

KANSAS SECTION THE CAPPERS FARM PRESS



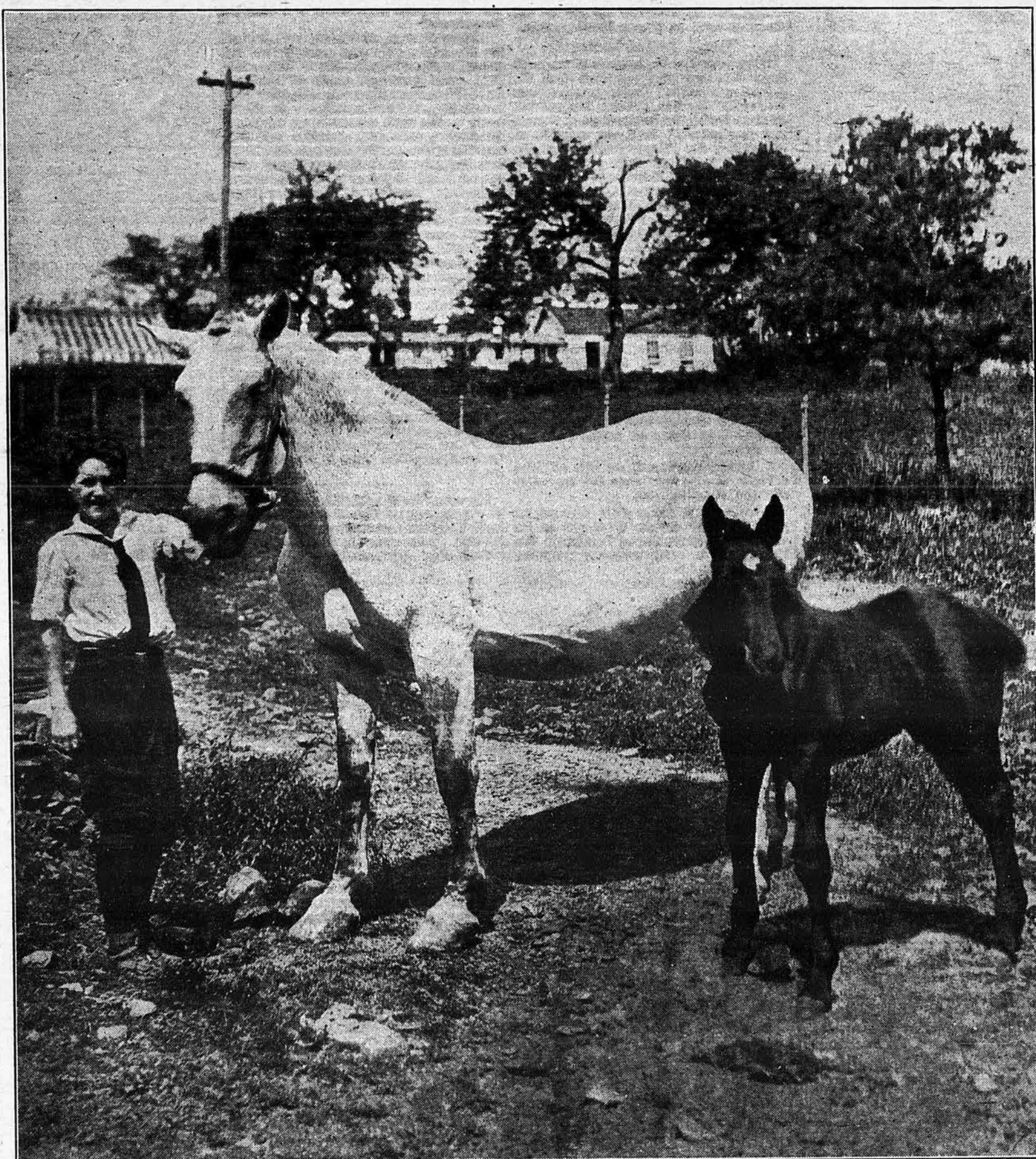
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KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 60

May 20, 1922

Number 20





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Tablets Dropped into Drinking Founts
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Any poultry raiser can easily rid his flock of lice and mites, make chickens grow faster and increase their egg yield by simply adding minerals to the fowls' drinking water. This does away with all bother, such as dusting, greasing, dipping and spraying. The necessary minerals can now be obtained in convenient tablets, known as Paratabs. Soon after the fowls drink the mineralized



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Cattle Feeders' Day June 10

Big Attendance of Farmers and Stockmen Assured

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

KANSAS stockmen and farmers are much interested in the Kansas Livestock Feeders' Convention which will be held at the Kansas State Agricultural College on June 10, 1922. Dr. C. W. McCampbell, Prof. A. M. Paterson, Prof. H. B. Winchester, and other members of the animal husbandry department, have prepared an instructive program for the event and have collected some interesting information on feeding that will be valuable to every feeder in the state. From 1,000 to 2,000 livestock feeders from Kansas and the surrounding states have been attending these meetings as a rule and indications now are that the attendance this year will be larger than ever before. Dr. McCampbell and his co-workers in the animal husbandry and dairy husbandry departments are regarded as authorities on feeding not only in Kansas but in the entire Nation. Their untiring efforts and extreme care in conducting these experiments are appreciated by all of the farmers and stockmen in the state.

Two Important Features

There are two features to these meetings—the speaking program and the report of livestock feeding experiments conducted by the Kansas Experiment Station during the current year. Speakers are selected that are capable of discussing the bigger problems of the livestock industry. This year's speakers include C. B. Hineman, vice president of the Institute of American Meat Packers, who will discuss what the packers have done and are planning to do to stimulate meat consumption. It is also probable that Henry Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture; and Chester Morrell, Federal Administrator of the Packer and Stock Yards act, will appear on the program.

Several experiments will be reported, including the following:

1—Three years' work on the feeding value of alfalfa hay for stock cattle when cut at four different stages of maturity.

2—Three years' work on the pasture gains of cattle wintered on alfalfa hay compared to those of cattle wintered on silage.

3—Two years' work on the relative value of the grain of corn fed from the silo and from the bin.

4—The most economical amount of grain to feed calves that are to be marketed as prime baby beefs in the late spring or early summer weighing

from 800 to 900 pounds at from 12 to 15 months old.

5—The value of sweet sorghum seed as a grain ration for cattle and hogs that are being fattened for market.

6—The relative value of white and yellow corn as a grain ration for cattle and hogs being fattened for market.

7—Full-feeding or half-feeding hogs on pasture during the summer months.

8—Several years' work on feeding lambs for market.

Better Feeding Brings Bigger Profits

"The results of these tests," says Dr. McCampbell, "have a practical bearing upon profits in livestock production over a large section of the country. However, results of such tests are not fully appreciated until one has actually seen the livestock involved at the close of the test and for this reason it is earnestly hoped that a large number of feeders and producers will take the time to attend this meeting and see for themselves just what the results have been."

Every farmer, stockman, and feeder in the state who can possibly do so should make plans to attend this meeting. The increased costs of feeding, farm labor as well as for shipping and marketing, make it necessary to eliminate waste and unnecessary expense in feeding wherever possible and the results of the feeding tests at the Kansas Experiment Station no doubt will throw much light on many of these problems. Usually at these meetings a great deal of valuable information also is gained from stockmen swapping experiences with one another. There should be 5,000 persons in attendance this year if weather and crop conditions are favorable so that farmers and stockmen can make their plans to be present.

Despite the high cost of gasoline in Germany, which price exceeds that in all other countries, the fare for passengers on commercial airplane lines is exceedingly low.

The Chinese are credited with having given Japan its name. The word "Nihon" or "Nippon" literally means "sun-origin"—the place the sun comes from.

Travelers leaving Spain are required to pay an exportation duty of 100 per cent ad valorem on antique and artistic articles. The duty applies to all art objects over 70 years old.

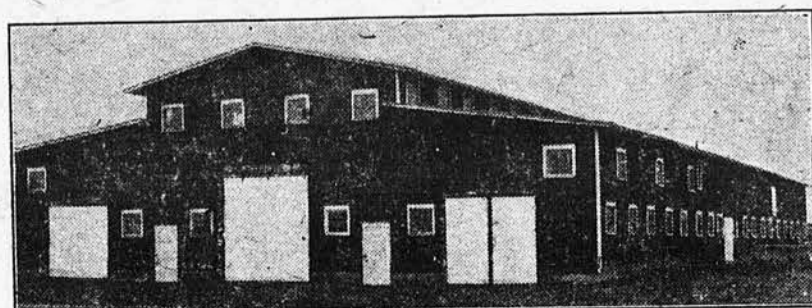
Putting Purebreds Across

OWNERS of purebred cattle, hogs and sheep in Montgomery county have increased in numbers 300 per cent in the last three years, especially since the construction of the \$13,500 livestock sales pavilion at Independence in 1920. Hays M. Coe, county agent, says much of the credit for the increase is due to the sales pavilion because it enabled breeders to demonstrate to farmers of the county the value and efficiency of purebred stock of all kinds by holding shows and sales which large crowds attended.

The sales pavilion was financed by subscriptions from livestock breeders and business men of Independence, the city contributing between \$5,000 and \$10,000.

The pavilion is 84 by 144 feet in size, will seat 700 persons and has stall room for 150 head of stock. Part of it is two stories high, containing space for dressing rooms in the second story. Stalls are arranged along the side walls, the center of the building being left open for staging sales or shows.

In addition to livestock sales the pavilion is used for the annual County Fair Bureau fair and for basketball games by the Independence High School and the American Legion. The campaign to finance the pavilion was put over in three months. Mr. Coe was active in this work.



The \$13,500 Livestock Sales Pavilion at Independence Which is Putting That Industry Across in Montgomery County in a Satisfactory Way

DR. HESS Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice on Poultry and Stock

Use it on your lousy hens and chicks—your lousy colts, horses and cattle. You'll get better chicks—bigger, better fowls—more eggs—better contented stock.

Chicks are apt to be lousy now. Give them a chance. Sprinkle Louse Killer into the feathers, about the coops, on roosts, in nests of laying and setting hens. Always keep Louse Killer in the dust bath. For lousy horses and cattle, colts and calves, stroke the hair the wrong way and sift in Louse Killer.

We authorize dealers to return your money if it does not do as claimed.

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Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.

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

Name

Address

KANSAS FARMER and MAIL & BREEZE

May 20, 1922

By *Arthur Capper*

Vol. 60 No. 20

Where Cleanliness is King

Every Detail of Equipment on the Fairfield Dairy Near Topeka is Designed to Rout Dirt and Make Possible the Production of Superior Milk

By Ray Yarnell

CHUTES down which hay is thrown from the loft to the first floor of the Fairfield dairy barn are closed with doors so dust from the falling alfalfa will not surge out into the barn where the cattle are standing and fill the air with bacteria-breeding dirt. Hay is not distributed in the mangers until the dust in the chutes has settled.

That feature of barn arrangement is significant. While it is only a minor detail of construction it is a very important factor in clean milk. No dairy business really can prosper unless the basic principle on which it operates is that all milk produced and sold shall be clean. It must come from clean cows, in a clean barn, go into clean bottles and be handled by clean men.

Barn Is Strictly Sanitary

The Fairfield dairy, owned by David Page, Topeka miller, and managed by Cuthbert Nairn, an expert on Ayrshire cattle, whose family in Scotland has been breeding them for generations, is especially designed to produce clean milk. It has cost a lot of money but Mr. Page believes that the investment, heavy as it is, eventually will return a profit because he plans on having a superior product to market.

The main barn, which stands east and west, is 98 feet long and 36 feet wide, with a driveway thru the center. The north wing, which contains bull pens and box stalls, is 48 by 34 feet in size. The entire barn is floored with cement and is equipped with steel stanchions. Stall partitions are of pipe and are easily kept clean.

First story walls are built of hollow tile which makes the barn warmer than a frame structure. The ceiling is dust proof so no dirt from the loft can work thru. There are no openings into the loft from the main section of the barn where the cows are housed.

The cement floor, in which there are manure drains, is so constructed that

it can be flushed out with water and drains rapidly.

Fresh and pure air must be supplied if cows are to be thrifty and healthy. The Fairfield barn is equipped with four ventilators to carry off bad air and odors which accumulate around even the best kept barns. These ventilators are regulated according to season. Fresh air is admitted thru five openings in each side of the barn and the quantity entering may be controlled. Side walls contain many windows which also aid in ventilation.

The average man prefers to eat out of clean dishes. Likewise the average cow enjoys her food most when it is served in clean mangers. The Fairfield mangers are of cement and run the entire length of the barn, one on each side. They are plastered smooth inside so that little dirt collects on them. The mangers slope toward a central drain in the center of the barn and are flushed out with water at frequent intervals.

Stalls were built to fit the average Ayrshire cow and adjustable stan-

chions take care of ordinary variations in size or length. Between every stall a half disc of metal fits down into the manger so one cow cannot steal hay or silage from another.

Any building as large as a dairy barn needs extra heavy support. To obtain this strength Mr. Page built two large, hollow tile silos against the west corners of his barn, forming a part of the walls. Spaces 10 by 13 feet about each silo are partitioned off into separate rooms which may be tightly closed. Silage is shoveled into these rooms and is wheeled from there to the mangers. Each silo holds 250 tons. Corn is used exclusively for silage.

A stairway from the south silo room leads to the hay mow which will hold 140 tons of hay. In the west end of the loft are two grain storage rooms equipped with chutes leading to the silo rooms below for convenience in feeding.

Adequate Storage for Millfeed

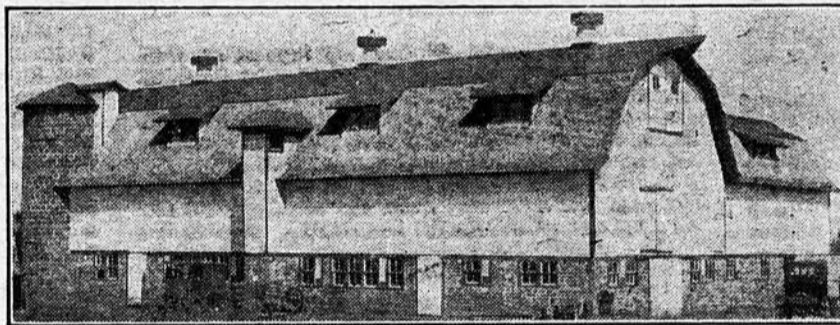
"Adequate storage for millfeed in a dairy barn is worth a great deal of money to the dairyman," said Mr. Page. "Every year for several months following harvest flour mills have a big surplus of bran and shorts which they are anxious to move immediately. The price always is lowest during that period and the dairyman who can store his season's needs of this feed will make money by getting it at that time."

Every stall is equipped with an individual automatic drinking fountain and water always is available for the cows. The barn is lighted with electricity. There is stall room for 42 cows and in addition eight box stalls in which cows about to freshen are kept. Some of these special stalls also are set aside for the bulls.

Extending west from the main barn is an open air feed shed, facing south, which is 100 feet long. This is popular with all (Continued on Page 10.)



A Group of the Purebred Ayrshire Cattle; This Should Develop Into One of the Outstanding Herds of This Breed in the Country



The Big, New Barn on the Fairfield Dairy Farm, Which was Designed Especially for the Production of Clean Milk for the Topeka Market

Diversification Must Come In

By William M. Jardine

A PERMANENTLY prosperous agriculture for Kansas is not possible without an effective system of fertility maintenance. It can be brought about only by more diversified farming; less wheat, and more legumes such as alfalfa and Sweet clover; more sorghums, Sudan grass, and other feed crops; more carefully planned rotations and better cropping systems.

This sound agricultural policy calls also for the best possible means of disposing of the crops of diversified farming. This can be accomplished by a better utilization of feed crops thru the silo; and a better marketing of many of the crops thru cattle, hogs, poultry, and dairy cows. Wheat undoubtedly will be an important cash crop for many years to come, and it is desirable that it should be our main crop, but we should have less acreage of wheat and more of other crops, which we can raise profitably, and more good livestock. The primary function of livestock in diversified farming is to provide a ready market for farm crops, including grass and other roughage which would be largely waste if it were not for livestock, and to help maintain soil fertility.

When we consider the great amount of beef produced in South America and Australia in excess of the amount consumed in those countries, it is doubtful whether we should advocate a

heavy increase in beef cattle in Kansas. Much can and should be done in improving our cattle and in managing beef production so as to obtain greater income from this source.

There is room for much improvement in the methods of handling all classes of livestock. If more attention were given to the details of management, it would increase our average calf crop from about 70 to at least 90 per cent and enable us to raise at least 90 per cent of the pigs farrowed on Kansas farms instead of 50 per cent as is the case at present. It is obvious that such an increase in an average calf and pig crop would result in very material gain to the farmer, especially in reducing the cost of production per unit of product marketed.

In a program of diversified farming we need more and better dairy cattle. The number of dairy cattle in Kansas increased 27 per cent from 1910 to 1920 while the number of farms decreased 7.1 per cent but the land in farms increased 4.7 per cent. This shows that the number of dairy cattle to the farm is increasing considerably. Farmers have found by experience and thru the information made available by the Kansas State Agricultural College that it is profitable to produce

some dairy products, even if it be only a side-line to the main source of income.

Kansas has two advantages with respect to dairying over many of the other states—feeding conditions and location. We can raise alfalfa, hay, and silage crops such as corn, "cane" and kafir cheaper than many other states. In addition to this being a relatively inexpensive ration in Kansas, it is the best obtainable. Kansas is also advantageously located for the sale of any surplus dairy cattle.

Altho many farmers cannot handle purebred cattle to advantage, most farmers can well afford to milk a few cows. In fact, many can ill afford not to, for cows will eat rough feeds that would otherwise be wasted, and labor that would otherwise be used unprofitably, or not at all, can be used profitably. All bankers and other business men should, as many do, encourage farmers to use better sires, to raise more and better dairy cattle, and to improve the quality of their products. If the farmers cannot sell whole milk to good advantage, they can sell cream and feed the skim milk to hogs and chickens. It provides a steady income, between the times when the major crops are sold, and enables the farmer to buy more goods and to pay

his bills more promptly at the store and perhaps to deposit savings with the banker.

Poultry also has a distinct place in the program of diversified farming. Cost of production studies conducted by the Kansas State Agricultural College show that farmers have made more money on poultry during the last two years in proportion to investment than on any other branch of the farm business.

A program of diversified farming would be scarcely complete if it should fail to include fruit growing. There was a time when we did better in this undertaking than now. In 1876 Kansas apples won first prize at the Centennial Exposition and by 1890 production of fruit in the eastern half of the state exceeded the home demand. Now Kansas produces only a small part of the deciduous fruits consumed in Kansas.

Diversified farming not only maintains the fertility of the soil and provides a more stable income, but also makes possible less expensive operation of the farm. In diversified farming various enterprises usually supplement each other so as to make possible the employment of the available man and horse labor regularly thruout the year. Farm management studies show that man labor, horse labor, and the use of equipment cost less where farming is at all adequately diversified.

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

AT THIS time it looks as if the World Confer-
 ence at Genoa will break up without having
 accomplished anything worth while. Men
 learn slowly and those who ought to be the
 leaders seem to have no more vision than the most
 ignorant peasant.

It is perfectly evident that there can be no per-
 manent settlement so long as hatred, jealousy and
 greed rule the world.

But men will not learn and so the causes that
 may breed future wars still remain and the hoped
 for era of peace and good will and genuine pros-
 perity seems as far away as ever. France fears and
 hates Germany and Germany fears and hates
 France. Hungary cherishes a deep resentment not
 only against her immediate neighbors, part of
 whose territory formerly belonged to Hungary, but
 also against the allies for forcing a humiliating
 peace and national ruin upon her.

Austria is in even worse plight than Hungary
 and the remnant of the once proud empire is
 steeped in despair and filled with bitterness and
 hate. Poland hates and fears Russia and the
 Soviet government fears and hates all the other
 governments with the possible exception of Ger-
 many, with which it has made an alliance.

And yet it would be easier to be friendly and
 helpful than to hate and it would also be cheaper.
 Friendliness would save the world but men are so
 stupid that they cannot see it.

The County Farm Agent

THE following letter has just been received by
 me from a farmer in Baca County, Colo.;
 "We have here in Springfield two weekly
 papers: One is strongly opposed to the county
 agent and the other takes no stand.

"Baca county farmers write to both expressing
 their views about the county agent. Most of them
 are strongly against having one, giving as their
 reasons the extra expense to the county and the
 lack of practical experience on the part of the
 county agent. The fact that he is a college gradu-
 ate they count against him, saying that the farm-
 ers of Baca county do not desire a college snob
 standing around giving advice. They also declare
 that the county agent would get fresh with the
 young farm wives of whom there are many. Last
 fall the farmers defeated by vote a proposition to
 have a farm agent for Baca county. Those in
 favor have started agitating the question again
 and it looks as if the ignorance of the county
 agent is to be a deciding factor.

"Will you do me the favor to put me in com-
 munication with some one or several persons who
 can give me the data concerning results accom-
 plished by county agents?"

Whether a county farm agent is worth his salary
 depends on two things: One is the agent himself
 and the other is the co-operation he receives from
 the farmers of the county in which he is located.

I feel certain that our county agent here in
 Shawnee county is worth many times his salary.
 One prominent potato raiser is quoted as saying
 that the experiments carried on by our county
 agent, Mr. Blecha, in treating potato blight was
 worth to him alone \$5,000 that season. I am
 pretty sure that plenty of other farmers can
 testify to benefits received.

Some farm agents who know a great deal have
 no tact and therefore accomplish nothing. Some
 fail no doubt because they are incompetent. They
 may be educated and still incompetent. Some
 fail no doubt because they are lazy and take lit-
 tle or no interest in their work.

So if this Colorado reader were to write to all
 of the counties that have now or have had county
 agents in the past he would probably get a wide
 variety of replies. In many cases the replies
 would be enthusiastic indorsements of the county
 agents and in other cases the replies would be
 unfavorable.

However, I have not much patience with the
 man who thinks that the only way to learn the
 science of farming is to get out and farm. It may
 be possible that the agricultural colleges turn out
 some educated dudes, but they are not the rule.
 The young men who wish to be dudes do not at-
 tend agricultural colleges very often. They are
 apt to look down on that sort of a school. I am
 very certain that the agricultural colleges of the
 country have been of great benefit to the farmers
 of this country. They have turned out some worth-
 less graduates it is true, but they also have turned

out a large number of very fine young men who
 are devoting their lives to the betterment of con-
 ditions on the farm.

I may say in closing that the farm agent will
 either be worth a great deal more than his salary
 or he will be worth nothing at all. I would not
 worry a great deal about the farm agent getting
 "fresh" with the young wives of the farmers.
 If they are the right sort, and they generally are,
 there will be very little danger from that source
 and if they are the wrong sort, then there will be
 some tempter to lead them astray even if there is
 no farm agent.

The Odds Against Him

THE farmer sows his wheat in the fall. He
 bets that the weather will be favorable and
 the wheat will germinate and grow.

1—The chances are at least even that he will
 lose the bet.

2—He bets that the Hessian fly will not develop
 and do up the wheat after it is sprouted. The
 chances are about even that he will lose.

3—He bets that the winter will be favorable
 and his wheat will not winter-kill or be blown out
 of the ground by the March winds. The chances
 are even that he will lose that bet also.

4—He bets that the chinch bugs will not trouble
 his crop before the grain develops. Some years
 the chances are in his favor and other years the
 odds are about 10 to one against him.

5—He bets that his wheat will not be destroyed
 by the hail. Experience has shown that on that
 particular bet the chances are about three to one
 in his favor.

6—He bets that it will be a dry harvest so that
 he can gather his crop without loss. On that bet
 the chances are just about even.

7—He bets that the yield and the price will
 leave him a margin of profit. On that bet the
 chances are about three to two against him.

8—He bets that he will not be robbed after he
 harvests his crop and sells it. On that bet the
 chances are a little better than 50-50. That is the
 betting record of the wheat farmer. On the whole
 it looks as if he might just as well place his money
 on a roulette wheel.

If he is a stockman and buys to feed he bets
 along the following lines:

1—That the price of beef cattle will be enough
 greater than the price of feeders to pay him a
 decent price for his feed and labor. The chances
 on this bet have been for some time about 10 to
 one against him.

2—If he is raising breeding stock he bets that
 a fair per cent of his cows will have calves. The
 chances are about fifty-fifty.

3—He bets that the blackleg will not kill off
 his calves. On this bet the chances are about
 three to two against him.

4—If he raises hogs he bets that they will not
 die of the cholera or some other disease. On this
 the chances are hardly even.

Farmer's Opinion of Subsidies

ONE of my friends, W. F. Ramsey, who is a
 leading farmer of Hunter, Kan., has just
 written me his opinion of ship subsidies that
 I believe will be of interest to the readers of the
 Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. He writes
 as follows:

"The foundation idea of a ship subsidy is to pay
 our ship owners for bringing to this country what
 our tariff will not let in.

"The Government sold the ships at bargain prices
 to anyone who would buy. Now they desire to
 have the Government pay them to do business.

"Is the Government paying the farmers to do
 business? The coal miners desire a subsidy; they
 have a different name for it. They call it "stabiliz-
 ation of prices." The Government is to buy and
 store enough coal so that all of the miners can be
 given a living wage for 30 hours of labor a week.
 Did the Government ever pay the farmers to do
 business on that basis?

"The coal operators also desire a subsidy. There
 is an amount now of nearly 1 billion dollars in-
 vested in coal mines that yield but little profit. A
 sufficient subsidy would result in a thousand ad-
 ditional mines. The opening of these mines would
 stimulate business. Sure!

"Just exactly how large an increase of taxes will
 the coal miners and the coal mine owners be pre-

pared to pay toward these subsidies? The manu-
 facturers of steel and iron, of cotton and woolen
 goods desire a subsidy. They have a still different
 name—"protection" for their steal. They are also
 demanding this subsidy because they are benevo-
 lent. They are eager to have protection for their
 dear brother farmers whose prices are regulated by
 the world market.

"The railroad owners and railway men also de-
 sire a subsidy. They have also a different name:
 'Government regulation' is their polite term for
 their graft and they propose to write the regula-
 tions themselves. The Nation has not forgotten
 how that worked out during the World War. When
 the Government assumed control of the railroads
 in 1917 railway labor demanded and received an
 increase of pay, a bonus of about 1 billion dollars
 annually.

"Then the railroad corporations demanded and
 got theirs, because of the increase of expense. The
 public paid both bills. But when the Government
 regulated the wheat growers Government officials
 were able to show a profit of 100 million dollars.
 That amount Uncle Sam had cleared off the wheat
 growers, the only instance where the Government
 made money during the war. That fact is a dis-
 grace to the Nation.

"The idea of a subsidy as a principle has not a
 friend anywhere. Considered upon its demerits—
 for it has no merits—all of us know that it is
 vicious. It is, however, logical and natural that
 farmers, knowing the crimes committed against the
 great consuming class should feel justified in
 adopting the principle of returning tit for tat.

"Yet the whole theory is wrong, unjust and in-
 expedient. To provide the money to pay off all
 these subsidies, stabilizations, protective tariffs,
 and for Government regulation would mean an in-
 crease of taxation to at least three times our pres-
 ent rate, already so high that there is a national
 revolt against it. No nation has ever yet discovered
 how to tax itself rich.

"It means a large increase in the high cost of liv-
 ing. It would mean the return of that vast army
 of bureaucracy that we have been hoping to get rid
 of. Lastly, the final result would be an embargo on
 our foreign trade. Our prices would be so high
 that foreign nations could not and would not buy
 from us."

A Defense of the Mine Workers

A STRONG defense of the Mine Workers is
 made by Lee Harmon of Bloomington, Ind.,
 in the following letter I recently received
 from him:

"It is undoubtedly ludicrous how some un-
 schooled farmers of such a type as W. F. Ramsey,
 of Mitchell county, and William E. Bailey, of
 Phelps City, Mo., enjoy themselves throwing the
 gaff of carping criticism into union labor and
 factory workers.

"I do not wish to unnecessarily encroach upon
 the editor's valuable space here, but I would like
 to put at least one or two facts straight. W. F.
 Ramsey, in his letter to "Passing Comment," says:

To cap the climax the United Mine Workers are
 demanding a 6-hour day and a five-day week, in
 other words "a living wage" for 30 hours a week.

"Space will not permit me to quote further, but
 in the very next paragraph of Mr. Ramsey's let-
 ter he shows an equal lack of insight into the real
 and actual troubles of the coal miner. Apparently,
 however, what gets his farmer goat is the 6-hour day.

"There is no legitimate economic reason for de-
 manding this 6-hour day and five-day week. Labor,
 a magazine published in Washington, D. C., says:

The miners in demanding a five-day week and a
 6-hour day are insisting that they be permitted to
 do more work, not less. Miners are paid by the ton.
 They cannot earn enough to support their families
 unless they are permitted to work at least 30
 hours in the week.

"And firmly supporting this identical point of
 view of the United Mine Workers, the Russell
 Sage Foundation, an absolutely impartial organi-
 zation to the coal mining controversy, that has
 been analyzing data on the coal mining situation
 in connection with its study of human relations
 in industry, has this to say in a summary of the
 report published just a few days ago:

The miners of the soft coal industry might just
 as well ask for a guaranteed minimum of employ-
 ment as the basic need, taking precedence over
 wage adjustments this year.

"Now comes Mr. Bailey, of Phelps City, Mo.,
 who says:

Every article we wear or use could be manufactured for 40 per cent less money with common labor, instead of 4 or 5 million union men drawing from \$6 to \$15 for 8 hours, mostly loafing.

"I challenge such a puerile statement as this one of Mr. Bailey's. I am not affiliated with the labor union, but am with a big manufacturing concern, one of the largest of its kind in the country, and I hope I do not write altogether ill-advisedly here relative to my subject.

"In a plant such as ours, employing hundreds of men, the men are divided into many departments, and every department is sub-divided into working crews which we call 'blocks.' Every block of working men is specialized in the making of some particular parts. Over every block of men is a block foreman. Over the block foremen are the assistant foremen, and over the assistant and block foremen are the general department foremen who keep an ever watchful eye on the quantity and quality of work that is being done, and every one of these general foremen check up every day on the output of their respective departments. Every two weeks is pay-day, and is called a 'period.'

"At the beginning of every period a new daily schedule sheet, with the listed amount of work for every day of that period, is handed to every block foreman, and the total stock of these schedule sheets is required to be made up and 'warehoused' before, or not later than the end of the current period. With the ending of every period all departments are checked up on the period's work, and in this way the plant superintendent then knows at a glance if all departments have made 'warehouse,' or have fallen short for that period. It is by this method that the general operating department knows exactly where and when to look for any inefficiency in the men or the work.

"Every man is expected to give 100 per cent efficiency. If he fails in one department he is tried out in another, and, if he fails to make good in any department, he is then unceremoniously given his time-card.

"I would like to see Mr. Bailey, or any other man, try 'loafing' under a system of organization like ours. He might loaf on the farm, but not in our big industries. Our men work; or, in our factory parlance, they 'hit the ball,' and, therefore, they earn good wages."

Sincerity of Conan Doyle

A READER asks my opinion of Conan Doyle and his belief. Generally when I venture into the discussion of any religious belief I find that I have not convinced anybody so far at least as I can learn, but have perhaps offended someone or possibly a great many. For that reason I doubt the wisdom of engaging in any sort of religious discussion and do not intend to do so now.

However, I am pretty well convinced from reading what Conan Doyle has to say that he is entirely sincere. I cannot feel convinced that he has had the revelations he says he has had, but very many men and women are entirely enthusiastically sincere in beliefs that seem to me to have no better foundation than the belief of Conan Doyle. I have no doubt of his getting a great deal of satisfaction out of it, and gentle reader, are you certain that he is wrong?

Recently a prominent minister preached a most eloquent and comforting sermon at the funeral of a most estimable woman. He said with great confidence that this good woman had gone to Paradise. Did he know that this was true? I do not think so, but it afforded great consolation to the friends of the departed and certainly did no harm.

I observe that Conan Doyle constantly tries to impress on his hearers the necessity of right living if they are to enjoy immediate happiness in the other world. If they violate the moral laws here they must suffer for it in the hereafter and go thru a long and trying period of purification and probation before they really can have any enjoyment.

I can understand that such a doctrine as that will not only afford a great deal of satisfaction to those who believe it but it will tend to encourage right living.

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.

Liability for Mal-Practice

I had a bone in my leg broken and had it set by a doctor. The bone was not properly set and I had to have another doctor reset it. Can the first doctor collect pay or can I collect damages from him?—E. S.

If the limb was not set in a proper manner, the doctor could not only not collect pay for the same but you would have an action against him for damages.

State Barber Board

Is it necessary in the state of Kansas to have a certificate or go to a barber school before starting a barber shop? How old must the barber be and what is the fee for license?—W. S.

It is unlawful for any person to follow the occupation of barber in this state unless he shall first have obtained a certificate of registration. The State Barber Board of Examiners consists of three

members who are now and have been citizens of Kansas for at least three years.

This board is appointed by the governor. Every member of the board must have had at least five years practical experience as a barber prior to his appointment. Any person not following the occupation of barber who wishes to pursue such occupation, shall make application to the board and pay an examination fee of \$5. He must stand an examination and must be more than 19 years old, of good moral character, free from contagious or infectious diseases, and must have either studied the trade for one year as an apprentice or studied the trade for one year in a recognized barber school or college.

Rights of Undertaker

If an undertaker is called and disembowels the dead without the consent of anyone, what can be done with him?—H. A. Y.

I am informed by a reputable undertaker that it is neither customary nor necessary in the embalming of a body that it be disemboweled. There is, however, no penalty described in our statute for such an act on the part of the undertaker. If the body was turned over to him without any particular instructions and he was a regularly licensed embalmer, the court would probably hold that he had tacit instructions to embalm the body in the usual way. If he treated it in an unusual way, there might be an action for damages but it would not be a crime under our statute.

Can He Collect?

I own my farm and am a widow and live alone. My son lives in town and comes out every Sunday to see me. Can he after my death collect for these trips? I make my own living from a cow, chickens, and hogs.—Mrs. J. L.

This son is only performing his filial duty in coming to visit you. He certainly would not be entitled to any compensation therefor. The fact is he ought to come to see you more than once a week.

Kansas Herd Law

Will you publish in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze the herd law relating to stock of all kinds running at large?—J. F. W.

Stock is not permitted to run at large where the herd law is in operation and if the owner of the stock permits it to run at large, he is responsible for the damages. Furthermore, anyone would be at liberty to take up such stock and hold it for damages.

In case stock is taken up, under the herd law it is necessary that the person taking up the same advertise the stock. He must post three notices in at least three public places in the township and send one copy of the notice to the county clerk. These notices must contain a description of the stray taken up. If the stray is not claimed within 10 days, then the taker-up shall go before a justice of the peace in the township and file his affidavit stating that such stray was taken up on his premises and that he did not drive or cause it to be driven there, or that it was taken up on the premises of some other person (naming him), and that he gave such person 10 days' notice.

