

KANSAS SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS

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KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE

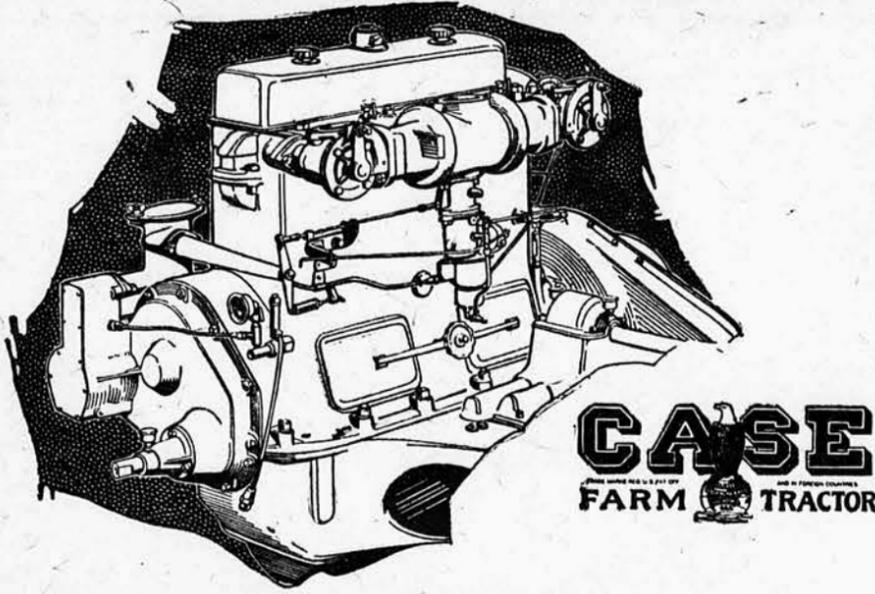


Volume 61

August 11, 1923.

Number 32





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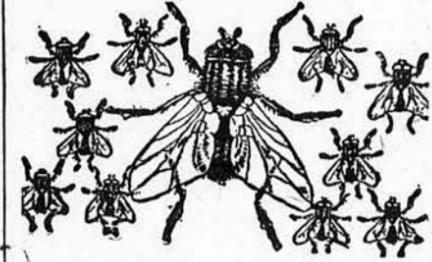
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Jayhawker's Farm Notes

Many Farmers Are Planning to Reduce Their Wheat Acreage About 50 Per Cent

BY HARLEY HATCH

TWO weeks ago we had a good rain but since that time the weather has been very hot and at this time the farmers are watching the clouds that cover the sky and are hoping that they may bring rain.

last spring to sow Southern grown oats. We threshed one lot of oats this week grown from seed which has been raised in this neighborhood several years.

Wheat Yields Disappointing

Threshing was completed on this farm on July 26 and on that date there was little left to do in the county of Coffey. Returns were disappointing on wheat on virtually every farm;

A count made many times while threshing showed that it took an average of just nine bundles to the bushel. Many times the half bushel would dump while four bundles were being fed while at others five bundles went thru.

Will Reduce Grain Acreage

Farmers here are considerably discouraged with wheat, not because of one light crop but because there seems no likelihood of a paying price so long as the spring wheat belt is sown so heavily to that crop.

Southern Seed Oats Satisfactory

Threshing returns from this neighborhood indicate that it paid heavily

Colorado Farm News

Governor Sweet and Director of Markets are Touring State to Discuss Marketing

BY E. J. LEONARD

PRESS reports state that Governor Sweet and Joseph Passoneau, state director of markets, are touring Eastern Colorado this summer and addressing farmers' organizations, commercial clubs and picnic gatherings in several counties on the subject of collective marketing.

are on the way. It is not expected there will be any carlot shipments before August 20. Except for lateness the prospects and conditions were never better.

To Finance the Wheat Pool

The Colorado Wheat Growers' Association has a big problem in financing the wheat pool. There was a conference called a few days ago in which Governor Sweet, Joseph Passoneau and a number of Denver bankers canvassed the situation.

Open Season for Picnics

The Pueblo County Farm Bureau is planning an all day picnic similar to the one last year when 2,500 farmers and families enjoyed the day. The Farmers' Union of Fort Morgan has plans well under way for the third annual county-wide picnic.

Sheep Men Prosperous

According to reports from Sagueno county in the San Luis Valley 15 carloads of wool are being sent to Philadelphia from that county. Altho the market for wool is still good, it has dropped some from the high prices paid earlier in the season.

Now for the Melons

The melon people in the Arkansas Valley are about 20 to 30 days late owing to hail and a cold spring but nearly 10,000 acres of the vine fruit

KANSAS FARMER and MAIL & BREEZE

August 11, 1923

By *Arthur Capper*

Vol. 61 No. 32

Paid Off Debt in Hard Times

Young Johnson Started Farming Right in the Midst of Depression and Pulled Thru to Prosperity With Pigs and Cows

By M. N. Beeler

HERE'S one farmer who never complains of hard times," said Paul B. Gwin, Morris county agent, as we turned in at the home of Ralph N. Johnson, a 24-year-old farmer, 2 1/4 miles northeast of Delavan. Now that's quite unusual and Gwin was asked to explain. "We'll let him tell that," Gwin replied.

Three years ago, right in the midst of depression, Johnson saddled himself with a \$2,000 debt and went to farming. That was in 1920. The year before he had operated his step-father's farm and received a fourth for his labor.

Buys Half Interest in the Stock

He then decided that a fifty-fifty arrangement would be better and accordingly bought a half interest in the work stock and equipment. They divided the cattle because Johnson believed in purebreds and his step-father did not at that time. The youngster bought one purebred Holstein cow at the start and began trading out the Shorthorns for dairy cattle. He has paid off the \$2,000 indebtedness, made a living and has put some money besides into 40 acres which he bought. Here's how he did it:

"I noticed that the fellows who diversified got along better in the hard years," said Johnson. "Those who spent all their time on one crop or one class of livestock ran bills at the stores, implement houses and feed dealers'. I decided to diversify so that I would have steady work the year around. And I've been so busy during the last three years that I haven't had time to worry about the drouth, low prices and the shortage of farm credit."

Johnson put his labor and half the equipment up against his step-father's

land. They share alike in all products except that from the dairy cattle, which are owned separately. His step-father, however, is beginning to improve his cows and has several Holsteins. Johnson demonstrated the advantages of the dairy cow over the milk cow, and he did it by joining the Morris County Cow Testing Association.

