., Orion, Pathfinder, and Sensation bred. All are bred to Pathfinder Royal Orion by Royal Pathfinder, twice world's aged champion; and Intense Orion Sensation by Great Orion Sensation, twice world's grand champion. Some are by Valley Sensation by Great Sensation; Pathrion, 1920 Topeka grand champion; Jack's Orion King A by Jack's Orion King 2nd, 1917 world's junior champion, and King the Col. Jr. by King the Col.

This will be one of the few western sales, perhaps the only one this summer where one may get good Col. breeding as well as Pathfinder and Sensation breeding. It is a real opportunity. Don't miss the sale.

Sale will be held at Caldwell, Kan., where herd is located. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Send mail bids to J. T. Hunter. For catalog address

**Lock Davidson, Wichita, Kansas**

Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer.

J. T. Hunter, Fieldman for Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

**McComas Summer Duroc Sale**

**Wichita, Kan., Thursday, August 24**

**50 Sows, Fall Gilts, Spring Gilts and Boars**

A select offering from one of the largest herds in Kansas, most of them by Pathrion, 1920 Topeka fair champion. Females bred to Giant Orion Sensation 4th, by Great Orion, 1920, 1921 world's grand champion. A number will be by Jack's Orion King A, by Jack's Orion King 2nd, 1917 world's junior champion.

The McComas herd has started a number of breeders in the Duroc business as well as help develop herds already established.

Here is an opportunity to secure real good Durocs. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Send mail bids to J. T. Hunter. For a catalog write

**W. D. McComas, Box 455, Wichita, Kan.**

Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer.

J. T. Hunter, Fieldman.



The Community House and the Camping Grounds at the Kansas State Fair in Hutchinson; A. L. Sponsler Appears in the Foreground



## HOLSTEIN CATTLE

## Cows and Heifers

at private sale. 20 purebred Holstein cows and heifers representing the best blood lines in our herd. They include a yearling daughter of a 35 pound cow; a yearling daughter of a 33 pound four-year-old and a yearling daughter of a junior two-year-old with 847 pounds of butter in a year. Many of these heifers are bred to Marathon Bess Burke 3rd, a 1239 pound son of Marathon Bess Burke. Will be glad to send you private sale catalog, pictures of animals offered, a folder just out. A federal accredited herd. Address, Collins Farm Company, Sabetha, Kansas

## 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

## Public Sale, August 14th

Including 6 registered coming two-year-old bred Holstein heifers, mostly white, also bull: 3 miles S. and 4 1/2 E. of Quenemo, Kan., 5 miles S. and 4 1/2 E. of Lyndon, Kan., 2 miles N. and 1 1/2 E. of Melvern, Kan. On old Taylor farm. R. M. Wright, Melvern, Kan.

## Reg. Holstein Bull and Cow

Very cheap. Ray Warnock, LaCrosse, Kan.

## AYRSHIRE CATTLE

## Ayrshire Cows, Heifers, Bulls

Young cows in calf or with calf at foot, yearling heifers, bulls of serviceable age, calves both sex. High producing families. Tuberculin tested. E. W. CUMMINS, PRESCOTT, KANSAS

## High Grade Ayrshire Heifer Calves

for sale. Well marked. Ray H. Nigus, Hiawatha, Kan.

## GUERNSEY CATTLE

## One Reg. Guernsey Bull

and some high grade females at public sale August 19, 1922. HENRY MURK, TONGANOXIE, KANSAS

## GUERNSEYS

Young registered Guernsey bull from A. R. dam, May Rose bred, \$75. C. F. Holmes, Overland Guernsey Farm, Overland Park, Kan.

## RANSOM FARM GUERNSEYS

Bulls—Calves to serviceable age by 1919 world's grand champion out of record breaking dams. Ransom Farm, Homewood, Kansas

## JERSEY CATTLE

## HILLCROFT FARMS JERSEYS

Imported and Register of Merit Jerseys. Choice bull calves for sale. Also registered Durocs. M. L. GOLLADAY, PROP., HOLDEN, MO.