Support of Children

1—A couple in Kansas have been divorced. The wife is supporting the children. When the man's youngest brother becomes of age he will inherit a considerable sum of money. Can she get part of it for the children? If she can, what must she do? There was nothing mentioned in the divorce decree about his inheritance and he flatly refuses to do anything for the children. 2—Can the man force any of the children to come to him to keep house for him when they get big enough? They are afraid of him.—W. K. S.

1—If nothing was said in the decree about the support of the children and the wife is supporting them, unless there was some provision made for their support, the father would still be obligated to contribute to their support and if he refuses to do so, application should be made to the court granting the decree for an order requiring him to contribute to the support of the children. The mere fact that he will inherit certain property would have no bearing on the case further than that the court would take it into consideration in making an order that he should contribute to the support of the children.

2—If the wife was given the custody of these children that frees them from the control of their father and he would have no right to take them away from the care and custody of their mother and compel them to work for him.

Compensation for Damage by Stock

1—A and B are tenants. A's fence joins B's. A drove thru B's land all summer and part of the fall and winter but B said nothing until he began keeping stock in there, then A tore both his and B's fence down and drove thru, letting the stock out. This was done repeatedly; not only that but he made tracks all over the hay land. B put up a sign "Penalty for trespassing." A tore the sign down and drove thru and tore B's fence down. When told he was forbidden he tore all his fence down adjoining B's and also said his landlady had nothing to say while he had possession. If B's stock came on A's land would he have to pay damages? B's landlady said anyone driving over his land had to have a written permit. Could B make A pay for trespassing after being notified both by notice and words, also for tearing B's fence down? 2—Is A permitted to tear his landlady's fence down even though she ordered him to keep it up? 3—Could A make B pay damages if B's stock came on his land after he himself tore the fence down?—M. A. K.

1—B has a right of action against A for trespassing.

2—A is not permitted to tear down his landlady's fence without her permission.

3—A could not make B pay damages.

"Class Legislation"

THE PERSON who bit off his nose to spite his face is not so very mythical. We have something like his counterpart today in considerable numbers in the United States. He is the kind of person, for instance, who sets up the howl about "class legislation," when Congress considers any measure that is likely to permit this country's biggest industry to get out of the middle of the last century, or to establish itself on a modern economic basis whereby it may continue to exist and may continue to provide for the continued existence of the Nation.

Those who oppose the agricultural program are always talking about "class legislation." One thing I should like to know is—how anything which will help make more efficient or which will better the economic or working conditions of the industry that three times a day keeps this Nation from going hungry, can be called "class legislation."

When the Senate passed the proposed amendment to the Federal Reserve act providing that agriculture should be represented on the Federal Reserve Board along with industry, commerce and finance, the talk of Wall Street bankers was that this was "class legislation." These bankers are now bitterly opposing action on this measure in the House and have the chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency with them.

Yet all this amendment does is to correct a perfectly obvious discrimination against the largest industry of all and give it equal representation on the board along with commerce, manufacturing and finance. The proposed amendment merely inserts the word "agricultural" in the clause reading the President "shall have due regard to a fair representation of the different commercial, industrial and geographic divisions of the country."

No one seems to think it "class legislation" for commerce, finance and manufacturing to be represented on the Federal Reserve Board, and of course it is not. Then why should it be considered "class legislation" for agriculture, which is the largest and most vital industry of all, to be so represented?

If agriculture, with its 80 billions of invested capital and contributing one-half this country's bank deposits—the source in normal times, of approximately 23 billions of new wealth each year—is not entitled to recognition and to have a place on a national board that is supposed to be fully representative of the commercial and productive forces of the Nation and to be in intimate touch with the whole field of national endeavor—will someone please tell me what constitutes a valid claim?

For an example, indicating the need of an agricultural representative on the Federal Reserve Board the better to balance its judgments and actions, we need only to go back to the autumn of 1920, when farmers were being forced to pay loans at a time when farm prices had collapsed and were falling daily. On November 1, 1920, when the amount of loans on farm paper held by six of the great Federal Reserve Banks only totaled little more than 15½ million dollars, the New York Reserve Bank lent 250 millions to two member banks noted for the amount of business they transact with the speculative element. Here was plenty of cash for speculation, but mighty little for fundamental industry whose credit needs, even in a normal year, run into the billions.

Under the Federal Reserve act, it is the President's duty to select the appointive members of the board. No President, I am quite sure, would be likely to put a farmer upon this board who was not entirely capable of measuring up to its responsibilities. Nor can I see there is any danger of one lone farmer member leading all the other five members astray. Then why should Eastern financial interests be so fearful of a farmer on the Federal Reserve Board? As for business qualifications, for keen intelligence and for sane and sound sense, I will match several farmers I know against any man or men of business I ever have met.

Besides being engaged in our largest business, the farmers of this country have charge of its biggest bank—the Soil. The basic wealth of this Nation is in their hands absolutely. If we hamper them so that they are compelled to rob the soil of its fertility in order to live, instead of conserving this priceless possession, we are merely cashing checks on the Nation's future which leads rapidly to the most disastrous form of bankruptcy known to man. President Jardine, of Kansas Agricultural College, told a gathering of bankers the other day that if the farming industry is obliged to continue as it has for the last 40 years, there is only pauperism and tenantry of the most destructive sort ahead of it.

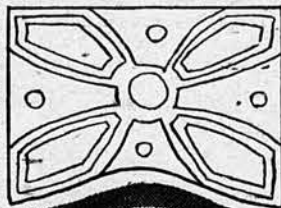
Please understand that I am making no special plea for our farmers; I am not asking a single favor for them. I am as much opposed to "class legislation" as the stiffest-backed anti-paternalistic American who ever lived. It is in no sense class legislation that I am advocating. I would put the argument on far higher ground—the very highest—national welfare. Take care of the farm and the farm will take care of the Nation.

Arthur Capper
Washington, D. C.

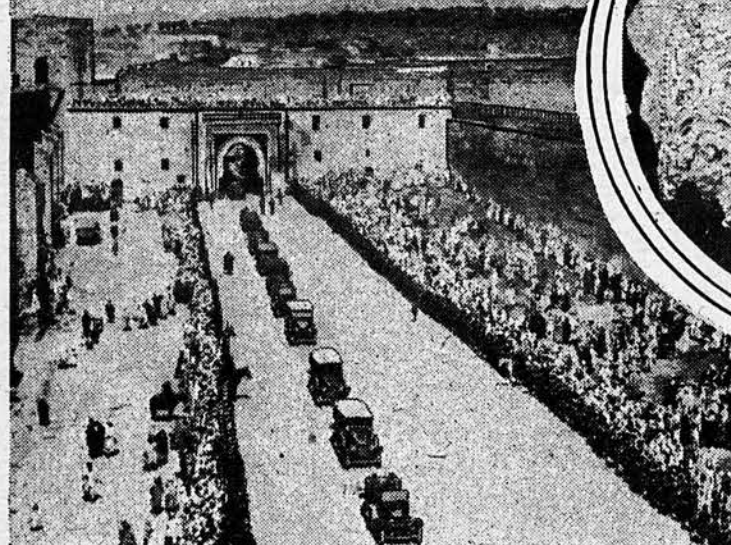
News of the World in Pictures



Warning to Motorists; This is All That is Left of a Truck, Gasoline Tank and Filling Station at Downey, California; a Lighted Blow Torch Caused It.



Chief Justice Taft Speaks at Rededication of the Ancient Supreme Court Building in Philadelphia; It Was the Old City Hall, Birthplace of America's Constitution.

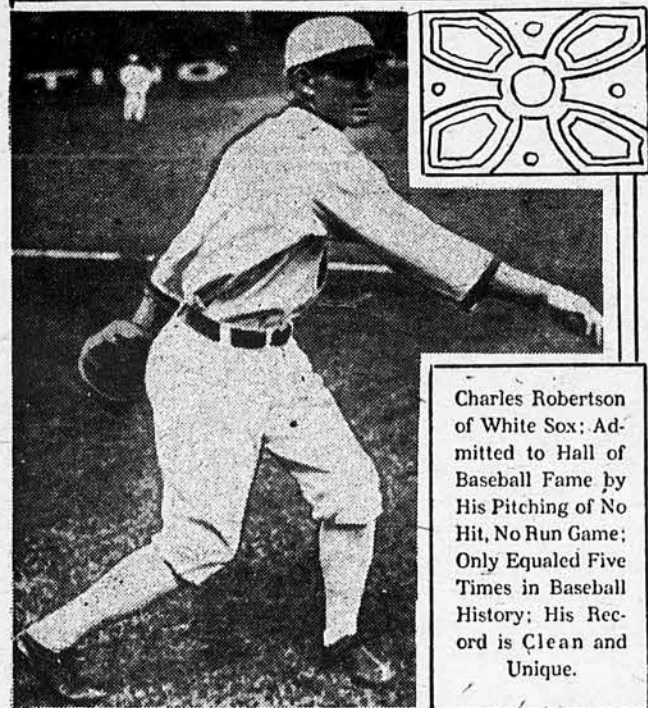


The Arrival of the French President in Morocco; at Fez Natives Lined the Streets to Greet Him; President Millerand is Inspecting Colonies in Africa.

First Bust in Marble of Pope Pius XI; It is the Work of Quattrini, Celebrated Italian Sculptor; His Holiness is Immensely Pleased With This Fine Statue.



Flags of All Nations Unfurled in Honor of Shakespeare's Birthday in England; the Celebration was Held at Stratford-on-Avon April 22; Ambassadors of All Nations Presented the Flags.



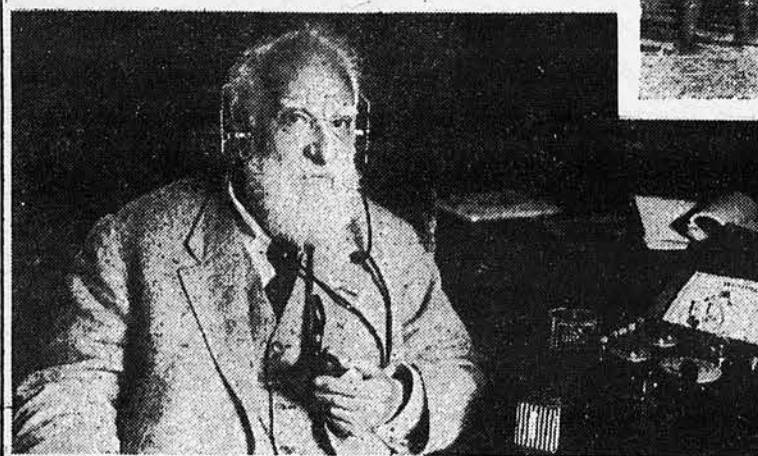
Charles Robertson of White Sox; Admitted to Hall of Baseball Fame by His Pitching of No Hit, No Run Game; Only Equaled Five Times in Baseball History; His Record is Clean and Unique.



President Sun Yat of South China Stands in the Center; This Shows the Loyal Welcome Given Him Upon His Arrival at Kweilin, After His Army Had Taken Possession of the City.



Lord French, British Army General; Now in America on a Visit.



Alexander Graham Bell is an Ardent Radio Fan; He Regards the Telephone, His Own Invention As a Nuisance; He is Now 75 Years Old.



This Woman Will Portray the Character of Mary in the Famous Passion Play at Oberammergau Now Regarded As a World Event.

How Shepherd Feeds His Hogs

Successful Rice County Breeder Describes Some of the Things He has Learned During 16 Years Spent in Farming and Raising Purebred Durocs

By Harlo V. Mellquist

SLOP and skimmilk thrown out and wasted last year by Kansas farmers who have no hogs, would have more than produced all the meat consumed by these farm families. This loss totals many thousands of dollars annually and for the best interests of the farmers themselves, should be halted.

That is the opinion of G. M. Shepherd, farmer and breeder of purebred Duroc Jersey hogs in Rice county. It is Mr. Shepherd's business to produce and sell breeding hogs and it is to his profit to have a good market for them. But aside from that personal interest, he is firmly convinced by observation and experience, that hogs have a place on every Kansas farm and that the present offers an opportunity to get them at a price which ought to yield a good return.

More Money Now In Hogs

"High class hogs can be bought today considerably cheaper than they were selling a year or two ago," said Mr. Shepherd. "At present prices I believe they will show a profit. At least one sow, more if possible, ought to be on every farm if farmers are to make out of their business all that they ought to get."

For 16 years Mr. Shepherd has been breeding hogs and he has learned a great many things that are of value to other breeders and farmers. Along with his hog business Mr. Shepherd farms on an extensive scale. He owns an eighty and rents from two to three quarters every year. Ordinarily, he raises 180 acres of wheat, 40 acres of corn, 50 acres of oats, and grows alfalfa, kafir and Sudan grass on smaller areas.

One of the most important factors in the hog business is the ration fed to sows before farrowing because the quality of the pigs depends largely on it. Ground oats make up 50 per cent of the ration Shepherd feeds. To this is added 30 per cent of bran, 15 per cent of corn chop and 5 per cent tankage. This ration keeps his sows in good thrifty con-

dition without permitting them to accumulate undesirable fat.

In the winter if the sows are pastured on green wheat this grain ration should be reduced. When pasture is not available every sow is given about 3 quarts of the mixture twice a day. That quantity is simply a basis as the ration must be varied according to the condition of the sow and therefore it is impossible to name a fixed amount.

Shepherd hasn't had very good results from feeding shorts to brood sows because the pigs usually develop the scours. He uses bran instead.

Sows are given a small amount of bran and oats the last two days before they farrow and the day following they get clear water only. The second day after farrowing the sow receives a pint of bran. During the next three weeks the ration gradually is increased until it is the same as that fed before farrowing. The quantity of grain, of course, varies with the individual, depending on her condition and the number of pigs.

After the pigs are weaned, they get same ration as the sows, including wheat pasture. The grain is fed in the form of slop, being mixed with skimmilk when a sufficient amount is avail-

able. Pigs before weaning have access to this slop.

In conditioning show stuff Mr. Shepherd feeds the same ration except that he eliminates the 15 per cent of corn chop and proportionately increases the other ingredients. This is done because show hogs should not carry solid fat.

When boars are in service they receive a large amount of skimmilk which keeps them in first class condition.

Thruout the winter bright alfalfa hay is kept before the hogs constantly and they are pastured on fall wheat. For summer pasture both alfalfa and Sudan grass are used. Sudan grass usually is sown about the middle of April and the hogs are turned on it within six weeks. It is necessary to keep the Sudan grass well grazed. Shepherd usually sows it in his feed lots so he can turn the hogs from one field to another, thereby managing his pasture to better advantage. This year he plans to plant Sudan grass and African millet.

Fall wheat is systematically pastured. Shepherd keeps hogs on it until the day before he starts cutting, except when the ground is too wet, and turns them in again as soon as the crop is cut. He says that very little wheat

has been knocked down, even when the straw is ripe, and that his experience has been that pastured wheat yields better than that on similar soil on which no hogs are run.

Last year Shepherd turned 70 or 80 head of hogs into a 60 acre wheat field. They ranged mostly over the east 20 acres and killed out the wheat on one acre. The yield from the 20 acre patch averaged almost 5 bushels more an acre than that from the other 40 acres altho the ground was practically identical. Shepherd says that the gain on the hogs was worth as much as the wheat killed out and the extra yield he obtained.

Excellent Farrowing Equipment

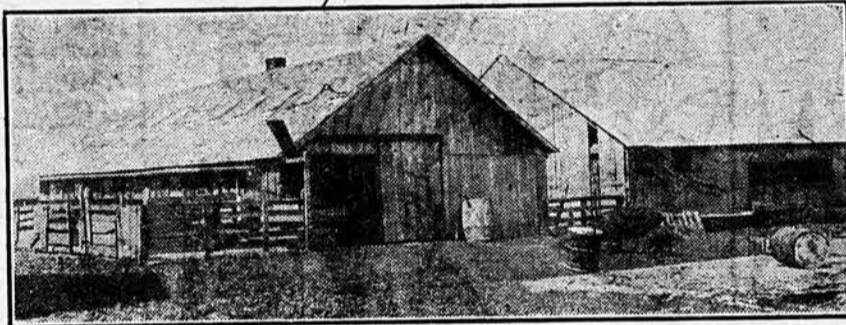
There is a good farrowing house on the farm. It has three large farrowing pens and seven stalls opening into outside pens in which the sows are put when their pigs are several days old. The farrowing pens have boards projecting on three sides to prevent the sows from crushing their pigs against the walls. The pens have wooden floors, laid on 2 by 4's set on edge on the ground, forming an air space which protects against dampness and adds warmth.

The feeding barn is 24 by 60 feet in size. It has concrete floors and three concrete troughs running the entire length. There are two racks in which alfalfa is fed. A runway down the center saves time and labor in feeding.

In one corner of the barn are the grain bins and opposite is a space in which Mr. Shepherd will install a heater so that he can warm the water and slop for the hogs in the winter. He plans to build a brick firebox and place a metal tank on top of it.

The feeding barn is of frame with a metal roof. It has a capacity of 125 to 150 head. Here the hogs have comfortable quarters and plenty of room for feeding purposes.

In addition to his hogs Mr. Shepherd has a herd of Holstein cows. He sells cream and feeds the skimmilk to the hogs. He also raises horses and mules.



Farrowing House and Feeding Barn on the Farm of G. M. Shepherd, One of Rice County's Successful Breeders of Purebred Duroc Jersey Hogs

A Specialty of Quality Seed

C. C. Cunningham of El Dorado Got the Inspiration for His Profitable Life Work While Employed by the Kansas State Agricultural College

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

SPECIALIZING in growing corn and kafir exclusively for seed is buying a 120-acre farm for C. C. Cunningham of El Dorado, Kan. Having served for 12 years in charge of all experimental seed work at the Kansas State Agricultural College, Mr. Cunningham is an authority on seed. It was at the termination of his service with the agricultural college that he decided to raise corn and kafir for seed purposes only.

Mr. Cunningham is making it his business to breed and grow seed of the varieties of corn and kafir best adapted to South Central Kansas. For corn he chose Commercial White and Pride of Saline, and the kafirs selected are the Blackhulled White and Sunrise varieties.

Commercial White corn, according to Mr. Cunningham, is a rather late variety, large growing, and well adapted for growing on medium to fertile soils thruout Southeastern and South Central Kansas. "In hundreds of variety tests of corn conducted on the more fertile soils thruout Southeastern Kansas by farmers in co-operation with the agricultural college," said Mr. Cunningham, "the Commercial White outyielded all other varieties."

Pride of Saline is included in the varieties of seed corn grown because Mr. Cunningham considers it the best "all around" corn for growing in Kansas. "It does well on poor soil," he said, "and often will outyield larger varieties on the best soils. It is a medium-sized variety and matures in 115 to 120 days. The corn is white

but is not yet free from a slight mixture which traces back to the foundation stock of the variety. By actual test in several hundred cases, Pride of Saline made the best average yield. It is especially adapted to Central Kansas and the uplands of the eastern part of the state. It is not a show corn, but on the other hand, will stand a great deal of hardships and, considering the season will produce a good yield."

In selecting kafir to grow, Mr. Cunningham favored Blackhulled White because he believes it to be the heaviest yielding grain sorghum adapted to good soils in Central and Eastern Kansas. "Under favorable conditions," he asserted, "it has no superior for the production of grain."

"I am especially fond of Sunrise kafir," continued Mr. Cunningham. "It is a new variety in which are combined the best qualities of kafir and sweet sorghum cane. It is a kafir head on a cane stalk. This variety is 10 days to two weeks earlier than Blackhulled White, grows taller, especially on poor soils, and is a much more reliable grain producer. It is the best combined grain and forage crop that has been tried out in Kansas. The stalks are almost as sweet as those of cane, making it an excellent forage. On poor soils or under unfavorable conditions, Sunrise kafir is far superior to the Blackhulled White."

Varieties are improved on the Cunningham seed farm by careful selection

of seed and season. Seed corn for planting is selected every year in the field from strong growing, vigorous, upright, disease-free stalks that are desirable in every respect. Kafir seed always is field-selected before frost from uniform height stalks. Especial care is taken to keep the kafir pure. The fields are always rogued to remove mixed and impure heads as soon as they can be detected. After the ears of corn are selected for seed the small end of the ears is cut off to insure against getting under developed grains. Each ear then is inspected and all poor grains removed. The kafir selected to plant on the Cunningham farm every year is left in the head thru winter until ready to plant. This is done to prevent heating and to keep the seed from losing vitality. Corn and kafir for seed are stored in sacks where ventilation is good. The seed put on the market is inspected by the Kansas Crop Improvement Association.

A third specialty of Cunningham's is growing alfalfa. This is included in the system of farming as a builder. Careful crop rotation keeps up the fertility so that every year the seed planted will have a fair chance to prove its quality. Aside from the alfalfa used on the farm, Mr. Cunningham finds a ready market for his hay in the oil fields. "So many oil workers have cows that I have found it very profitable to enlist their trade," he said.

Quality of seed to back up its adver-

tising is responsible for the success of this seed farm. Aside from advertising in farm papers, Mr. Cunningham sends out letters and circulars to advertise his seed. The last trial at sending out a form letter resulted in nearly a 90 per cent return. "One very efficient method of advertising," stated Mr. Cunningham, "is to keep in touch with the county agent."

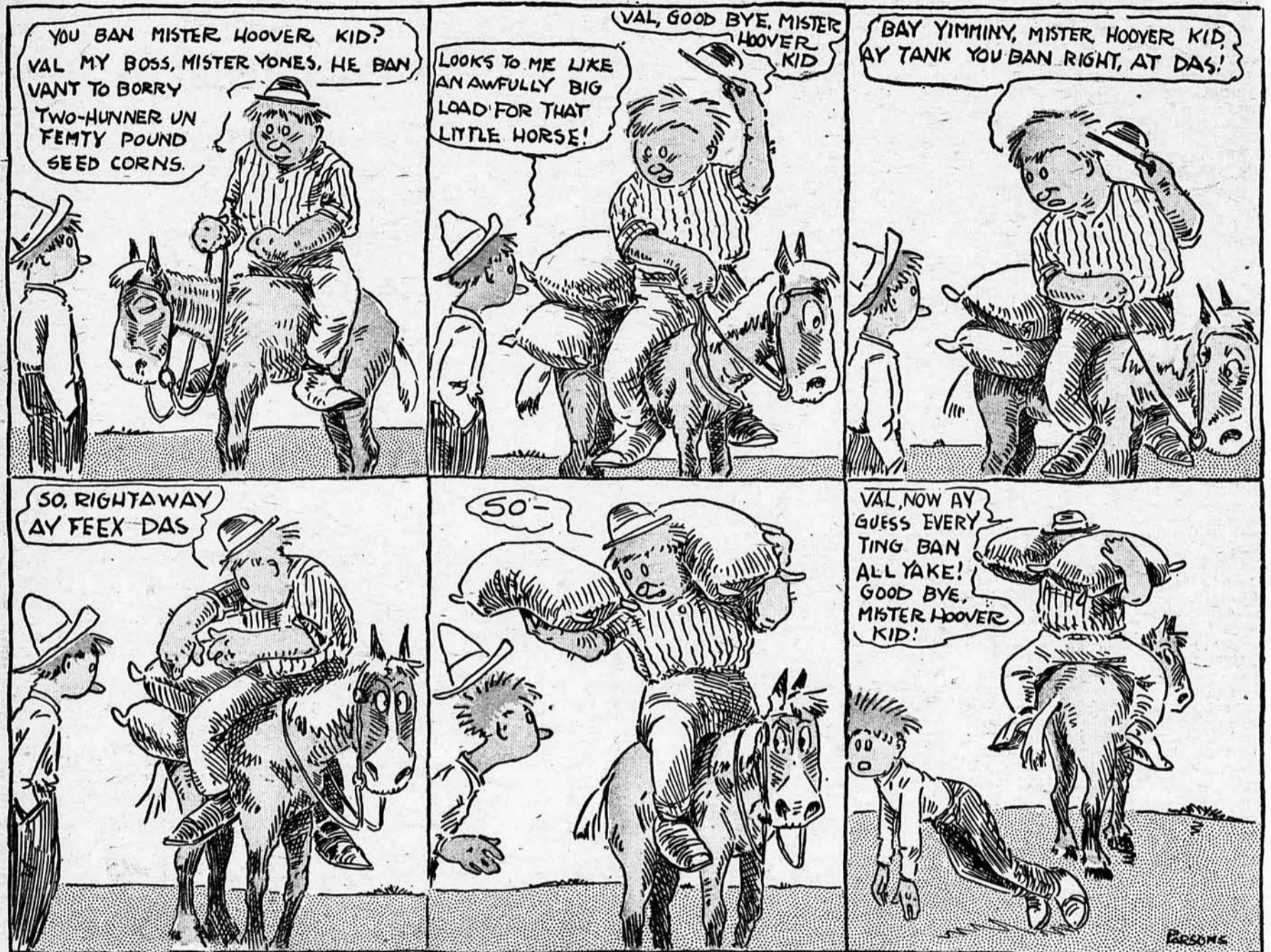
Accurate records are kept on every field. A daily record is made of work done, and the time and labor required. In this way the actual cost of every crop can be found.

Mr. Cunningham is not satisfied with being successful as a grower of quality seed alone, but also desires to be classed as an efficient farmer. Everything grown on the place is utilized. Enough poultry is raised to consume the best part of the seed graded out, and incidentally the hens pay the grocery bill. One hundred and fifty purebred White Leghorns and Rhode Island Reds insure a continuous egg supply. "In my experience," said Mr. Cunningham, "I have found the Rhode Island Reds to be the best winter layers. They also make the best mothers, but I have a lot of confidence in the White Leghorns." Counting both breeds on this farm, 60 per cent of the hens and pullets lay from February until about October 1.

Twenty to 25 head of cattle clean up the best part of the rough feed. Fifteen acres of Sudan grass provide summer pasture. Three acres of Early Ohio potatoes come in handy as a cash crop during the months of July and August.

The Adventures of the Hoovers

Buddy's Friend, the Swede, Finds a Plan for Sharing a Heavy Load of Seed Corn with His Horse Even If It Did Not Lighten the Burden



The Indian Drum

By WILLIAM MacHARG
and EDWIN BALMER

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

(Copyright by Edwin Balmer)

HE HAD done that partly, perhaps, for the sheer sport of speed; but partly also for the sake of being sooner with her. It was his way, as soon as he had decided to leave business again and go to her, to arrive as soon as possible; that had been his way recently, particularly. So the sight of the yacht stirred her warmly and she watched it while it ran in close, stopped and instantly dropped a dingey from the davits. She saw Henry in the stern of the little boat; it disappeared in the shadow of a pier * * * she heard, presently, the gravel of the walk crunch under his quick steps, and then she saw him in the moonlight among the trees. The impetuosity, almost the violence of his hurry to reach her, sent its thrill thru her. She went down on the path to meet him.

"How quickly you came!"

"You let yourself think you needed me, Connie!"

"I did * * *

He had caught her hand in his and he held it while he brought her to the porch and exchanged greetings with her mother. Then he led her on past and into the house.

When she saw his face in the light, there were signs of strain in it; she could feel strain now in his fingers which held hers strongly but tensely too.

"You're tired, Henry!"

He shook his head. "It's been rotten hot in Chicago; then I guess I

was mentally stoking all the way up here, Connie. When I got started, I wanted to see you to-night * * * but first, where are the things you wanted me to see?"

She ran up-stairs and brought them down to him. Her hands were shaking now as she gave them to him; she could not exactly understand why; but her tremor increased as she saw his big hands fumbling as he unwrapped the muffler and shook out the things it enclosed. He took them up one by one and looked at them, as she had done. His fingers were steady now but only by mastering control, the effort for which amazed her.

He had the watch in his hands.

"The inscription is inside the front," she said.

She pried the cover open again and read, with him, the words engraved within.

"As master of * * * What ship was he master of then, Henry, and how did he rescue the Winnebago's people?"

"He never talked to me about things like that, Connie. This is all?"

"Yes."

"And nothing since to show who sent them?"

"No, nothing to show who sent them."

"Corvet, Sherrill and Spearman will send some one to Manitowoc to make inquiries." Henry put the things back in the box. "But of course, this is the end of Benjamin Corvet."

"Of course," Constance said. She was shaking again, and, without willing it, she withdrew a little from Henry. He caught her hand again and drew her back toward him. His hand was quite steady.

"No Need to Wait"

"You know why I came to you as quick as I could? You know why I—why my mind was behind every thrust of the engines?"

"No."

"You don't? Oh, you know; you must know now!"

"Yes, Henry," she said.

"I've been patient, Connie. Till I got your letter telling me this about Ben, I'd waited for your sake—for our sakes—tho it seemed at times it was impossible. You haven't known quite what's been the matter between us these last months, little girl; but I've known. We've been engaged; but that's about all there's been to it. Don't think

I make little of that; you know what I mean. You've been mine; but—but you haven't let me realize it, you see. And I've been patient, for I knew the reason. It was Ben poisoning your mind against me."

"No! No, Henry!"

"You've denied it; I've recognized that you've denied it, not only to me and to your people but to yourself. I, of course, knew, as I know that I am here with your hand in mine, as we will stand before the altar together, that he had no cause to speak against me. I've waited, Connie, to give him a chance to say to you what he had to say; I wanted you to hear it before making you wholly mine. But now there's no need to wait any longer, you and I. Ben's gone, never to come back. I was sure of that by what you wrote me, so this time when I started to you I brought with me—this."

He felt in his pocket and brought out a ring of plain gold; he held it before her so that she could see within it her own initials and his and a blank left for the date. Her gaze went from it for an instant to the box where he had put back the other ring—Alan's mother's. Feeling for her long ago gazing thus, as she must have, at the ring, held for a moment. Was it because of that that Constance found herself cold now?

"You mean you want me to marry you—at once, Henry?"

He drew her to him powerfully; she felt him warm, almost rough with pas-

sions. Since that day when, in Alan Conrad's presence, he had grasped and kissed her, she had not let him "realize" their engagement, as he had put it.

"Why not?" he turned her face up to his now. "Your mother's here; your father will follow soon; or, if you will, we'll run away—Constance! You've kept me off so long! You don't believe there's anything against me, dear? Do you? Do you?"

"No; no! Of course not!"

"Then we're going to be married. * * We're going to be married, aren't we? Aren't we, Constance?"

"Yes; yes, of course."

"Right away, we'll have it then; up here; now!"

"No; not now, Henry. Not up here!"

"Not here? Why not?"

She could give no answer. He held her and commanded her again; only when he frightened her, he ceased.

"Why must it be at once, Henry? I don't understand!"

"It's not must, dear," he denied. "It's just that I want you so!"

When would it be, he demanded then; before spring, she promised at last. But that was all he could make her say. And so he let her go.

At Spearman's Birthplace

The next evening, in the moonlight, she drove him to Petoskey. He had messages to send and preferred to trust the telegraph office in the larger town. Returning they swung out along the country roads. The night was cool here on the hills, under the stars; the fan-shaped glare from their headlights, blurring the radiance of the moon, sent dancing before them swiftly-changing, distorted shadows of the dusty bushes beside the road. Topping a rise, they came suddenly upon his birthplace. She had not designed coming to that place, but she had taken a turn at his direction, and now he asked her to stop the car. He got out and paced about, calling to her and pointing out the desirableness of the spot as the site for their country home. She sat in the motor, watching him and calling back to him.

The house was small, log built, the chinks between the logs stopped with clay. Across the road from it, the silver bark of the birch trees gleamed white among the black-barked timber. Smells of rank vegetation came to her from these woods and from the weed-grown fields about and beyond the house. There had been a small garden beside the house once; now neglected strawberry vines ran riot among the weed stems, and a clump of sunflowers stood with hanging, full-blown heads under the August moon.

She gazed proudly at Henry's strong, well proportioned figure moving about in the moonlight, and she was glad to think that a boy from this house had become the man that he was. But when she tried to think of him as a child here, her mind somehow showed her Alan playing about the sunflowers; and the place was not here; it was the brown, Kansas prairie of which he had told her.

"Sunflower houses," she murmured to herself. "Sunflower houses. They used to cut the stalks and build shacks with them."

"What's that?" Henry said; he had come back near her.

The warm blood rushed to her face. "Nothing," she said, a little ashamed. She opened the door beside her. "Come; we'll go back home now."

Always One Connection

Coming from that poor little place, and having made of himself what he had, Henry was such a man as she would be ever proud to have for a husband; there was no man whom she had known who had proved himself as much a man as he. Yet now, as she returned to the point, she was thinking of this lake country not only as Henry's land but as Alan Conrad's too. In some such place he also had been born—born by the mother whose ring waited him in the box in her room.

Alan, on the morning of the second of these days, was driving northward along the long, sandy peninsula which separates the blue waters of Grand Traverse from Lake Michigan; and, thinking of her, he knew that she was near. He not only had remembered that she would be north at Harbor Point this month; he had seen in one of the Petoskey papers that she and her mother were at the Sherrill summer home. His business now was taking him nearer them than he had been

at any time before; and, if he wished to weaken, he might convince himself that he might learn from her circumstances which would aid him in his task. But he was not going to her for help; that was following in his father's footsteps. When he knew everything, then—not till then—he could go to her; for then he would know exactly what was upon him and what he should do.

His visits to the people named on those sheets written by his father had been confusing at first; he had had great difficulty in tracing some of them at all; and, afterward, he could uncover no certain connection either between them and Benjamin Corvet or between themselves. But recently, he had been succeeding better in this latter.

He had seen—he reckoned them over again—fourteen of the twenty-one named originally on Benjamin Corvet's lists; that is, he had seen either the individual originally named, or the surviving relative written in below the name crossed off. He had found that the crossing out of the name meant that the person was dead, except in the case of two who had left the country and whose whereabouts were as unknown to their present relatives as they had been to Benjamin Corvet, and the case of one other, who was in an insane asylum.

He had found that no one of the persons whom he saw had known Benjamin Corvet personally; many of them did not know him at all, the others knew him only as a name. But, when Alan proceeded, always there was one connection with each of the original names; always one circumstance bound all together. When he had established that circumstance as influencing the fortunes of the first two on his lists, he had said to himself, as the blood pricked queerly under the skin, that the fact might be a mere coincidence. When he established it also as affecting the fate of the third and of the fourth and of the fifth, such explanation no longer sufficed; and he found it in common to all fourteen, sometimes as the deciding factor of their fate, sometimes as only slightly affecting them, but always it was there.

Grand Traverse Appeared

In how many different ways, in what strange, diverse manifestations that single circumstance had spread to those people whom Alan had interviewed! No two of them had been affected alike, he reckoned, as he went over his notes of them. Now he was going to trace those consequences to another. To what sort of place would it bring him to-day and what would he find there? He knew only that it would be quite distinct from the rest.