One of his cows, a grade Holstein, produced 13,400 pounds of milk and 460 pounds of fat in a year. She returned \$181 above feed cost and was the high cow for profit and milk in the association. She is the only cow in the association which produced more than a ton of milk in a month. Johnson wishes she were a purebred. Another cow dropped two heifer calves and produced 12,500 pounds of milk and 430 pounds of fat in a year. She returned \$150 above feed cost.

Johnson has four cows in milk and will have two more to come in this fall. He will build up his herd until

he has 15 or 20. Milk is skimmed and the cream sold. The skim milk is reserved for calves and pigs. He is developing a young bull, Gloria Watson Korndyke, as a herd sire. This bull is a grandson of King Segis Pontiac Count and is out of a daughter of Canary Butter Boy King, owned by W. H. Mott at Herington.

The farm consists of 240 acres. This year Johnson is growing 50 acres of corn, 55 acres of wheat, 20 of alfalfa, 12 of oats, 6 of kafir for seed and silage, and 3 of Sudan grass for calf pasture. The rest of the land is in grass and other pasture. Hogs bring a good return for Johnson. He raises two litters a year from his six Poland China brood sows. In that way he is able to turn his capital twice a year. One litter is marketed about the time the next comes along. They have used purebred boars on the farm 10 or 15 years. The pigs are of good quality and essentially purebreds. They are full fed corn with a self-feeder. Skim-

milk supplies the protein supplement. In summer they have alfalfa and in fall, rye pasture. They reach 200 pounds in about six months usually if given ordinarily good care.

"I never have sold any grain except wheat," Johnson said in discussing his diversification program. "It seems to me that livestock will, one year with another, pay a better price for home produced feeds than the cash market. It is easier to haul the hogs and cream to the station than to haul the feed that it takes to produce them. And in the form of cream and pork those feeds bring more than they do as grain and hay. A further advantage of marketing crops thru stock is that one is able to grow an abundance of roughness that cannot be sold in any other way. That gives a chance for diversified crop production and a greater latitude in selecting crops to plant. I can grow anything that will make feed for cows and pigs."

Not Worried by Hard Times

"No, I have not been worried by hard times a great deal," he replied when Gwin's statement was repeated to him. "Of course if there had been no depression, prices would have been higher for the things I had to sell, and I might have made more money, but no doubt my expenses would have been a little bigger. In common with other farmers, I have noticed that the cost of things I must buy has not been lowered in proportion to the price of farm products, but I have no particular complaint to make. That's because I have had something to sell right along. The cows have given a steady income and the grains, forages and pastures have brought more thru the stock than I could have obtained by any other plan that I might have tried."



Here is the High Profit Cow of the Morris County Testing Association, and Her Owner, Ralph N. Johnson, Who is Discussing Holsteins With Paul B. Gwin, at the Left, the County Agent

Must Make Wheat Cost Less

By Philander Grayson

SEVERAL weeks ago a young man arrived at a Reno county harvest field in hot haste—at least he was in haste and the weather was hot. He climbed out of his car at the edge of the field and went off thru the bristling stubble in pursuit of a combine. On that machine was a man whose advice he desired.

The young fellow, scarcely out of his 'teens, had an opportunity to rent 150 acres of wheat land and he couldn't decide whether to make the venture. He had come to one of the shrewdest wheat growers in Kansas to ask his advice. He wouldn't take the risk on 75 or 80-cent wheat. Will it be higher next year? Probably not, but nobody knows. However, a fellow would need to be a downright optimist to believe that it would. Something out of the ordinary would have to happen. Under a normal state of affairs, wheat is not likely to be a great deal higher.

To Cheapen Production

What, then, can a person do and still stay in the wheat growing business? He must cheapen the cost of production, lower the cost of handling and increase the quality of his wheat. Better methods will increase the yield. That's been proved. Mongrel wheat does not pay, nor do mixtures. The same soil, the same moisture, air and effort will grow a high yielding wheat as well as a low yielding wheat. The only additional expense is for the better seed, the cost of handling the surplus straw and grain. No mixture will yield as much as a pure strain of the highest producing variety available.

Then there's the matter of early seedbed preparation. That will increase yields in any section of the state, but particularly in the eastern half where the land is plowed or listed each season. A fellow must get right into the field after the harvester and

keep his implements going until the land is all worked. Some farmers start their headers or combines in the morning and the plows that afternoon. Many had the land broken or listed before the middle of July this year. If the wheat is bound, extra effort in re-

moving the bundles either by stacking or threshing early and getting the land worked as soon as possible will pay big returns next harvest.

Insects, diseases and weeds take a heavy toll. Early preparation as well as observation of the fly-free date in seeding will control the Hessian fly. Smut can be prevented by treating the seed. Chinch bugs can be rendered ineffective by burning campaigns and other control measures. Weeds can be eliminated by a general clean-up and by mowing or plowing before they seed. Moisture conservation practices, such as summer fallowing or tillage and working early, help in insuring a crop. Application of manure and fertilizers in the eastern and southeastern sections will produce better yields. Rotations give the land a rest and boost the acre production.

Too Much Expense for Handling

These and other methods which increase the yield reduce the production cost a bushel. This means that a farmer can take a lower price for his wheat and make bigger profits, break even or suffer a minimum loss. But there are other practices which will have the same effect. There is need for methods that will lower the cost of handling wheat. By using machinery extensively, C. C. Trostle, Reno county wheat grower, cuts and bins his wheat for 7 cents a bushel. He uses a combine. Threshers were asking 12 cents a bushel in his neighborhood this year. That is 5 cents more a bushel than it cost Trostle and did not include the cost of cutting and storing the wheat. (For Continuation Please See Page 15)

To Keep Flies Off the Cows

BY J. H. FRANSDEN

FLIES often make summer dairying an unnecessary misery to both man and cows. Everyone who has ever brought in the cows from pasture at about 6 p. m. on a hot, sultry evening knows just how annoying it is to milk with a cow's tail continually cutting one across the face and eyes. Experiments have also shown that cows protected from flies will give more milk than when they must continually fight this pest.

Moreover, the danger of letting flies come in contact with milk is well recognized. Flies breed in all foul places, and are among the most common carriers of disease-germs. General cleaning up of manure piles and other debris, screening of barns, and use of traps or fly-poisons are effective measures in combating flies.

All flies cannot be destroyed, however, and the use of some kind of spray is essential for immediate results. Various kinds of commercial sprays are on the market and may be used satisfactorily. But for the farmer who has the time and inclination, sprays may be made at home, which are as efficient as the purchased preparations. A solution made according to the following formula will prove effective:

1 gallon of fish oil 2 ounces of oil of pennyroyal
2 ounces of oil of pine tar 1/2 pint of kerosene

This mixture may be used as a spray, applied with an ordinary small spray-pump, or put on with a cloth or brush. A very light application will do the work, as it is the odor that repels the flies. By spraying the cows and the dairy barn or their stalls lightly the flies will be kept entirely away and the cows allowed to rest in peace.