## High Class Registered Jersey Cows

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

## BULLS OUT OF REGISTER OF MERIT

dams, for sale. Herd Federal accredited. Sylvia Jersey Ranch, Sylvia, Kansas

## REGISTERED JERSEY BULLS FOR SALE

"Financial" breeding. Price \$35.00. Chas. Long, Route 2, Stockton, 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.

## SHORTHORN CATTLE

## Feed Shorthorn Steers

Shorthorns are rapid gainers; finish at heavy weights, and make big profits. For information address American Shorthorn Breeders' Association 13 Dexter Park Avenue Chicago, Ill.

## RED POLLED CATTLE

## Choice Red Polled Bulls and Females

All ages. From our accredited herd. Shipped on approval. Schwab & Son, Clay Center, Neb.

## Pleasant View Stock Farm

Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale, a few choice young bulls, cows and heifers. Halloran & Gambrell, Ottawa, Kansas

## FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE

A few choice young bulls. C. E. Foster, Route 4, Eldorado, Kan.

## RED POLLS

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

## 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 SNOW AND BREEDING JACKS

Priced right. Hinman's Jack Farm, Dighton, Kan.

When writing advertisers mention this paper

vision of the Kansas State Fair Association. Caretakers with full police power and authority to expel undesirable persons will be in charge of the park at all hours of the day and night.

This is a camping place that offers solid comfort and it is located right at the entrance to the Kansas State Fairgrounds where one of the state's greatest educational institutions will be in session. This affords one a great opportunity to enjoy camping out and to see the Kansas State Fair at the same time.

A. L. Sponsler, secretary of the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson, Kan., is the man responsible for getting the camp park. Persons desiring information concerning this tent city should write Mr. Sponsler as soon as possible.

## Public Sales of Livestock

## Shorthorn Cattle

Sept. 4—V. A. Jasperson, Scranton, Kan.  
Oct. 4—A. L. & D. Harris, Osage City, Kan.  
Oct. 14—Dan. O. Cain, Beattie, Kan.  
Oct. 14—Frederick Leidy, Leon, Kan.  
Oct. 25—E. E. Heacock & Sons, Hartford, Kan.  
Oct. 26—R. W. Dole, Almena, 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.

## Polled Shorthorn Cattle

Nov. 4—W. A. Prewitt, Asherville, Kan.

## Hereford Cattle

Oct. 17—Ed Nickelson, Leonardville, Kan.

## Holstein Cattle

Oct. 26—J. M. Chestnut & Sons, Denison, Kan.

Oct. 28—J. C. Ford, Leonardville, Kan.

Nov. 8—Pettis Co. Holstein-Friesian Company sale, Sedalia, Mo.

## Duroc Jersey Hogs

Aug. 3—W. H. Rasmussen, Norfolk, Neb.  
Aug. 11—H. E. Labart, Overton, Neb.  
Aug. 17—B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kan.  
Aug. 18—B. W. Conyers, Severy, Kan.  
Aug. 23—Dr. C. A. Branch, Marion, 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.  
Sept. 26—James Conyers, Marion, Kan.  
Oct. 12—C. O. Wilson, Rantoul, Kan.  
Oct. 12—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.  
Oct. 13—W. H. Rasmussen, Norfolk, Neb.  
Oct. 14—Hiebert & Hylton, Paola, Kan.  
Oct. 17—M. A. Martin, Paola, Kan.  
Oct. 18—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.  
Oct. 19—J. J. Smith, Lawrence, Kan.  
Oct. 20—Stafford Co. Duroc Association, Stafford, Kan.  
Oct. 21—Homer T. Rule, Ottawa, Kan.  
Oct. 24—Osage County Duroc Jersey Breeders Ass'n., Osage City, Kan.  
Oct. 26—Fred J. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.  
Oct. 28—Pratt Co. Duroc Breeders' Association, Pratt, Kan.

Oct. 28—H. W. Flook & Son, Stanley, Kan.

Jan. 31—P. N. Marsh, Sedgewick, Kan.

Feb. 1—W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan. Sale at Emporia.

Feb. 1—L. R. Maessigill, Caldwell, Kan.

Feb. 3—E. G. Hoover, Wichita, Kan.

Feb. 6—L. J. Healy, Hope, Kan.

Feb. 6—G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.