The driver beside whom he sat on the front seat of the little automobile was an Indian; an Indian woman and two round-faced silent children occupied the seat behind. He had met these people in the early morning on the road, bound, he discovered, to the annual camp meeting of the Methodist Indians at Northport. They were going his way, and they knew the man of whom he was in search; so he hired a ride of them. The region thru which they were traveling now was of farms, but interspersed with desolate, waste fields where blackened stumps and rotting windfalls remained after the work of the lumberers. The hills and many of the hollows were wooded; there were even places where lumbering was still going on. To his left across the water, the twin Manitous broke the horizon, high and round and blue with haze. To his right, from the higher hilltops, he caught glimpses of Grand Traverse and the shores to the north, rising higher, dimmer, and more blue, where they broke for Little Traverse and where Constance Sherrill was, two hours away across the water; but he had shut his mind to that thought.

The driver turned now into a rougher road, bearing more to the east.

They passed people more frequently now—groups in farm wagons, or groups or single individuals, walking beside the road. All were going in the same direction as themselves, and nearly all were Indians, drab dressed figures attired obviously in their best clothes. Some walked barefoot, carrying new shoes in their hands, evidently to preserve them from the dust. They saluted gravely Alan's driver, who returned their salutes—"B'jou!" B'jou!"

Traveling eastward, they had lost sight of Lake Michigan; and suddenly the wrinkled blueness of Grand Trav-

(Continued on Page 15)

America Needs A Larger Corn Market; Everybody Needs More Post Toasties

Post Toasties are corn flakes all ready to eat, and the world's enthusiastic verdict says they are *all right*. No delay and no bother with cooking. Crisp, flavory, satisfying—they lead the spoon on a busy hunt for the bottom of the dish.

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Middle West Plains News

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN

SPRAYING fruit trees and keeping bees do not go well together, according to the recent experience of Henry Gruemkin of Meade county, Kansas. Mr. Gruemkin has lost 40 stands of bees, valued at \$500. He declares the bees were poisoned by arsenate of lead spray that has been extensively used in that section to protect the fruit crop from insect pests.

Sunflower Silage in Feeding Tests

The results of the season's beef feeding experiments were announced recently on Feeders' Day at Colorado Agricultural College. Six lots were fed, the average profit on each steer, by lot, being as follows: Lot 1, \$27.83; Lot 2, \$3.10; Lot 3, \$6.25; Lot 4, \$8.63; Lot 5, \$14.45; Lot 6, \$19.44.

Sunflower silage gave most economical returns when fed in a ration with dried molasses-beet-pulp, cottonseed cake and alfalfa. Results showed barley had 80 per cent the feeding value of corn when fed with sunflower silage, cake and alfalfa. Beet molasses fed with sunflower silage did not make a good combination. Corn was added the last 50 days of the experiment and satisfactory gains were produced during that time.

Dried molasses-beet-pulp, combined with sunflower silage and fed with cake and alfalfa, showed a 10 per cent higher feeding value than corn. Corn silage produced gains on 11.5 per cent less silage, 11.7 per cent less dried molasses-beet-pulp, 11.3 per cent less cottonseed cake, and 37 per cent less alfalfa than did sunflower silage.

Complete results of the experiments may be obtained from the animal husbandry department, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.

Early Plowing Tells the Story

When a harvester-thresher combination is used in harvesting wheat, the grain usually is too damp in the morning to permit work to begin before 10 o'clock. Last season Dan Heffner of Rice county, Kansas, followed the practice of using the early hours to plow with his tractor that part of the field cut over the day before. By the time the entire field was cut, the biggest part of the ground was plowed. This year Mr. Heffner's field is said to be the best in the county.

Another interesting feature of the use of the combination harvester-thresher was that the straw was scattered back over the ground. In the Heffner field the windrows can be traced easily by the ranker growth of wheat, the stalks being nearly 3 inches taller there than elsewhere in the field.

Livestock Men Organize in Barton

The Barton County Purebred Livestock Association was organized recently at a meeting of farmers and livestock men. Harve Ewing was elected president of the organization, Harry Bird vice-president, and Arthur Seeber secretary-treasurer. The association plans to hold a sale of purebred stock June 7, according to County Agent Williams. All breeds of livestock will be sold, and the plans include extensive advertising. It is expected that there will be enough of an offering to have an all-day sale.

Incubator Holds 4,300 Eggs

A hatch of 4,300 chickens at one time adds quite rapidly to the poultry population of Kansas. On the C. G. Cook farm, north of Lyons, Kan., is an incubator capable of hatching that number of chickens every three weeks. The machine sits in a specially constructed house in which the temperature variation during the three-months hatching season is scarcely measurable. The incubator is heated by hot water. Once every 3 hours the eggs are turned over automatically, the process taking less than 60 seconds. The great two-tier hatching sections are so insulated that one-third of the eggs can hatch and be removed each week, if desired.

Last year Mr. Cook hatched more than 15,000 baby chicks, which were sent varying distances, some going as far as Texas. As the chicks come from the hatchery they are packed in ventilated and corrugated boxes of four

compartments, with a total capacity of 100 chicks. This poultryman is especially successful in handling his product, a record of which he is particularly proud being that made two years ago when he sent out 11,000 chicks with a total loss of only three.

The Subscriber is Always Right

Our subscribers are always right when any question concerning their subscription comes up. We wish to adjust their complaints first and send them the papers for which they paid. We then investigate and determine who is responsible for the mistake.

This is the policy of the Capper Publications and we desire to have every solicitor and subscriber to co-operate with us.

If there is anything at all the matter with your subscription to the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Capper's Weekly or the Household, if you hear any one say that they paid for these papers and are not getting them please write and tell me all about it and be sure to state the facts.

It will help us locate the cause if you will send us your receipt, cancelled check or postoffice money order stub. They will be returned as soon as we see them. It is necessary for us to have something to show here in the office in order to adjust complaints properly.

Remember this, if you pay your money for any of the Capper Publications and do not get them it will be your fault—not ours. We all make mistakes but this company is more than willing to correct any mistake that is properly brought to our attention.

Will you who read this give me the co-operation asked for? Address A. S. Wolverton, Capper Publications, Topeka, Kan.

The Oyster Unsung

An oyster has never been taken seriously enough. We daresay that Lewis Carroll was the only poet who deigned to mention this sadly neglected crustacean, and he did it in a manner which was far from serious.

If there is a poet in the ranks of the

multitude of poultry raisers that read this paper, let him take his quill and pour forth peans of praise in honor of the oyster and an immense oyster reef in the Gulf of Mexico, for it is thence that lime—the essential chicken food—is obtained in quantities sufficient for America's ever-expanding poultry business. For uncounted years a mountain of oyster shells has been striving to push its head thru the surface of the water. Now it extends over 5½ miles and is estimated to contain more than 5 million tons of pure oyster shell. Lime, never before found to a degree that would supply the billion dollar chicken industry, is there in an almost inexhaustible quantity. Think what that means to you poultry raisers! It means a minimum of eggs broken in transit, for lime supplies the material for hard shelled eggs; it means strong, healthy chickens, for lime gives the element that provides for a firm bony framework without which a fowl is weak and unproductive.

It can be easily seen why the literary neglect of the oyster is to be lamented.

Milk Goats Versus Cows

BY GEORGE W. CATTS

Some Kansas cows do not produce any more milk than a goat according to an exhibit that will be seen at the Heart of America Dairy Show in Kansas City, June 5 to 10. This exhibit has been prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture from data collected from 452 cow testing associations in the United States, according to W. A. Smith, of Topeka, who met with other Missouri and Kansas Holstein breeders in Kansas City recently to complete arrangements for this show.

"Among the lessons to be demonstrated are the facts that dairymen find fall freshening most profitable; that every increase of 50 pounds of butterfat production increases income above feed cost by \$15 and that a cow may produce heavily part of the year and yet have a low annual production," Mr. Smith said.

Results of an experiment in dairy cattle breeding in which hundreds of animals have been used will be seen at this show. The effect of line breeding, in breeding and out crossing will be one of the interesting features. The blood of eight prominent Jersey families is being concentrated in the third generation to determine the effect on production. Value of the proved sire will also be shown by an immense

booth picturing Holsteins used as foundation stock in an experiment at Beltsville, Md.

"No dairyman or farmer will attend the Heart of America Dairy Show without being impressed with the fact that better sires mean better stock; and that better stock means better homes, schools, churches and roads," said Mr. Smith.

Alfalfa Day on Dunlap Farm

Alfalfa is being grown successfully on many acres of upland in Southeastern Kansas. For eight years A. M. Dunlap of Carlyle has been growing alfalfa in co-operation with the Kansas State Agricultural College and has had good results on upland soil. He has equaled on the average the yields of the best alfalfa land in Kansas.

Different methods of handling alfalfa have been tried. On Thursday, May 25, Alfalfa Day will be observed on the Dunlap farm 1-2 mile east of Carlyle. A demonstration of methods used in growing alfalfa and the results obtained will be given. The public is invited. L. E. Call, professor of agronomy, Kansas State Agricultural College, will be present and will give a talk on Alfalfa Growing in Southeastern Kansas. Visitors will be taken on an inspection of the alfalfa fields by Mr. Dunlap. The program will begin at 1:30 p. m. May 25.

Where Cleanliness is King

(Continued from Page 3)

the cows in the winter as it always gives shelter from cold north winds.

Clean milk comes naturally from a barn so well designed and equipped. To keep it clean the Fairfield dairy has constructed a model milk house fitted with nearly every kind of modern milk-handling equipment. Bottles are washed in hot water in the large room. From there they go into the steam room where they are sterilized for 2 hours with live steam under pressure. This steam is supplied by a 10 horsepower boiler.

Milk is cooled on a special machine as it comes from the cows and is at once bottled. Another machine is used for bottling. Specially designed caps which fit over the mouth of the bottle are put on and the milk goes on ice until it is delivered to the customer's refrigerator.

The milk house, 25 by 30 feet in size, is built of hollow tile and has a cement floor. It contains storage, boiler, washing and bottling rooms.

From the refrigerator bottled milk goes into the delivery truck which has a specially built refrigerator body. The walls are of two thicknesses of wood with a hair fitting between. The milk is kept on ice while it is in the truck.

An old high pressure steam boiler with a special end welded on, is used by Mr. Page as a pressure tank for his water system. The boiler is buried near the milk house and is hooked up with the pipe system which supplies water to the barn, milk house and three residences, two of which are located some distance away.

Water is pumped 1,200 feet from the well to the pressure tank, a 3-horsepower engine being used. The well is 25 feet deep, contains 10 feet of water and has a capacity of at least 10,000 gallons a day. It is built up with hollow tile and the top is cemented so nothing can get into it from above or thru the walls.

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.

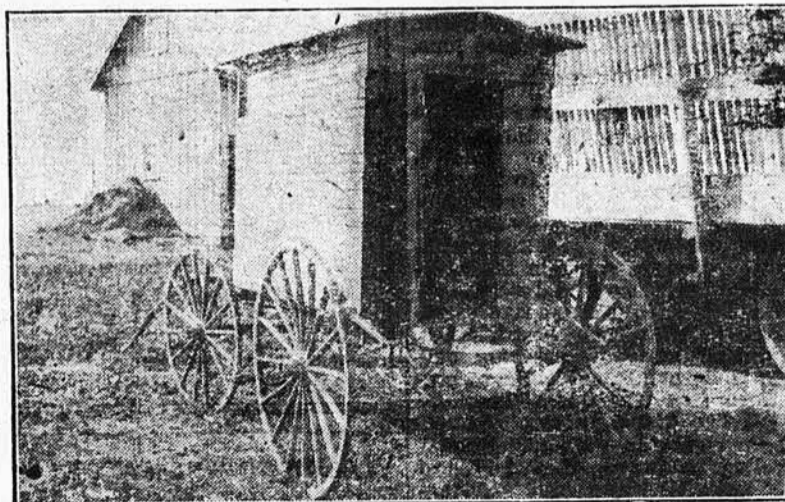
Home Made Horse Drawn Coupe

CEILING lumber that was so warped it had to be sawed into short pieces to be used, supplied the material out of which the horse-drawn coupe used by the Hunter children in driving to school was made. Warren H. Hunter, Rice county farmer, had tried for a long time to find some way in which this lumber could be utilized. One day the idea of building an enclosed vehicle for his children came along.

The bed of an old spring wagon formed the floor. To this was fastened two by fours, several feet in height, forming a body in which the children could stand upright. To the uprights was nailed the ceiling lumber. Three windows were put in, one on each side and one in front for ease in driving. They are equipped with sliding glass panes.

There is a bench seat on each side and a heavy door, fastened with a solid clamp, at the rear. Springs from the wagon were swung from axle to axle on the sides, to give a better balance to the buggy body. The step casting from an old mowing machine was used as a rear step. It was fastened to the axle with a long heavy spring from a worn out corn binder.

Nothing but worn out and waste material was used in the construction of the school buggy but the result was a vehicle of real comfort and utility which Mr. Hunter's children appreciate very much on cold winter days.



Farm Organization News

BY RURAL CORRESPONDENTS

FOUR-FIFTHS of all the farms in the United States or 5 million farms to be exact, had farm gardens in 1919, according to the U. S. Census of 1920, which is the first to record data on this subject. The produce of these gardens averaged \$68 apiece, the aggregate amounting to \$344,665,728, these prices being based on the high level of that year. Altho land was available on many farms that did not have them, in many cases the maintenance of gardens was impracticable if not impossible.

Self-Feeders Increase Pig Profits

Many farmers ask, "What is the best method of feeding spring pigs to obtain profitable gains during the weaning period?"

Cecil L. McFadden, county agent, finds that farmers in Lyon County are answering that question by using a self-feeder. "Feed them corn, shorts and tankage," is the answer most farmers are giving to that question.

Occasionally farmers will not add tankage to the ration until about two weeks before weaning. The mother's milk and the Sweet clover or alfalfa pasture furnish the necessary protein and bone growing material. Alfalfa and Sweet clover can be profitably grown on practically every farm in Kansas. Hog profits depend upon cheap feed. Either of these pasture crops afford a cheap form of feed. Sudan grass is also coming into use very rapidly as a hog pasture.

State Grange and Good Roads

"It is interesting," says Ernest McClure, secretary of the State Grange, "to note the way the farmers and many town folk are taking to the state aid road idea since we have it. Two years ago the Grange thru its publicity called attention to the fact that the 'state aid' idea was a misnomer, that each county would pay its road tax, then there would be a lot of red tape to go thru to get the money, when the state got control of it. That one county would be pulling against another, and that the strongest pullers would get the aid, and the weakest pullers would give the aid. Now in counties that have from \$15,000 to \$50,000 of the so-called 'state aid' in their county treasury and cannot use it on their own roads, the good road people are sweating blood for fear that some other county will get it away from them."

Ship Hogs by Steamboat

The Producers' Livestock Commission Association at East St. Louis is now receiving livestock by steamboat. Three weeks ago two boats, equipped to carry as many as 900 head of hogs at one load, began plying the Illinois River between Peoria and St. Louis. Two round trips are made weekly.

Purple Rot Reported in Doniphan

Purple rot has made its appearance in some portions of Doniphan county. "During last month," says F. H. Dillenbeck, Doniphan county farm agent, "We found one field infected with pur-

ple root rot which is a very serious alfalfa disease in that it prohibits the growing of alfalfa on that ground for several years. This is a bacterial disease and caused the bark on the roots to decay. Its presence in the fields is usually detected by large round spots in the field where the alfalfa plots have all died and those spots keep getting larger and some call it the ring worm of alfalfa as it works similar to a ring worm. The field where this disease was found is on the Matt Terrell farm southwest of Wathena in Marion township. A meeting will be held there in the near future to show the diseased plants to the farmers who care to attend the meeting so that they may be able to recognize the disease if they find it on their own farms and be able to take steps to control it."

Grange Master Lauds Bureau

A tribute to the farm bureau movement at large and to the Oregon State Farm Bureau in particular, was delivered by C. E. Spence, Master of the Oregon State Grange at a meeting of the Wasco County Pomona Grange, which was held April 5 at Friend, Ore. Master Spence gave the Oregon Bureau his unqualified indorsement and spoke in most laudatory terms of the character and ability of George A. Mansfield, president of the Oregon Bureau, whom he deems eminently qualified to head the organization. The speaker further maintained that all farm organizations should forget petty differences, that might exist, and pull together in the common cause.

Six Counties Fight T. B.

Harvey, Douglas, Jewell, Bourbon, Allen and Wyandotte are among the counties which are working definitely to establish areas free from bovine tuberculosis.

Farmers' Union Favors Soldier Bonus

The Stafford county Farmers' Union, in county convention recently adopted resolutions as follows, submitted by the resolutions committee, Blaine O'Connor, C. L. Brodie, and L. J. Batchman:

"First—Resolved that we go on record as favoring a cash bonus for our soldier boys.

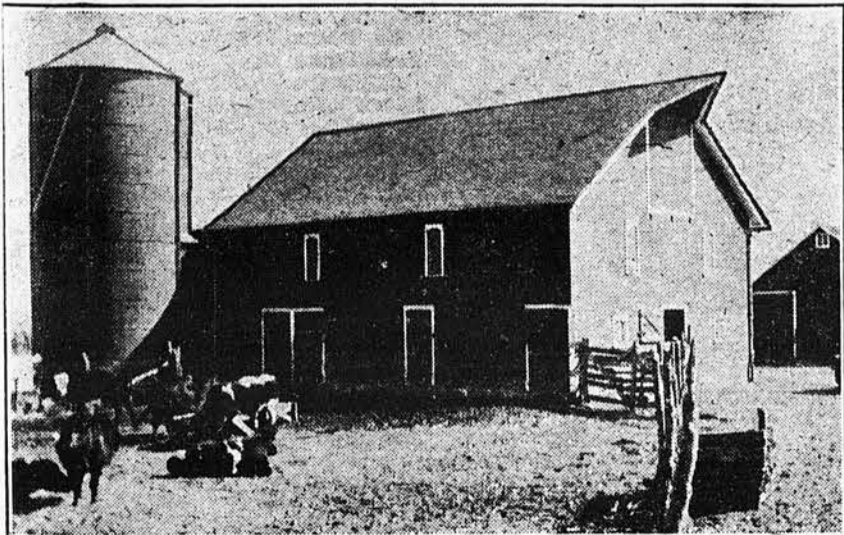
Second—Resolved that we indorse the Farm Bloc in the Senate and House.

"Third—Resolved that we go on record as favoring Henry Ford's proposition to the Government concerning Muscle Shoals.

"Fourth—We believe the present office of county engineer to be unnecessary and should be abolished.

"Fifth—Resolved that we are not in favor of the Government cancelling the loans made to foreign countries during the war.

"Sixth—Whereas we as farmers are passing thru a period of deflation and have had to reduce our expenditures to the minimum, he is resolved that we exhort our school officials to inspect carefully our schools and discard all but essentials."



Every Farm Should Have a Good Barn and Silo. This Year No Doubt Many Farmers Will Invest Some of Their Savings and Profits in New Equipment

A Profit-Making Machine for Western Grain Fields

IN the golden grain fields of the West, McCormick-Deering Harvester-Threshers save grain and reduce harvesting costs. They are labor and crop savers—harvesting, threshing, cleaning and delivering the grain into a wagon box in one operation. One "combine" will harvest from 20 to 25 acres a day, depending on the rate of speed.

A Titan 10-20 Tractor will pull the machine under favorable conditions, while the International 15-30 will pull it practically everywhere. It can be operated by 8 to 12 horses. Two men run it, one on the driver's seat and one to look after the operation of the machine. Wagon loader, which is furnished as regular equipment, eliminates use of sacks. This year a new 12-ft. machine is placed on the market. A 3-ft. extension, for use where conditions permit, may be had at extra cost with the 9-ft. harvester-thresher. For stationary threshing a feeder and rake stacker are furnished at extra cost. Bagging platform with canopy top can be supplied if desired. Tractor hitch regular.

It will pay you to get complete information on these profit-making machines. Write us today for descriptive booklet or talk to the nearest McCormick-Deering dealer.

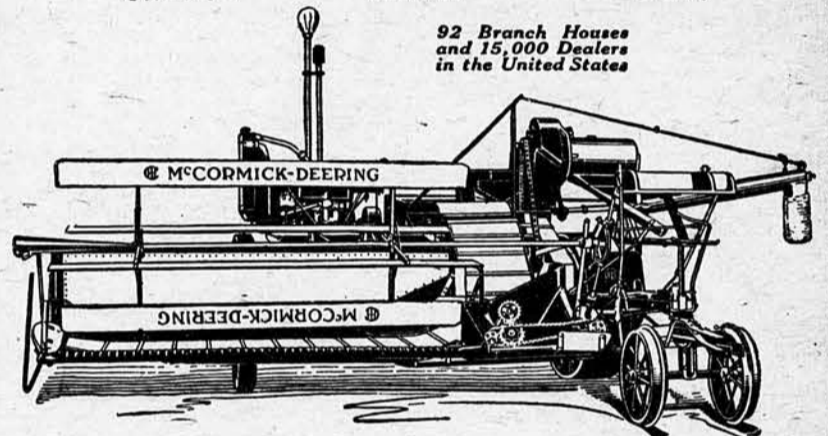
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

CHICAGO

OF AMERICA
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in the United States



Wonderful Dog FREE

Boys, Girls,
Do You Want Him?

Surely you do. No doubt you have often said, "Daddy, I want an Airedale."

Perhaps "Daddy" has told you one would cost too much. It may be, too, that "Daddy" did not know where he could get a genuine Airedale for you.

Anyway we are going to give away a number of fine, healthy, young Airedales, if enough boys and girls say they want them.

Every boy and almost every girl likes a good dog. The Airedale is the best. He is a watch dog, an auto dog, a stock dog, or a hunting dog. Best of all he is a companion. A child left in his care is safe. He will defend his master or his charge against an enemy. He is not quarrelsome, but how he can fight when it is necessary! He will become your best friend and will stay by you to the last.

Six Post Cards Given

You can get a dandy Airedale puppy by working a few hours for me in your spare time. You need not spend one cent of your money. Just tell me you want the Airedale. I will explain fully how you can get him without cost.

To every boy or girl who writes for information about my Airedales, I will give absolutely FREE a package of six beautiful post cards. Sign and return the coupon below today and I will mail you the post cards also full particulars as to how you can get the Airedale FREE.

CLIP HERE AND MAIL COUPON

AIREDALE CLUB, Dept. 45, 8th & Jackson, Topeka, Kansas

Dear Sir: Please send me, without cost, six beautiful Post Cards, and tell me how I can get a fine, young Airedale FREE for my very own.

Name.....R.F.D. or St.....

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You can cut the labor cost and get a more durable building in less time.

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It tells you how to do it under expert supervision, no chance for mistakes or delays. Get this book and learn how to build in the modern way.

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601 Athenian, Wichita, Kan.

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Ship Your Wool to M. Lyon & Co.

Direct Cash Buyers of

WOOL

Save intermediate profits. We have direct MILL, OUTLETS. Your WOOL held separate, if so instructed, subject to your approval of our valuation. Correspondence invited. Write for our free

Market Report and Wool Price List
Wool Sacks and Fleece Twine at wholesale price.

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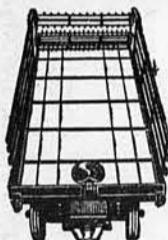
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Equip your Ford with the same high quality ignition used as standard equipment on America's foremost cars. Write for Literature

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SYSTEM COMPLETE INCLUDING \$
CABLES AND FITTINGS Price 11.75



This Machine Spreads Straw and Manure

and can be used as a hay frame. Bed is 7 ft. wide and 14 ft. long, hundreds of them in use. Give entire satisfaction. Price has been reduced from \$275.00 to \$175.00. F. O. B. Deshler. Write for circular.
ONE MAN STRAW AND MANURE SPREADER CO., Deshler, Nebr.



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1,000,000 ROLLS
Per Roll Why use Paint when 82c
will paper Room 12 x 14, 9 ft. high
Martin Rosenberger, 279 ROSENBERGER BUILDING
Cincinnati, Ohio

WHEN COWS ARE BARREN USE B-K

When your cows do not "catch," get the bottle of B-K, use as directed and kill the germs of infection that cause the trouble. B-K helps to stop the infection—heat the parts—restore healthy action—contains no poison or oil—Safe—Dependable. Sold everywhere. Farm Size 1 gal. and 5 gals. boxed. Write for bulletins.

GENERAL LABORATORIES
Madison, Wisconsin

B-K
Bacilli-K
The Sentinel of Sanitation

Jayhawker's Farm Notes

By Harley Hatch

THIS part of Coffey county received 12 inches of rain in March, 9.82 inches in April and the first week in May brought us an extremely heavy local rain of fully 2 1-2 inches. This keeps things rather wet but we could stand that provided it didn't look as if it would keep on raining. Our combined rainfall for the 62 days following March 1 more than equals six months' normal rainfall in this part of Kansas. Some say that this excess will be subtracted next summer when we really need it, but I don't look at it in that way. We really got only our back payments in moisture as the last four years have all been deficient in rainfall. Weather records show that every 10-year period in this state varies but little from any other similar period in rainfall so our very heavy spring rains have only been making up the 10-year average. The average yearly rainfall for Coffey county for the last 40 years has been 35 inches.

First Alfalfa Cutting May 25

These floods we have been having have not been killing ones so far as vegetation is concerned; the farm loss has been confined to the delay in getting the spring crops in the ground. Grass and wheat are especially good, the last warm week having produced a great growth. Alfalfa is 10 days ahead of normal and a month ahead of last year when frosts and aphids virtually destroyed all alfalfa growth here up to June 15. If farm work does not press too heavily all alfalfa will be harvested the first time by May 25 on both upland and bottom. Wheat at this writing is making a show for a full 100 per cent crop with an acreage greater than last year. Between this farm and the towns I visit fully 65 per cent of the cultivated land is in wheat. The acreage in oats is very small, the smallest, in fact, since 1915.

Corn and Kafir Acreage Reduced

In a trip to the county seat recently we took particular notice of the acreage on every farm to be planted to corn or kafir and the amount plowed or yet to plow. From the snap judg-

ment that a motor car permits we should say that the average ground reserved for corn or kafir on every farm would not amount to more than 12 to 15 acres. Of this possibly half was plowed. We think but little listing will be done as even the fields not fully plowed were partially done. It seems fortunate, as we note the lateness of the season together with the fine growth of wheat, that so large an acreage was sown to wheat last fall and so small an amount reserved for corn. Whether or not the season is favorable for oats will make but little difference to the farmers of this part of Kansas as the acreage is so small.

Corn Worth 60 Cents

In the territory lying east of this farm corn is priced at 60 cents in virtually all markets. If we go west a short distance we find corn selling for 65 cents, which means if we sell any of our corn surplus it will go west instead of east. The Greenwood county territory which lies west of us is a great cattle country and seldom—if ever is corn enough raised there to supply local demands. Hence the price there is nearly always on a "shipped-in" basis. East of here elevator and mill men tell me there is enough corn in farmers' hands to supply demand until corn grows again but should the season forbid planting for another week this corn will be held on the farms and the feeding demand will have to be supplied by corn shipped here. Good milling wheat is in demand at \$1.35 a bushel but virtually all has been sold from the farms.

Late Planting is Risky

So small is the acreage reserved for corn on most farms that, even if we have a most favorable season, there will be no more of that grain raised this year than will be required by local demands. May is now one-third gone and corn planting has scarcely begun here when in a normal season all planting would be done and cultivation would be starting. This has caused most farmers to bring their memories of past late seasons up to date to see

whether they can extract any comfort from them. The best that can be done is to concede that our show for a full crop is scarcely 75 per cent. On this farm our experience has been that late planting, which means as late as June 1, will produce a fair crop if August brings a normal amount of rain. It did this for us in 1903, 1908, 1912 and 1917 all of which had late springs except 1917. In those years we raised a normal corn crop, much of which was planted later than May 20 and some as late as June 7. On the other hand the wet springs of 1904 and 1916 were followed by dry summers and in those years our corn was very poor. The year of 1915 was wet from start to finish here and we did not get more than 55 per cent of our corn acreage planted at all.

Trimming the Hedge Fence

Part of the work on this farm during the last wet week has been trimming 80 rods of hedge which marks the road on the east side of the place. This hedge was cut down to 3 foot stubs about eight years ago and has been trimmed twice a year since until last year when the rush of farm work prevented us from trimming it at all. Such hedge has a tendency to get higher all the time even if kept trimmed and last spring the 3 foot stubs had made a thick top about 4 feet high. Added to this was the growth of last year and this compelled us to trim it down again to the old 3 foot stub. On the inside of this hedge we have a 26-inch woven fence and all combined makes a very tight and substantial fence as well as a good looking one, when it is kept trimmed. Whether or not the looks justify the work of trimming is a question we often debate, especially when we are trimming it on some hot summer day after a rain.

Mail Carrier Still on the Job

Despite continued downpours for the last seven weeks our mail carrier has brought the mail every day but one in his motor car and he has been on time, too. This does not indicate that we are compelled to spend thousands of dollars on every mile of road making a hard surface, so that it can be traveled in all kinds of weather. If we are to have anything wetter than the last seven weeks have been here it will beat any wet weather we ever have seen in Eastern Kansas and we have lived here more than 26 years. And if, with very ordinary grades and more than commonly poor culverts in many places, our carrier can make his 26-mile round every day in a seven-week period during which more than 23 inches of rain fell, we can be sure motor cars could travel should the dirt grades be put up to standard, the low places filled and good concrete culverts be put in.

The Farmers' Calendar

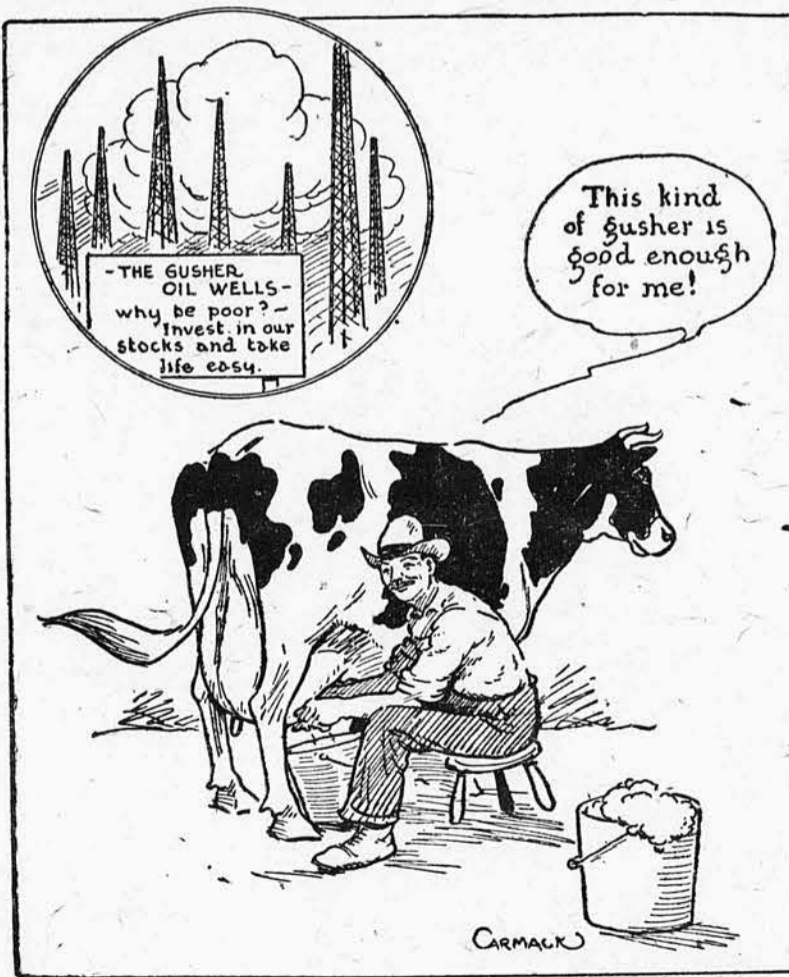
- June 7-10—Holstein-Friesian Association, Convention Hall, Kansas City, Mo.
- June 10—Cattle Feeders' Round Up, Manhattan, Kan.
- June 15-16—Annual Farm Congress and Threshermen's Meeting, Norton, Kan.
- September 11-16—Kansas Free Fair, Topeka, Kan.
- September 16-22—Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, Kan.
- September 25-October 27—International Wheat Show and Farm Products Exposition, W. E. Holmes, Secretary, Wichita, Kan.
- November 18-25—American Royal Livestock Show, New Exposition Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Since the crusade was begun a year ago to exterminate rats in Paris more than 570,114 have been killed. Bonuses are paid at the rate of 30 centimes a head.

Beginning his career as a kitchen boy, Leigh Jones controls more hotels, restaurants and catering establishments in London than any other one man.

Prussian universities show a large increase in women students since the World War. Medicine appears to be the popular course of study.

The Kind of Gusher That Pays



CARMACK

Courtesy, Prairie Farmer

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.

Demands Cheaper Freights

I have just been reading Senator Capper's article on blocking business with high freight rates. In order to bring about a general revival of business the railroads should not be permitted to continue robbing the business men and farmers over the country and since the Interstate Commerce Commission seems to be disinclined, or has no power to do anything, it is to be hoped that Congress will give us relief before crops begin to move next summer and fall.

Louis Erb.

Cedar Gap, Mo.

Tom McNeal Honest and Sincere.

I see that T. A. McNeal is running for governor. Out of seven of the candidates he is surely my choice, because he is honest and sincere. He has been helping the people of Kansas for a good many years, and if he is elected I believe he will lower taxes. Also, the people owe him this debt of gratitude. He will make a capable, efficient man for the place, one of the best governors Kansas has ever had.

Boost for McNeal.

Mrs. Ada Bishop.

Mound City, Kan.

One Way to Start Reform.

Permit an old wood-butcher to make a suggestion which I think will help clarify the befuddled condition of our country. Simply this. Hire Henry Ford to run the Government for one year. Give him no orders and let all the politicians and verbalists take a layoff,

away off. I personally guarantee he will start things going with no missing.

Mr. Ford may not be able to give us a discourse on the science of relativity or conjugate a Greek verb, but when he starts to do a thing, Lord, how it goes!

E. C. Jones.

Taft, Colo.

Likes His Farm Paper.

The Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze I think is the best edited and most instructive farm journal in the United States. There is an able writer employed as editor in every department from Passing Comment to the Livestock News.

The Health, Dairy, Markets, Farm Crops, and the Home departments are especially helpful and valuable. The Indian Drum is a splendid serial story that everyone will enjoy reading.

A. C. Pierce.

Junction City, Kan.

Moline Plow Reorganizes

Word has just been received that the Moline Plow Company has been reorganized and placed on a better business basis than ever before.

A new board of directors will have charge of the business policies of the rejuvenated standby of the implement business, and new sales policies will be pursued.

Instead of having so many cross-roads representatives, efforts will be made to secure better dealer organizations in the natural and recognized trade centers.

Along with the word of reorganization comes word of price cuts in several Moline products which ought to stimulate sales right at the outset.

Knocking never does anybody any good. This is just as true when the knocking is in the gas engine.