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

PROBABLY as an echo of the Minnesota election, talk continues of calling a special session of Congress to enact some sort of legislation to help the farmers. That such a session would result in any particular benefit to the farmers, I do not at all believe and that it might result in harm is not at all improbable.

I do not believe President Coolidge will yield to the pressure and call Congress together. The regular session begins on the first Monday in December, only four months away. Even if a special session is called it can hardly get to work within six weeks or only two and a half months before the regular session.

In my opinion the problems that confront the farmers of the United States cannot be solved by legislation. What the people of this country need is a sort of mental rest cure rather than increased mental and nervous excitement.

Man's Inhumanity To Man

RECENTLY I read an article in the Century magazine describing some of the conditions in the prisons of the South. In most of the Southern states the contract system has prevailed until very recently and it still prevails in many of them.

The Century article quotes largely from official documents, and the reports of committees appointed to investigate conditions. After reading it I have reached two conclusions, one is we have but little ground for criticising the horrors of Russia, bad as conditions undoubtedly are there, and the other is that so far as a considerable part of our country is concerned the term Christian nation is a bitter mockery.

The conditions of these prisons and of the convict camps are horrible almost beyond the power of the imagination to conceive. Granting that most of the convicts are bad they cannot be much worse than their keepers.

Flogging with heavy whips is a common form of punishment. The convicts are chained day and night and frequently the shackles have worn into the flesh and cause terrible torture. No attempt is made in many cases to give the convicts clean places to sleep. Such beds as they have are composed of indescribably filthy rags or straw that is literally crawling with vermin. No attempt is made to separate the diseased persons from those not diseased. Prisoners afflicted with contagious diseases are turned into the common herd and spread the disease among the other prisoners.

Persons not afflicted with any venereal disease are compelled to bathe with those rotten with disease. At nights and on Sundays the prisoners are crowded into cages or possibly in tents where in summer they are blistered with the heat and in winter almost perish with the cold. The food is very bad and not enough of it is served to sustain these poor creatures properly, who are starved, beaten and treated with more brutality than any man with a spark of humanity would treat the most despised of dumb brutes. There are, perhaps, no prison pens in the North where the conditions are quite as bad as those described in this article but at that some of them are a disgrace to our civilization and boasted humanitarianism.

The demand for a Government guaranty of wheat prices seems to increase. It is advocated by men of undoubted integrity and ability. Among the advocates are an ex-Secretary of Agriculture, at least one United States Senator and I think several governors. Now when gentlemen of that character and of the acknowledged ability of these gentlemen advocate a policy it is certainly worth consideration. I am not disposed to scoff at these gentlemen's theories but I am nevertheless thoroughly convinced that it is unsound and if put into effect would sooner or later result disastrously to the very class it is intended to benefit. It is based on the assumption that our Government can arbitrarily fix and maintain prices regardless of world conditions.

Now in order that the plan may be a substantial benefit to the wheat growers, let us say, the price fixed by the Government must be sufficient not only to pay cost of production but also sufficient to assure a reasonable profit to the producer. This would mean that in Kansas the price would be fixed at fully twice the present market and even at that I do not believe many of the wheat raisers

would make a profit. But suppose a price is fixed that would make a fair profit to the raiser of a large crop, so far as acre yield is concerned. There are fields of wheat in Kansas this year that will yield 35 bushels an acre, while the general average all over the state will probably not be more than 10 bushels. A price that would give the men who raised crops of from 25 to 35 bushels an acre a very handsome profit would not let the man who only raised an average crop out of the hole, and as there were certainly as many men who raised

also logically guarantee that their crops will grow. If a farmer does his best but his crop is destroyed by flood or hail or drouth or insects, he would have an equal demand on the Government that it also make good to him that loss.

Men in other lines of industry would demand that they be given the same treatment by the Government that it was giving the farmer; fruit raisers would demand that they be guaranteed a profitable market for their fruit, stock raisers that they be guaranteed a remunerative price for their cattle and hogs and also their sheep and horses. Wage earners would demand that the Government guarantee to them living wages which would mean that they should have wages sufficient to enable them to live in luxury.

Now it seems to me that it would be a glorious thing if everybody engaged in legitimate and useful vocations were prosperous and able to live comfortably, not luxuriously but in reasonable comfort, educate their children, take vacations and travel with their families to see the wonderlands of our own and other countries. It may be that such a general condition of prosperity and comfort will be brought about in the future but not, in my opinion, by Government price fixing.

Warren G. Harding Dies

PRESIDENT HARDING is dead. A patient, kindly, hardworking man, whom history will discover wielded an immense influence for good in the world, Warren Gamaliel Harding, has gone to his reward. The news of his death came as a distinct shock to the civilized world. Until a few minutes before the end, it was believed he was on the road to recovery. Mrs. Harding, almost alone, was with him at the end. She had been reading the evening newspapers for him.

President Harding came to the President's chair in trying times. He faced probably the most complicated situation that has confronted any peace time President. America was entering the reconstruction period following the greatest war in history. There were problems of finance and unemployment demanding immediate attention. The world was out of gear.

With the same indomitable spirit that had raised him from the ranks of the poor to the Presidency, President Harding set himself to solve the problems before him. The disarmament conference probably will go down in history as his greatest achievement in world affairs. His fight for the ship subsidy, in which he thoroly believed when most of the country was against him, for the establishment of the international court of justice, for the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment, for the amicable adjustment of industrial differences on the railroads and in the mines, will be remembered long after this generation is gone.

President Harding left friends wherever he went. He was the guest of Kansas in 1920, before he became the nominee of the Republican party for the Presidency, and also again this year, when he stopped at Hutchinson on his way to Alaska. He made many friends here. We remember his neighborliness, his broad views on every subject discussed with him during the short time allowed for getting acquainted, better than his accomplishments in statesmanship. Like most truly great men, he gave the impression of being just a common neighbor, the kind who would be a leader in his community, but never a leader apart from the community.

A good and great man is gone. He gave his country the best he had, and died a sacrifice to the demands of probably the most arduous job in the world. His death, following the break-down of his predecessor, President Wilson, should result in a realization that the American people demand too much of their Presidents. Both were sacrificed on the altar of the people, forced to meet and greet the rest of us when they should have been resting from their heavy labors and responsibilities.

less than an average crop as there were of men who raised more, then a guaranteed Government price that would make the fortunate raisers of big crops rich would still leave the greater part of the wheat raisers heading toward bankruptcy.