Feb. 6—Ross M. Peck, Gypsum, Kan.

Feb. 6—Wm. Fulk, 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, Sedgewick, Kan.

Feb. 12—Mitchell county breeders, Beloit, Kan.

Feb. 13—L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan.

Feb. 13—B. W. Conyers, Severy, Kan.

Feb. 14—John Loomis, Emporia, Kan.

Feb. 14—W. D. McComas, Wichita, Kan.

Feb. 15—Woodell & Danner, Winfield, Kan.

Feb. 16—J. F. Larimore & Sons, Grenola, Kan.

Feb. 17—R. C. Smith, Sedgewick, Kan.

Feb. 19—G. J. Moorehead, Benton, Kan.

Feb. 20—Overstake Bros., Atlanta, Kan.

Feb. 21—Arthur Childers, Emporia, Kan.

Feb. 21—Stuckey Bros., Wichita, Kan.

Feb. 22—M. I. Brower, Sedgewick, Kan.

Feb. 22—R. E. Kempin, Corning, Kan.

Feb. 23—R. W. Newcom, Benton, Kan.

Feb. 28—Lock Davidson, Wichita, Kan. (Sale at Caldwell, Kan.)

Mar. 6—P. J. Stauffer, Valley Center, Kan.

March 7—Earl J. Ansett, Osage City, Kan.

## Poland China Hogs

Aug. 22—D. A. Kirkpatrick, Ford and Rush, Cedarvale, Kan.

Aug. 26—F. E. Wittum, Caldwell, Kan.

Sept. 2—M. N. Runyan, Osage City, Kan.

Sept. 8—C. M. Bueh, Peabody, Kan.

Sept. 8—C. S. Nevius & Sons, Chillicothe, Kan.

Sept. 12—J. C. Martin, Welda, Kan.

Oct. 12—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.

Oct. 16—S. J. Tucker, 140 South Belmont, Wichita, Kan.

Oct. 17—Dan O. Cain, Beattie, Kan.

Oct. 17—John D. Henry, LeCompton, Kan.

Oct. 19—Stafford Co. Poland China Breeders' Association, Stafford, Kan.

Oct. 24—R. E. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan.

Oct. 24—J. C. Dawe, Troy, Kan.

Feb. 24—Chas. Krill, Burlingame, Kan.

Feb. 27—Pratt Co. Poland China Breeders' Association, Pratt, Kan.

Nov. 3—W. A. Prewitt, Asherville, Kan.

Feb. 14—C. S. Nevius & Sons, Chillicothe, 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, Cantril, Ia.

Aug. 18—Wickfield Farms, Cantril, Ia. Sale at Kansas City, Mo.

Aug. 22—S. W. Shineman, Frankfort, Kan.

## Field Notes

BY J. W. JOHNSON

R. W. Dole, Almena, Kan., Norton county sells 55 or 60 Shorthorns in his fourth annual Shorthorn sale at his farm near there Oct. 26. It will be an offering of Scotch and Scotch topped Shorthorns of unusual merit and you will want to be there. The

sale will be advertised in the Mail and Breeze.—Adv.

## Dan O. Cain's Poland China Sale

In this issue will be found the advertisement of Dan O. Cain, Beattie, Kan. He is selling 30 registered Poland China "bred sows and gilts in a public sale in Beattie, Kan., Thursday, August 17. It is a sale featuring the daughters of King Solomon, a boar that you have heard lots about. The offering is well bred and you should be there if you want Poland China bred sows. Look up the advertisement in this issue.—Advertisement.

## Janssonius Bros. Hereford Sale

Janssonius Bros., Prairie View, Kan., Phillips county will sell registered Herefords at auction again in October. The date will be announced soon. They will sell about 40 very select cattle, about 10 bulls of serviceable age and possibly one herd bull of outstanding merit that they can't use longer. The rest will be very desirable females of their own raising. Beau Stanway, bred by Mousel Bros., and sired by Choice Stanway is a new herd bull in the Janssonius herd that was added because of his fitness to cross on a fine string of heifers by their other herd bulls. Their sale at Phillipsburg last November was one of the best sales held in the state last year. You can ask them right now to book you for their coming sale catalog. The sale will be advertised in the Mail & Breeze.—Adv.