The Farmer's Game is a Gamble



With Only One Chance to Win the Odds are Against Him at Every Turn, But He Never Quits or Gives Up the Game As Long As There is Any Hope

QUALITY IS AT THE PEAK PRICES ARE AT BEDROCK

Year after year the quality of Goodyear Tires has been going up and up.

Veteran users say Goodyear Tires today give more than twice the mileage they did ten years ago.

In the meantime, there has been no slackening in our effort to push Goodyear prices down.

Today these prices are at bedrock—the lowest they have ever been.

Look at the figures listed below.

They represent an average decrease in Goodyear prices since 1910 of more than 60 per cent.

Remember—Goodyear quality is at its peak.

These prices, divided by your speedometer reading, tell the story.

Now is the time to buy

30 x 3 1/2 Cross-Rib Fabric.....	\$10.95	33 x 4 All-Weather Tread Cord.....	\$33.40
30 x 3 1/2 All-Weather Tread Fabric.....	\$14.75	33 x 4 1/2 All-Weather Tread Cord.....	\$42.85
30 x 3 1/2 All-Weather Tread Cord.....	\$18.00	34 x 4 1/2 All-Weather Tread Cord.....	\$43.90
32 x 3 1/2 All-Weather Tread Cord.....	\$25.50	35 x 5 All-Weather Tread Cord.....	\$54.75
32 x 4 All-Weather Tread Cord.....	\$32.40		

Manufacturer's tax extra

GOOD YEAR

Copyright 1922, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Inc.

WIN \$15!

You can do it if you can spell

G-o-l-d-m-i-n-e-r

Above are nine letters. How many words can you make out of them? Ten? Twenty? Twenty-five? Read the rules carefully and try it. You may win \$15 cash prize.

\$15 Cash to Winner

The Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze will give \$15.00 in cash to the person who complies with the rules of this contest and sends in the largest number of correct words made from the letters in the word "Goldminer."

A Prize for Every List of 20 or More Words

To every person who complies with the rules of the contest and sends twenty or more words, we will give his or her choice of the following articles: String of Beads, Pocket Dictionary, four-lead Clutch Pencil, New Testament, Rag Doll, and a Stamped Organdie Collar and Cuff Set. Be sure to state choice of prize.

Read These Rules Carefully:

1. Make as many words as you can from the letters in "GOLDMINER". A few of the words you can make are: dime, role and in. Do not use more letters in the same word than are in GOLDMINER. A letter cannot be used more than once in the same word.
2. Every list of words must be accompanied by a one-year subscription to the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze, at \$1.00 a year.
3. Proper names, prefixes, suffixes, obsolete and foreign words will not be counted. Words spelled alike but with different meanings will be counted as one word.
4. In case of a tie, each tying contestant will receive \$15.00 cash.
5. This contest closes June 3, 1922.
6. Three disinterested persons will act as judges and their decision will be final.
7. Webster's New International Dictionary will be used as authority.

Send Your List TODAY. Contest Closes June 3, 1922.

KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL AND BREEZE
Topeka, Kansas



GOLDMINER

See how many words you can make from the letters in "Goldminer." The Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze will give \$15.00 in cash to the person who complies with the rules of this contest and sends in the largest list of words. If you can make 20 words and will comply with the rules you will win a prize.

I'll Send You My LINE DRIVE on 30 Days FREE TRIAL

Drives FORDSON

Like a team—saves a man

I want every Fordson owner to see for himself how my "Line Drive" will double the usefulness and cut down the cost of operating his tractor. See how it saves a man—and enables you to drive anywhere you could use a team.

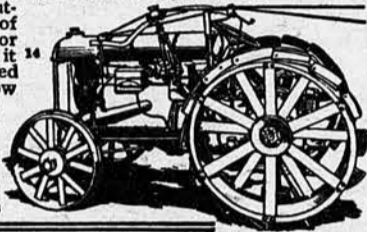
TWO LINES DO ALL

Start, stop, turn, speed up, slow down, shift gears, back up, throw clutch—better than you can by hand. Drives just like a team. A boy can do it. Easily and quickly attached. No holes to bore. Not even necessary to take off seat or steering wheel. Just unsnap lines and ride tractor if desired.

SEND NO MONEY—30 DAYS FREE TRIAL

Just tell me whether your Fordson is with or without governor. I'll ship you complete Line Drive outfit to try 30 days free without a cent of pay in advance. Use it for all tractor work on your own farm. See how it saves its cost in a few days. If pleased and you want to keep it pay the low prices shown here. You take no risk. Order direct from this advertisement or write for Catalog Folder.

ALVIN V. ROWE, Pres.
ROWE MFG. COMPANY
914 Liberty St., Galesburg, Illinois



PRICES
For Fordson with Governor \$26
For Fordson without Gov'r. \$30
For Steering unit only (without Gear Shift and Gas Control) \$19.75
If cash is sent with order deduct \$1 from above prices. Money refunded if not pleased.

Can You Fill This Job?

are mechanically inclined WRITE TODAY for 72 page illustrated book; tells all you want to know about **FREE** World's Greatest **TRADE SCHOOL** and opportunities for men. If you like working on cars I will make you an amazing offer. No colored students accepted.

Before finishing AUTO MECHANICS course at the SWEENEY AUTO SCHOOL Runsey is grabbed by the American Radiator Co. at \$150 a month. Big concerns can't wait—need Sweeney trained men Now. Sweeney System of Practical Experience—no books; TOOLS, real work—eight weeks—puts men QUICK into jobs \$100 to \$400 monthly—from chauffeurs to garage managers. NO PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE NEEDED. If you

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SCHOOL OF AUTO-TRACTOR-REPAIRING
29 SWEENEY BLDG. KANSAS CITY, MO.

Deafness



Perfect hearing is now being restored in every condition of deafness or defective hearing from causes such as Catarrhal Deafness, Relaxed or Sunken Drums, Thickened Drums, Roaring and Hissing Sounds, Perforated, Wholly or Partially Destroyed Drums, Discharge from Ears, etc.

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"Little Wireless Phones for the Ears" require no medicine but effectively replace what is lacking or defective in the natural ear drums. They are simple devices, which the wearer easily fits into the ears where they are invisible. Soft, safe and comfortable. Write today for our 168 page FREE book on DEAFNESS, giving you full particulars and testimonials.
WILSON EAR DRUM CO., Incorporated
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Stackers and Sweep Rakes
Harvesting hay the Jayhawk way means time, men and money saved. Jayhawk Stackers and Sweep Rakes make it easy to harvest and save every hay crop. Pays for itself the first year. Fully guaranteed. Sold direct at manufacturers price. Write today for free catalog and price list.
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Galvanized Steel **Starve Rats**
Grain Bins
Pay For Themselves IN GRAIN SAVED.
RAT, FIRE, WEATHER PROOF
Thresh Directly Into BUTLER BINS; Save Time and Grain. Best Material and Workmanship. Full capacity level full. LAST FOR YEARS.
Reduced Prices! Buy of your dealer or write us. Get our Special Club Proposition. Circular Free.
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Your premises enclosed with Cyclone Lawn Fence reflect your thrift and progressiveness; also your pride in your home. Affords effective property protection against outsiders. Made of heavy galvanized wire in handsome design; strong and durable. For complete satisfaction and economy be sure to buy Cyclone. Write Dept. N600 for our 1922 catalog.
Cyclone Fence Company
Waukegan, Illinois
SEE YOUR DEALER

\$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.



We Pay Well For Spare Time Work

If you are among those who sometimes find the family income insufficient to meet necessary expenses, you should learn about our plan at once. We shall be glad to send you a check each week for services rendered in spare hours, you would otherwise waste. Our extra prizes will appeal to you.

CLIP AND MAIL TODAY

Capper Publications, Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan., Desk No. 175.

Gentlemen: I can easily find a place for some of your checks. Please tell me about your plan for spare time work.

Name..... R. F. D. or St.....

Town..... State.....

The Farmer at Washington

The Agricultural Bloc is Winning Its Fight

BY WILLIAM SCHAEFERS

SOME time has elapsed since the farmer invaded Washington. Today, the affairs of the agricultural bloc, which in the past were given so much space some papers are trying to crowd out entirely. One would think the movement had been shunted into obscurity judging by the way some papers dominated by special interests ignore the farm bloc. However, the relation of the agricultural bloc to national politics in general is decidedly not a dead issue. Because of the elections to be held in the fall, the question of the rural vote will, in a short time, again be an important matter. In view of the times that are ahead, a brief review of the struggles of the new bloc, and the changes likely to be brought about because of it, is to the point.

The exit of a just price for farm produce had been promptly followed by a widespread movement in rural America to put the agricultural business on a basis of equal footing with other large business enterprises in the country. Leaders from most of the agricultural centers of the Union came to Washington to hold their first session there, for the purpose of correctly introducing the platform of the agricultural bloc to those who were strangers to the fact that the farmer had at last determined, as Theodore Knappen wrote, to reach "a coveted place in the sun."

Bitter Criticism by Opponents

At the very outset, opponents of the bloc added into bloom. These leveled quick, bitter criticisms against the new power aspiring for a respectable standing in the legislative halls of the Nation. At once, then, the agricultural bloc was challenged by the anti-agriculturalists. The peculiar psychological fact that those who are against a thing are so often victorious over those who are for a thing was something that the agriculturalists had to reckon with at the start. The farmers are for modernizing themselves on an equal footing with other business enterprises; they are for acquiring a strategic commercial position, one that will make it possible for the farmer to have a major hand in determining prices of farm produce, in as far as this can be determined; they are for stabilizing the market absorbing his

produce; they are for enacting a legislation that will enable them to have ready access to sources of credit on as reasonable terms as are at the disposal of other business enterprises. The opponents of the bloc are for nothing. They are against everything. They even intimated, that even tho this was done very smoothly, that if such access to credit, as the farmer sought, were arranged for, the credit pool of the Nation would be in danger of being made dry by the countless new mouths that would come to take refreshing draughts.

The opponents of the bloc have been long in the field and are well organized. These have been able, at the very start, to misrepresent—grossly so in many instances—the objectives of the farmer. Their chief point of attack was by way of startling the public with the news that the agricultural bloc was working to get Congressional exemption from the anti-trust laws. We know the horror which the average citizen has for trusts. Hence, the reason for playing on the running feelings of the public. The truth of the matter is, of course, that the agricultural bloc never did and does not intend to step out from under the anti-trust laws. There is no plan for a Farmer's Trust. The farmer never did plan to hold the consuming public by the throat. The purpose of the agricultural bloc is not so imperialistic. Another grievous misrepresentation of the farmer's case is contained in the charge that the bloc sought to force a promise from the Government to buy the winter wheat crop at a price level artificially buoyed up. This is false. The farmer asked, and is asking, for Congressional help to facilitate the matter of determining what is a just price, the farmer, as producer, to have an equitable share in this vital matter of price fixing.

Many Difficulties to Overcome

These and other misrepresentations of the farmer's case, plus the bitter criticisms of opponents, were the first barriers along the path leading to the goal for which the agricultural bloc is headed.

The obstacles in the way have been, and are yet, many. The sudden resig-

(Continued on Page 28)

Motor Transportation Grows

BY FRANK A. MECKEL

THE problems of transportation which confronted this country a short time ago are being solved to a large extent by the motor truck. As evidence of this statement one need only look to the sales departments of a number of the larger motor truck manufacturers of the country. From one large Detroit concern comes the encouraging word that 1922 sales of commercial vehicles will be 200 per cent greater than 1921 sales, and that this concern is already behind on orders as every customer seems to desire immediate delivery.

Several of the more prominent railways of the country are attaching express cars to their local passenger trains and giving express service on package freight. This service has been brought about by the competition in many places of the motor truck highway express lines, but it gives the public better shipping facilities at low cost which is an economic factor in reducing costs to consumers.

There is no doubt but that many railway lines would buy fleets of busses and freight trucks if there were some assurance of non-interference in the matter of rates. The largest road building program in the history of this country is about to start. Hard surfaced highways will soon spread in a net-work all over the country. As an indication of what some counties are doing, we cite one county in Michigan which already has more than 300 miles of splendid concrete roads to its credit. At this season, this county usually starts out three gangs of road men. This year there are nine gangs already at work and more are to be added later. It is much the same all over the country. Motor transportation has been a stimulus to road improvement, and to the construction of highways which will be permanent rather than temporary. This year will see the construction of more miles of better highway than any other year in the history of our country. That will mean more passengers and a greater tonnage of goods will be hauled over these highways.

Practically all cities of importance in the country have motorized their fire departments because of the greater speed attainable with the motor equipment. The loss of a very few minutes in getting apparatus to a fire may mean the difference between a conflagration costing \$100 and one costing a million.

The recently retired Postmaster General, Will Hayes, said recently, "The Post Office Department is our department of communications. We are proud to be associated with one of the vital factors in civilization. But we also touch upon transportation and I look forward to a time not far distant when motor transportation will be universally recognized as one of the vital factors in the development of civilization."

The Indian Drum

(Continued from Page 9)

erse appeared quite close to them. The driver turned aside from the road across a cleared field where ruts showed the passing of many previous vehicles; crossing this, they entered the woods. Little fires for cooking burned all about them, and nearer were parked an immense number of farm wagons and buggies, with horses unharnessed and munching grain. Alan's guide found a place among these for his automobile, and they got out and went forward on foot. All about them, seated upon the moss or walking about were Indians, family groups among which children played. A platform had been built under the trees; on it some thirty Indians, all men, sat in straight-backed chairs; in front of and to the sides of the platform, an audience of several hundred occupied benches, and around the borders of the meeting others were gathered, merely observing. A very old Indian, with inordinately wrinkled skin and dressed in a frock coat, was addressing these people from the platform in the Indian tongue.

Alan halted beside his guide. He saw among the drab-clad figures looking on, the brighter dresses and sport coats of summer visitors who had come to watch. The figure of a girl among these caught his attention, and he started; then swiftly he told himself that it was only his thinking of Constance Sherrill that made him believe this was she. But now she had seen him; she paled, then as quickly flushed, and leaving the group she had been with, came toward him.

He had no choice now whether he would avoid her or not; and his happiness at seeing her held him stupid, watching her. Her eyes were bright and with something more than friendly greeting; there was happiness in them too. His throat shut together as he recognized this, and his hand closed warmly over the small, trembling hand which she put out to him! All his conscious thought was lost for the moment in the mere realization of her presence; he stood, holding her hand, oblivious that there were people looking; she too seemed careless of that. Then she whitened again and withdrew her hand; she seemed slightly confused. He was confused as well; it was not like this that he had meant to greet her; he caught himself together.

Cap in hand, he stood beside her,

trying to look and to feel as any ordinary acquaintance of hers would have looked.

"So they got word to you!" Constance exclaimed; she seemed still confused. "Oh, no—of course they couldn't have done that! They've hardly got my letter yet."

"Your letter?" Alan asked.

"I wrote to Blue Rapids," she explained. "Some things came—they were sent to me. Some things of Uncle Benny's which were meant for you instead of me."

"You mean you've heard from him?"

"No—not that."

"What things, Miss Sherrill?"

"A watch of his and some coins and—a ring." She did not explain the significance of those things, and he could not tell from her mere enumeration of them and without seeing them that they furnished proof that his father was dead. She could not inform him of that, she felt, just here and now.

"I'll tell you about that later. You—you were coming to Harbor Point to see us?"

He colored. "I'm afraid not. I got as near as this to you because there is a man—an Indian—I have to see."

"An Indian? What is his name? You see, I know quite a lot of them."

Looking for Jo Papo

"Jo Papo."

She shook her head. "No; I don't know him."

She had drawn him a little away from the crowd about the meeting. His blood was beating hard with recognition of her manner toward him. Whatever he was, whatever the disgrace might be that his father had left to him, she was still resolute to share in it. He had known she would be so. She found a spot where the moss was covered with dry pine needles and sat down upon the ground.

"Sit down," she invited; "I want you to tell me what you have been doing."

"I've been on the boats." He dropped down upon the moss beside her. "It's a—wonderful business, Miss Sherrill; I'll never be able to go away from the water again. I've been working rather hard at my new profession—studying it, I mean. Until yesterday I was a not very highly honored member of the crew of the package freighter Oscoda; I left her at Frankfort and came up here."

"Is Wassaquam with you?"

"He wasn't on the Oscoda; but he was with me at first. Now, I believe, he has gone back to his own people—to Middle Village."



Empires perish, but lead pipe lasts

THIS piece of lead pipe had been buried in the ground nearly 1900 years when it was dug up by workmen excavating for a sub-cellar in Rome.

Vespasian was emperor when this pipe was made—the inscription tells that. When Vespasian laid water-pipes of lead in the streets of Rome, he followed the example of Julius Caesar, who sent plumbers with his legions into barbarian lands. Lead pipe laid by these Roman invaders has been dug from English soil.

~ ~ ~



For centuries lead's non-corrosive qualities have made it the favored metal for water-pipes. Lead gutters, pipe-heads and leader pipes have been used for hundreds of years to carry off the rain from the roofs of buildings. Such lead work is often very beautiful and ornamental.

Often you see a steel skeleton, a bridge, a roof, a railing that has been painted a flaming orange-red. This brilliant coat is red-lead, an oxide of lead. "Save the surface and you save all" is an imperative maxim where exposed metal surfaces are concerned, and red-lead is the most reliable protection against rust that has yet been discovered.

You are surrounded by lead, in your home and on your travels. There is lead in your rubber boots, in the tires of your automobile, in the bearings of the machinery that makes things for your use or transports you from place to place.

~ ~ ~

Civilization has found hundreds of uses for lead and its products, and of them all the use of white-lead in paint is undoubtedly the most important.

Paint is used to decorate and preserve almost everything that is built or made, and the principal factor in good paint is white-lead—made by corroding pure metallic lead and mixing it with linseed oil.

Most painters simply add more linseed oil to the white-lead, in order to make the paint they use. Paint manufacturers use white-lead, in varying quantities, in the paint they make. The quality of any paint is largely dependent on the amount of white-lead it contains, for it is the white-lead that gives to good paint its durability.

"Save the surface and you save all" means that paint prevents decay and ruin. The highest protective power is found in those paints which contain the most white-lead.

National Lead Company makes white-lead of the highest quality, and sells it, mixed with pure linseed oil, under the name and trademark of

Dutch Boy White-Lead

Write to our nearest branch office, address Department O for a free copy of our "Wonder Book of Lead," which interestingly describes the hundred-and-one ways in which lead enters into the daily life of everyone.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

New York Cleveland Boston Buffalo Cincinnati Chicago San Francisco St. Louis

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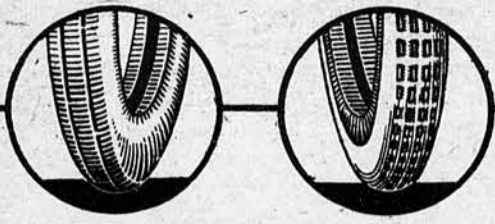
Dutch Boy White-Lead	Came Lead
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Dutch Boy Linseed Oil	Oxides, Lead
Dutch Boy Flatting Oil	Shot
Dutch Boy Babbitt Metals	Lead Wool
Dutch Boy Solders	Litharge
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A Long Hard Pull to the Top



He Will Have to Unload That Useless Ballast If He Ever Hopes to Get Over the Rough and Rocky Road and Reach the Summit of the Hill



The TWIN-GRIP tread Is Two Treads In One

The Twin-grip tread of Kokomo tires combines the advantages of ribbed and non-skid casings. On straight-aways this tread rolls lightly, economically, and free from friction. On turns and in loose road surfaces, the angled wedges take firm hold.

The Twin-grip tread means tire economy. Rubber is massed where wear is greatest, which prolongs the mileage of the tire. The nimble contact of the midrib cuts car upkeep by saving fuel.

CALAHAN TIRE SALES CO.,
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Kansas City, Mo.



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Kokomo
TIRES AND TUBES

The Twin-grip tread identifies Kokomo tires. Kokomo cord tires are marked with this red shield—



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LIBERTY GRAIN BLOWER

Elevate, clean and grade your grain in one operation. A powerful fan does all the work. Only one moving part. No buckets, chains or gears to get out of order. No inside scooping necessary. One man can move it. Assembled or taken down in five minutes. Costs only half as much as old style elevators. Pays for itself in a few days.

FREE! Send name today for FREE Booklet describing the Liberty Grain Blower and special 1922 price offer.

Midwest Steel Products Co., 405 American Bank Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.



Think You Can Spell?

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

Win \$100! Try It!

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

The Rules Are Simple Everyone living in the United States may submit an answer, except no answer will be accepted from employees of Capper's Farmer, residents of Topeka and former cash prize winners in any Picture or Word Spelling Club conducted by the Capper Publications. Write as plainly as you can. Make as many words as you can out of DECORATION. A few of the words you can make are "rat," "cat," "on," "ran," "tie," "hear," etc. Do not use more letters in the same word than there are in DECORATION. Proper names, prefixes, suffixes, obsolete and foreign words will not be counted. Words spelled alike but with different meanings will be counted as one word. Your list will not be accepted in the Spelling Club unless you send in a one-year subscription to Capper's Farmer accompanied by a remittance of 25c. In the event of a tie between two or more Club Members, each tying Club Member will receive a prize of the same value in all respects to that tied for. This Spelling Club closes June 20, 1922, and as soon as your list of words with remittance is received we will acknowledge the order, and the winner will be announced as soon after the closing date as the three judges can determine to the best of their ability who has submitted the largest list of correctly spelled words. Each participant agrees to accept the decision of the judges as final and conclusive. Webster's New International Dictionary will be used as authority.

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

CAPPER'S FARMER, Spelling Club Dept. 651, TOPEKA, KANSAS

"You mean you've been looking for Mr. Corvet in that way?"

"Not exactly that." He hesitated; but he could see no reason for not telling what he had been doing. He had not so much hidden from her and her father what he had found in Benjamin Corvet's house; rather, he had refrained from mentioning it in his notes to them when he left Chicago because he had thought that the lists would lead to an immediate explanation; they had not led to that, but only to a suggestion, indefinite as yet. He had known that, if his search finally developed nothing more than it had, he must at last consult Sherrill and get Sherrill's aid.

"We found some writing, Miss Sherrill," he said, "in the house on Astor Street that night after Luke came."

"What writing?"

He took the lists from his pocket and showed them to her. She separated and looked thru the sheets and read the names written in the same hand that had written the directions on the slip of paper that came to her four days before, with the things from Uncle Benny's pockets.

"My father had kept these secretly," he explained. "He had them hidden. Wassaquam knew where they were, and that night after Luke was dead and you had gone home, he gave them to me."

"After I had gone home? Henry went back to see you that night; he had said he was going back, and afterward I asked him, and he told me he had seen you again. Did you show him these?"

"He saw them—yes."

"He was there when Wassaquam showed you where they were?"

"Yes."

A little line deepened between her brows, and she sat thoughtful.

"So you have been going about seeing these people," she said. "What have you found out?"

"Nothing definite at all. None of them knew my father; they were only amazed to find that any one in Chicago had known their names."

What the Indian Said

She got up suddenly. "You don't mind if I am with you when you talk with this Indian?"

He arose and looked around for the guide who had brought him. His guide had been standing near, evidently waiting until Alan's attention was turned his way; he gestured now toward a man, a woman, and several children who were lurching, seated about a basket on the ground. The man—thin, patient and of medium size—was of the indefinite age of the Indian, neither young nor yet old. It was evident that life had been hard for the man; he looked worn and undernourished; his clothing was the cast-off suit of some one much larger which had been inexpertly altered to make it fit him. As Alan and Constance approached them, the group turned on them their dark, inexpressive eyes, and the woman got up, but the man remained seated on the ground.

"I'm looking for Jo Papo," Alan explained.

"What you want?" the squaw asked. "You got work?" The words were pronounced with difficulty and evidently composed most of her English vocabulary.

"I want to see him, that's all," Alan turned to the man. "You're Jo Papo, aren't you?"

The Indian assented by an almost imperceptible nod.

"You used to live near Escanaba, didn't you?"

Jo Papo considered before replying; either his scrutiny of Alan reassured him, or he recalled nothing having to do with his residence near Escanaba which disturbed him. "Yes; once," he said.

"Your father was Azen Papo?"

"He's dead," the Indian replied. "Not my father, anyway. Grandfather. What about him?"

"That's what I want to ask you," Alan said. "When did he die and how?"

Jo Papo got up and stood leaning his back against a tree. So far from being one who was merely curious about Indians, this stranger perhaps was coming about an Indian claim—to give money maybe for injustices done in the past.

"My grandfather die fifteen years ago," he informed them. "From cough, I think."

"Where was that?" Alan asked.

"Escanaba—near there."

"What did he do?"

"Take people to shoot deer—fish—guide. I think he plant a little too."

"He didn't work on the boats?"

"No; my father, he work on the boats."

"What was his name?"

"Like me; Jo Papo too. He's dead."

"What is your Indian name?"

"Flying Eagle."

"What boats did your father work on?"

"Many boats."

"What did he do?"

"Deck hand."

"What boat did he work on last?"

"Last? How do I know? He went away one year and didn't come back. I suppose he was drowned from a boat."

"What year was that?"

"I was little then; I do not know."

"How old were you?"

"Maybe eight years; maybe nine or ten."

"How old are you now?"

"Thirty, maybe."

"Did you ever hear of Benjamin Corvet?"

"Who?"

"Benjamin Corvet."

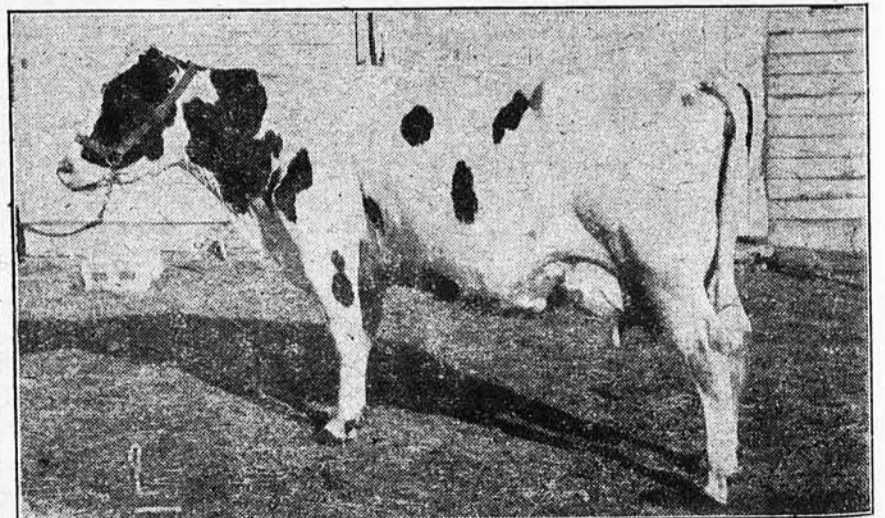
"No."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Philadelphia public high schools have officially added golf as a sport for scholastic competition, and championship tournaments are being arranged.

Grand Champion of Four Shows

Many high producing Holstein cows will be sent from Kansas and other states to the National Holstein Show in Kansas City next month. Among these will be the famous Kansas Holstein cow, Zwingara Segis Clothilde, grand champion at four different shows, including the Kansas State Fair and the Kansas National Stock Show. She is now producing more than a ton of milk a month. She will be consigned by George B. Appleman, of Mulvane, Kan., to the National Holstein Sale. The accompanying picture is from a recent photo.



With The Power Farmers

BY FRANK A. MECKEL

ONE should learn more about a tractor than simply how to crank it," says Eugene McLeod, a Kansas power farmer. "I ran a steam engine for my father for eight years, but I much prefer the tractor. I thought I was an engineer until I took up a course in tractors at Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, and there I found out that I did not know anything. The course was taught chiefly by men who run tractors in the field in the summer and teach during the winter. I own a large tractor which I use for threshing, silo filling, corn shredding, road grading and many other minor jobs. My business is growing so that I must buy another tractor next year."

American Tractors in England

The British government has recently published a report on agricultural implement and machinery conditions in the United Kingdom.

Apparently domestic manufacturing conditions have suffered very greatly in recent years, partly because of the war and partly because the manufacturers of other countries have advanced more rapidly in economy and efficiency of design.

Apparently the American made machines are so satisfactory that all foreign markets are being very satisfactorily filled by them. Still the American farmer has the "jump" on his foreign competitor and by adopting new power machinery quickly as he does, will continue to keep foreign markets open for American grain.

Correct Alignment Important

In the days when the steam threshing outfits were most popular, it was necessary to have long drive belts so as to keep the engine far away from the separator and reduce the danger of fire from sparks. The use of internal combustion tractors has made it possible to use shorter belts and some of the older threshermen are finding it a little difficult to get the same wear out of the belts that they used to.

The trouble lies in alignment. With the long belts of days gone by, exact alignment was not necessary as sufficient latitude was allowed by the swing of the belts to keep them on the pulleys rather easily. With shorter belts it is necessary to have the driver and driven pulleys almost in exact alignment.

It pays to take an extra minute or two to arrive at this rather than be subject to the annoyance and trouble of belts that are constantly slipping off, not to speak of the danger of getting them torn to pieces.

Power Farming Epigrams

Your tractor, like yourself, appreciates good treatment.

Make sure that all oil holes are open and that no pipes leading from grease cups are clogged.

Keep the oil and grease for your tractor as clean as the food you eat.

Never attempt to fill the gas tank while you are smoking or near an open flame.

The wear and tear on a tractor plowing 1 acre is equivalent to running an automobile 100 miles.

Stop the motor when it is necessary to stop your tractor for any length of time—you will effect quite a saving of fuel if you always do this.

Never prime a motor to start it unless absolutely necessary, as priming has a tendency to wash the oil film off the cylinder walls.

Walking beside a moving tractor to make adjustments is dangerous as a misstep may throw you under the drive wheels and seriously injure you.

Running the tractor after you hear it knock or pound is sure to give trouble. Stop as soon as you detect it and ascertain the cause and correct it before continuing your work.

Speaking of paint; there is nothing that will lengthen the life of a building or the wood and exposed metal parts of a machine like a coat of good

paint. Incidentally, the price of paint has come down materially during the past few months.

Too many of us put off building the hog house last winter because it was cold, and we will put it off again this summer because we won't have the time.

Judging from the wonderful new things that we have recently discovered, such as the transportation thru the air, the wireless telephone and a few other wonders, we are led to believe that we do not yet know a great

deal. Every new thing that comes to our attention makes us think that we could sell all we now know for a nickel and then make a big profit, for what we know today will be old stuff in a year.

Putting off never gets a job finished. When we wish to have a building painted, we put the paint on, not off.

A complete understanding of any difficult problem makes that problem easy.

On a recent trip thru Illinois, I counted over 60 grain binders standing in the fields. I counted them from the car window as the train traveled over about 100 miles, and have no idea how many binders there were standing out on farms back off the railroad, but I got tired counting. Waste like that

does not help farm folks weather storms such as they have been called upon to weather during the last year or two.

A few years ago Congress declared a closed season on quail and wild duck. At the same time, Congress might have done a mighty constructive piece of work if they had declared an open season on the spring poet. Anyone who has ever been in a newspaper office this season of the year can verify this.

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.

Are You Protected Against Hail Loss?

THIS SEASON started with one of the most destructive hail storms on record. A terrific storm, starting in the Southwest swept across Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri and Iowa pelting the crops with heavy hailstones, leaving a wide trail of damaged grain.

No human being can predict when and where the next hail storm will strike. Suppose that it reaches your farm, will you be protected against loss through hail damage or will your entire season's labor be at the mercy of the elements?

There is still time to get a Home Hail Policy covering your crops—corn, cotton, truck, etc. Then should hail come, your investment in producing the crops will still be secure. You remove the risk of serious loss from your own shoulders to those of a great Company easily able to carry it.

For nearly seventy years, The Home Insurance Company, New York, has been helping farmers to reduce the risk of the farming business, protecting them in turn against loss from fire, lightning, hail and windstorm. Today, it is everywhere recognized as the largest and strongest fire insurance company in America. Over \$250,000,000 has been paid to holders of Home Policies. And the Home record for prompt and fair adjustment is unquestioned.

The cost of a Home Hail Policy is reasonable, based upon the hail frequency for your section. You can't afford to be without one. See the Home agent at once and insure your crops for the entire season.

Write today for folder, "One More Risk Taken Out of the Farming Business," and the name of nearest Home agent. Make this a safe farming year.

THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY NEW YORK

Robert H. Sherman

Manager Southwestern Hail Department

MERCANTILE BUILDING

Oklahoma City.

Oklahoma



TORNADO, RAIN, HAIL AND SNOW IN WEST

Score Dead, Millions in Damage in Wake of Windstorms Over Central States.

FLOODED AREA IS WIDENED

Sleet Covers Colorado With 3 Inches of Snow in Denver—Hail Hurts Crop Belt.

CHICAGO, April 17.—A score or more of persons are known to have been killed, more than a hundred injured and thousands made homeless by tornadoes and floods which swept over the Central West today, causing damage which will run into millions of dollars.

Tornadoes were reported in a score of Illinois, Indiana and Arkansas towns. Homes were demolished, wire service crippled and livestock killed.

Throughout the area from Ohio on the east to Kansas and Nebraska on the west, heavy downpours swelled flood waters of streams already out of their banks and inundated thousands of acres of rich farmland in addition to the vast tracts already under water.

While snow and sleet covered Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri and Iowa were pelted with heavy hailstorms, which smashed windows and caused much damage to crops. Several inches of snow were reported from Denver.

Storm Jumps Over Missouri.

The storm was believed to be the same which lashed several Northeastern Kansas Sunday, killing several persons, then jumping to Missouri only to reappear as Southern Illinois. In the Irvington the twister swept miles long by 150 yards, several persons. More than homes in the town were obliterated.

The most damage was section, and many

One More Risk Taken Out of the Farming Business



Our Kansas Farm Homes

Mrs. Ida Migliario
—EDITOR—

A Picture

I strolled last eve across the lonely down,
One solitary picture struck my eye.
A distant plowboy stood against the sky—
How far he seemed, above the noisy town!

Upon the bosom of a cloud the sod
Laid its bruised cheek, as he moved slowly by,
And watching him, I asked myself if I
In very truth stood half as near to God.
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Bonnet Matches the Costume

Baby sister is almost completely out of style this season if she does not own at least one dress bonnet of embroidered organdie. It is quite the proper thing for her to have a bonnet to match every costume, but of course that is not always possible.

Mothers are saying, "Bonnet just like I wore when I was a baby." Those with the plaited crowns trimmed with



ribbon streamers—like our No. 9427 or shirred and finished with loops of picot edge ribbon are unusually attractive. When the full crown is shirred to a flat band it is as smart as can be. A flaring reverse is another variation. Some of these little bonnets fit close to the head and are tied with big bows like the one shown in No. 9118.

These patterns may be obtained from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents. Give number wanted.—Adv.

Star Community is Wide Awake

Since the Star community building in Cherokee county has met with such success community spirit is spreading. A meeting was held recently in Potter school at which time plans were discussed for buying and remodeling an abandoned church for a community building.