It has been very clearly demonstrated that whenever the price of wheat rises to the point where farmers think they can see a profit, the production will be greatly increased and unless the Government should at the same time that it guarantees a price, limit very strictly the amount that could be sown, in a very short time it would find itself with a large surplus of wheat which must sooner or later be dumped on the markets of the world at a loss.

But if the Government started the policy of guaranteeing prices of farmers' products it should

Things I Can't Understand

THERE are many things I cannot understand. For example, I cannot understand why a farmer will pay hundreds, maybe thousands of dollars for farm machinery and then let it stand out in the sun and rain and snow until it has gone to ruin. A harvester properly taken care of ought to last 15 years but the average life of such a machine on the farm is less than five years.

I cannot understand why a man plants an orchard and then lets it go to ruin, when it has been demonstrated that a well kept orchard, taking a number of years into consideration, pays while a poorly kept orchard never does.

I cannot understand why we continue to cultivate on the average 3 acres of ground to get a production that under proper cultivation might be gathered from 1 acre.

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

I cannot understand why any association or set of men will agree to put up \$300,000 to see a couple of men punch each other from one to 15 rounds with padded boxing gloves.

I cannot understand why anybody will pay \$50 or maybe \$100 for the chance to look at two prize fighters.

I cannot understand why we go off into the woods on a hot summer day to be bitten by flies and mosquitoes and share our food with bugs and various kinds of insects when it is so much more comfortable to stay at home.

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

I do not understand why there are 180 different church denominations, each professing to be Christian.

I do not understand just what a man means when he says that he is 100 per cent American, but I am of the opinion that he will bear watching.

This is Interesting

IN A statement commenting on the suit filed against the company by the Government at St. Paul on July 17, Alexander Legge, President of the International Harvester Company, says: "This proceeding is a continuation of the suit brought against the company by the Government 11 years ago. The salient fact regarding it is the contrast between the original charge and that now made. In the original suit the charge, among

others, was made that the company had unduly raised the price of harvesting machinery to the grave injury of the American farmer. The Government having failed to prove its first charge, now in this new proceeding charges the company with having made the prices of harvesting machines unduly low to the injury of its competitors.

"To the farmers of this country who have been for years protesting that the prices of all agricultural implements were too high, it will come as interesting news that the International Harvester Company is charged with violation of law because it sold its harvesting machines too cheap.

"The efficiency of the company is charged as an offense. The Government asks a dissolution of the company to destroy this efficiency. As the offense was in making prices too low, the object of the suit is to compel higher prices.

"The case is certainly anomalous. It will be watched with interest. The farmers especially will be anxious to learn whether the forcing of higher prices for machines is for the public good and can be compelled by law."

Farmers' Service Corner

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

Mother's Pension Law

Is there a widow's pension law in Kansas? If so what is the right way to proceed to obtain a pen-

sion? What amount would a widow with three dependent children be entitled to?

There is what is called a mother's pension law. Where a mother has children dependent upon her under 14 years old and where her husband is helpless or confined in one of the state institutions she is entitled to receive this mother's pension. Of course a widow with minor children dependent upon her is also entitled to it.

This pension is paid by the various counties. The maximum amount that may be paid is \$50 a month. Application should be made to the board of county commissioners.

Renewing a Note

A purchased a farm from B making one payment at the time of purchase, the balance to become due in three years. He lives on the farm, improves it, and pays B interest on the principal twice a year. The principal being due in March, A is not in circumstances to pay it and B refuses to renew. Will B have to notify A and start suit to gain possession and how, and could A hold possession after being notified? Could A hold the wheat that he puts in this fall after March 1?

If B sold his land to A and took a mortgage to secure the deferred payments, he can start foreclosure proceedings and may obtain a decree of foreclosure. He would be entitled to possession of the land within six months after the decree of foreclosure. The 18 months' law does not apply in cases of this kind. If, however, this was merely a contract to purchase, that is if B retained title to this land and simply gave A a contract that he would deed the land to him when payment was completed, then B would have the right to possession when the terms of the contract were violated. A foreclosure proceeding would in that case not be necessary and B would be entitled to immediate

possession. A on the other hand, having put the land in wheat, would be entitled to go upon the land next summer and harvest his wheat altho he had given possession under the contract in March.

Building Line Fences

1—A and B own adjoining farms. About 40 years ago A planted a hedge fence on the line but extended it only one-half the distance between the farms, B agreeing at that time to plant the other half. B did not, however, plant his half. Does B own a portion of the hedge which A planted and if so what portion of it? A and B are not the same owners as when the hedge was planted. 2—Are laws passed by the state legislature in effect until they are repealed or are they in some cases repealed by new ones?

1—This hedge belongs to A.

2—When a law is passed by the legislature which in effect contradicts the provisions of the former law the former statute is repealed by implication. When a new law is passed, however, which does in effect repeal a former law it should be stated in the new law what law is repealed.

Final Settlement of Estate

Our father has been dead for a number of years. Mother has been dead over a year. When can the estate be settled? There was no will and all the heirs are of age.

If there are no claims against the estate for debts of any kind there is no reason why it should not be settled up within a few months. If an administrator is appointed he is not compelled to make final settlement for two years but if the court is thoroly satisfied that there are no outstanding claims against the estate he may direct the administrator to distribute the estate at once.

Grain Gamblers Trying to "Queer" New Law

THERE have been many indications of a concerted effort to force down the market and discipline Congress and the farmers. The grain gamblers hope to convince the public that the law for regulating these exchanges is wrong and thereby force Congress to repeal it.

The Capper-Tincher Grain Futures act has only recently begun to operate. The idea that it has had a depressing effect on the market is arrant nonsense, and is spread for the consumption of the gullible and the uninformed.

Propaganda of this nature was started soon after April 16, when the Supreme Court handed down its opinion declaring the Grain Futures act constitutional. It began with, or followed, expressions of fear by such papers as the Wall Street Journal and other commercial, financial and newspaper defenders of board of trade gambling, that "interference" by the Government with the markets would have an injurious effect.

Evil Practices Hurt Farmers

These organs have always admitted the evils of the practices permitted by boards of trade, have always seconded the ruling element in grain gambling in its pledges of reform made to Congress and other legislative bodies to correct these evils if left alone—pledges invariably broken—but have always opposed regulation of vicious grain gambling by law.