## S. W. Shineman's Hampshire Sale

In this issue of the Mail and Breeze will be found the advertisement of the S. W. Shineman sale of 50 purebred Hampshire bred sows and gilts at his farm, Summit Home farm, four miles west of Frankfort on the Whiteway, Tuesday, August 22. He is also selling seven spring boars, actual tops and one yearling boar. The breeding is mostly Messenger and Tipton and the individuals are of real quality. You can write at once for the catalog and get it by return mail. Look up the advertisement in this issue and you will find it interesting. Roads are good in northern Kansas and you better drive over to this sale. Summer sales are always good places to buy breeding stock because they sell usually below what they will sell for later on. Write at once for the catalog.—Advertisement.

## Northwest Kansas Holstein Breeders

The Northwest Kansas Holstein breeders' association will sell about 50 Holsteins in the first consignment sale to be held by this comparatively new organization. The sale will be held at Phillipsburg, Kan., Oct. 25 and the chamber of commerce has guaranteed a suitable place to sell in and other assistance. 45 northwest Kansas breeders belong to this association and each member will be asked to consign something that will make their first association sale a sale worth while. O. L. McCoy, Glen Elder, Kan., is secretary and sale manager and members who will consign should write to him at once. It is planned to sell an offering, about half of which will be pure bred and the rest to be very high class high grade cows and heifers. A few young bulls of serviceable ages are wanted that have some real backing. Write to sale manager, McCoy, at once and tell him just what you have.—Adv.

BY J. T. HUNTER

## Ready's Durocs

Leater L. Ready, Anthony, Kansas, has for sale some outstanding Duroc boars sired by Superior Sensation, Grand Champion 1921 Wichita Wheat Show. They are out of daughters of Pathfinder Chief 2nd, that topped the spring 1922 W. W. Otey sale. These are good boars priced right. Write or call on Mr. Ready. Please mention Kansas Farmer-Mail & Breeze.—Advertisement.

## Schoenhofer's Polands are Good

Geo. J. Schoenhofer, Walnut, Kan., breeds big type Polands and each year he gets them a little better than the preceding year. He starts an advertisement in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze offering extra good boars by Premium Monarch out of extra good dams. Here is your opportunity. Write him at once if you want a good boar. Mention Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.—Advertisement.

## House's Durocs

Giles House, Westphalia, Kansas has some extra good Duroc spring pigs, both sex, weighing over 140 pounds that he is pricing reasonably and shipping on approval. They are sired by Giles' Royal Pathfinder by Royal Pathfinder and Lon Sensation by Echo Sensation. Both sires have been winners at county fairs. Dams are Orion, Col. and Stiltz bred. Mention Kansas Farmer-Mail & Breeze when writing.—Adv.

## Cooleys' Pathmaster Boar

S. and R. G. Cooley, Plymouth, Kan., have at the head of their Duroc herd, Royal

Pathmaster by Pathmaster out of a daughter of Royal Pathfinder by Pathfinder. This spring yearling boar is a good breeder as is evidenced by his spring pigs. The Cooleys offer for sale at this time spring boar pigs by Royal Pathmaster and a grandson of Great Orion Sensation. The pigs are out of well bred Sensation and Pathfinder dams. Their advertisement starts this issue. Write or call in regard to these Durocs. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

T. F. Danner, Winfield, Kansas, one of the most prominent Duroc breeders of the state, recently lost about 30 of his best hogs in the high water following heavy rains. Fortunately Major's Great Sensation, 1921 Kansas Junior Champion, was at the farm of G. B. Wooddell, Winfield, Kansas, and escaped the flood. Messrs. Wooddell and Danner own this boar together. Mr. Danner has been seriously ill for several months and is far from recovery at the present time.—Advertisement.

## Holstein President Also Raises Durocs

Dr. C. A. Branch, Marion, Kan., in recent years has made quite a name for himself among Holstein breeders of Kansas. At the recent state meeting he was elected president of the state association. All the time that Mr. Branch has been raising good Holsteins he has been developing a herd of good Durocs and Tuesday, August 22, he will hold a sale of Durocs at which time he will sell 50 head of high class purebreds. Read his advertisement in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze and note that it is a well bred offering that merits careful consideration of parties needing good foundation material. The fall gilts are good. Some of these gilts were among the best that the writer has seen this season and Dr. Branch states that they have been coming along just as well ever since our visit at the farm last spring. Write Dr. Branch for a catalog. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Send mail bids to J. T. Hunter.—Advertisement.