Cherokee county is to be congratulated on its interest in developing social life in rural districts.

Cheese as a Meat Substitute

When you do not wish to have meat for dinner or supper, cheese makes a good substitute. Combined with macaroni, rice, bread or other starchy foods, it adds not only flavor but also food value.

Cheese Sauce

1 cup Cream Sauce ½ teaspoon pepper
¾ cup grated cheese ½ teaspoon paprika
½ teaspoon salt

Make the cream sauce by thickening 1 cup of milk with 2 tablespoons of flour and seasoning with 1 tablespoon of butter, ½ teaspoon of salt and a dash of pepper. Add the cheese and

seasonings to this sauce and cook in a double boiler or over water, stirring occasionally until the cheese is melted. Use with boiled rice, macaroni, spaghetti, boiled potatoes or potato croquettes.

Delicious Rarebit

1 ½ cups cheese Few grains paprika
2 eggs Speck ground
½ teaspoon salt mustard
2 tablespoons flour 2 tablespoons butter
Speck pepper 2 cups milk, scalded

Mix the ingredients, having the cheese cut in small cubes. Stir over hot water until thick. Serve on toasted bread or crisp crackers.

Pansies Grow Best in Shade

Pansies are natives of woodland places, and like shade and loose, rich soil. They like moisture also, and when given conditions as near natural as possible, they will give the best results. This we cannot do on lawns for here the shade trees sap the soil moisture.

To have pansies we must seek shade that does not have tree roots to compete with the pansy plants. We can do this by digging out a bed under the trees and removing all tree roots and surrounding the pit with some substance the tree roots will not penetrate. Or we can plant them in the shade of a climbing vine or a building. The bed should not be made too close to a foundation wall as it will draw the moisture and reflect the heat.

Bertha Alzada.

Wyandotte County.

Paraffin Retards Wilting

Sometimes we must use flowers where we cannot have the stems in water. It is not possible to prevent their wilting entirely but we can retard the wilting by sealing the stems. First, set them in cool water in a cool room or ice box until they are filled with water. To do this best, put the stems well down in the water.

Take the flowers out when ready to use and wipe the stems dry. Dip in paraffin that has been melted but is not hot—just warm enough to be fluid. This will seal the stems so air cannot enter and checks the expiration of moisture from the surface of the flowers.

Shellac or gum arabic are often used for the same purpose but are not so easily used or so effective.

Rachel Rae.

Farm Home News

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON

In all our gardening experience, we have not had so much trouble to get seeds planted as this spring. When we could plant, it was time to sow late vegetables and so all seeds went into the ground at the same time. Fortunately, asparagus and rhubarb have been ready for use for some time.

We tried the method of forcing rhubarb suggested by a writer in a recent magazine. He said that a half barrel placed around each plant, surrounded by manure, would insure a rapid growth.

A trial on one plant, proves the truth of the writer's statement. When the plant next to the one tested was only 6 inches high, the one in the keg was showing above the top of the keg. The enclosing keg seems to act as a hot bed—the still air, once warmed, remains warm a long time.

It Pays to Spray

Most farmers who have no orchard to spray or large potato acreage to care for think the making of Bordeaux mixture too arduous a task to pay for returns. We think all who have potatoes and tomatoes should spray for blight.

The only inconvenience in the making of Bordeaux mixture is the use of lump lime. This comes in barrels and once opened, the lime soon slakes. In

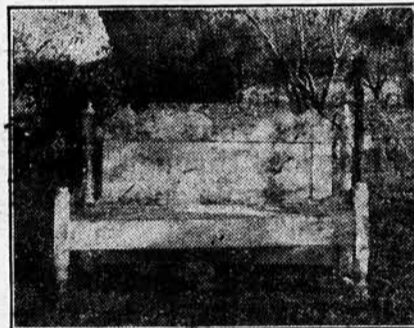
this locality neighbors unite in the purchase of a barrel of lime. When the relatively small amount needed for spraying is taken, there are many uses for the rest of the lime.

Proportions of Bordeaux Mixture

One circular states that the lime for future mixture may be slaked and covered with water. The water and lime mixed as milk of lime may then be used in making Bordeaux.

Any woman who wishes to make a success of her garden should dissolve copper sulphate in one dish, lime in another and pour the two mixtures together in the proportion needed. For large amounts, we use 3 pounds of copper sulphate, 2 pounds of lime and 50 gallons of water. Into this, 1 pound of dry arsenate of lead or 2 pounds of lead paste are mixed. For potatoes, it

SOMETIMES the attic holds treasures that would give much joy if they were put where they could be used. When we cleaned house this



spring we found an old white bedstead that has been turned into a lawn seat. I made a green burlap cover for it and have some colorful cretonne pillows that dress it up and make it a comfortable chair in which to sit on a summer evening.

is desirable to use more arsenate of lead. If applied each time one sprays the garden patch for bugs, no blight will be possible. In the absence of any sprayer, a whisk broom does effective work.

Grating Horse Radish

In grating horse radish, we have found it best to clean enough roots so we do not feel the need of grating close to the fingers. There are some horse radish grating machines on the market, and some persons have plates for food choppers or grinders that answer the purpose. As there is only a limited time in the spring that we care for this palate stimulant, we use the old fashioned grater.

One pleasing variety in the use of horse radish is the mixture of salad dressing and horse radish. Beaten into a mixture of whipped cream it is tempered in its heat and given a very appetizing appearance.

Old Chicks Teach Young Chicks

A suggestion given by some poultryman in writing to the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze has proved very helpful in caring for incubator chicks. He said he used large chicks to teach young chicks to eat and drink. We have found that six or seven larger ones placed with a bunch also will teach them to go under the hover.

Butterfly Pattern is Popular

In looking at the children's dresses in some large department stores, we were surprised to see how many variations of the butterfly pattern were in use. The dresses were practically all cut from the simple pattern and varied by embroidery, applique, bands of color on black, narrow flounces of Japanese crepe on unbleached muslin and picot edging in black on colored cloth.

Economical to Can Pineapple

One of the most delicious and refreshing fruits housewives can choose for canning, is the pineapple. This semi-tropical fruit is most plentiful in our northern markets during the latter part of May and the early part of June, large shipments then being received from Florida and Hawaii.

Some housewives consider the prices prohibitive, but if one watches the market closely at this season, fine large pineapples may be found ranging from 15 cents to 30 cents apiece. Some times they are even as low as 12½ cents.

Ripe Fruit is Best

Care should be taken in the selection as the flavor of the canned fruit is much improved if only the ripest pineapples are used. A certain test of this can be made by pulling out one of the little spear-like leaves in the top. It will pull out easily if the fruit is ripe.

One pineapple will fill two pint jars if prepared in the following manner: First, cut into round slices, ¼ inch thick, then pare each one carefully and cut into small pieces, removing the core.

Better success will be obtained if only one pineapple is cooked at a time. To each one allow a cup of sugar and a pint of water. Fill sterile jars, adjust rubbers but do not tighten. Boil 30 minutes in a water bath, seal, and store in a dark, dry, cool place.

Sirup Makes Refreshing Drink

Each jar will be well filled with juice. This really is the best part of the pineapple, but too many housewives make the mistake of packing their jars with fruit only. Besides being served with the fruit as dessert or used in jello, pineapple juice will be found a refreshing and healthful drink for any member of the family who is ill.

Irene Judy.

Anderson County.

He Had a Loose Tooth

Johnnie had fallen out of a tree and was badly hurt, so naturally was receiving considerable attention from father and mother.

Little Fred stood it as long as he could, then he sidled up to father and said, "I got er—loose tooth."

Music Pays Big Dividends

Shortly after a player piano found its way into our home our youngest daughter expressed a desire to take violin lessons. So we purchased an instrument and arranged for her to go into a nearby city once a week to take



her lessons. It was an expensive undertaking and made us sacrifice both time and money, but we and the neighboring community get a world of pleasure listening to the violin with its accompaniment which can be played by any member of the family who happens to be in the room.

Mrs. Park Allman.

Boulder Co., Colorado.

Before you fry potatoes dust them with flour. They will brown better.

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.

Cleaning Jewelry

Can dull gold jewelry be cleaned without removing the jewels? What would you use?—Mrs. V. Z.

It is not necessary to remove the jewels when cleaning dull gold. Rub the jewelry gently with a soft brush moistened with baking powder which has been dipped in water to which a few drops of ammonia have been added. Rinse thoroly in clear, warm water. Dry with a soft cloth.

Best Perfume is Cheapest

Is it good form to use perfume?—G. D.
Yes, providing you use a little less than seems necessary and buy only the best. It is advisable to buy a small amount of perfume of rare and delicate quality. The better the perfume the longer it lasts. This plan shows good taste, as well as economy.

What is Sauting?

I should like to know what process of cookery is called sauteing?—Mrs. M. F.
A food cooked in just enough fat to brown it nicely and to keep it from sticking to the pan is said to be "sauted."

She Should Not Accept Gifts

Is it correct form for a young girl to accept gifts from a young man?—P. T.
A young girl cannot accept gifts other than flowers, candy or books from a man who is not a relative or to

whom she is not engaged to be married. When engaged, she may accept jewels from her fiancé, but it is not good form for her to accept any article of apparel.

Macaroon Ice Cream

Please print a recipe for macaroon ice cream.—Mrs. W. E. R.

I believe you will like this recipe:

1 pint milk	1 pint cream
3 eggs	½ pound macaroons
2 cups sugar	½ teaspoon vanilla
Speck salt	

Scald milk in double boiler. Beat eggs and add sugar and salt to them. Pour hot milk over egg mixture, stirring vigorously. Return to double boiler and cook until custard begins to thicken. Cool. Add cream, macaroons, mashed fine, and vanilla. Beat well and freeze.

Health Program Well Attended

More than 15,000 persons attended the child health day program given recently at the Municipal Auditorium in St. Paul, Minn.

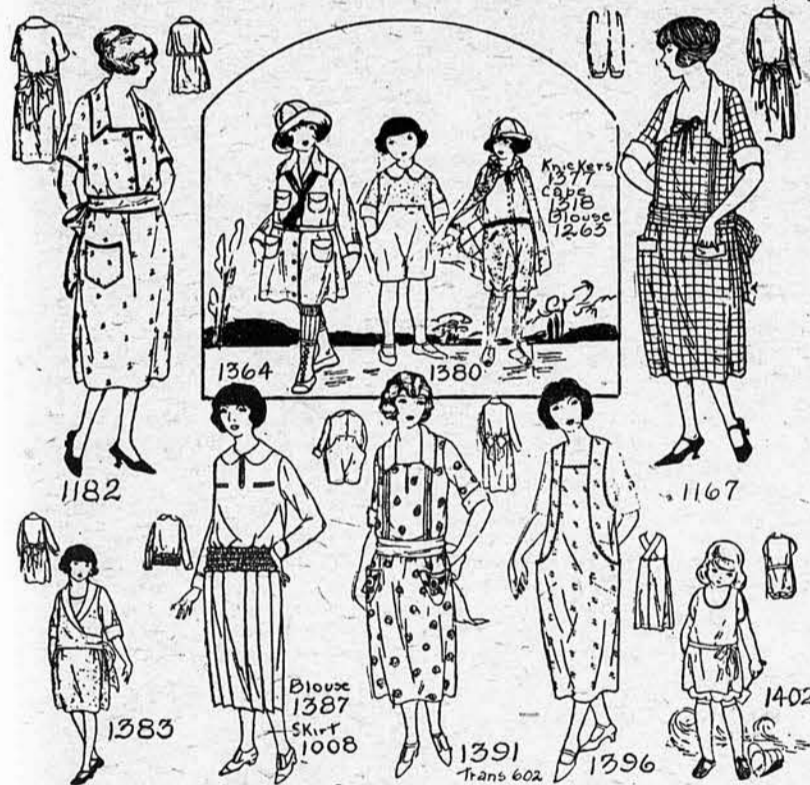
Committees of women representing the Council of Mothers' Clubs, St. Paul Association of Commerce, Board of Education and the Director of Hygiene in St. Paul joined the National Dairy Council in its movement of educating men, women and children about the food value of milk and its products.

In the evening 120 school children presented the milk fairy play and addresses were given by Dr. Caroline Hedger, Medical Director of the Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund, Judge Ben B. Lindsey of Denver, and Anne Morgan of New York City.

Colorful Summer Creations

New Styles Reflect Uses for Hand Work

BY MRS. HELEN LEE CRAIG



1182—Women's Apron. Sizes 36, 40, 44 and 48 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4½ yards of 36-inch material with 9¼ yards of binding.
1364—Misses' and Girls' Dress. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 8 requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material.
1380—Boys' Suit. Sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires ¾ yard of 36-inch material with ¾ yard of 36-inch contrasting material.
1377—Girls' Knickers. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 10 requires 1½-8 yards of 36-inch material with ½ yard of 36-inch lining.
1318—Girls' Cape. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1½ yards of 36-inch material on crosswise fold and 7-8 yard of 36-inch lining.
1263—Girl's Guimpe. Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1½ yards of 36-inch material.
1167—Women's Dress. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3-5-8 yards of 36-inch material with 3-8 yard of 34-inch contrasting material.
1383—Girls' Dress. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material with 1¼ yards of 36-inch contrasting material.
1387—Women's and Misses' Blouse. Sizes 16 years and 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2¼ yards of 36-inch material.
1008—Women's and Misses' Skirt. Sizes 16 years and 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. Size 26 requires 3¼ yards of 36-inch material.
1391—Women's Dress. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3-5-8 yards of 36-inch material with 1 yard of 36-inch contrasting material. Transfer pattern No. 602 is 15 cents extra.
1396—Women's Apron. Sizes 36, 40, 44 and 48 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2-3-8 yards of 36-inch material with 5¼ yards of braid.
1402—Girls' Bathing Suit. Sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2-7-8 yards of 36-inch material with 2 yards of binding.
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.

Buy an Oil Stove But Cook With Gas

If you buy an oil stove equipped with the wonderful Kerogas Burner you have the advantages of a gas range at oil stove cost.

The Patented KEROGAS Burner mixes kerosene with air, turns it to gas and concentrates a double flame on the cooking utensils. Heat is always under perfect control, low and simmering, or high and intense. Every bit of fuel used—no waste at all.

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Nov. 30, 1922

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

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

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

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

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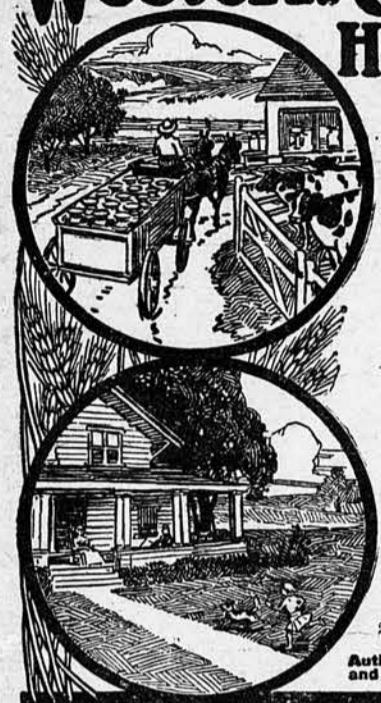
The Topeka Daily Capital, Topeka, Kansas

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Name.....

Address.....

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and has brought contentment and happiness to thousands of home seekers and their families who have settled on her FREE homesteads or bought land at attractive prices. They have established their own homes and secured prosperity and independence.

In the great grain-growing sections of the prairie provinces there is still to be had on easy terms

Fertile Land at \$15 to \$30 an Acre

—land similar to that which through many years has yielded from 20 to 45 bushels of wheat to the acre—oats, barley and flax also in great abundance, while raising horses, cattle, sheep and hogs is equally profitable. Hundreds of farmers in Western Canada have raised crops in a single season worth more than the whole cost of their land. Healthful climate, good neighbors, churches, schools, rural telephone, excellent markets and shipping facilities. The climate and soil offer inducements for almost every branch of agriculture. The advantages for

Dairying, Mixed Farming and Stock Raising

make a tremendous appeal to industrious settlers wishing to improve their circumstances. For illustrated literature, maps, description of farm opportunities in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, reduced railway rates, etc., write

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160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

For Our Young Readers

When Mr. Toad Boasted He Could Make It Rain

BY ALICE LUTES

IT WAS a warm, sunny day in May. Mr. Toad was sitting all alone by the kitchen door, completely hidden by the morning glory vines. He had both funny eyes closed tightly, but just the same he spied Mr. Bug as he slyly crept from beneath a small flat stone near him, and instantly his

sharp tongue. But it didn't catch the queer bug. No siree!

"Ha ha ho ho!" laughed the queer bug right over his head. "You're too slow, grandpa toad."

Mr. Toad looked up but the sun made him wink and blink so hard he couldn't see a thing.

"Who are you? Where are you? Why are you here?" asked Mr. Toad crossly.

"One question at a time please," laughed the bug. "First, I am Mr. Grasshopper; next I am on the leaf over your head; lastly I'm here just because I choose to come. See? I saw you as I was nibbling at those clover leaves near you and made up my mind to find out who you were. And you're just a big, fat grandpa toad, aren't you? Ha ha ho ho!"

Could Mr. Toad Make it Rain?

"And you are a very saucy, impolite little nuisance," croaked Mr. Toad angrily. "And, besides, I'm not a fat grandpa toad, either. I'm a very important toad, I am. Why, I can make it rain just by going into a house," and he puffed himself up like a balloon again.

"Ho, you can't do it!" cried Mr. Grasshopper. "Anyhow, even if you can, I can jump higher than you can. Shall we try it?"

"Not now," croaked Mr. Toad. "But just you come up to the house and see me make it rain," and Mr. Toad puffed up so big he could scarcely hop.

When they had reached the kitchen steps Mr. Toad turned and said proudly, "Now you just watch the rain pour down. You'd better find a shelter, for it will surely come down very shortly," and with these words he disappeared thru the kitchen door. Kersplat!

Out on the grass by the door came poor Mr. Toad, right on his back, too. In our next story we shall find out why Mr. Toad was lying on his back instead of making it rain.



My little sister of long ago Must have loved her pretty clothes. Her dresses had so many puffs And ruffles and pleats and bows!

I think my dresses are pretty, too But what's the use! Of, Suz! When I get dressed my mother says, "Pretty is as pretty does!"

—Alice Day Baker.



Potatoes seldom grow larger than marbles in Greenland.

Quiz Corner Winners

Answers to the April 29 Quiz Corner questions have been slow in coming in but at last we've found the winners. One dollar was offered the very best set of answers and surprise gifts to the nine next best ones. Charles Cambron of Sand Creek, Okla., wins the dollar, and the winners of the surprise gifts are Clifford Shaffer of Lecompton, Kan., Martha Schnabel of Platteville, Colo., Edna Klaasen of White-water, Kan., Ralph Sutton of Grand Junction, Colo., Barbara Hulsopple of Scranton, Kan., Orville and Nelson Noell of Hartford, Kan., Eleanor Whitelaw of De Soto, Kan., and Earl Warner of Gridley, Kan.

sharp, red tongue shot out like an arrow, catching him before he could say, "Jack Robinson!"

I just wonder how toads can see with their eyes shut. Don't you, children?

But He Wasn't Really Napping

"I'm not always asleep because my eyes are shut," said Mr. Toad as he swallowed Mr. Bug and then settled down for another nap.

Now, he wasn't really napping this time either, but was just pretending so that bugs and flies would not be afraid to come up quite close to him.

He sat there for a long time but no more bugs came, so he hopped up quite near the kitchen door so he could hear what was being said as Mr. and Mrs. Farmer and the two Farmer boys sat at the dinner table, for he was quite sure he had heard someone say something about a toad.

An Important Toad Indeed

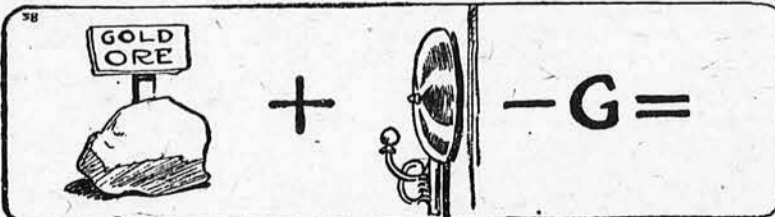
"I'm afraid it will rain," said the smaller Farmer boy, "cause I saw a toad in the kitchen door yesterday, and that's a sure sign of rain. I don't want it to rain," he wailed, "cause I can't go to the circus if it does."

"Well, well, well!" thought Mr. Toad as he hopped lazily down the garden path to the cabbage patch where he always found lots of bugs and worms. "Well, well, well! I must be a very important toad indeed if I can make it rain just by hopping into a house," and he puffed himself up until he looked like a little brown balloon.

To Swallow Him a Bit at a Time

Suddenly he sat very still and closed his eyes as if asleep, for coming toward him was a queer looking bug with long legs and horns. He was an awfully big bug, to be sure, but Mr. Toad thought he might be able to swallow him if he did it a little at a time. Anyhow he meant to try!

So, just as the queer bug settled down almost under his nose, out shot



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

Solution May 6 puzzle: Europe. The winners are: Inez Johnson, Mervine Falk, George Wilson, William McLindley, Helen Swanson, Mary Walsh, Clarence Fager, Minnie Lewis, Francis Schraeder and Myrl Martin.



Book On DOG DISEASES And How to Feed

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Pony, American Flyer and a Bicycle Given

Every boy and girl should have the proper kind of enjoyment, pleasure and exercise out of life. What could give you more enjoyment than to be the proud owner of a real live pony; a little automobile that will run from 4 to 25 miles an hour or a dandy bicycle like the one shown in the picture? You may have your choice of any one of these rewards, and the one you select will be sent to your home all charges prepaid. I have a reward for you, so write and tell me which one you would like to have. It will cost you nothing. For full information mail coupon below.

Which of the Rewards Do You Want?

Just fill out the coupon below and be sure to mention which reward you want—Pony, Auto or Bicycle—and I will tell you how to get it FREE. I have given away a great many Ponies, Autos and Bicycles to boys and girls and each one who has received a reward filled out and mailed in a coupon promptly, just like I am asking you. Only one reward to a family.



Here is a Dandy Automobile for the Young Folks

80 Miles on One Gallon of Gasoline. This is not a toy, but a real Automobile, built especially for boys and girls. It gets its power from the motor wheel at the rear and will easily carry two passengers. It is just the thing to run errands in for your Father and Mother—the farther the distance, the better you will like the job. You can be the proud owner of one of these dandy rewards. But you must hurry. Mail the coupon today.

UNCLE DICK, The Reward Man, 519 Copper Building, Topeka, Kansas

Dear Uncle Dick: The reward I would like to have is..... Please tell me how I can get it without one penny's cost.

Name

P. O. State

St. and No. R. F. D.

Every Boy and Girl Gets a Reward



Lost Springs, Kan., Nov. 10
Dear Sir: My Shetland Pony arrived on Nov. 4th. He surely is a fine pony, and I certainly think him a prize well worth working for. I am a little girl just nine years old. I ride my pony to school now as I have two miles to go and he comes in handy. I thank you for my dandy prize.
ENOLA OLIVER

I have given away 100 Ponies, Autos and Bicycles to boys and girls. If you want one of the rewards, use the coupon today.



We will pay the express on each reward so it will not cost you one penny.

Health in the Family

Too Much Sugar is Dangerous to Health

DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

THE United States has more dentists than any other country in the world and also has more use for them. Despite our educational efforts to advance the use of the toothbrush and proper hygiene of the mouth we are still open to the charge of having very bad teeth.

The large amount of sugar that we use has much to do with this. Sugar is one of the chief causes of dental cares. It has been found that certain persons whose consumption of sugar is low have much better and stronger teeth than we possess, altho few of them ever saw a toothbrush. This is especially true of the Eskimos, African negroes, New Zealanders and other nations of the South Sea Islands, and of certain classes of Italians. Their diet consists of coarse food, vegetables, fruits and starchy foods. In the United States our sugar consumption is more than 90 pounds per capita a year. In Italy it is 13 pounds, and in the other countries named very much less. We are altogether too lavish in the amount of sugar we permit our children to use. It affects not only the teeth, but the nervous system and the urinary apparatus suffer markedly also and other parts of the body in lesser degree. Persons who are ill with any form of chronic disease are sure to get the advice to restrict the intake of sweets, and increase the amount of water used. This advice is better yet for those of us who still have good health and wish to keep it.

Is Tuberculosis Contagious?

Can a person carry the germs of pulmonary tuberculosis to a degree that is dangerous to other persons if he himself has not the disease? A young man has asked to board with us and his mother is slowly dying with tuberculosis and his younger brother also has contracted the disease. This young man will visit his family frequently, every week in fact, while he is in our home. Would there be any danger for us in boarding him? B. B.

Practically none. The germs of tuberculosis are not carried on clothing. The great source of communication is by the sputum of those who have the disease. The only way in which this boy could affect your family would be by taking the disease himself, and getting to the stage where he coughed up tuberculous sputum. If he were careful to spit into paper napkins or old cloths and burn the sputum he would not be dangerous to you, even then.

Kansas Equal to Colorado

There is a woman in this neighborhood who has consumption. Some of the neighbors are raising a fund to pay her fare to Colorado as she is quite poor. Is it a good thing to do this? M. S.

It is a mistaken kindness. The Kansas air is just as good for consumption as any that exists in Colorado. Sometimes a patient gets some good from such a trip but the real reason is the change and rest and extra food and care. Denver physicians tell me that it is a calamity for a poor person to be shipped out there without means of subsistence. Tell your neighbors to raise the fund but use it in getting her food, nursing, accommodations for open air living, help that will relieve her of work and so on. She may get well, then.

Proper Interval for Nursing

I am advised by a friend who is a nurse that I should nurse my baby every 3 hours but my mother says that it is not often enough—she always nursed her babies every 2 hours intervals. MRS. W. L. S.

There is room for some difference of opinion. The 3 hour interval is best for all concerned, if possible, and most babies do well on that arrangement. The test is in the weight of the baby. Have a good scales and weigh the little one every week, being particular to observe the same conditions at each weighing—same amount of clothing, same time after nursing, etc. If the baby is gaining steadily the three hour interval should be continued; if not you may try nursing her more frequently. A steady gain in weight is the most important index to a baby's proper development.

Cattle on wheat pasture are dying in Comanche county, according to E. L.

Garrett, county agent. Mr. Garrett says that last year cattle on wheat pasture in that section died and that the deaths stopped as soon as they were taken off the wheat. Mr. Garrett says a local veterinarian reports that it would be advisable to remove cattle from wheat pasture in that county.

National Holstein Convention

J. H. FRANDSEN

For the first time in its history, the big National Holstein Convention, Educational Show, and National Cattle Sale will come to Kansas City, June 5 to 10, 1922. Never before has this event been staged west of the Mississippi River and it comes this time only because of the pep and push of the Kansas and Missouri Holstein breeders, who for years have desired to get this show and convention out where the Midwest could enjoy its many advantages. It comes at a most opportune time—a time when the interest in dairying is intense, and the opportunities which it will afford should be of tremendous value to this Midwestern

community which has been chosen as host.

In addition to the regular convention activities, there will be staged the finest educational exhibit ever assembled anywhere except at the National Dairy Show, and there will be a sale of something over 175 head of carefully selected Holsteins coming from the choicest herds of practically every state in the Union. The United States Dairy Division of Washington, D. C. and the universities and agricultural colleges of Midwestern states are now busy arranging interesting and instructive dairy exhibits. This material should be of peculiar value to any person interested in dairying, either from a producer's or a consumer's point of view.

This occasion will be just the opportunity to see some of the Nation's best specimens of dairy cattle, some of the best and most modern dairy machinery and apparatus, and to hear many national authorities on various dairy subjects. Surely all Midwestern lovers of the dairy cow and her products will find in this show and sale something of interest, and they should plan now to attend this great convention, show and sale at Kansas City, June 5 to 10.

The Farm Bloc's Program

From the Post-Intelligencer, Seattle.

The most promising political force in America is the farm "bloc" in the Senate. It has the power of the 20 million farmers back of it and the leadership of the most powerful, hon-

est and wisely radical men in the Senate.

Senator Capper of Kansas says the farmers include in their program and mean to have these things:

Long term credits for farmers, at fair interest.
Reduced railroad rates.
Sufficient tariff protection for farm products.
Development of Muscle Shoals for cheap fertilizer production.

It is a modest program to begin with, and the farmers, well led in the Senate, will put it thru. They know how to stick together—workmen have still to learn.

Apron Pattern Free

The busy houseworker will readily appreciate our new one piece Apron Pattern as it is the most practical that can be worn and it only takes 2 yards of 36-inch material for apron, size 36. It is simple, attractive and comfortable. The pattern is cut in three sizes; 36, 40, 44 and will be given free with one new one-year subscription to Capper's Farmer at 25c. Be sure and give size you want, and mention pattern No. 9600. Address Capper's Farmer, Apron Dept. 51, Topeka, Kan.—Adv.

Owing to the increased popularity of bobbed hair the state of Connecticut requires applicants for barbers' licenses to stand an examination in this work.

Bowdoin College, of Brunswick, Me., boasts of being the alma mater of such beloved men as Longfellow and Hawthorne.



Bark and Enamel

WHEN you cultivate a young orchard, you take particular care not to scrape the bark off the trees. For when the bark is scratched or broken insects and plant diseases can enter to destroy or decay the tender tissue beneath.

The enamel of your teeth—the outer covering—protects the soft part in much the same way as bark protects the tree. Care should be taken not to damage the enamel by "scratching" or "scouring" it with a harsh, gritty tooth paste. The U. S. Public Health Service recommends using a dentifrice which is free from harsh grit.

COLGATE'S

Cleans Teeth the Right Way

"Washes" and Polishes—
Doesn't Scratch or Scour

Colgate's contains a specially prepared fine chalk. It has no harsh grit, no strong drugs or chemicals. The refreshing, delicious flavor makes tooth brushing a pleasure after each meal.

More dentists recommend Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream than any other dentifrice. Since 1806 Colgate has made reliable products which every farm family likes.



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& CO.
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of the following arti-
cles. I enclose amount
of stamps shown for
each one checked.

Face Powder 6c
Baby Talk 4c
Shaving Cream 4c
Ribbon Dental Cream,
Free

Good Teeth - Good Health

CORN and kafir acreages probably will replace the abandoned wheat acreage in many parts of the state, and most of it would have been given in the eastern half of the state to corn if the season had been favorable for planting. Whether this would have been a wise move is a debatable question. Usually the production of corn and pork have more or less influence upon each other and the accompanying graph and chart on this page will be found of interest in that connection.

Since 10 bushels of corn are generally required to produce 100 pounds of live hogs, the accompanying chart has been prepared with this ratio in mind. This chart shows that during recent weeks the price of 100 pounds of live hog at Chicago has been considerably above the price of 10 bushels of corn. Under such a condition as this a study of the past years reveals that farmers usually increase their breeding stock and produce more pigs. To bear out this statement all reports indicate at the present time that more sows and gilts are being bred this spring than were bred last year at this time. Sows on farms are 111.1 per cent of 1921.

Corn Acreage and Hogs

Another way of stating this would be to say that hog prices which are relatively higher than corn prices encourage farmers to produce more pork by feeding corn, which in turn causes the farmer to withhold his sows and pigs from market. When corn prices are relatively higher than hog prices the farmer naturally sells his corn rather than to feed it and this, in turn, cuts down the number of hogs available for market later on.

These facts should be kept in mind by the farmer in planning his activities for the immediate future: 1—The relatively high price of hogs compared with corn prices is encouraging the breeding of hogs which will reach the markets next autumn and winter; 2—the price of corn at present is low but rising, and the feeding of more stock will create a greater demand for corn; 3—the production of corn is a gamble with the season, as the production will be largely determined by the yield an acre regardless of the acreage planted.

Abandoned Wheat Acreage

According to Edward C. Paxton, state statistician of the United States Department of Agriculture at Topeka, Kan., about 27 per cent of the acreage sown to winter wheat in Kansas last fall has been abandoned and plowed up and will be planted in spring crops. "This leaves," says Mr. Paxton, "8,475,000 acres of growing wheat on which the average condition is 74 per cent indicating a probable yield of 106,238,000 bushels."

"Last year's crop of 128,564,000 bushels was produced on 10,538,000 acres and the abandonment was only 8 per cent. The average harvest of the last five years has been on 8,473,000 acres; the five year average abandonment has been about 24 per cent and the average production 115,776,000 bushels."

"The area of heaviest abandonment of wheat lies on either side of a line from Mankato in Jewell county to Liberal in Seward county. The loss is heaviest in Jewell, Mitchell, Cloud, Osborne, Rooks, Graham, Ellis, Trego, Rush, Ness, Lane, Hodgeman, Edwards, Ford, Kiowa, Barber, Comanche, Clark and Meade counties where the abandonment ranges from 40 per cent to as high as 88 per cent with the general average for those counties close to 60 per cent."

Conditions in Eastern Kansas

"In Eastern Kansas the abandonment is almost negligible and the condition ranges from 85 per cent to 100 per cent altho some fields are suffering from too much moisture and lack of sunshine."

"Wheat abandonment has resulted in an unusually large acreage of barley and oats in western and north central counties. The section drained by the Solomon and Republican Rivers probably has the largest barley acreage in its history. It is generally up with a good stand and growth."

"Meadows are in excellent condition being rated at 91 per cent as compared with 80 per cent last May; 88 per cent in 1920 and 98 per cent in 1919. Alfalfa has suffered no setbacks from frost or aphides and is unusually promising. A heavy first cut is in immediate prospect. Pastures are in the best condition since 1919 and are offering un-

Outlook for Crops is Better

Wheat Yield is Estimated at 106 Million Bushels

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

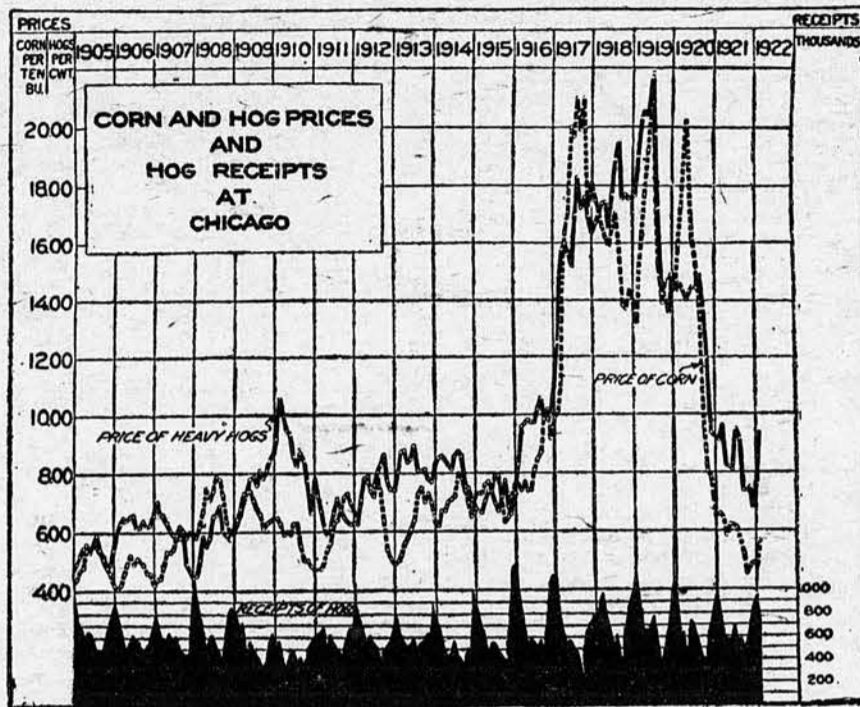


Chart Showing Comparison of Corn and Hog Prices and Hog Receipts at Chicago from 1905 to 1922. Note the Close Relationships

usual grazing for so early in the season."