Seconding these endeavors in the present instance, there has been systematic effort shown on the part of the big speculative commission houses, to discourage business in grain and make the producer and the public believe the Grain Futures act is to blame for it. By these scuttling tactics the gamblers hoped to discredit the Grain Futures act. What has happened is largely the result of these efforts to discredit the law.

These now loudly professed friends of the farmer allege it was the "political farmers" who desired the Anti-Grain Gambling act passed, not the real farmers. The truth is that all the big farm organizations approved this legislation before it was enacted, have stood by it from the start and are still for it. All got back of the bill, first in their national conventions, then at Washington.

Since the Supreme Court's decision April 16, the professional speculators have done what they could to discourage trading in grain, just as for more than 30 years the Chicago Board of Trade has fought and has defeated state and federal legislation for regulating trading in grain futures.

Oppose Grain Trading Regulations

The Capper-Tincher act was opposed from the beginning. Amendments to the measure were demanded up to the time it became a law. Then it was taken twice to the United States Supreme Court. Even when this country's highest tribunal declared the law constitutional by a 7-to-2 decision, the proposed rules and regulations for the law's enforcement were fought and changes demanded. Threats were made that unless the rules were changed, the farmers would be made to suffer, but the rules and regulations were not changed to suit the gamblers of the grain exchanges and they will not be.

If there has been a lack of "outside" buying for speculative account, it is because the members of the Chicago Board of Trade and other grain exchanges, have killed off the geese with pockets full of golden eggs. For every time within the last two years that "the public" has been drawn into the market, it has been "shaken out" and "shaken down" by the professionals. Then, too, the commission charge of \$12.50 for trading in "five

wheat" (5,000 bushels) is practically prohibitive.

One market observer said to a board of trade member, "Every time the outsiders have gone into the market you have shot the pants off of them. Now you will have to wait for the public to get a new pair of pants."

In other words, wait for a restoration of confidence.

We are now getting a barrage from the newspaper organs that opposed this law and the entire farm bloc program. They refer to the recent slump in the market as proof that legislation does no good, and they are joined in their efforts to discredit the law by the speculative commission men and the big business element, which for reasons of its own, is seeking at every opportunity to create distrust in the minds of farmers and the public. It wishes them to believe they are the victims of political legislation—that nothing can be done by law to change an evil system or to give them a square deal.

All these interests now are busily citing the price of wheat as a demonstration that the Capper-Tincher act has failed of its purposes and is responsible for the fall in price. This concert of propagandists is making desperate efforts to convince the grain producer he has been duped by his friends in Congress and by his farm organizations, all of which demanded this legislation and have demanded it for 30 years.

If we have reached the point where we must acknowledge we are helpless and that the gamblers have got to have full control of our markets and hold us at their mercy, we are certainly in a bad way. I do not believe it and I do not propose to submit to it.

An Unfair Criticism

These efforts to attribute the decline in wheat prices to the Capper-Tincher act would be more convincing, if the farmers and the milling trade did not remember the more drastic decline of a year ago last May when in 48 hours the price of wheat fell 40 cents, because of organized manipulation of the market.

This has never been denied. It was charged by no less an authority than the Northwestern Miller, which flayed the gamblers as demoralizers of the market, and called upon the exchanges to put a stop to their vicious practices.

There have been many similar declines, when there was no Capper-Tincher act to single out as the goat.

"The price of wheat is made by supply and demand," declared representatives of the grain exchanges before the Senate Committee on Agriculture during the hearings on the Capper-Tincher bill. They were very emphatic on this point.

But now, the board of trade propagandists, the Wall Street Journal, the Chicago Tribune and others who have always opposed this legislation, say that the Capper-Tincher law is responsible for the decline in wheat, that the law has curbed speculation and because of this the prices declined.

If it is true that supply and demand make the price, the Capper-Tincher law cannot have caused the recent decline, for it would then be true that supply and demand do not make the price.

Or, if the Grain Futures act curtails speculation, and a lack of speculative buying caused the decline, then speculation and not supply and demand makes the price.

Yet board of trade representatives and many financial writers declare that speculation has only a little temporary effect on prices!

These board of trade defenders seem to have

become enmeshed in their own argument.

While the Capper-Tincher act is much less drastic than many farmers and farm organizations desired, for they favored abolishing trading in futures entirely, it does not contain any reform that boards of trade have not pledged themselves repeatedly to bring about—but never have. The single exception is that part of the act admitting representatives of farmer co-operative organizations to membership on these boards.

To effectually expose the pretense of the grain gamblers that the Capper-Tincher act does interfere with the market, it is only necessary to say that if the law prevented any legitimate or useful market operation, it would have been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. Instead, the court by a seven to two decision sustained the law as a proper and necessary regulation of the grain exchanges. Had the right of any grain dealer, or grain producer, been invaded by this act, the law would have been invalidated by the court.

Doesn't Hinder Legitimate Trading

The Capper-Tincher act is the first real regulation that has been given these high-handed board of trade gambling organizations. This regulation is under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture. Recently in reply to grain-gambler propaganda against the law, Secretary Wallace restated its purposes. "The law," said he, "is not going to hurt the legitimate speculator. It is not going to interfere with legitimate operations of these boards of trade. It will only make trouble for the man who is trying to run a corner or to manipulate prices, or who is circulating false rumors."

Under the administration of the Capper-Tincher act, daily reports are required of members of the Chicago Board of Trade and other grain futures markets. These reports show the total purchases and total sales of each commission house, and in addition, the total amount, either "long" or "short," of persons who have opened trades of 500,000 bushels or more, during any trading day.

No distinction is made between "long" and "short" commitments, and it is an unwarranted assumption to say that objection may be made to heavy short sales. In fact, the Grain Futures act does not authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to discriminate against short selling. Any statement to the contrary is either the result of ignorance or of malice.

Demand Only a Square Deal

"Now, when prices don't suit farmers they can blame their market troubles on the Secretary of Agriculture," says the head of the Toledo Exchange. The inference is that the Secretary of Agriculture won't be able to fix prices to suit farmers any better than the market gamblers and manipulators.