## A Good Combination Poland Sale

Messrs. Kirkpatrick, Ford and Rush of Cedar Vale, Kan., will pick good Polands from their respective herds and hold a combination sale at the D. A. Kirkpatrick farm at the edge of Cedar Vale on the Hopkaday road leading east. The sale will be held Tuesday, August 22. This issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze carries display advertisement of the sale. Read it and get an idea concerning the meritorious offering that these three men are offering the public. The offering is not only one that is made up of good Polands picked from three of the best herds of Cedar Vale territory but the varied blood lines presented, and the individuals selling, being close up in the blood of the important sires of those strains makes this sale a fine opportunity to select just what you want in Poland breeding as well as individually. Write D. A. Kirkpatrick, manager, Cedar Vale, Kan., for a catalog. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Send mail bids to J. T. Hunter who will represent that paper at the sale.—Advertisement.

## McComas' August Sale

W. D. McComas, Wichita, Kansas, not only has one of the largest herds of purebred Durocs in Kansas but quite likely has sold more breeding animals than any other Duroc breeder in the state. Thursday, August 24, farmers and breeders will have an opportunity to attend a sale at Mr. McComas' farm (The Thomas Fruit Farm) just west of the pavement at Wichita. Pathfinder, 1921 Topeka Fair Champion has for some time headed the herd. Something over a year ago another good boar, Giant Orion Sensation 4th was added to the herd. Most of the gilts to be sold are by the first named sire and bred to the second one. This mating of daughters of a grandson of Pathfinder to a son of Great Orion Sensation will make good buys for parties wanting something good in Durocs. Then, there will be daughters of Jack's Orion King A. by Jack's Orion King 2nd, 1917 World Junior Champion, bred to either boar. Some outstanding spring boars sell too. It will be a sale of good sows, gilts and boars. Send for a catalog. Mention Kansas Farmer-Mail & Breeze. Attend if possible and send mail bids to J. T. Hunter, who will represent Kansas Farmer-Mail & Breeze.—Advertisement.

## Get Some New Duroc Blood

Few Duroc breeders of Kansas ever heard of Lock Davidson previous to last spring sale. Now there are few breeders of the state that haven't heard of him. Mr. Davidson lives in Wichita and is in the abstract business. Last spring he began to attend Duroc sales and picked up here and there some mighty good bred sows and gilts. Later he went to Illinois and brought back over 50 sows and gilts of Col. Pathfinder, Sensation and Orion breeding. Saturday, August 26, he holds his first purebred sale at Caldwell, Kan., where the herd is located. In this sale will be 40 bred sows, a number of which are some that he brought back from Illinois and they are not discarded either, but attractions instead. This sale affords a good opportunity for Kansas and Oklahoma farmers and breeders to pick up Col. bred sows that are scarce here or Sensation, Pathfinder or Orion sows remotely related to our own Durocs of these popular strains. In so doing the buyer avoids all possible danger of too close line breeding. The advertisement in this issue tells the story. Read it and write Mr. Lock Davidson, Wichita, Kan., for a catalog. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Send mail bids to J. T. Hunter in care of Mr. Davidson.—Advertisement.

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON

## Labart's August Duroc Sale

With the best prospect for corn the writer has ever known in every part of Nebraska and Kansas there should be a thousand farmers and breeders from the two states in attendance at the H. E. Labart Duroc Jersey sale at Overton, Neb., Friday, August 11. More than one farmer will drive several hundred miles about this time of year, see less and learn nothing worth while. Why not drive out half way across Nebraska up the beautiful Platte Valley and see one of the greatest offerings of Durocs that has ever been driven thru a sale ring in the West. Remember there will be young herd boars, open gilts and a great line of young sows bred to the great prize winning boar, Leading Sensation. About a fourth of the offering was sired by the noted boar, Great Orion Sensation. Write for catalog while you're thinking about it to Mr. Labart at Overton and if unable to attend send bids to Jesse R. Johnson, Overton, Neb., in care of H. E. Labart.—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



# 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 6th 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 approved 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 Galant 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 fall trade. Theo. Olson & Sons, Leonardville, Kansas

**Bluemont Farm, Manhattan, Kan.**  
Farm joins Manhattan where visitors interested in Shorthorns are always welcome. Address as above.