Crop conditions thruout the state during the last week for the most part have shown general improvement. In the weekly crop report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture for the week ending May 15, J. C. Mohler, secretary of the board says:

"An excellent week for farm work was shown by reports received. Not enough rain fell in eastern, north central and western portions of the state to materially delay farmers altho a heavy rain on Saturday and Sunday, May 6 and 7, kept them from the fields in Central Kansas for about three days. Preparing for and planting corn has been rushed during the last week altho soil conditions are not best for plowing. Excessive rains in Eastern Kansas have made the ground hard to work and there are many wet spots in the fields. Temperatures during the early part of the week were warm, but cooler weather arrived before its close. The

northwest experienced four days of very windy weather but little damage was done.

"Reporters suggest that 25 to 30 per cent of the corn in Eastern Kansas has been planted and from 50 to 60 per cent of this work is finished thru the central part of the state. Planting of sorghums has started in southwestern counties and will be started in Southeastern Kansas in about a week. The cool weather has been very beneficial for wheat growth in central and western counties but this crop is getting quite rank in many parts of the eastern section. In the north central and western counties, where wheat did not sprout until this spring, weeds are very thick in the fields.

"Practically all pastures in the Flint Hills district are now full of grazing cattle and the pastures are in good condition. In Southeastern Kansas, strawberries are beginning to ripen and picking has started. The cool weather which prevailed seems to have caused

poor fertilization of blossoms in many orchards of Eastern Kansas."

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

Atchison—We are having warm, showery weather. Wheat is in satisfactory condition. Oats are up and growing nicely. Pastures are excellent and the hay crop promises to be heavy. Fruit of all kinds seems to be going to make a crop tho damaged some by a late frost. Potatoes are coming up. Farmers are planting corn.—Alfred Cole, May 13.

Barber—Farmers are busy plowing and planting. The grass is excellent and all kinds of livestock are doing well. The prospect for a fruit crop is good, the trees are loaded with blossoms, and prospects were never better for a bumper crop. The first cutting of alfalfa will be heavy. Wheat and oats are looking fine and with favorable weather will make a heavy yield. Very little movement in livestock is reported.—Homer Hastings, May 13.

Brown—Farmers are planting corn. The ground is in excellent condition. Oats are fair and pastures are good. Wheat is worth \$1.10; corn, 50c; cream, 28c and eggs are 19c; hens, 19c; springs, 40c; hogs, \$8.50.—A. C. Dennenberg, May 12.

Butler—The last few days the sun has been shining, the first for 11 days. It has rained nearly every day. Some of the wheat looks yellow. Oats are fair. Not much corn has been planted as it has been too wet and cold. Eggs are worth 18c and corn is 55c.—Mrs. Charles Geer, May 12.

Chautauque—We are having a considerable amount of rain as it has rained every day for the last month. Wheat and oats don't look very promising, and the fields are too muddy to plant corn. Many of the potatoes that were planted early have rotted. Nearly everything is unusually late this spring. Not many gardens have been made. There will be some fruit.—A. A. Nance, May 12.

Clay—Farmers along the Republican River Valley where soil is sandy have gotten along well listing their corn but upland farmers have barely begun and now with the recent rain will put them back until next week again. Wheat in the southern half is yellow, and also thin and spotted in places. Wheat in the northern half still is very poor. Oats, gardens, meadows, pastures and alfalfa are excellent. Alfalfa is 20 inches high and will be ready to cut in 20 days. Farmers have lost a small number of cattle with blackleg. The poultry business is good and hatcheries have been unable to meet the demand for chicks. Farmers in general are happy. Wheat is worth \$1.25; butterfat, 27c; wheat, \$1.25 and eggs are 19c; hogs, \$8.50.—P. R. Forslund, May 13.

Cloud—We are still having plenty of moisture but no floods and a very little corn has been planted. Oats, barley, potatoes and grass are making an excellent growth. Alfalfa in some fields soon will be ready to cut and wheat looks better the thin in stand and weeds threaten to take it. Young chicks are doing fairly well tho eggs are not hatching extra well. There is some demand for stock cattle but not much demand for horses.—W. H. Plumly, May 13.

Douglas—We have had so much rain lately that it is hard for the farmers to get their corn planted. The wheat is looking fine. A recent hail storm did considerable damage to the fruit and alfalfa. A few cases of hog cholera have been reported. Oats are worth 35c; hens, 20c; eggs, 20c; hogs, \$10.25; cattle, \$8.75; corn is 55c; butter, 30c; cream, 30c.—O. L. Cox, May 13.

Ellsworth—Frequent rains have greatly delayed spring planting and only a small amount of corn has been planted. The weather has been ideal for wheat and it has made an excellent growth and has a

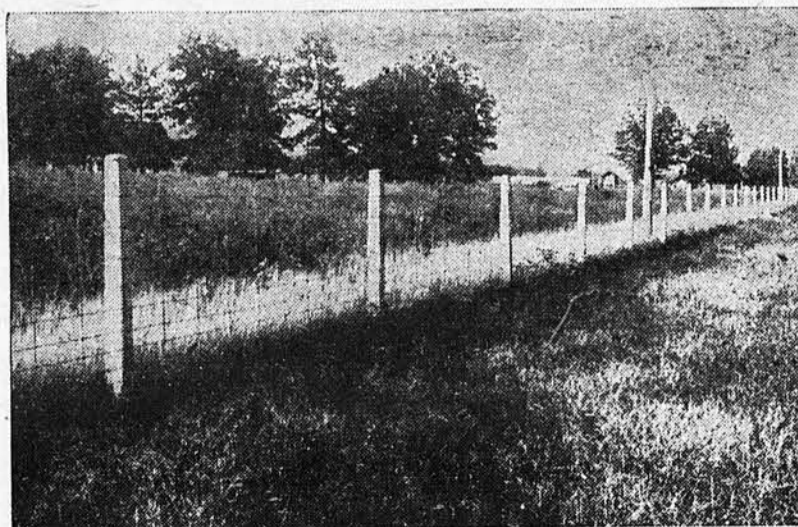
(Continued on Page 28)

A Good Fence is Sound Sense

AFENCE should always be built with two ideas in mind; strength and appearance. There are some mighty strong fences which are very unsightly, and they add very little to the value of a farm. Then there are other very beautiful fences which will do well to stand up against the rushes of a heavy wind or a light calf. They add something to the looks of a farm, but they are valueless so far as utility goes.

The good fence is the one which will return service over the longest period of time and at the same time add to the appearance of the ground it encloses. It may be built of barbed wire and cedar posts or woven wire and steel or concrete posts. It matters little. But if those posts are set straight in a perfect line and kept so, and the wire is kept drawn up tight at all times, the fence is sightly.

Fencing is rather expensive and should be done right the first time in order to keep down the overhead expense of constant repair and renewal.



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These designs may be used to decorate unbleached muslin aprons, bed spreads, luncheon sets, dresser scarfs, table covers, and the like. The top go especially well on little boys' suits; the anchor designs are just the thing for girls' middie blouses; the cup and saucer designs go well on lunch cloths.

The large birds are precisely what you want for draperies; for baby pillows and bed spreads, the little chickens and geese are exactly what you have been looking for. The rabbits, candles and funny faces go well in baby's sleeping room. The morning glories will fit in a hundred and one different places. Remember that you get all the designs mentioned, and more, too, all stamped on the same piece of Art Linen.

We have arranged to give these designs to our readers on a very liberal offer. When you consider that some of the best stores haven't yet had an opportunity to get these designs, and that you can get them so easily from us, you will realize what a bargain we are offering. Just send a postal today, saying, "Please tell me how to get the beautiful Applique Designs." Address Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze, Topeka, Kan.—Advertisement.

Reno Has a Big Dairy Show

Cow Testing Raises Butterfat Record of County to 291 Pounds as Against the State Record of 135 Pounds

DESPITE muddy roads and badly delayed field work, hundreds of Reno county farmers came to Hutchinson May 4 and 5 to learn how to make dairying more profitable, to see the best dairy cattle of the county, and incidentally to help make their own dairy show a real success. There were a total of 86 purebred Ayrshires, Jerseys, Guernseys, and Holstein animals at the show and about 30 more out in the country were all groomed and ready, but could not be brought in on account of the heavy rains and bad roads.

Much of the credit for this undertaking properly belongs to the bustling dairy breeders who are members of the Reno County Cow Testing Association, coupled with the whole hearted support of the Hutchinson Chamber of Commerce and of the bankers of the county. A cow testing association that can raise the average butterfat production from the Kansas average of 135 pounds a cow annually to the remarkably high average of 291 pounds of butterfat has most assuredly done a good piece of work. The Reno County Association not only did this, but it probably is the only organization of its kind which has sponsored and successfully financed a real dairy show.

Five Silver Trophies Awarded

One hundred fifty boys from the agricultural departments of the various high schools of the county were in attendance and contested for honors in the dairy cattle judging contest, open to all students of the county. About 100 Reno county farmers, members of judging teams, and Hutchinson Chamber of Commerce boosters were in attendance at the second annual banquet. Five beautiful silver trophies were awarded at this show, one to the highest ranking judging team, and one to the owners of the best aged Jersey, Ayrshire, Guernsey and Holstein.

The Partridge Rural High School, for the second time in succession, won the trophy for best judging. George Newlin won the Guernsey trophy with Masher's Jethro Maid of Angro. Ellen of Woodhull, Ayrshire cow, owned by Williams & Sons, was senior and grand champion and winner of the Ayrshire trophy. Fred McMurray won senior champion honors and Holstein trophy with his aged cow Ann. In the Jersey class, Noble's Eldorado Lassie, owned by Vincent & Obee, was pronounced senior and grand champion cow, and also the winner of the Jersey trophy cup.

Among the cattle exhibitors were C. C. Coleman, Williams & Son, Fred McMurray, G. W. Hudson, C. C. Kagarice, Claude Heaton, W. I. Measer, Vincent & Obee, George Newlin, Emmett Smith, H. J. Reynolds, Roland Anderson, W. A. Schuler, and A. M. Davis.

Prof. H. W. Cave and James W. Linn, both of Manhattan, were the judges. They did their work well and there was much favorable comment regarding the care which they took in explaining decisions not fully understood by spectators.

Testing Association Does Good Work

At the banquet given at the Hutchinson Chamber of Commerce, George Newlin acted as toastmaster. After the feast of good things, a number of speakers were asked to make addresses. A. M. Davis, president of the Reno Cow Testing Association, briefly reviewed the accomplishments of the Reno Cow Testing Association. He emphasized the fact that the Babcock test is the only reliable way of gauging the worth of the dairy cow, as proof of which he pointed out that in his own herd he had desired to weed out a cow that before testing he thought of little value. However, after checking up cow testing work for the year, it developed that this particular cow had produced 452 pounds of butterfat. He also called attention to the fact that the average annual butterfat production for Kansas cows is about 135 pounds, and that the average for cows in Kansas cow testing associations is 225 pounds.

However, largely thru the good work of the tester and the members of the Reno County Association in weeding out the poor cows, breeding and feeding butter, the average annual butterfat

production for the Reno County Association has been raised to 291 pounds of butterfat. He urged all dairymen to remember that it would cost practically as much to care for and feed a low producing cow as a good producer, and that all dairymen should lose no time in discovering and weeding out the unprofitable cows.

Credit for Calf Club Members

Emerson Carey, in his talk, called attention to the activities of the Hutchinson Chamber of Commerce as regards the financing and the buying of purebred calves that are to be sold to the members of the Reno County Boys' Calf Clubs. These calves are to be sold on credit and to be paid for as it is convenient for the boys.

Prof. H. W. Cave spoke of his judging work and assured his hearers that there is a definite relation between production and good dairy type, and that cows of good type and quality will in most cases produce more than cows lacking in dairy type and quality.

Dr. W. H. Mott of Herington, manager of the National Holstein Sale which is to be held in Kansas City June 5 to 10, spoke of this event as probably the largest dairy cattle sale ever undertaken in this country. He called attention to the fact that here would probably be opportunity to see the finest lot of Holsteins ever seen and that these cattle have been selected from herds in practically every state in the Union.

J. H. Frandsen, dairy editor of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, emphasized the fact that dairying is a safe and profitable business and should be practiced more extensively in Kansas. He said that there was always some danger of certain grain crops being seriously affected by drouth, heat, frost and hail, but that crops suitable for the dairy cow could be raised with comparatively small danger of crop failure. He also pointed out that under present conditions the abnormally high freight-rates could be best dodged by marketing Kansas alfalfa, silage and corn in the form of milk, butter or cheese. He predicted that if the Reno county spirit keeps on developing, there is no reason why this should not become a dairy center big enough to supply most of the cattle in carload lots that are desired by people further west and south. He pointed out that this business has made Wisconsin people so prosperous that they have scarcely realized that hard times have affected the country. He concluded by calling attention to the splendid exhibits from the United States Dairy Division, the Kansas State Agricultural College and the Missouri Agricultural College that the Kansas farmers will have opportunity to see at the Heart of America Dairy Show to be held in Kansas City, June 5 to 10.

Many Interesting Exhibits

Among the interesting exhibits at the show were the attractively decorated booths of the Jersey, Guernsey, Ayrshire and Holstein Breed Associations. They had many charts and booklets showing the relative merits of their breeds. The cow testing booth, in charge of Professor C. R. Gearhart of the Kansas State Agricultural College, contained a wealth of information regarding the importance of weeding out poor cows, feeding better, and how to organize cow testing associations. There was also here data explaining the value of the purebred sire and of how bull associations can be started to the best advantage. Dr. H. M. Graefe, Government veterinarian in charge of accredited herd work in Kansas, was in a booth in which were displayed samples of diseased animals recently slaughtered. He and his assistants urged the importance of eradicating tuberculosis from Kansas dairy herds.

High Schools in Judging Contest

The ranking of the high schools in the judging contest was as follows: First, Partridge High School; second, Pretty Prairie; third, Reno High School; fourth, Sylvia High School; fifth, Hutchinson High School.

Herman Miller of Partridge won the first individual prize of a \$20 gold watch. Wayne Redburn of Nickerson



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30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL

won second prize, a \$10 sweater. Third prize, a \$7.50 tennis racket, went to Gordon Davies of Partridge. Eldon Dale of Zenith won the fourth prize, and Albert Graber of Pretty Prairie won fifth.

While the rush of farm work and the bad roads prevented many from attending, everyone felt that the show had been a distinct success, and that the quality of the animals seen at this fair showed a distinct improvement over those seen at last year's show. Undoubtedly the show is one of the leading features in furthering the dairy interests of Reno county and should be given every encouragement.

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Business and Markets



By John W. Samuels

STOCKMEN this week were pleased to see hogs mount to still higher prices, but were disappointed when cattle and sheep showed noticeable declines.

Sheep raising has had its ups and downs like many other industries but the future now is full of hope and reasonable profits once more seem assured. In all of the declines in recent years the low points have been far above the low levels of 1876 and 1895. The high peak of prices was reached in 1918, then rapid and steep declines followed and another low point was reached in 1921 and many farmers and stockmen quit the sheep business. However with the opening of 1922 things began to look more favorable and soon prices began to improve. The 1922 lamb crop is the smallest in many years and this fact will insure future remunerative prices. Everything indicates that demand will continue to be largely in excess of the amount of production.

Lamb Demand Exceeds Production

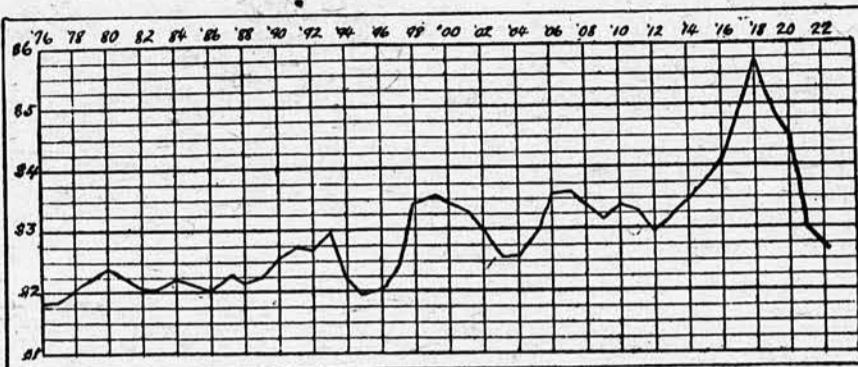
At this time the wool market is buoyant and the heavy stocks of a year ago have long since disappeared. We have no 80 million pounds of frozen New Zealand lamb and mutton lying in cold storage at ocean seaports seeking admission to channels of distribution thruout the country, and no other foreign market is likely to threaten the sheep industry with the safeguards that Congress is now providing. Lamb prices no doubt will continue good even during September and October. The lamb crop for 1922 will be short and some authorities estimate the decrease at 25 to 50 per cent. Thru the formation of wool pools and co-operative selling agencies better prices for wool will be assured in the future. The tariff placed on foreign wool also will help to keep prices for American wool at a stable and reasonably profitable level.

Under all of these favorable influences it is not surprising that sheep paper is again regarded as good collateral instead of a dangerous liability. The future it seems to me is full of promise for the sheep industry. In this connection a study of the accompanying graph published on this page will be of interest. We feel safe in predicting that the present upward tendency will continue until a point is reached that will be at least as high as that in 1899 and 1907.

Capper Seeks Better Livestock Credits

If some means of providing better credits and longer loans for livestock men can be devised all branches of the livestock industry will be revived and put on a safe and profitable basis. Stockmen everywhere are much pleased with Senator Capper's Livestock Financing bill recently introduced in Congress. This measure has the indorsement of Eugene Meyer of the War Finance Corporation as well as all of the livestock associations of the West.

The bill rests on a recognition of the fact that livestock financing, extending by virtue of annual renewals for at least three years, is an essential need of the livestock industry, and that such financing cannot properly be done by banks of deposit, whether or not members of the Federal Reserve System. It contemplates that loans upon livestock, under certain limitations and safeguards, shall be made by livestock loan companies with adequate capital and under proper supervision. It provides for these loan companies a rediscount facility analogous to the redistrict facility which the Federal Reserve System offers to the banks. It is provided that livestock finance corporations may be organized under the supervision of the Federal Farm Loan Board with capital subscribed by the member livestock loan companies and in part by the United States Government. These finance corporations will rediscount agricultural paper for member banks. They will obtain the funds necessary for this purpose by issuing bonds of not more than three years' maturity, secured by eligible livestock paper pledged with the rediscount corpora-



Inspection of the Accompanying Graph of Price Cycles Shows That the Sheep Market is on the Up Grade and That It Will Continue So Thru 1922

tion. Such a measure if passed will be of inestimable value to stockmen everywhere.

Prices for fat cattle at Kansas City this week fluctuated within a narrow range and closed unchanged to 15 cents lower compared with a week ago. The bulk of the sales showed nearer a steady price level than a decline. The top price was \$8.75. Hog prices ruled firm and closed the week 15 to 20 cents net higher. Sheep and lambs were off 50 to 75 cents. Clipped grades declined the most.

Receipts this week were 29,150 cattle, 4,750 calves, 52,650 hogs and 29,850 sheep, compared with 28,825 cattle, 4,350 calves 51, 125 hogs and 35,250 sheep last week and 31,630 cattle, 3,925 calves, 50,225 hogs and 44,550 sheep a year ago.

Beef Cattle

Trade in fat cattle started the week active, slowed down some Tuesday at a moderate decline, and closed the week with a good clearance, tho at slight net loss. Local receipts were moderate and the market here was held in check by continued weakness in Chicago. Prime steers in the yearling class sold up to \$8.75 and heavy steers sold up to \$8.60. The bulk of the choice to prime grades in all weights sold at \$8.35 to \$8.60. Heifers sold up to \$8.60 and cows up to \$7. Veal calves were steady and bulls 25 cents higher.

Tuesday choice feeders sold up to \$8.40 and stockers up to \$8.35 or 15 to 25 cents higher than last week. Since then the gain was lost. Buying

for immediate feeding was larger than last week, and the inquiry on grazing accounts remained large.

Packers Buy Hogs Freely

The big packers this week bought hogs freely, and crowded shippers down to small purchases because prices here were higher than at up river markets and relatively higher than Chicago. Compared with a week ago prices at the market's close were 10 to 20 cents higher, and only 5 cents under the highest point of the last six weeks. The top price at the close of the market was \$10.65, and bulk of sales were \$10.45 to \$10.60. Pigs sold up to \$10.60.

The few wooled lambs here sold at \$14.75 to \$15.25. Clipped lambs brought \$13 to \$13.40, clipped sheep \$8.50 to \$9.25, and spring lambs \$14 to \$15.10. On the close spring lambs sold at \$14 to \$14.40 and the general market was 50 to 75 cents under last week. Chicago reported the first receipts of Tennessee lambs.

Horses and Mules

Prices for horses and mules were barely steady with demand rather small. Dealers anticipate a better outlet next week.

The following sales were reported at Kansas City: Draft horses weighing 1,500 to 1,700 pounds, \$100 to \$140 apiece; fair to good drafters, \$60 to \$100; good chunks, \$60 to \$125; medium chunks, \$50 to \$85; fancy drivers, \$100 to \$200; medium drivers, \$65 to \$100; Southerners \$20 to \$75; plugs, \$10 to \$25.

Good work mules, 4 to 7 years old sold as follows: 13½ to 14 hands

high, \$40 to \$85; 14 to 14½ hands high, \$50 to \$85; 15 to 15½ hands high, \$85 to \$125; 15½ to 16 hands high, \$100 to \$140; 15½ to 16 hands high, \$100 to \$140; extra big mules, \$125 to \$150.

Hides and Wool

The hide market remains practically unchanged. The following prices are quoted at Kansas City:

No. 1 green salted hides, 8c; No. 2 hides, 7c; side brands, 4c; bulls, 4c; green glue, 3c; dry flint, 8 to 10c; horse hides, \$2.25 to \$2.75 apiece; small horse and pony hides, \$1 to \$1.50.

Dairy and Poultry

The following quotations are given at Kansas City on dairy products:

Butter—Creamery, extra, in cartons, 39c; packing butter, 17c; butterfat, 30c; Longhorn cheese, 18c; Brick, 17½; imported Roquefort, 68 to 69c; Limburger, 23c; New York Cheddars, 24c; Swiss, 38 to 55c.

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

Live Poultry—Hens, 22c; broilers, 40c; roosters, 12c; turkeys, 30c; old toms, 25c; geese, 12c; ducks, 18c.

Eggs—Firsts, 22c a dozen; seconds, 18c; selected case lots, 27c; Southern eggs 1 cent to 2 cents less.

Kansas City Grain Market

Despite the shipment of more than 2 million bushels of wheat to Chicago in the last fortnight and the continued heavy movement the market shows strength and firmness. May deliveries show gains of 6 to 7 cents and deliveries for July and September-registered gains of 1 cent to 1½ cents. Omaha, St. Joseph and Kansas City contributed the heaviest shipments to Chicago. Elevator stocks at Kansas City have been reduced to 4,506,000 bushels and it is believed that not less than 2½ million bushels of wheat will go to Chicago from Kansas City.

In view of the fact that there has been only a moderate export demand for wheat many persons think that speculative activities have been the basis of most of the recent fluctuations. No particular flurry was caused by the May crop report of the United States Department of Agriculture. Of the 44,577,000 acres sown in wheat last fall the area abandoned is estimated at 14.5 per cent and the condition of the remaining acreage was given as 83.5 per cent, as compared with a condition of 78.4 per cent for last month and 87 per cent the 10-year average for May. This would indicate a possible yield of 585 million bushels or 12 million bushels more than last year's crop and 6½ million bushels more than the average for the last five years.

The following quotations on grain futures are reported at Kansas City:

May wheat, \$1.29; July wheat, \$1.16½; September wheat, \$1.10½; May corn, 55½c; July corn, 58½c; September corn, 61c; May oats, 36½c; July oats, 39c.

Cash Sales of Wheat

On cash sales at Kansas City hard and dark hard wheat are quoted unchanged to 3 cents lower, with a slow demand. Red wheat is unchanged to 2 cents lower. Demand is dull. Offerings were fairly liberal. Choice milling samples were scarce and sold better than other offerings. The following prices are quoted:

No. 1 dark hard wheat, \$1.42 to \$1.65; No. 2 dark hard, \$1.40 to \$1.65; No. 3 dark hard, \$1.39 to \$1.63; No. 4 dark hard, \$1.37 to \$1.60; No. 5 dark hard, \$1.57; No. 1-hard wheat, \$1.33 to \$1.56; No. 2 hard, \$1.32 to \$1.56; No. 3 hard, \$1.30 to \$1.54; No. 4 hard, \$1.27 to \$1.50; sample hard, \$1.05. No. 2 Yellow hard, \$1.32; No. 1 Red wheat, \$1.34 to \$1.36; No. 2 Red, \$1.33 to \$1.35; No. 3 Red, \$1.31 to \$1.32; No. 4 Red, \$1.25 to \$1.30; No. 5 Red, \$1.23; No. 2 mixed wheat, \$1.34 to \$1.35; No. 3 mixed, \$1.45.

Other Cereals Unchanged

Corn was quoted unchanged, with only a fair demand.

No. 2 White, 57 to 57½c; No. 3 White, 56½c; No. 4 White, 56c; No. 1 (Continued on Page 28)

The Sales Tax and the 90 Millions

TWO large, if not well organized, bodies of the American people opposing the sales tax, whether to pay the soldier's bonus or for any other purpose, are farmers and workingmen. A trade union organ, "Labor," remarks of the business interests behind it that "if they can substitute the sales tax for the income tax, it will mean more to them in dollars and cents than any proposal that has come before Congress in our time."

Representing the farmers, H. C. McKenzie, tax expert for the American Farm Bureau, analyzes the case. Secretary Hoover recently estimated the national income in such a reduced year as 1921 at about 50 billion dollars. Mr. McKenzie accepts the commonly accepted figure of about 60 billions as a normal American net income. About 15 million persons pay income tax, of the 105 millions in the country, and the incomes of these persons are approximately one-half the national net income, or 30 billions. The 90 million non-income paying persons have incomes of the other 30 billions.

The average income of the first class is about \$2,000 per capita, and of the second class about \$333 per capita, dependents included.

Evidently, the second class must spend approximately its entire income to live. The sales tax, therefore, affects its entire income. But the first class either saves largely from its income, or else spends it in luxurious living.

Mr. McKenzie applies the figures of revenue to the case. The Federal Government raises about 4 billions and the states and localities about 3 billions, in all 7 billions, or \$70 per capita. This is \$350 to the family of five persons. "Shall this tax burden," he asks, "be spread equally over all the people by means of consumption taxes, and if so, what will be the result? To the 90 millions it would mean less food, fewer shoes and stockings, less coal for the stove and more crowded living quarters."

Business generally is inclined to favor the sales tax as a relief from annoyances in bookkeeping, if nothing else. But how far have they considered the effect of removing luxury taxes and profits taxes by a measure that would throw upon 90 million people with incomes of \$1,650 to the family a tax of \$350 to the family on the actual necessities of life? Is this good economics and good government?

If Senator Smoot would revise his sales tax plan to cut out necessities and include all luxuries he would not find it opposed by the 90 millions.

Capper Poultry Club

Persistence Plus Self Reliance Makes the Winner

BY RACHEL ANN GARRETT
Club Manager

DID you ever pretend you were an explorer? I have. I used to like to play that game when I was a little girl, and I still think it's fun. I've been exploring a new field lately. Can you guess what it is? It is the general make-up of the club girls. Now, please don't think of the other kind of make-up, for the kind I've discovered has the "other" kind beaten miles. Club girls, as a rule, possess three excellent qualities: The power to smile, and smile a lot; "heaps" of common, everyday grit; and confidence.

I'm sure it makes me happy to find that my club girls possess these good qualities, for I know that any girl who has them possesses something that goes far toward the winning of success. You ask, "How do you know these things about your club girls when you haven't seen them?" And I answer, "But—we write letters." My girls lose a chicken now and then—and they smile, even if it is quite a loss. Some of their eggs are testing infertile. Do they give up? No, indeed; they smile, and go ahead. Day after day, the unaccommodating weather man sends down May showers, chilling the little chicks and the eggs, and making the work rather discouraging and dis-



This is Opal Shuff of Reno County

agreeable. What does the club girl do? She does the best she can—and smiles. Of course, it takes grit to smile when things go wrong; it takes a brave heart and much courage to meet the obstacles that come daily. But after all "within the difficulties which you meet, lies all that makes an honest victory sweet." It pays to smile. It pays to keep your courage.

I'm glad, too, that the club girls have confidence in themselves, and in their county clubs and in the work of the club, for "She can who thinks she can." We don't expect to succeed every time, but we keep on trying, and persistence coupled with self reliance will win—nine times in ten. The Kansas girls are winners, all right.

If I Had an Airplane

Do you know what I'd do this afternoon if I had a high-powered airplane? I'd visit hen houses. I'd fly straight over the stack of letters on my desk, and perhaps I'd not even wait to finish this story, but I'd see all those pretty, Rhode Island Reds, Barred Rocks, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Leghorns, and all the other breeds that I've been hearing about. I'm sure we have the prettiest chickens in all the state in our club, and the girls are proud of them. I am, too. Today I wish for you to meet Opal Shuff of Reno county, and Robin, her cockerel. Aren't they a fine pair? Opal takes great pride in her Buff Rocks, and especially in Robin. Robin assures his

missess, in revised chicken language, of course, that he means to win some ribbons for her this year. He looks as if he means it, too, doesn't he?

Somebody thinks I'm going to write this story and not mention the pep race, but I couldn't do that, for I've been living and thinking pep race continually, and I surely do like to talk

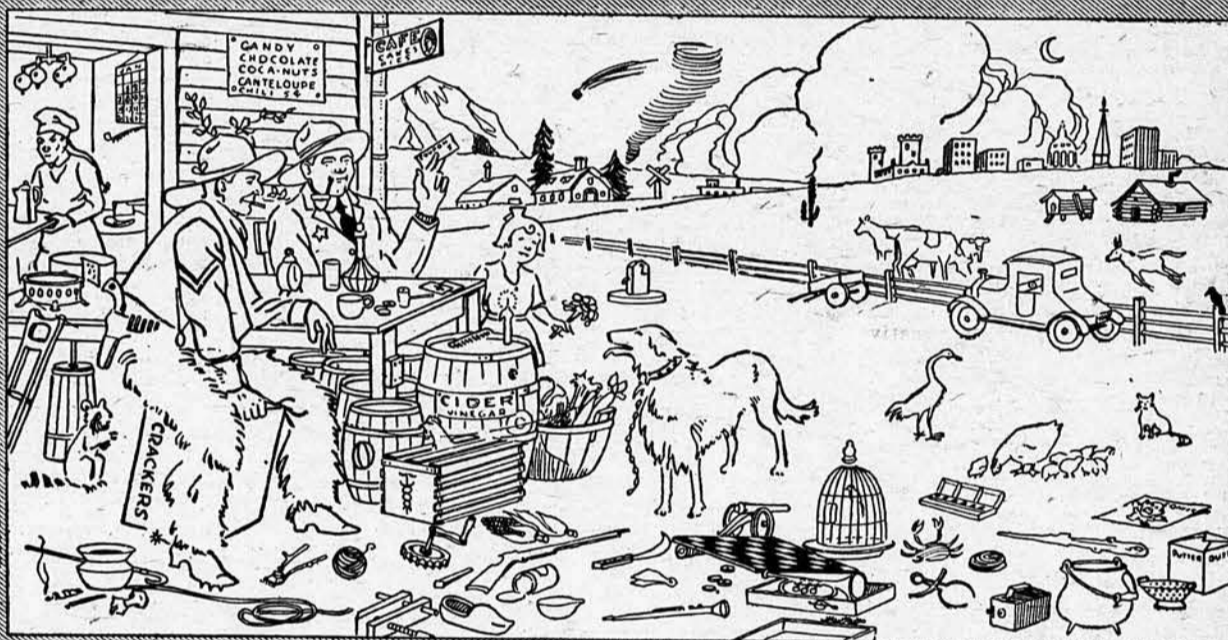
about it. Every county is working hard, and it is impossible even to imagine who will win. Rooks county is determined to have the cup a second time; Linn means to carry it home; Finney county is sure the presentation meeting will be held out there next year; Cloud county isn't saying much, but you should see their report; Reno, Republic, Lyon, Wallace and Osage have but one goal—the trophy cup. Oh, it's going to be a merry chase, and I'm glad to be on the side-lines. I hope to print the pep standing of the different counties as soon as all the blanks are received, and checked over.

If you were living in Rooks county just now, or if you were here with me, you'd be more excited than usual. There's a reason, too. Saturday, May 27, is going to be a big day, with the "big" spelled in capital letters. For on that day, the poultry club trophy cup

for 1921 is to be formally presented to Rooks county, victor in last year's pep contest. I wish it were possible for every member of the Capper Poultry Club to be in attendance. I know you'd enjoy the big basket dinner that the Rooks county folks are planning, as well as the program. I'm sure the moment of the presentation will be an inspiring one, and an incentive to harder work this year. Everyone is cordially invited to attend the meeting, which will be held at Webster, Kan., and I sincerely hope that it will be possible for a goodly number of club folks, and other folks, too, to be there. It will be one big time, I know.

In Paris, the higher above the pavement a citizen lives, the higher the taxes he must pay. A levy is also made on pianos, stair carpets and elevators of apartment houses.

Win \$10000



How Many Objects Beginning With "C" Can You Find in This Picture?

THE PRIZES

Winning Answers Receive Prizes as Follows:

10 Grand Prizes	Prizes given if no subscriptions are sent	Prizes given if \$3 worth of subscriptions are sent	Prizes given if \$5 worth of subscriptions are sent
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6th Prize.....	5.00	50.00	100.00
7th Prize.....	3.00	35.00	75.00
8th Prize.....	3.00	25.00	50.00
9th Prize.....	3.00	15.00	30.00
10th Prize.....	2.00	10.00	20.00

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This beautiful set of six silver Teaspoons are the product of a well known Silver Company, and are genuine silver plated guaranteed to wear for years. They are full size and weight, with extra bright polished bowls and handles, and will be given free to each person qualifying for the \$1000 cash prize by sending in a \$5.00 club of subscriptions to the Household Magazine with their list of "C" words.



but by sending subscriptions you can qualify for one of the Booster prizes. If your answer to this Puzzle is awarded first prize by the Judges and you have not sent in any subscriptions you will win \$20, but if you are plan which offers bigger prizes to those who send in \$3.00 or \$5.00 worth of subscriptions to the Household.