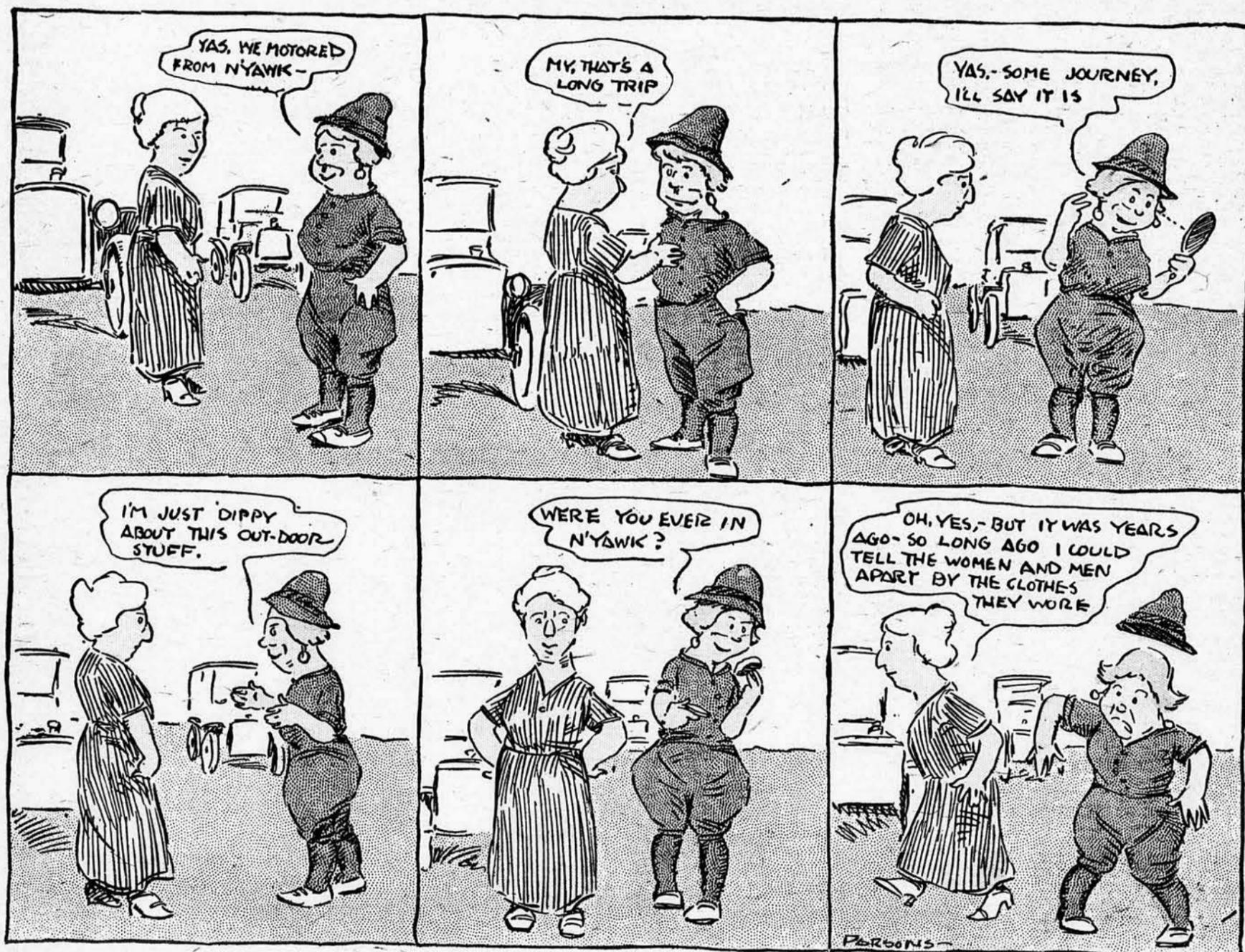
Farmers do not expect nor wish the Secretary of Agriculture to do that. They simply demand an honest market and a square deal. They know if they get that, the law of supply and demand will take care of prices and they will have something dependable to go on.

The Capper-Tincher act gives demand and supply a chance to operate more freely. If they do not so operate that will mean further search of the woodpile until the African is discovered. Market wreckers and market jugglers will be dealt with. The gamblers have got to go.

Arthur Capper

The Adventures of the Hoovers

We May All Have Our Own Ideas About Fashions, But Ma Hoover Thinks New York Styles Must Have Changed Considerably Since She Was There



The Cross-Cut—By Courtney Ryley Cooper

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

Just before his death, Fairchild told his son where he could find the combination to his safe. Upon opening the safe Robert finds a letter addressed to him by his father with instructions to go to St. Louis and look up an old attorney who would explain the significance of the papers found in the safe.

A little later young Fairchild proceeded to St. Louis where he held an interview with Henry Beamish, the attorney, as directed. In another two weeks Robert was on his way to Denver and from that place he journeyed toward Ohadi. On the trip he had a number of adventures and made the acquaintance of the sheriff of Arapahoe county. Finally he reached his destination and took up his abode at Mother Howard's boarding house.

An Interesting Group

It was too galling for thought, Robert Fairchild hastily made his toilet, then answered the ringing of the dinner bell, to be introduced to strong-shouldered men who gathered about the long tables; Cornishmen, who talked an "h-less" language, ruddy-faced Americans, and a sprinkling of English, all of whom conversed about things which were to Fairchild as so much Greek—of "levels" and "stopes" and "winzes," of "skips" and "manways" and "raises," which meant nothing to

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

(Copyrighted)

the man who yet must master them all, if he were to follow his ambition. Some ate with their knives, meeting in the food halfway from their plates; some acted and spoke in a manner revealing a college education and the poise that it gives. But all were as one, all talking together; the operator no more enthusiastic than the man whose sole recompense was the five dollars a day he received for drilling powder holes; all happy, all optimistic, all engrossed in the hopes and dreams that only mining can give. And among them Mother Howard moved, getting the latest gossip from each, giving her views on every problem and incidentally seeing that the plates were filled to the satisfaction of even the hungriest.

As for Robert Fairchild, he spoke but seldom, except to acknowledge the introductions as Mother Howard made him known to each of his table mates. But it was not aloofness; it was the fact that these men were talking of things which Fairchild longed to know, but failed, for the moment, to master. From the first, the newcomer had liked the men about him, liked the ruggedness, the mingling of culture with the lack of it, liked the enthusiasm, the muscle and brawn, liked them all—all but two.

Instinctively, from the first mention of his name, he felt they were watching him, two men who sat far in the rear of the big dining room, older than the other occupants, far less inviting in appearance. One was small, the chunky in build, with sandy hair and eyebrows; with weak, filmy blue eyes over which the lids blinked constantly. The other, black-haired with streaks of gray, powerful in his build, and with a walrus-like mustache drooping over hard lips, was the sort of antithesis naturally to be found in the company of the smaller, sandy complexioned man. Who they were, what they were, Fairchild did not know, except from the general attributes which told that they too followed the great gamble of mining. But one thing was certain; they watched him thruout the meal; they talked about him in low tones and ceased when Mother Howard came near; they seemed to recognize in him some one who brought both curiosity and innate enmity to the surface. And more; long before the rest had finished their meal, they rose and left the room, intent, apparently, upon some important mission.