**HENRY B. BAYER, MANHATTAN, KAN.**  
Stonehaven Farm is three miles S. W. of town on main highway and Interurban line. We can supply choice Scotch and Scotch topped bulls, cows and heifers.

**W. H. Molyneux & Son, Palmer, Kan.**  
Rose Hill Stock Farm. Herd headed by Linwood Topsman. 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. Red.

**Whitehall Sultan Shorthorns**  
Sensation and Pathfinder Duroc Jerseys. Glad to make you prices on either. T. F. STOUT & SONS, STUDLEY, KANSAS

**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, Volume 860124**  
For sale; 3 years; grandson of Villager. Guaranteed. Elmer S. Graham, Quinter, Kan.

**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 Abilene. 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.

**Brookdale Farm Herd Shorthorns**  
Owendale, a double grandson of Avondale. Scotch and Scotch topped breeding cows. Excellent bull calves for sale later on. Big type Durocs, fashionably bred. R. C. Rhode Island Reds. A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kansas.

## Sires That Have Improved Kansas Herds—III

B. O. Cowan, now of Santa Monica, Cal., once of New Point, Mo., and author of this sketch, as well as a few later ones in the series, is now referred to as "the grand old man" among Shorthorn cattle writers and authorities. When I first knew of him he was "Byron" to all the older breeders, having formed many and lasting friendships when the firm of J. G. Cowan & Son was prominent in Shorthorn circles. "Them wuz the days" of nearest romance in the Shorthorn business. While the champions of Booth type and breeding stood strongly against the inroads made by the Bates advocates, backed by better advertising perhaps, a few independent minded began to notice what the new importations of Scotch blood had to offer. The breadth of J. G. Cowan & Son is shown by the fact that they made use of the best of all, and in this fashion sent out from the Missouri river hills around New Point, show cattle which kept all competitors worried. The record of their herd's winnings made one of the brilliant pages in the history of that time. But better is the record of B. O. Cowan's friendships and service. No breeder has been better beloved, and it was Mr. Cowan's work which, among other things, first established the high standard for Shorthorn offerings in the American Royal auctions. In his work of inspecting candidates for these sales he gave many breeders, gratis, much needed advice and counsel; a service similar to that now being worked out by national and state Shorthorn associations.—Livestock Editor.

### Baron Flower 114352

Among the bulls that made a distinct improvement in several herds was Baron Flower. He was bred by S. F. Lockridge, Green Castle, Ind., and was used in the Ravenswood herd of Chas. E. Leonard, prior to the advent of Lavender Viscount 124755, a half brother to Baron Flower. Both were sired by Baron Lavender 3rd 78854 out of

**ALL CLASSES OF GOOD SHORTHORNS**  
Cows, heifers, bulls, young stock. Herd sire Realm'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 Delay, 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 Gloster 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. Kinlochtry 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 Fairacres Sultan. Dams, Dainty Dame, Wimple, Nonpareil, 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.

**RECORD OF MERIT SHORTHORNS**  
Each cow's milk officially weighed and tested. Young bulls for sale, recorded in buyer's name. Herd Federal tested. J. W. HYDE, ALTOONA, KANSAS

**Cedar Lawn Shorthorns**  
Scotch heifers open or bred, bulls of serviceable age. Herd Sires: Challenger's Knight K. by Dale's Challenger by Double Dale and Hampton Primrose by Hampton Spray. H. L. GADDIS, MCGUIRE, KAN.

**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.

**Cloverleaf Herd of Shorthorns**  
A herd of pure Scotch Shorthorns headed by Baron Dale by Diamond Dale. Scotch cows and heifers for sale. Farm four miles west of Summerfield on the Nebraska-Kansas line. Write for prices and descriptions. G. F. HART, SUMMERFIELD, KANSAS.