Here's Our Offer

If your answer to the "C" Word Puzzle is awarded first prize by the Judges and you have sent in \$3.00 worth of subscriptions to the Household Magazine, you will win \$500 instead of \$20; second prize \$300; third prize \$200; etc. (See second column of prize list.) Or if you should win first prize and you have sent in \$5.00 worth of subscriptions to the Household, you will receive \$1,000 as your prize instead of \$20; second prize \$700; third prize \$400, etc. (See third column of prize list.)

This is a most liberal offer. It takes but \$5.00 worth of subscriptions to qualify your answer for the big \$1,000 prize and get a set of six Silver Teaspoons FREE.

It will be an easy matter to get a few subscriptions to the Household Magazine. It is one of the largest family and story magazines published for the price. The interesting department are "Around the Family Table," Senator Capper's Washington Letters," fashions, fancywork, stories, household hints and recipes.

Household
3 Years 50c

Address your
answers to

Household Magazine, Dept. 762, Topeka, Kan.

The picture above contains objects beginning with the letter "C." How many can you find? Try it. It costs nothing! Ten cash prizes will be given for the ten best lists of words submitted on this Picture Puzzle. The person sending in the nearest correct list of "C" words will win first prize; the second nearest correct second prize; etc.

This is not a guessing game, but a test of your skill. First glance of the picture you see Cat, Cage, Chicken and other objects. How many can you find? Every object is plainly visible. No need to turn the picture upside down or sideways. Write down the names of each object as you see it and when your list is completed, send it to the Household Magazine and try for the big prize.

Win \$1000

This is not a subscription contest. You don't need to send in a subscription to win a prize, unless you want to. The Booster prizes. If your answer to this Puzzle is awarded first prize by the Judges and you have not sent in any subscriptions you will win \$20, but if you are plan which offers bigger prizes to those who send in \$3.00 or \$5.00 worth of subscriptions to the Household.

The Rules Are Simple

(1) Any person living in the United States may submit an answer except an answer will not be accepted from employees of the Household Magazine, or members of the employee's family, residents of Topeka, or former cash prize winners in any picture or word spelling club conducted by the Capper Publications.

(2) Prepare your list of words neatly on one side of the paper. Number words 1, 2, 3, etc. Place your name and correct address at the top of the list. Do not write subscribers' names and addresses on the same paper with your list of words—use a separate sheet of paper for sending in subscriptions. All answers must be mailed before midnight of June 24, 1922.

(3) Use only words found in the English Dictionary. Use only one word for an object. However, part of an object may be named. Words of the same spelling may be used only once. If the singular is used, the plural cannot be used, and vice-versa. Proper names, prefixes, suffixes, obsolete and foreign words will not be counted.

(4) The answer having the nearest correct list of objects beginning with the letter "C" will be awarded first prize. The next nearest correct list, 2nd prize, etc., until ten prizes have been awarded. (See prize list.) If the winner has sent in \$5.00 worth of subscriptions to the Household, he or she will receive \$1,000 instead of \$20.

(5) In case of a tie between two or more Club Members each tying Club Member will receive a prize of the same value in all respects to that tied for. Three Topeka business men will act as Judges and will award the prizes. Each participant agrees to accept the decision of the Judges as final and conclusive. Webster's New International Dictionary will be used as authority.

(6) The Judges will meet and announce the winners, and a correct list of words will be published in the Household as quickly as possible after June 24th.

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Rate: 10 cents a word, each insertion, on orders for less than four insertions; four or more consecutive insertions the rate is 8 cents a word. Count as a word each abbreviation, initial or number in advertisement and signature. No display type or illustrations admitted. Remittances must accompany orders. Real estate and livestock advertising have separate departments and are not accepted for this department. Minimum charge, ten words.

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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.

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AUTOMOBILE OWNERS, GARAGE MEN, mechanics, repair men, send for free copy of this month's issue. It contains helpful, instructive information on overhauling, ignition troubles, wiring, carburetors, storage batteries, etc. Over 140 pages illustrated. Send for free copy today. Automobile Digest, 622 Butler Bldg., Cincinnati.

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

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EXCELLENT PAIR AIREDALES, PEDIGREED, registered, mated for breeding. Will sell for sixty dollars. L. T. Earl, Alton, Kan.

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MACHINERY FOR SALE

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WANTED—AN OLIVER No. 7 TRACTOR plow, second hand. Perkins & Munro, Oswego, Kan.

WANTED—A 1920 OR 21 CASE TRACTOR, either 22-40 or 15-27 H. P. State price. Address Box 173, Holyrood, Kan.

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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.

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Fill This, Please!

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Place under heading of.....

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Route

(Town)

(State)

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TOMATO, CABBAGE AND SWEET POTATO plants, 100, 50c; 500, \$2.25; postpaid. Holzer Produce Co., Russell, Kan.

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PURE DWARF BLACK HULLED KAFIR, 99% germination. Black Amber cane seed, \$1 bushel my station. John A. McAllister, Russell, Kan.

RED BERMUDA AND YELLOW JERSEY sweet potato plants, 60c per 100, prepaid; \$3 per 1,000, not prepaid. Albert Pine, R. 6, Lawrence, Kan.

EARLY CABBAGE, TOMATO, SWEET POTATO, 100, 50c; 500, \$2.25; postpaid. A. M. Samuelson, R. 3, North Topeka, Kan.

FANCY YELLOW JERSEY SWEET POTATO plants, 1,000, \$2.75; 5,000, \$2.50 per 1,000. Prepaid. Prompt shipment. Peter Simon, Oakland, Kan.

POP CORN - SHELLS, RECLEANED, fancy, per hundred pounds. Queens Golden or Rice, \$3; Japanese Rice, \$6.50, track here. Leo Finley, Concordia, Kan.

NANCY HALL YELLOW JERSEY, 100, 35c; 1,000, \$2.50. Tomatoes, 100, 40c; 1,000, \$3. Peppers and egg plant, 100, 85c. Prepaid. H. F. Jackson, R. 3, North Topeka.

GOOD, RECLEANED, ORANGE-SOURLESS cane seed. Shipments made same day order is received. Price \$1 per bushel. The Gould Grain Co., Bloom, Kan.

NANCY HALL, RED BERMUDA, YELLOW JERSEY plants, 50c per 100, postpaid. Tomatoes plants, \$1 per 100, postpaid. T. Marion Crawford, Salina, Kan.

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.

TOMATOES, EARLIANA, EARLY JEWEL, sweet potatoes, Yellow Jersey, Red Bermuda, 50c 100; 1,000, \$4. Large potted Earliana 6c postpaid. Ernest Darland, Colwell, Kan.

NANCY HALL POTATO PLANTS. NO DELAYS. 100, 35 cents; 1,000, \$2.50; 10,000, \$20. Remit with order. Absolutely disease free. Plant dealers given special attention and prices. Leonard G. Herron, Idabel, Okla.

DWARF AND STANDARD BROOM CORN seed, \$3; White and Schrook kafir, \$2; White and Red milo, feterita, Sumac and Orange cane, millet, \$2.50; Sudan, \$10. All per 100 pounds. Claycomb Seed Store, Guyton, Okla.

FANCY RECLEANED WHITE KAFIR (Black Hull), 2c; Orange cane, 3c; Red Top or Sumac, 3 1/2c; Sudan, 6 1/2c. Scarified White Bloom Sweet clover, 10c per lb. our truck, jute bags 15c, seamless bags 40c each. The L. C. Adams Merc. Co., Cedarvale, Kan.

PLANTS—ALL KINDS TOMATO AND CABBAGE. Sweet potato, Yellow Jerseys, Nancy Hall, Red Jerseys, Red Bermuda, 100, 50c; 1,000, \$3.50. Peppers, 100, \$1. Parsnips, dozen, 40c. Postpaid. John Patzel, 501 Paramount, North Topeka, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS

CHAFFEE'S CROW STOP. STOPS CROWS from pulling corn. Enough for one bushel of corn, \$1. Prepaid. Jess Chaffee, Northfield, Vermont.

RID YOUR POULTRY OF LICE AND MITES with mineral dropped in drinking water. Formula furnished for seventy cents money order. Genevieve Waseka, Coldwater, Kan.

POULTRY

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

ANCONAS

ANCONA PAGE, SALINA, KANSAS. Reduced prices balance season. Free literature.

EGGS, \$5 100. SIX WEEK PEDIGREED cockerels; from trap-nested prize winners. Mating list and information free. Martins' Ancona Pens, Brookville, Kan.

Ancona—Eggs

VERY BEST ANCONA EGGS, 100, \$4, \$1.00, 15. Annie Russell, Thayer, Kan.

ANCONAS, BEST LAYING STRAIN, 16 eggs, \$1.50; 100, \$6.50 prepaid. Julia Ditto, Route 7, Newton, Kan.

PURE SHEPPARD'S STRAIN SINGLE Comb Mottled Anconas. Selected eggs, \$5 100. Martha Greenwood, Clifton, Kan.

SINGLE COMB ANCONA EGGS FROM record laying strains, 30, \$2; 100, \$5. Prepaid. Amiel Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

IMPORTED AND SHEPPARD STRAIN ANCONA eggs. Extra good layers. Hogan tested, \$1 per 15; \$6 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. Shem Yoder, Yoder, Kan.

SINGLE COMB ANCONAS. FAMOUS SHEPPARD foundation direct. Closely culled range flock. Selected eggs, 15, \$1.25; 100, \$6. Prepaid. Orders filled promptly. Jno. R. Baker, Downs, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

BABY CHICKS—PURE BRED ROSE COMB Rhode Island Reds, 15c. Elmdale Red Farm, Oketo, Kan.

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

RHODE ISLAND RED AND WHITE Wyandotte chicks, 13c. White Rocks, 18c. Clarence Warren, Mankato, Kan.

BABY CHICKS—BUFF AND WHITE LEGHORNS, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, Clay Center Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS, Barron 250 egg strain, 13c. Live delivery prepaid. Wyles Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS for June. Write for reduced prices. We can fill your order. Myers Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.

BABY CHICKS, \$12.00 A 100 UP. BEST stock, free delivery. Arrival guaranteed. Catalog free. Standard Egg Farms, Cape Girardeau, Mo.

BABY CHICKS—PURE S. C. BLACK MINORCA, 16 cents. S. C. Buff Leghorns, 14 cents. Live delivery prepaid. Rhodes Hatchery, Clifton, Kan.

CHICKS—ROSE COMB REDS. HEAVY layers, cockerels from 300 egg hens, 15c postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Adda Walker, White City, Kan.

YOU BUY WORLD'S BEST SINGLE COMB White Leghorn chicks from \$10 to \$20 per 100 that will make you money from Clara Colwell, Smith Center, Kan.

BABY CHICKS, S. C. WHITE LEGHORN Tom Barron 240 egg strain at reduced prices for May and June. Order now. Queen Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.

BABY CHICKS—YOU BUY THE BEST chicks for the least money, guaranteed alive and shipped everywhere, from Colwell Hatchery, Smith Center, Kan.

QUALITY CHICKS—LEGHORNS, \$11 PER hundred; Reds, \$12; Plymouth Rocks and Anconas, \$13; White Wyandotte, \$14. Live delivery. Parcel post paid. Fleda Jenkins, Jewell, Kan.

BABY CHICKS AT WHOLESALE PRICES direct to you from our heavy laying flocks. Rocks, Anconas, Leghorns. Purchase direct and save money. Catalog free. Progressive Poultry Farms, Box B, Holland, Mich.

PURE BRED, ALL LEADING VARIETIES from tested heavy laying strain, prepaid. 100% live delivery anywhere. Satisfied customers in 30 states. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for illustrated catalog. Loup Valley Hatchery, Box 80, Cushing, Neb.

BABY CHICKS—PURE BRED BARRON strain English White Leghorns. Extra selected heavy producing stock. Excellent winter layers, \$12.50 per hundred. Postpaid. Live delivery guaranteed. Johnson's Hatchery, 109 Buchanan St., Topeka, Kan.

ROSS BABY CHICKS, PURE BRED, VIGOROUS stock, 10-20 cents, prepaid, live delivery. White, Buff, Brown, Leghorns; Barred Rocks; White Rocks; Buff Orpingtons; Rhode Island Reds. Catalog free showing greatest incubator system in the world. Ross Hatchery, Junction City, Kan.

LOOK! 1 1/2 MILLION "JUST-RITE" BABY chicks for 1922, postage paid, 95% live arrival guaranteed. Month's feed free with each order. 40 breeds chicks. Select and exhibition grades. We have a hatchery near you. Catalog free, stamps appreciated. Nabob Hatcheries, Dept. 40, Gambler, Ohio.

DAY OLD CHICKS—ROSE AND SINGLE Comb Reds, Buff, Barred and White Rocks, Single Comb White, Buff and Brown Leghorns, Buff Orpingtons, Black Langshans and Anconas. Good sturdy stock hatched in mammoth electric incubators. Prices right. Edward Steinhoff & Sons, Leon, Kan.

BABY CHICKS: 11 TO 17c EACH. BARRED Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Buff Orpingtons, White Leghorns and Brown Leghorns. Hatched from pure bred parent stock that are properly housed and fed to produce strong healthy chicks. Customers report having raised 95%. Circular free. 100% delivery guaranteed. The Porter Hatchery, Winfield, Kan.

Brahma—Eggs

PURE BRED MAMMOTH LIGHT BRAHMAS, 15 eggs, \$1.50. Cora Lilly, Westphalia, Kan.

LIGHT BRAHMA MAMMOTH SIZE LAYING strain, 15 eggs, \$1.50; 50, \$4. Insured prepaid parcel post. Mrs. V. E. Rogers, Sharon, Kan.

Bantam—Eggs

BUFF COCHIN BANTAM EGGS, 10c EACH delivered. L. M. Shives, Route 3, Tyrone, Okla.

Duck and Geese—Eggs

PURE PEKIN DUCK EGGS, 11, \$1. EMMA Lovgren, Winkler, Kan.

WHITE CHINA GOOSE EGGS, \$4.50 DOZEN prepaid. Mrs. W. A. Stagner, Plainville, Kan.

WILD GRAY MALLARD CALL DUCK eggs. Just the thing for decoy shooting. Full instructions. 25 cents each. Federal and state license. Ben Ely, Kinsley, Kan.

LANGSHANS

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS. Hens great layers. Chicks. Baby cockerels. Reduced. Sarah Grisel, Altoona, Kan.

Langshan—Eggs

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS, 100, \$6; 15, \$1.50. Cockerels, \$2. Bertha King, Solomon, Kan.

LEGHORNS

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS, CHICKS, 13c. Eggs, 4c. Prepaid. Belle Larabee, Haddam, Kan.

IMPORTED ENGLISH BARRON SINGLE Comb White Leghorns. Trap-nest bred-to-record 300 egg. Eggs, chicks, guaranteed. Geo. Patterson, Richland, Kan.

NOTICE TO BUFF LEGHORN BREEDERS—Any ad offering Wilson's eggs or baby chicks for sale, other than my own, is false. I am the sole owner of Wilson's Buff Leghorns. Herb Wilson, Holton, Kan.

3,000 SELECT SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn pullets of certified egg strain for April, May, June delivery. Not hatchery stuff. Prices, quality and service will please. "Grant," Leghorn Man, Elk Falls, Kan.

Leghorn—Eggs

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, \$4 100. Mrs. S. F. Crites, Florence, Kan.

BOOK OF BUFF LEGHORNS FREE. ALL eggs reduced 25%. Pearl Haines, Rosalia, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorn eggs, 4c each. Chas. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS \$3.75 per 100 postpaid. Fleda Jenkins, Jewell, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB BUFF LEGHORN eggs, \$6 per 100 prepaid. R. F. Johnson, Dunlap, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS from Barrons 272-287 egg strain, \$4 per 100. James Ross, Belvue, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS. Good layers. Selected eggs, 100, \$4. Chicks, 14c. Herbert Rhodes, Clifton, Kan.

HATCHING EGGS, SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn Barron strain, exclusively for ten years, \$4 per 100. Will Wedd, Oak Hill, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN LEGHORNS of quality. Eggs \$4.50 hundred. Postpaid. Mrs. Harry Augustus, Waterville, Kan.

BARRON STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS. Large type, healthy eggs, \$5.00-100. Satisfaction guaranteed. Claude Post, Mound City, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS. Now half price. Young strain. First prize winners Hutchinson. Jay Crumpacker, McPherson, Kan.

SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN LEGHORN eggs. Tested flock. "Everlay" sires. \$5.50 100. Postpaid. Mrs. Harvey Crabb, Bucklin, Kan.

BARRON S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS. FLOCK headed by cockerels of 288-304 egg strain. 100 eggs, \$4.50. Chicks, cockerels. Mrs. Henry Wegman, Jr., R. 4, Sabetha, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. 10 years in breeding stock for eggs, winter and summer with splendid result. Eggs, \$5 per 100. Baby chicks, 20c each. W. Giroux, Concordia, Kan.

GENUINE BARRON SINGLE COMB White Leghorns from imported stock. Eggs now \$4.50 per 100 prepaid. Fertility guaranteed. Catalog. Mrs. Clyde Meyers, Fredonia, Kan.

FERRIS-YESTERLAI SINGLE COMB White Leghorns. Bred for size. Winter eggs. Flock headed to Ferris 265-300 egg strain direct. Free range. Fertility guaranteed. \$5.50 110. Postpaid. Mrs. L. B. Takemire, 2517 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.

COMPARE OUR BLOOD, OUR PRICES. Original stock 1919, from world champions 288 eggs. World champion (304 eggs) hen's grandsons headed flock last year. Only high producing hens, selected by state judge, kept this year with high testing \$25 cockerels heading flock. Eggs, \$6 100. Pure Tom Barron Single Comb White Leghorns. Perry Dietrich, Miltonvale, Kan.

Minorca—Eggs

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA EGGS, \$6 100. Henry Schumaker, Clifton, Kan.

PURE GIANT STRAIN SINGLE COMB Black Minorca eggs, \$6 100. Martha Greenwood, Clifton, Kan.

Orpington—Eggs

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS, \$4.50 100. Mrs. Isabelle Sanford, Parkerville, Kan.

CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS. Kellerstrass, \$4, 100. Gordon North, White City, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTONS EXCLUSIVELY. Closely culled. Carefully bred for twelve years. Good layers. Prize winners. Eggs \$7 100; 15, \$1.25. Olive Carter, Mankato, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

BARRED ROCK EGGS, PARKS 200-EGG strain, \$5 30; \$10 100 delivered. Half price after May 1st. Gem Poultry Farm, Haven, Kan.

PURE THOMPSON IMPERIAL RINGLET cockerel mated eggs \$50 males, trap-nested hens. Yards, \$5 setting. Range, \$3; \$15 100. Mrs. Robert Simmons, Severy, Kan.

Plymouth Rock—Eggs

BUFF ROCK EGGS, 30-\$2.25; 100-\$6. Mrs. Guy Nelson, Circleville, Kan.

100 BUFF ROCK EGGS, \$5; 50, \$3. MRS. Maggie E. Stevens, Humboldt, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK EGGS, 100, \$5; 15, \$1. Mrs. Elwin Dales, Eureka, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, 100, \$4.75; 50, \$2.50. Jenkins Poultry Farm, R. 3, Jewell, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, 100, \$6; 15, \$1.50. Hens, \$2.50. Mrs. J. B. Jones, Abilene, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS, \$1.50 15; \$7 100. BRED for exhibition and egg production. Emery Small, Wilson, Kan.

HIGH PRODUCING WHITE ROCKS. 200 egg strain. Now \$4 100, \$1 15. H. C. Loewen, Peabody, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS — 84 PREMIUMS, 35 firsts. Eggs, 15, \$3; 30, \$5. Mattie A. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$1 SETTING. Reid's Yellow Dent seed corn, \$1.50 bushel sacked. Jas. Weller, Holton, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS, BRADLEY STRAIN. Large bone. Yellow legs, heavy layers. 100 eggs, \$6; 15, \$1.25. Mrs. Ira Emig, Abilene, Kan.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCKS. BRADLEY strain, large bone, fine barring. Eggs, 15, \$1; 50, \$3; 100, \$5; prepaid. Mrs. O. R. Shields, Clifton, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS, WINNERS BRED TO lay. Thompson strain, 15, \$2.50; 100, \$5. Special pens either mating, \$5 15. Wm. C. Mueller, R. 4, Hanover, Kan.

MEIER'S SINGLE COMB REDS. FIRST prize winners at Chicago and Kansas City. Extra quality eggs. \$5 per 50, \$10 per 100. H. A. Meier, Abilene, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS BRED FROM CHICAGO AND Kansas City first prize winners, fine, large, even colored, heavy laying stock. Eggs per setting, \$2.50, \$10 per hundred. Catalog free. C. R. Baker, Abilene, Kan.

PURE BUFF ROCKS, BRED FROM CHICAGO, Milwaukee and Topeka winners. Fine Buff, good winter layers, hens weigh to 8 1/2 lbs. Eggs, 15, \$1.75; 50, \$4; 100, \$7. Mrs. C. N. Mason, Uniontown, Kan.

RHODE ISLANDS

REDUCED PRICES TRAPPS VIGOROUS producing exhibition strain Single Comb Reds, \$5.50 105. Chicks, 13c. Prepaid. A. E. Trapp, Wetmore, Kan.

Rhode Island—Eggs

PURE ROSE COMB RED EGGS FROM good layers, \$5 100. Mrs. Mark Brown, Wilmore, Kan.

ROSE COMB PURE BRED. EXCELLENT type. 15 eggs, \$1 postpaid. Ada Dillingham, Sabetha, Kan.

PURE BRED DARK ROSE COMB RED eggs, \$6 postpaid. Free range. Mrs. Chas. Lewis, Wakefield, Kan.

PURE BRED RED TO THE SKIN ROSE Comb Rhode Island Red eggs, 15, \$1; 100, \$5.00. Dr. L. B. Cantwell, Syracuse, Kan.

LARGE DARK RED SINGLE COMB EGGS, 30, \$2.75; 50, \$3.75. 250 egg strain pedigreed males. Mrs. Frank Smith, Route 2, Lawrence, Kan.

SINGLE COMB REDS BRED FROM Chicago and Kansas City first prize winners, fine, large, dark, heavy laying stock. Eggs, \$2.50 per setting, \$10 per hundred. Catalog free. C. R. Baker, Abilene, Kan.

Rhode Island White—Eggs

FINE RHODE ISLAND WHITES. EGGS, \$2 16. Mrs. R. W. Colburn, Girard, Kan.

Wyandotte—Eggs

BRED TO LAY WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs, \$1.25 setting; \$4 100. J. Lilly, Westphalia, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FROM CHOICE stock, \$1 16; \$5 105. Mrs. Will Beightel, Holton, Kan.

BUFF WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$5 PER 100. Baby chicks, 14c. Jenkins Poultry Farm, R. 3, Jewell, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, MARTIN KEELER strain. 100 eggs, \$6; 50, \$3.50. Safe delivery guaranteed. Garland Johnson, Mound City, Kan.

REGAL STRAIN DIRECT. WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs from heavy laying prize winning stock, \$1.25 15; \$6 100; prepaid. Mrs. Benj. Carney, Marion, Kan.

Turkey—Eggs

PURE BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS, 10, \$4.50. Emma Lovgren, Winkler, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, 50c each. Mrs. Middleton, R. 2, Chetopa, Kan.

REDUCED PRICE, LARGE DARK BOURBON red turkeys, snow white markings; 11 eggs, \$3.50. Walter Baird, Deerhead, Kan.

EGGS FROM PURE BOURBON RED TURKEYS, state show prize winning sires, \$6 for 12. Postpaid. Mrs. Jake Boyer, Gove, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS FROM Chicago and Madison Square winners. Eggs, \$1 each; 11 for \$10. E. Biddleman, Kinsley, Kan.

SEVERAL VARIETIES

BABY CHICKS—20 LEADING VARIETIES. Bred for heavy egg production. 1,000,000 chicks for 1922 via prepaid parcel post, safe delivery guaranteed. Satisfied customers in every state. 19th season. Catalog free. Miller Poultry Farms, Box 812, Lancaster, Mo.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

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

WANTED 20,000 BABY CHICKS MAY and June delivery. Advise hatching dates. Clark Bly, Alcott Station, Denver.

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

CULTRA COMPANY, 114 INDEPENDENCE Ave., Kansas City, wants selected, clean, fresh eggs. Write them for their special offer. Shipping cases furnished free.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

GET RID OF LICE AND MITES WITH Hagan sanitary roosts. No bother. Scientific application of time-tested remedy. Write for catalog. Sanitary Roost Co., Hope, Kan.

Wild Greens for the Table

By NORMA BRUMBAUGH

There are two weeds commonly used as greens, sour dock and lambs quarter. They make their appearance very early in the season.

Sour dock, or garden sorrel, is usually an escape from gardens where it has been cultivated for "greens." The leaves of the plant (which grow from 18 inches to 3 feet tall, are from 2 to 4 inches long and are arrow shaped. Sour dock is found in gardens, fields, roadsides and waste places.

Lambs quarter, or smooth pigweed, when young makes quite as good greens as its cultivated relative. The plant grows from 2 to 4 feet in height. The leaves of the plant are goose-foot shaped near the base, but become more narrow and lance shaped near the tip of the leaf. Lambs quarter is found in cultivated fields, gardens and waste places.

The methods of preparing these two weeds or greens are the same as the methods used for preparing the tame greens.

More typewriting machines are used in the United States than in all the remainder of the world.

Italy is building a water-power station, which, it is said, will soon be developing 1 1/2 million horse-power.

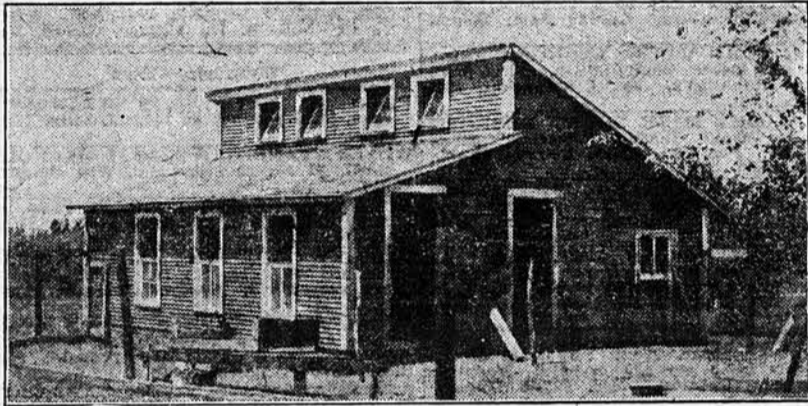
Brown's Hens Have a Good Home

NEXT to the flock and the ration fed the house in which poultry is kept is most important. A good house insures thrifty chickens if they receive adequate care in other respects.

Edwin Brown, who lives near Cherryvale, was a carpenter for many years before he moved on the farm and he has taken great pride in erecting good buildings for his livestock. He has an unusually good poultry house, well designed and comfortably arranged. It was built six years ago and at that time cost \$175.

The house is 20 by 24 feet in size with 6 foot outside walls, the peak of the roof being 12 feet from the ground. Four windows in the saw tooth roof admit light to the north section of the house while three large windows in the south wall brighten up the scratch pen. There are two doors and a window in the east wall.

The south part of the house is partitioned off with wire netting into a scratch pen where grain is fed. In the west end of this pen are bins in which feed is stored so it will be convenient. Just west of the roost section is the nest room which is isolated by a wooden partition. The house is floored with brick and is always clean and absolutely sanitary.



Kill the Potato Bugs

BY D. C. MOORING

Do not overlook the combating of the potato bug. The young potato bugs are the ones that do the greatest amount of injury in the average potato patch and if properly handled their injury may be prevented easily. An easy and satisfactory method of poisoning them is to dust them with an arsenic dust.

Take 1 quart of powdered arsenate of lead and 10 to 12 parts of air slaked or hydrated lime and mix together thoroughly. In case the lime appears to be a little lumpy, it should be run thru a wire screen such as is usually found on windows and doors. It is very seldom that a piece of such wire cannot be found around the home.

Make a sack about 6 or 8 inches wide and a foot deep out of a piece of cheese cloth or any other thin material that is available and place the lime and arsenate of lead, which has been mixed together previously in the sack and dust it on the plants early in the morning while the dew is on.

By holding to the top of the sack with the left hand and picking up the bottom of the bag and dropping it forcefully over the top of the plant, the dust will sift through the bottom of the sack onto the plant. Care should be exercised in not permitting the bottom of the sack to come in contact with the moist plants as the sack will clog up.

One timely application should practically rid the patch of the pests. Watch the plants carefully and if a second application is necessary, apply as before.

Cow, Sow and Hen Special

At least 30,000 Kansans visited the Cow, Sow and Hen Special train of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway on its 18,000 mile tour thru the state during the last two weeks. The trip ended in Topeka, Kan., with a big meeting at the Kansas Free Fair grounds, Saturday, May 13. Four hundred persons attended the meeting in Topeka.

Talks on the cow, sow, hen and crops were made by President W. M. Jardine, J. B. Fitch, Dr. C. W. McCampbell and N. L. Harris, of the Kansas State Agricultural College. Chancellor E. H. Lindley, of Kansas University, and J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, spoke briefly on the value of the message the train was carrying to Kansas farmers—the message of diversified effort.

At the close of the program, F. P. Cruice, agricultural agent of the Santa Fe Railway Company; Frank Jarrell, editor of the Earth; and J. R. Koontz,

assistant general freight agent expressed briefly the appreciation of the Santa Fe Railway Company for the opportunity of carrying to the farmers of the state agricultural information of value to them in increasing their earnings and bettering their condition.

Business and Markets

(Continued from Page 24)

Yellow corn, 59c; No. 2 Yellow, 58½c to 59c; No. 3 Yellow, 58½c; No. 4 Yellow, 58c; No. 2 mixed, 57c; No. 3 mixed, 56½c; No. 4 mixed, 56c.

No. 2 White oats, 40½ to 41c; No. 3 White, 39½ to 40c; No. 4 White, 38 to 39c; No. 2 mixed oats, 39 to 40c; No. 3 mixed, 38 to 39c; No. 2 Red oats, 39 to 40c; No. 3 Red, 38 to 39c; No. 4 Red, 35 to 37c; No. 2 White-kafir \$1.33; No. 3 White \$1.32; No. 4 White, \$1.31; No. 2 milo maize, \$1.43 to \$1.46; No. 3, \$1.42 to \$1.45; No. 4, \$1.41 to \$1.44; No. 2 rye, 99c; No. 3 barley, 36½c; No. 4, 55½ to 56½c.

Lower Prices for Hay

Inferior and ordinary grades of hay are in weak demand and prices as a consequence are lower. The following quotations are given at Kansas City:

Alfalfa—Choice to fancy dairy, \$25 to \$28; choice, \$23.50 to \$24.50; No. 1, \$22 to \$23; standard, \$18.50 to \$21.50; No. 2, \$14.50 to \$18; No. 3, \$11.50 to \$14.

Prairie hay—No. 1, \$12 to \$13.50; No. 2, \$10 to \$11.50; No. 3, \$6.50 to \$9.50; packing, \$4 to \$6.

Timothy—No. 1, \$18.50 to \$19.50; standard, \$17 to \$18; No. 2, \$15 to \$16.50; No. 3, \$11.50 to \$14.

Clover mixed—light, \$18 to \$19; No. 1, \$16.50 to \$17.50; No. 2, \$12 to \$15; straw, \$9 to \$10.

Millfeeds in Fair Demand

Millfeeds at present are in just fair demand and offerings are light. The following quotations are given at Kansas City:

Bran, \$22 to \$22.50 a ton; brown shorts, \$23 to \$23.50; gray shorts, \$24 to \$24.50; linseed meal, \$54.50 to \$60; cottonseed meal and nut cake, \$54; cold pressed cottonseed cake, \$46; tankage, \$55 to \$60; No. 1 alfalfa meal, \$19 to \$22; No. 2 molasses alfalfa meal, \$16 to \$17.50; brown alfalfa meal, \$14.50 to \$15; grain molasses horse feed, \$24 to \$27; grain molasses hog feed, \$37.

Seeds and Broomcorn

The following prices on seeds are quoted at Kansas City: Alfalfa, \$11 to \$15 a hundredweight; German millet, \$1.50 to \$2.25; Siberian millet, \$1.25 to \$1.60; hog millet, \$1.60; cane, \$1.65; Sudan, \$5 to \$6; soybeans, \$2.40; cowpeas, \$2.70; flaxseed, \$2.31 a bushel.

The following sales of broomcorn are reported at Kansas City: Fancy whisk brush, \$275 a ton; fancy hurl, \$250;

choice Standard broom corn brush, \$180 to \$220; medium Standard, \$140 to \$180; medium Oklahoma Dwarf broom-corn, \$130 to \$160; common Oklahoma Dwarf, \$110 to \$130.

The Farmer at Washington

(Continued from Page 14)

nation of the able Kenyon, to accept the proffered federal position, checked the splendid momentum which the agricultural bloc had gained up to the time of that leader's resignation. But such upsets, the unfortunate, are instructive. It is a good thing for America that the move to stabilize the conditions that make for a steady, just profit in agricultural pursuits has started in earnest and in the right direction. Eventually the might of the farmer will overcome those forces which have held the mastery and chained the most vital and largest industry in the country down in such a way as to bring on the grim realities of the recent past, in whose shadows we yet languish. Let politicians recognize the fundamental differences accelerating the agricultural risks and discouragements and not oppose but help the bloc to achieve its just aims. Let the farmer, tho not losing any of his pleasant individuality, become, as a business man, the disciple of co-operative action. The agricultural bloc must become a going concern, for then and then only, can the soul of America's basic and most necessary industry expand and reflect its joy on the mirror of national prosperity. Farmers must rally to the support of the farm bloc and its policies. Senator Capper, the new leader, needs all the help and co-operation that can be given him in carrying out the farm bloc's program.

Outlook for Crops is Better

(Continued from Page 22)

good, thrifty color in most fields. Cool weather and cloudy days have caused grass to make a slow growth but it is growing nicely now. The freeze of April 18 apparently did little damage and the prospects for a good fruit crop are the best for several years. Eggs are worth 17c and butterfat is 27c.—W. L. Reed, May 12.

Ford—Wet weather has delayed corn planting and other farm work. Wheat is thin and weedy. Soil blowing has done considerable damage after the heavy rains. Oats and barley are growing fast. Alfalfa has done well and will be ready to cut the last of the month. Many chickens are being raised this year.—John Zurbuchen, May 12.