After that, Fairchild ate with less of a relish. In his mind was the certainty that these two men knew him—or at least knew about him—and that

they did not relish his presence. Nor were his suspicions long in being fulfilled. Hardly had he reached the hall, when the beckoning eyes of Mother Howard signaled to him. Instinctively he waited for the other diners to pass him, then looked eagerly toward Mother Howard as she once more approached.

"I don't know what you're doing here," came shortly, "but I want to." Fairchild straightened. "There isn't much to tell you," he answered quietly. "My father left me the Blue Poppy mine in his will. I'm here to work it."

"Know anything about mining?" "Not a thing." "Or the people you're liable to have to buck up against?" "Very little."

"Don't Talk Too Much"

"Then, Son," and Mother Howard laid a kindly hand on his arm, "whatever you do, keep your plans to yourself and don't talk too much. And what's more, if you happen to get into communication with Blindeye Bozeman and Taylor Bill, lie your head off. Maybe you saw 'em, a sandy-haired fellow and a big man with a black mustache, sitting at the back of the room?" Fairchild nodded. "Well, stay away from them. They belong to 'Squint' Rodaine. Know him?"

She shot the question sharply. Again Fairchild nodded.

"I've heard the name. Who is he?" A voice called to Mother Howard from the dining room. She turned away, (Continued on Page 11)

They Raise Calves and Fine Capons

CAPON production is part of the diversification program on Rosemayne Ranch, 4 miles southwest of Burdett, in Pawnee county. C. N. Rucker & Sons are operating four and a quarter sections of their own land there and leasing three quarter sections. They have a herd of 225 Herefords and have been using a purebred bull for 25 years. Their calves, except the best heifers reserved for replacement in the cow herd, are sold in the fall. A hundred head of calves were sold last fall for \$25 around, which was about \$5 more than the customary price at that time. Rosemayne calves are of good quality and in demand by local feeders and ranchmen so that the Ruckers do not need to seek elsewhere for a market.

They maintain a flock of Barred Rock chickens. This spring they had 500 young birds and 200 were caponized. Some of the birds and eggs are sold for breeding and hatching, but they expect their main income from the chickens to come from market sales of eggs and capons. The capon trade will be built up and most of the young fowls will be marketed in that way.

They have five brood sows. Some of the shotes are carried thru summer on rye and cane pasture. If the grain crops succeed they are fed out. Otherwise they go to market off of pasture as stockers. Skimmilk and grain are used as a fattening ration. Spring pigs are sold as weanlings.

Turns Spare Time Into Cash

LOAFING nine or 10 months a year between wheat crops did not appeal to H. W. Jones, near Alexander, in Rush county, and 15 years ago he started milking cows "just to have something to do," as he expressed it. Now his spare time is bringing \$100 a month and the side-line has just about taken the major part of Jones's attention.

He still raises wheat, and has 400 to 500 acres of it every year, but the cows are making him the most money. He has seven quarter-sections of land, 700 acres of which are in cultivation. The rest is mostly in pasture, altho he devotes about 30 acres of that to alfalfa. Jones has 140 head of

horses and cattle. He is milking 18 Shorthorns at present and they are producing three 10-gallon cans of cream a week. The cows are bred in the fall. Calves are steered and sold as stockers at 1 to 3 years of age.

Money in Feed Production

TEN years of the range cattle business was enough for George K. Lee, who with his son, Rex B. Lee, is operating 800 acres just out of Burdett. Mr. Lee settled in Western Kansas in 1876. He lost his entire range herd in the winter

Opportunities in Purebreds

THE present is a great time to invest in purebred cattle. There is opportunity just now, such as comes but once in a long while, a decade or a generation, to make safe investments in high-class cattle.

The periods are few and far between in the average man's lifetime when breeding cattle of inherited quality can be had at prices so near butcher values as now.

It is a human trait to follow the crowd, and when the demand is keen and prices are high, that is the time everyone desires to buy. A few years ago the crowd was sailing in and each man was vying with his neighbor for the possession of purebreds at extreme prices. The tide turned, as it always does, and today many of them are financially ruined.

Today there is little competition among the buyers and the lone bidder takes the good ones at prices that leave no chance of loss. The tide will turn again as surely as before, and the man who thinks for himself, who goes against the crowd rather than with it, who buys good purebred cattle at the present low prices, that man will, as surely as day follows night, find himself prepared to meet the crowd again on its way back, with good cattle to sell at high prices.

Business of any kind does not stand still very long, it either goes or comes. The purebred livestock business has gone down about as far as it can, the come-back is about due. A rising market is always a paying one.

of 1885-6. Since then he has been devoting his attention to feed growing and feeding cattle. He buys thin yearlings in the fall for 3½ to 4½ cents, puts 70 to 90 pounds of gain on them during winter with rough feed and sells them in spring at 7 to 7½ cents.

In the same way he buys pigs to consume pasture and feed grown on the farm. The pigs are run on rye, barley and native grass pasture. They have just enough ground barley, mixed with skim-milk and water to make them grow good. As soon as corn reaches the roasting ear stage the pigs are put on full feed.

About half the Lee land is in cultivation. Of that acreage 300 are devoted to wheat and 100 to feed crops. They are growing 20 acres of alfalfa under irrigation. Sudan grass yields two crops of hay and is pastured in the fall.

Sudan Seed at \$40 an Acre

SUDAN grass proved to be a valuable cash crop for George Hollembeak, who farms 10 miles northwest of Cimarron in Gray county. Last year he had 14 acres which produced 4,750 pounds of seed that sold for \$550, or nearly \$40 an acre.

Hollembeak grows about 200 acres of row crops every year. In addition to Sudan he raises some corn, cane, milo and millet. If the market will pay more for the grain than his livestock, he sells it as a cash crop.

Getting in Harmony

IN THE good old days of pioneer farming the scythe was a very important piece of farm equipment. Even now we can hark back and see the haymaker as he completed the swath at the end of the field, bring the heel of the scythe to his breast, pull from the hip pocket a worn whetstone, and fit the blade for another round.

At first the stone clangs against the side of the blade. Shortly one can detect a slight musical note creeping into the grinding noise. Then in a moment the iron and the stone lose their clamor entirely and the tone of the one becomes exactly harmonized to the tone of the other. There is music and then the haymaker knows that it is ready to lay another swath with the least effort.

It would appear, in a general way, that this is what we should seek in life, to get ourselves working harmoniously with those about us. Let the clangs knock off the superstitions and suspicions, and then, keep on in faith and hope till our life has been adjusted to that of our neighbor, and our community is adjusted to other communities.