Sunflower, bred by Hon. John Dryden and sired by Vensgarth 84009, the grand dam being Imp. Sunbeam by Royal Violet 58684, choice Cruickshank breeding. In the Leonard herd Baron Flower did good service and left valuable produce. From Ravenswood he was sold to B. W. Gowdy, Garnett, Kan., where he continued his improvement of Shorthorns. The only time the writer ever saw Baron Flower was in the herd of Mr. Gowdy in 1900. That visit was made in company with T. W. Morse, then representing the Kansas City Livestock Indicator. At that time Baron Flower was beyond his prime and was in very moderate flesh and was not in condition to bespeak his worth as a sire, but his record at Ravenswood, in the Gowdy herd and others in Kansas, demonstrated that he was a good breeder. 'B. O. Cowan.

It happened that at this time there was much discussion of Baron Flower, due to a sale of heifers just made from the Chas. E. Leonard herd. As I recall it, a well-to-do buyer selected ten heifers from the Ravenswood herd at an agreed price of \$300 each, and all were daughters of Baron Flower. As the Shorthorn business was then just emerging from a long depression, such a sale was sensational.

In the Ravenswood herd Baron Flower sired cattle very similar in quality to those later sired by Lavender Viscount; deep bodied, mellow, easy fleshing and of fine type.

In Mr. Gowdy's herd the good influence of Baron Flower was moved farther west and nearer the "grass roots" but rather too late as he did not prove very sure. In the real cattle country where Mr. Gowdy lived, it was soon discovered, however, that Baron Flower bulls sired the best feeding steers to be had. T. W. Morse.

**Heavy Milkers of Beef Type**  
Practical farm Shorthorns, in fact, is our specialty. Young stock by Villager Magnet for sale. Fred Abildgaard & Sons, R. 6, Winfield, Kan.

**Scotch and Scotch Topped Heifers and Bulls**  
Some by Gloster Cumberland, Rock Island, etc., out of Mar Beauty, Cruickshank Secret, Lavender, 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. WOHLSCHEGEL & 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.) Gainsford 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. Brandby'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 Goods by a Choice Good 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. WAITER 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 Gregg's Villager. Write us. Fremont Leidy, Leon, Kansas.

**BRITISH VILLAGER**  
by British Emblem and out of a Mysie dam, heads the herd. Dams mostly Orange Blossoms, Aconites, 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. Gloster'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.





# REO SPEED WAGON

## Designed Expressly For the Farmer's Needs

It is an interesting fact that this Reo Speed Wagon, which enjoys a larger sale in cities than all others combined, was originally intended for farm service.

In a word, it was designed and built expressly to meet conditions of rural hauling.

There were several trucks of the old types that would perform on paved city streets.

But once off the hard, even surface—and loaded as the farmer must load at times to get his hauling done—they soon went under, or showed an upkeep cost that was excessive.

We felt that Reo was ideally equipped with experience and reputation to undertake this job that others shied clear of.

We knew that certain factors were necessary to success.

First, a rugged, dependable motor with a pull like a mule and built to stand grief.

That Reo Four motor is unquestionably the greatest motor ever built—bar none.

After more than ten years in service there is none to dispute that.

Chassis must be just as rugged—capable of standing up under excessive overloads and on all kinds of roads.

Transmission, clutch, gears, axles, steering gear—all must have stamina to meet any condition.

Speed too was essential if the truck were to pay for itself in saving of time, of men, and horses.

This Speed Wagon does all that, and in addition, pays a handsome profit by getting your produce or stock to market in perfect condition, and early enough to guarantee you top prices.

For all loads ranging from a quarter-ton to a ton-and-a-quarter.

A lighter truck will not do your work—nor will it prove as economical as this Reo Speed Wagon.

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Other body types are obtainable mounted upon the standard Speed Wagon chassis at the following prices:

Cab Express	
(Illustrated)	\$1375
Canopy Express	1375
Stock Rack	1400
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Double Deck	1400
Stake Body	1400
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**Chassis only \$1185**

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Six-Cyl. Light 7-Pass. Touring Car	\$1595
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