Ford—We have been having excellent growing weather. Most of the wheat is very unsatisfactory and farmers are planting a large acreage to other crops. The first crop of alfalfa will make a fair yield. Potatoes are coming up and gardens are excellent. Stock is beginning to get enough to eat on pasture. No public sales are being held at the present time.—John Zurbuchen, Jr., May 12.

Franklin—Wheat is very good in most sections altho some fields look a little yellow, and no doubt too much rain is the cause. Oats are coming up nicely. The acreage of oats has been reduced at least 50 per cent. All farm work has been delayed on account of rain. Some ground is being prepared for corn and some corn has been planted. Pastures are slow on account

of cool weather and cattle are not in very good condition.—E. D. Gillette, May 13.

Gray—We are having very favorable weather for farm work. Recent rains started wheat and spring grains nicely. Some corn has been planted and farmers are very busy. Very little help is being hired as labor expects much more than the farmer can realize for his own work. Grass is getting a good start and will grow rapidly now.—A. E. Alexander, May 12.

Lane—We have been having excellent growing weather. Wheat, barley and grass are making an excellent growth. Much of the early sown wheat will be plowed up as the worms ate the seed last fall. Late wheat, is excellent but is rather weedy. Roads have been dragged but are still rough. Butterfat is worth 28c and eggs are 18c.—S. F. Dickson, May 13.

Linn—The farmers are enjoying the nice spring weather. Many fields of corn are being planted, also potatoes. Pastures are good. Fruit and berries will be plentiful this year. The high water has done considerable damage in places. A few loads of cattle and hogs have been shipped to market from this locality. Eggs are worth 20c; potatoes, \$2; shorts, \$1.50; flour is \$1.80; butter, 25c.—J. W. Cline-Smith, May 11.

Linn—We have been having excellent sunny weather recently. Many farmers are in the field and many are planting corn and most of it is listed in. Hail has done some damage. All kinds of livestock are on pasture and are in excellent condition. The high school contest came off at Blue Mound, May 5. The Poultry and Pig Clubs are lively now. Most farm stuff is a fair price except hay. Eggs are worth 20c; chickens, 19c.—J. W. Cline-Smith, May 12.

McPherson—Since February 22 and up to the present date there has been an excess of moisture and farm work is almost a month behind. Very little corn has been planted and what is planted will be replanted some time this summer. Recently the rains have been hard and bridges and culverts have suffered. Wheat in this county is good the some is a little rank. Pastures and grass are excellent. But few potatoes were planted but these are excellent. The pig crop is very small. Indications are that there will be a good fruit crop.—John Ostlund, Jr., May 13.

Rooks—Farmers are planting corn and ground is in good condition. Oats are slow but barley is excellent. Pastures are starting nicely. Many farmers are losing their chickens and turkeys from cholera. Eggs are worth 18c and butterfat is 21c.—C. O. Thomas, May 13.

Scott—We have been having rain and cool weather which is excellent for the wheat. Spring crops are doing well. Farmers are planting corn. Stock has been turned on pasture. Many little pigs were lost. The graded roads are excellent since the rain. A considerable amount of road grading is being done. There is a great deal of talk of consolidated schools.—J. M. Helfrick, May 13.

Stafford—Probably 6 inches of rain have fallen in the last two weeks. Wheat is making a very rank growth. A considerable amount of corn that was planted before the rain will have to be replanted. Alfalfa prospects are good. Stock has been turned on pasture. Very few public sales are being held and fair prices are received. Roads are in very rough condition. Wheat is worth \$1.35; corn, 49c; butter, 20c and eggs are 18c.—H. A. Kachelman, May 13.

Wallace—We are having excellent spring weather this week after our 4 inches of rain of last week. Wheat and barley are doing well. Corn seeding has begun and most everyone will be planting next week. All of the potatoes are planted and gardens are up and growing nicely. All kinds of livestock are in good condition and pastures are becoming green. Lots of breaking of sod is being done this spring. Hay sells for \$8 a ton; butterfat, 32c and eggs are 18c.—Mrs. A. B. Stetler, May 12.

Washington—We have been having excellent growing weather the past few days. Corn planting is progressing nicely and will be completed in a few days. Oats and wheat are excellent. Pastures are in splendid condition and stock has been turned out to graze. Alfalfa has made a thrifty growth and will make a good yield. Corn is worth 50c; cream, 35c and eggs are 18c; oats, 40c.—Ralph B. Cole, May 12.

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

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The eyes of all far sighted men today are turning to Colorado, realizing its wonderful possibilities and the potential values of her virgin lands; realizing that her lands are bound to double and triple in value within the next five to ten years. And you, Mr. Farmer, and more especially you, Mr. Renter, resolve right now to own a farm of your own while it is still within your reach and on terms that you are able to purchase, and get the increase in value on this land which is sure to come. Resolve right now to own a farm in Prowers County, Colorado, in the most healthful climate in the world. Yes, again we say, Mr. Farmer, Colorado is calling you, will you come?

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Hunnewell, Kan., Wednesday, May 31

12 tried sows, 28 gilts, (bred) and a few boars.
Most of the tried sows are by a Col. bred boar out of dams by Pathfinder Jr. by Pathfinder. (Pathfinder Jr. owned by G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.) and bred for Sept. farrow to Great Orion 7th, grandson of Great Orion, 1918 world's grand champion.
August and September gilts are by Great Orion 7th out of the tried sows and bred for September farrow to a son of Major's Great Sensation by Major Sensation, 1919 world's junior champion.
Practically the whole Poe herd, 160 head descended directly from one sow, King's Model 8th, purchased May 1919. This sow is still in the herd with a good litter at side. It pays to start with good foundation material. You will find it in this sale.
Sale under cover at farm 5 miles southwest of Hunnewell or 12 miles southeast of Caldwell. Mention Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze when writing for a catalog. Send mail bids to J. T. Hunter. Cliff Savage, Auctioneer. J. T. Hunter, Fieldman.

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No public sales, but the best at private treaty.
I offer for immediate shipment in light crates—
100 last August gilts, bred or open. Registered free in the Spotted Poland China Record association, and bred to either of my great herd boars bred by Fields and Obenchain and carrying plenty of English breeding.
265 spring pigs in pairs and trios, not related. Sired by the great boars mentioned above. All are vaccinated.
Special prices on larger numbers.
No breeder anywhere can offer 100 better fall yearling gilts than the 100 Mr. Bazant offers in his advertisement. The spring pigs are the best I have seen this spring.—J. W. Johnson, Capper Farm Press.
Everything immunized.
For prices, descriptions and any other information write to
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Gilts Bred to Son of Grand Champion
Leopard King. A few tried sows and spring pigs, grand sire Arch Back King. Also good herd boar. Everything immune. T. L. Curtis, Dunlap, Kansas.

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Stock of all ages. The best blood lines. A. S. Alexander, Burlington, Kansas.

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SPOTTED POLAND CHINA Weaned boar pigs, extra good, well marked. Farmers prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. T. Jones & Son, Tonkawa, Okla.

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SENSATIONS — PATHFINDERS — ORIONS
Boars all ages. Sows and gilts bred to outstanding boars for July and August and September litters. Immunized; guaranteed breeders and pedigrees. Year's time if desired.
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All ages. Priced right. Shipped on approval. By Greatest Sensation, half brother to 1921 Topeka champion, and Waltemeyer's Giant by Mahaska Wonder. Also BRED SOWS AND GILTS.
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Champion Victory Sensation
Boars. Real ones. Cracking Sensation yearlings. Half brothers to 1921 Topeka champion. Fifty Victory Sensation 3rd gilts bred for Sept. litters. Write me.
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Boars ready for service. Fall pigs, either sex, not related, by Hurdler Pathfinder and Valley Wonder Sensation. E. C. MUNSSELL, RUSSELL, KANSAS.

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By Major Sensation Col., Grand Master and other good sires. At prices any farmer can afford to pay.
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By three good herd sires: Ringmaster by Tom Half Ton, King Checkers by Checkers, Gerstale Orange by Smooth Orange. Good ones priced to sell. Come and see them or write us.
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The best blood lines. Reasonable.
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200 HEAD: REGISTERED, immunized, tried bred sows and gilts, serviceable boars.
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Choice fall gilts and boars ready for service, prize winning strain. Immunized and shipped on approval. S. W. Shineman, Frankfort, Kan.

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August bred gilts and January open gilts, also weanlings. Verg Curtis, Larned, Kan.

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as good as grows, by Grand Champions at Southern State shows. 2 to 7 yrs. old, 15 to 16 hands high, 9 to 10 inch bone used in our stables last season, can show colts. Few Belgian and Percheron Stallions. This stock must be sold in next 60 days. We have what we advertise. Can ship over Santa Fe, Mo. Pac. and Frisco.
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Big heavy bone, black jacks, 15 and 16 1/2 hands, weight up to 1200 pounds. 3 to 6 years old. Guaranteed. We have colts to show you. High class Percheron mares and fillies and young stallions.
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What's New in Livestock

BY OUR FIELDMEN AND REPORTERS

THE offering of Duroc Jersey and Poland China hogs at the sale held by Fred G. Laptad of Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan., April 26, brought only fair prices. Thirty-five Durocs were cataloged. The prices on the boars ranged from \$20 to \$60, on gilts from \$30 to \$52, on tried sows from \$31 to \$44. Fifteen Poland Chinas were cataloged. The prices for Poland China boars ranged from \$35.50 to \$45.00, on gilts from \$20 to \$32.50.

Entries Close June 1

The Kansas Duroc Jersey Breeders' Association is promoting a special breeding class pig show at each of the Kansas state fairs for next fall. It is open to boys and girls between 9 and 18 years old only. No entry fee is charged and one exhibitor may win as much as \$56 in cash prizes, yet there are 10 prizes in every class. The entries close June 1. Anyone desiring to enter should write for rules and application blanks at once, addressing L. B. Stants, Secretary, Hope, Kan.

Big Dressed Weight for Heifer

On March 27, Meall Brothers of Cawker City, Kan., sold a Shorthorn heifer which weighed 1,780 pounds after being fed and watered at the Kansas City Stockyards and the carcass dressed 1,210 pounds making a total yield, net, of 66.3 per cent. This heifer was sold for Meall Brothers, by the Ryan, Robinson Commission Company. This is one of the highest dressing percentages ever obtained by a heifer in the markets of the country.

Polled Bull to Australia

The Polled Hereford bull purchased by Secretary Gammon at the Polled Hereford Week Sales last February for the account of Frederick Dearden, Tenterfield, N. S. W., Australia, was shipped from San Francisco May 5. Thirty days are required for the trip to the Antipodes.

This is the fourth exportation of Polled Herefords to Australia within the past few seasons. In a recent letter to Secretary Gammon, Mr. Dearden expressed a purpose to visit the United States within a year to make purchases of additional cattle of this breed. He anticipated a rapid growth in popularity for the Polled Herefords under Australian conditions.

Holsteins at Kansas City

Kansas City is the main center on the Holstein map until after the National Holstein Meeting and Sale, June 5 to 9. The sale dates made up from consignments from the best herds of the United States will occupy the days June 8 and 9. The sale and the meeting will be held in Convention Hall, which will also house one of the best exhibits of dairy products and equipment ever made in the Southwest.

The people who are deeply interested will be greatly benefited by attendance at this meeting and sale, including not only those who are in the Holstein cattle and dairy business but also every farmer and stockman so situated as to benefit from further knowledge of farm equipment and the probable trend of livestock business for the years to come.

The railroads of the United States

SPOTTED POLAND BREEDER WELL PLEASED WITH RESULTS

Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze:—I was just too busy to get a letter written in time for this week's paper. I am enclosing \$6 for an additional five weeks' insertion of my Spotted Poland ad. I am well pleased with the number of answers to this ad.—Hubert Sherman, Geneva, Kan., Breeder of Spotted Polands. April 20, 1922.

HORSES AND JACK STOCK

GREAT SHOW AND BREEDING JACKS

Priced right. Hineman's Jack Farm, Dighton, Kan.
4 REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLIONS for sale, 2 to 5 years old.
C. E. Whittlesey, Mound Valley, Kansas

have made special low rates for attendance at this meeting and the season is favorable. The sales committee and the publicity committee are gladly sending catalogs and literature to the thousands of inquirers and requests for either or both should be made at once. Be sure to ask for the sale catalog if you desire one and address either Dr. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., chairman of sales committee, J. H. Frandsen, 1401 North 33rd St., Lincoln, Neb., chairman of publicity committee, or Major Harlo J. Fiske, National Holstein Meeting headquarters, 121 West 11th St., Kansas City, Mo. Mention this paper in writing and feel free to call for any special information desired.

Tucker's Poland Sale

A May hog sale when roads are bad is not very likely to result in a high average. The S. J. Tucker, Wichita, Kan., Poland sale May 4 was held under such a handicap.

The offering was first class in breeding and quality but the buyers were too few to absorb all the offering, yet the average for 18 females and seven boars was \$75. The top price was paid for a spring boar by King Pin out of Belle Orange at \$125, second top was a spring gilt by Joe's Rex American out of Queen Forrest bred to King Rex at \$105.

Another spring gilt by Constructor out of Big Maid bred to T's, Yank went for \$100. Few hogs remained in the immediate neighborhood. Some went to southeastern Kan., northern Kan., northern Kan., and a number went to Fairfax, and Blackwell, Okla. With a few exceptions, registration papers were placed in the hands of purchasers immediately following the sale; a practice that more breeders should follow.

What's Pasture Worth?

The hog is a grazing animal. This statement, in letters a foot high, should be printed on great motto cards, and appear in all places where lasting impressions as to the facts of animal husbandry are supposed to be made. Thus we might counteract our last century of wrong thinking concerning the hog; that it was created to "cash in" on America's leadership in Indian corn.

There is a sermon on pasturing, as applied to pork production, in the following paragraph, summarizing tests made by the Iowa State Agricultural College, on the effect of various pastures in making gains in hogs, otherwise fed uniformly on shelled corn and meat meal.

In the dry lot without pasture 100 pounds of gain cost \$4.75; on bluegrass pasture it cost \$3.40; on rape pasture it cost \$3.20; on clover pasture it cost \$3.10; on Sweet clover pasture it cost \$3 and on alfalfa pasture it cost \$2.90.

Do the school children of rural America ever commit to memory a paragraph combining the shortness, simplicity and importance of that one?

T. W. Morse.

Cash Auction on Polled Shorthorns

Roads were a sea of mud and threatening weather prevailed thruout the day, May 2, when J. C. Banbury & Sons of Pratt put on their first auction sale of Polled Shorthorns. The 31 cows and heifers averaged \$143; 10 bulls averaged \$132.25, and the entire 41 head averaged a little more than \$140. This was a good average and would have been much higher had better roads permitted persons from a distance to attend in larger numbers. With one exception every buyer paid cash. Results of the sale were very significant when one considers that this was a Polled Shorthorn sale held on a bad day in a wheat country at a time when money is none too easy.

No buyers were present from outside states but several were present from distant parts of the state. Twenty-one buyers took the offering. A Golden Drop cow by Roan-Orange topped the sale going to Earl Chitwood of Pratt at \$275. Top bull by Grand Sultan went for \$235 to Chris Bergner of Pratt. J. C. Strohman, Sabetha took six females paying from \$105 to \$195; B.

N. Smith of Hugoton, six females, \$125 to \$210; Earl Chitwood of Pratt, three females, \$100 to \$275; R. O. Sandberg of Pratt, five females and 1 bull, \$77.50 to \$180; H. M. Schmidt of Pawnee, two females, \$120 to \$165; A. L. Evans of Pratt, one female at \$187.50; M. L. Miskeimer of Pratt, one female at \$132.50; E. R. Roberts of Fowler, one female at \$127.50; Clyde Phelps, Pratt, two females at \$147.50 apiece; J. G. Roberts of Fowler, one female and one bull \$77.50 to \$127.50; W. A. Lewis, Pratt, one female \$150; J. A. Jones of Pratt, one female at \$100. The following took one bull apiece: Howard Spence of Lewis, \$137.50; C. L. Hamilton of Ensign, \$135; Albert Lembright of Dodge City, \$140; George Alphin of Pratt, \$92.50; J. C. Fisher of St. John, \$175; Fred Herrin of Pratt, \$80; A. J. Fitzsimmons of Cunningham, \$70.

Blue Valley Shorthorn Meeting

At a recent meeting of the Blue Valley Shorthorn Breeders Association it was decided to hold a public sale again this fall. The Marysville Commercial Club has promised to build a sale pavilion in time for this sale. These sales have been held at Blue Rapids in the past but some of the breeders thought Marysville, Kan., was a more central point. J. M. Nilesen, of Marysville, is the secretary and H. J. Bornhorst, of Irving, Kan., is president. A. J. Turinsky, of Barnes, Kan., is sale manager. There was a good attendance of members at the annual meeting at Marysville recently and it was decided that the 1922 offering should be outstanding in every sense. There are about 20 herds represented in this association.

New American Royal Dates

The dates for the coming American Royal Livestock Show at Kansas City are November 18 to 25 inclusive. The show this year will be held in the new Exposition Building, located adjoining the new City Viaduct, making it as accessible as if located up town and retaining the advantages of the Stock Yards location. With the new and enlarged facilities, the American Royal goes back to its former breadth of scope and everybody interested in meat production will desire the catalogs and literature, which can be obtained by addressing W. H. Weeks, General Manager, Livestock Exchange Building, Kansas City, Mo. It will be well to mention this paper in writing Mr. Weeks.

Ayrshires To Mexico

An export consignment of 60 Ayrshires has lately been shipped from Ohio to Emilio Asencio, Guadalajara, Mexico. These are purchased as a test shipment, other consignments are to follow if these are safely delivered. A factor leading to this sale is said to be the reputation of the Ayrshire for vigor and hardness and adaptability.

Jerseys for Cherokee County

An important purchase of Jersey cows has been disposed among Cherokee county farmers living near Galena, Kan. Action on the part of the Galena Business Men's Club facilitated the buying and disposition of these cows. A high class Jersey bull was obtained for the joint use of the farmers and dairymen who bought the cow.

The Livestock Service of the Copper 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 the 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.

Public Sales of Livestock

Shorthorn Cattle

May 31—John Crist & Son, Skidmore, Mo.
June 1—Bellows Bros., Maryville, Mo.
June 15—Mitchell Bros. and Dr. M. F. Marks, Valley Falls, Kan.

Holstein Cattle

June 8-9-10—National Holstein-Friesian Assn. sale, Convention Hall, Kansas City, Mo.
W. H. Mott, Sale Mgr., Herington, Kan.
June 15—Elmer Engle, Abilene, Kan. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., Sale Mgr.

Duroc Jersey Hogs

May 31—L. A. Poe, Hunnewell, Kan.
Aug. 31—O. G. Criss, Agricola, Kan.
Oct. 21—Homer T. Rule, Ottawa, Kan.
Oct. 28—H. W. Flook & Son, Stanley, Kan.

Field Notes

BY J. W. JOHNSON

C. G. Cochran & Sons, Hays, Kan., offer 40 big strong yearling registered Hereford bulls and 25 Shorthorn bulls of the same age and quality. These bulls are grown under the most favorable conditions and can't help going on and making good for Kansas and Colorado breeders and farmers. They are of the best of popular blood lines and will be priced right. Write for descriptions and prices to C. G. Cochran & Sons, Hays, Kan., at once.—Advertisement.

Biggest Thing in Holsteins

Did you send for the catalog of the third annual National co-operative public sale of Holstein-Friesian cattle? It takes place in Kansas City, Mo., June 8 and 9. This is the first year, as you know, that this sale ever has been held in the Southwest. Bringing the meeting and sale to Kansas City is a distinct recognition of the importance the Southwest has assumed in Holstein affairs. Holstein breeders of this territory, and others who know the importance of developing business in this territory are making it a point to consign such cattle as will upbuild the standard of the purchasing territory. Every dairyman, small breeder and beginner is looking out for opportunity to do just exactly the thing which this sale makes possible; put a few more tops in his herd. The catalog shows the way. See, from it, what the breeders of your own state, and of neighboring states are putting in. One or two from each herd, they are sacrificing some of the cattle they heretofore have refused to price. And when 100 or more of such cattle are put up in one auction you know the result; there are bound to be bargains. While you are waiting for the catalog be sure to get particulars, not only for yourself, but for your neighbors, concerning the meeting and the national exhibit of dairy products and equipment which will be held in connection therewith. The whole thing is staged in Kansas City's Convention Hall; the biggest thing of the kind ever seen in the Southwest. Mention this paper and address W. H. Mott, Chairman Sales Committee, Herington, Kan. The railroads are making special reduced rates. See advertising in this paper.—Advertisement.

BY J. T. HUNTER

Count Windome, owned by L. R. Fansler, Independence, Kan., recently broke Kansas record for junior four year old; 11,500 pounds milk, 577.85 pounds butter. He will sell 2 yearling bulls, one out of state record cow and other out of another R. M. dam. Send for extended pedigree. Mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

L. A. Poe's Jerseys

L. A. Poe, Hunnewell, Kan., has an exceptionally good herd of purebred Jerseys headed by a grandson of Jacoba Irene, the first cow to produce by official test 1000 pounds of butter in one year. He offers bulls from calves to serviceable age by this sire out of high producing dams, financial and Raleigh breeding. Write, mentioning Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Be Forehanded at K. C. National Holstein Sale

Look for G. Regier & Sons, Whitewater, Kan., consignment at Kansas City National Holstein sale, June 8-9. A four-year-old cow with a high record and a yearling heifer; both by high record sires and bred to high record bulls comprise the consignment. Write them before going for more information. At the sale look for the consignment and also refer to the pedigrees. Be forehanded and select one or both of these as among the good ones to bid on when they come in the sale ring.—Advertisement.

Tell Mullins Your Wants

L. L. Mullins, Walnut, Kan., has at the head of his herd of Poland Mullins' Columbus by Columbus Wonder, 1920 grand champion at Topeka, Hutchinson and Dallas, and Convincer Bob by Big Bob's Jumbo, also a grand champion of three state fairs. Mr. Mullins' herd is a good one as one would naturally imagine from the herd headers he carries. He starts a card this issue of the Mail and Breeze offering bred or open fall gilts, fall boars, and spring pigs both sex. In addition to this he would sell Convincer Bob thru no fault of the boar but because he has had the boar long enough to have too large a number of closely related females. This boar weighs nearly 900 pounds and is a sure breeder and is offered at a very low figure. Mullins' Poland are good and well worth your investigation as he offers a wide variety of ages and sex. When writing please mention Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

J. C. Banbury & Sons' Great Polled Herd

One of the best Polled Shorthorn herds in Kansas or the southwest is that of J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan. This is a herd founded several years ago by Mr. Banbury and developed to great excellence by continued use of the best bulls he could secure. May 2 Mr. Banbury and his sons held their first annual sale and scattered some good Polled Shorthorns at reasonable prices to a number of breeders and farmers of the state. The herd is too large to satisfactorily dispose of all the surplus in one auction sale so this firm is offering both males and females at prices ranging from \$60 to \$200 and they will be found well worth the money. Roan Orange Sultan's Pride, Grand Sultan and Scottish Orange head this great herd. A letter to Banbury & Sons will bring immediate information concerning what they have for sale. Write mentioning Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Holstein-Friesian Ass'n of Kansas

Has a membership of 500 breeders who own over 7,000 purebred Holsteins.
June 8-9-10—National Association Sale, Convention Hall, Kansas City, Mo.
Walter Smith, Pres., Topeka. W. H. Mott, Sec'y-Treas., Herington, Kan.
This section is reserved for members of this association. For rates and other information address, Copper Farm Press, Topeka, Kansas.

WAKARUSA FARM HOLSTEINS

Nicely marked registered Holstein bull calves, some from A. R. O. dams. Price \$35 to \$50. Also three bulls ready for service. Write for description and photo. Reynolds & Sons, Box 52, Lawrence, Kan.

Corydale Farm Herd Holsteins

Bulls old enough for service, from A. R. O. dams at hard time prices. Write for information.
L. F. CORY & SON, BELLEVILLE, KAN.

BULLS Sired

by Sir Ledy Glista, his dam 3 times 32 lb. dam and from good dams.
J. P. MAST, SCRANTON, KANSAS

FOR SALE VERY REASONABLE

12 cows, 5 two yr. old heifers, 4 yearling heifers, 4 heifer calves 1 to 6 months old. Herd bull, nearest two dams milk 23,000 lbs. Butter 1940 lbs. Other bulls ready for service. R. E. STUEWE, Alma, Kan.

BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS

Service bulls are 'out.' If you want to save money, buy a calf that won't cost much to move, and raise him yourself. From six months down.
H. B. COWLES, 608 Kansas Ave., TOPEKA, KAN.

BULL WANTED

6 to 18 months old, $\frac{1}{2}$ or more white. Two nearest dams records 30 to 35 lbs. 7 days. Give breeding and price.
V. E. CARLSON, FORMOSO, KANSAS.

HEREFORD CATTLE

Western Kansas BULLS

40 Hereford bulls, yearlings. 25 Shorthorn bulls, yearlings. Big boned, rugged western Kansas bulls of splendid breeding.
C. G. COCHRAN & SONS, HAYS, KAN.

POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

D. S. Polled Hereford Bulls
Fine individuals, Anxiety breeding. Priced right. C. H. Case & Son, Eldorado, Kansas.

RED POLLED CATTLE

Fort Larned Ranch
12 coming two Red Polled Bulls which must be sold immediately. Write for prices.
E. E. FRIZELL & SONS, Frizell, Kan.

Choice Red Polled Bulls and Females
All ages. From our accredited herd. Shipped on approval. Schwab & Son, Clay Center, Neb.

Pleasant View Stock Farm
Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale, a few choice young bulls, cows and heifers.
Halloran & Gambrell, Ottawa, Kansas

FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE
A few choice young bulls.
O. E. Foster, Route 4, Eldorado, Kan.

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

RED POLL BULLS, calves to yearlings, by Fulbert, a real sire out of prize winning dams.
C. O. Wilson, Rantoul, Kansas.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

SCOTCH AND SCOTCH TOPPED BULLS
Calves to serviceable age including herd sire can't use longer for sale or exchange.
Ross B. Summers, Redfield, Kansas

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Reg. Polled Shorthorns
Representing blood lines of champions and some of the greatest families of the breed. Males and females for sale, \$60 to \$200.
J. C. BANBURY & SONS, PRATT, KANSAS

POLLED SHORTHORNS

Both bulls and females for sale at prices according to times. C. M. HOWARD & SONS, HAMMOND, KAN.

GLENROSE LAD 506412
the best dairy Shorthorn bull in the west. We can't use him longer. For description and price address
R. M. Anderson, Beloit, Kansas.

ROAN HERD BULL SIRE, Meadow Sultan, white bull 7 months old. Priced to sell.
Clarence Meier, Abilene, Kansas

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS AND SALE MANAGERS.

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 Auctioneer
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.

BERKSHIRE HOGS

WEANLING BERKSHIRE BOAR PIGS
Large prolific type, cholera immune, registered.
L. M. Knauss, Garnett, Kansas

When writing advertisers mention this paper

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

A Good Buy, June 8-9 At K. C. National Holstein Sale

A high record cow and a heifer by high record sires bred to high record bulls. Look for our consignment. Write us or refer to catalog for the excellent breeding.
G. REGIER & SONS, Whitewater, Kan.

Columbine Segis Ormsby Fobes

Born Aug. 7, 1921. Almost white; sire, the grand champion, Sir Pletertie Ormsby Fobes. Dam, Columbine Segis Pontiac, butter at 2 yr. 1 mo. 15.31 lbs., butter, 365 days, 519.16 lbs. Price \$125. Chas. C. Wilson, Mgr., Turkey Creek Farm, Colorado Spgs, Colo.

PUREBRED HOLSTEIN COW

and two-year-old heifer and two calves for sale cheap. Sire, King Pontiac of Brookside.
JOHN GARDNER, McLOUTH, KANSAS

BONACCORD HOLSTEINS

T. B. tested? Yes, and we have just passed another clean T. B. test. But there are a few more of us than there is room for. Federal accredited herd. For good serviceable bulls, cows or heifers, with size, health, conformation and production, write to our boss, Louis Koenig, Solomon, Kansas

HOLSTEINS, BEAUTIFUL, HIGH GRADES
2 months old, \$25 express prepaid. Buy direct. Co-operative Calf Sales Ass'n, So. St. Paul, Minn.

REG. HOLSTEIN BULLS ready for use. King Segis Pontiac breeding nicely marked. Priced low. J. A. Reed & Sons, Lyons, Kan.

HOLSTEIN & GUERNSEY CALVES, 7 weeks old, 31-32nds pure, \$25 ea. shipped C.O.D. Reg. Holstein bull calves \$45. Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wis.

JERSEY CATTLE

Have Two Choice Jersey Yearling Bulls

for sale. R. M. dams, one out of state champion. Send for extended pedigree.
L. R. FANSLER, INDEPENDENCE, KAN.

JERSEY BULL FOR SALE

Impetuous Ruben 173327, born Jan. 17, 1919. Dam Auburn Prince 2nd's Princess 238290 7115 lbs. milk, 458 lbs. butter as a senior two-year-old. Sire Owl In-trest of Summer Hall 153830. Price \$150. For further information write W. S. Sheard, Junction City, Kan.

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

Scandinavian Jersey Farm, Savonburg, Ks.

Financial Kings, Raleigh and Noble of Oakland breeding.

JERSEY BULLS—Calves to serviceable age by grandson of Jacoba Irene out of high producing dams. L. A. Poe, Hunnewell, Kan.

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

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Registered Guernsey Cow 3 Years Old

For Sale: Registered Heifer calf 4 mos. old. Registered Bull yearling. Also high grade cows, heifers, and bull calves. Write
Dr. E. G. L. Harbour, B. 113, Lawrence, Kan.

RANSOM FARM GUERNSEYS

Bulls—Calves to serviceable age by 1919 world's grand champion out of record breaking dams.
Ransom Farm, Homewood, Kansas

WHY USE A SCRUB when you can buy a purebred registered bull at farmer's prices? Young bull calves as low as \$50. C. F. Holmes, Overland Guernsey Farm, Overland Park, 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

America's Best Holsteins

At Kansas City, Mo., June 8-9

The Kansas City National Sale

(Third National Co-operative Holstein Sale)

In Connection With the Annual Convention of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America

An Opportunity for the Southwest

More really high class Holsteins will be brought together at Kansas City than have ever before been brought into the Southwest at any one time. This is a golden opportunity for the breeders of this part of the country to profit by the years of breeding operations of some of the oldest and most successful breeders in the country. It always happens in a sale of this size and importance that many of the best animals will sell for much less than you would have to pay at private sale. Dairymen of the Southwest, take advantage of this opportunity!

Improve Your Herds

Some of the Offerings:

Large Record Cows

A great 40-lb. cow consigned by Hawley & Murphy of New York.

The only 32-lb. junior 2-year-old in the world, consigned by Lawrence F. Murphy of Wisconsin.

A 32-lb. cow consigned by Rock River Farms of Illinois.

A 32-lb. cow with her daughter, granddaughter and great granddaughter—four direct generations—consigned by G. L. Spillane & Son Company of Michigan.

Another cow of Spillane's, making a 1000-lb. year record.

A 34-lb. cow and her 28-lb. daughter consigned by Conrad Hecht of Michigan.

A 31-lb. cow with her daughter and maternal sister, consigned by W. T. D. Fritz of Canada.

A 31-lb. show cow consigned by D. D. Aitken of Michigan.

A 30-lb. cow consigned by James Gibson of Colorado.

A 27-lb. junior 2-year-old, consigned by F. C. and K. A. Overton of New York.

Two 30-lb. cows, both on semi-official test, consigned by George N. Smith of New York.

Two 30-lb. four-year-olds consigned by W. G. Foster of Colorado.

Two 30-lb. four-year-olds, both with good long time records, consigned by Hargrove & Arnold of Iowa.

A Few Bulls

A son of Anna Lenox De Kol 2d, a great 35-lb. cow with a year record of 1341 lbs. butter from 29,162.7 lbs. milk. Consigned by Yates Farm of New York.

A son of Echo King Sylvia (youngest son of May Echo Sylvia) from a dam that milked 155 lbs. in a day, 796 lbs. in a week and 26,331 lbs. in a year. Consigned by Bell Farm of Pennsylvania.

A son of the \$8,000 bull, Echo Sylvia King Model, from a 29-lb. dam with a ten months record of 932 lbs. butter from over 20,000 lbs. milk. Consigned by Traverse City State Hospital of Michigan.

A son of a 46-lb. bull from a 30-lb. dam. Consigned by Senator Fancher of New York.

A son of the noted 40-lb. bull, King Model, from a dam that has twice made a record above 30 lbs. Consigned by Bloomingdale Farms of New Jersey.

A son of the great producer, Western Ascalon, who averaged over 100 lbs. a day for 90 days on official test. Her dam is a 1200-lb. daughter of a 1000-lb. cow. Consigned by Hall Bros. of Colorado.

A son of the 40-lb. four-year-old, Highland Burke Joh, consigned by George Page of New York.

A son of a heifer with 933 lbs. in 305 days, sired by a line bred son of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes 37th. Consigned by H. O. Niemann of Iowa.

Other Offerings

A daughter of a 1000-lb. cow consigned by Starke Bros. of Nebraska.

A daughter of a 961-lb. cow consigned by Kilpatrick Bros. of Nebraska.

A daughter of Kansas' most famous show bull, Johanna Bonheur Champion 2d, from a 27-lb. three-year-old. Consigned by R. E. Steuwe of Kansas.

A daughter of a 30-lb. three-year-old, consigned by Martin J. Sheridan, Jr., of New Jersey.

A daughter of a 31-lb. cow, sired by the Pickering Farm herd sire. Consigned by Bell Farm of Pennsylvania.

A daughter of an almost 31-lb. three-year-old sired by King Lyons. Consigned by Marshall & Son of New York.

Seven heifers from large record dams and by good sires. Consigned by W. G. Davidson (Brentwood Farm) of Pennsylvania.

Two daughters of King Joh from 30-lb. dams, consigned by Senator Fancher of New York.

A 25-lb. sister to May Echo Sylvia, consigned by George Abbott of New York.

Health

These animals will be sold subject to a 60-day tuberculosis retest. In addition to this guarantee, you have the knowledge that a large proportion of the consignments are from accredited herds or herds under federal supervision. You are taking no chances in buying Holsteins at a national sale.

Individuality

The individuality of the offerings is vouched for by the various state associations which have charge of the selections. To encourage high class individuality, prizes to the value of \$300.00 have been offered for the best state consignments. W. S. Moscrip, the celebrated Holstein judge, will make the awards.

Special Railroad Rates

**Don't Miss
The Show**

The railroads are offering special reduced rates, which are very attractive and should encourage a large attendance. Ask your station agent about this or write direct to the Committee's office at 121 West 11th Street, Kansas City, Mo.

**Don't Miss
The Show**

Write for catalog (mentioning this paper) to

The Sale Committee, W. H. Mott, Chairman, Herington, Kan.

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