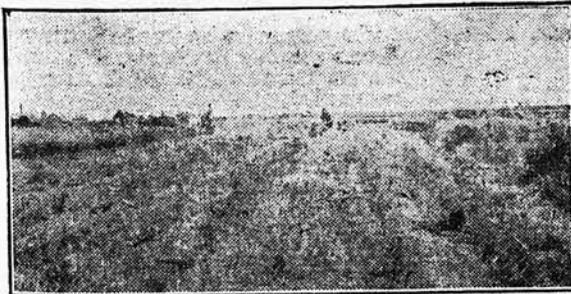
Following Wins at Colby

Experiment Station Demonstrates Moisture Conservation and Weed Control Methods for Wheat Yield Increases in Western Kansas

By J. C. Burleton

HIGHER wheat yields is what the Western Kansas grower desires so that his bushel cost of production will be lower. Also he desires a higher testing wheat, one that will have a bigger protein content and a smaller percentage of foreign matter. Lack of moisture is the greatest obstacle to this better yield of better wheat. To some extent this lack of moisture can be overcome by cultural practices.

How? Summer tillage or summer fallow stores and conserves moisture and prevents weed growth. Albert Weaver of Bird City, Kan., summer-tills, and Jacob Lewallen, south of Colby, summer-fallows. Both are big operators and both have been successful, altho they use slightly different



Harvesting Experimental Wheat Which Made 47.4 Bushels an Acre on Land Fallowed One Year in Five

methods in accomplishing the same purpose. Other wheat growers in that section have found the practice effective in increasing yields.

Experience on the Experiment Station farm at Colby confirms the value of this method of wheat growing. Two rotations of summer fallow are in practice at the Colby station. In one rotation the land is fallowed every other year and in the other every third year. The average yields on all fallow land, 30 ¼ acre-plots, during eight years has been 24.5 bushels. On the 10 plots which raise one crop in two years the average yields have been 22.5 bushels. The average of the 20 plots which raise two crops in three years, has been 25.5 bushels. In a corn, wheat, and sorghum rotation the wheat yields have been 11 bushels.

Variety tests also have been made on fallowed land. The results from 1915 to 1922 inclusive follow. In 1917 there was no crop, partly as a result of hail. The average yields for all varieties are given for the number of years they have been grown in the period mentioned: Turkey seven years average, 27.66 bushels; Kharkof, six years, 32.05; P-706, five years, 28.95; Kanred, seven years, 35.78; Tauranian, two years, 26.15; Nebraska No. 28, three years, 26.16; Clark's Blackhull, four years, 35.85.

Kharkof has consistently yielded more than Turkey in the years when both were included in the tests. In the six years it has given from 2 to 11 bushels more. Because a controversy exists between the Kanred and Blackhull advocates, it is interesting to note that during the four years in which both these varieties have been grown in comparison, Kanred has averaged 39.85 and Blackhull 35.85 bushels. In one of the four years, 1919, Blackhull made 4.4 bushels more. In the other three years Kanred has given the higher yields by 7.4, 9.5 and 3.5 bushels.

Production is Doubled

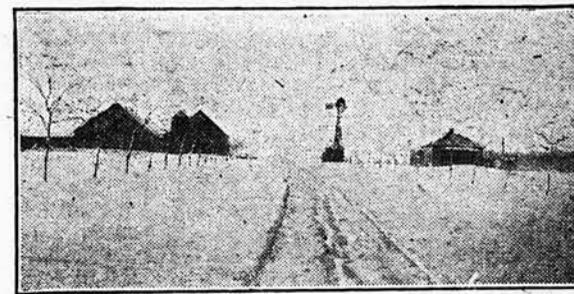
B. F. Barnes, superintendent of the Colby Experiment Station, estimates that these yields are about double those where wheat is grown on land continuously without fallow, and considerably higher also than yields on land where the wheat is stubbled in with only occasional plowings.

Barnes says that the main factors in successful wheat raising in Western Kansas are moisture conservation and control of weeds. In preparing for summer fallow, the station double disks the land in early spring, plows the last of May and the first of June. If opportunity permits plowing before harvest, the land is worked as soon as possible after harvest with a disk or it is cultivated with a spring tooth harrow. The teeth of this harrow have shovels attached. The land is again worked if necessary to control weeds.

The land is left as rough as possible so that it will absorb moisture. Considerable rain is lost in that region thru run-off. If the land is rough, moisture will soak into the ground instead of draining away over the surface. A further ad-

vantage of rough land is that it retards blowing. Wheat is seeded in the fall. On some of the station plots the land lies idle the following fall and is summer-tilled the following summer which gives one crop every other year. On most of the plots, however, a second crop is stubbled in the second year or sowed on disked land if weed control requires that. Comparative yields of the two rotations indicate that the last method gives better results.

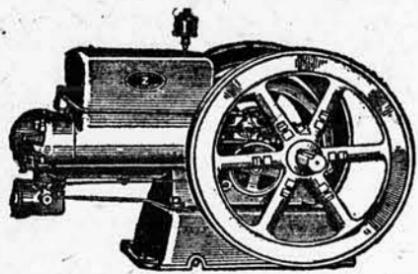
It is possible that an even longer rotation is best. Some farmers produce three and four crops between fallowings. Others fallow only when weeds become troublesome, but that is usually every three or four years. Most wheat farmers do not fallow, but plow occasionally to kill weeds.



View of the Experiment Station Buildings at Colby With Superintendent's House at the Right

Experiences of fallow advocates indicate that they lose money by such practice. The land will respond to a rest and a chance to store moisture.

Over a period of years it seems that the summer fallow or tillage will give better returns than any other method. Sometimes, depending on the season, the usual stubbling in or seeding after disking will make the better wheat. Early this spring in Thomas county it was evident that stubble wheat would beat the wheat planted on plowed or fallowed land. That is a result of conditions last summer. Stubble caught the winter snow which was about the only moisture that fell after harvest last year. In Cheyenne county a rain in August gave the necessary moisture and the fallow wheat is better as might be expected.



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Geary County Tour Success

Business Men Eagerly Accepted Invitation to Spend Day Where Farmer Does His Work

BY RAYMOND H. GILKESON

GETTING farmers and business men closer together, so close they understand one another's problems, means better financial conditions for both. Town business cannot long exist in this agricultural state unless farm business can be carried on at a reasonable profit, and farmers cannot carry on hoping they will "break even" and being disappointed.

Admitting things are bad, members of the Geary County Improved Livestock Association decided to take the initiative in their county. They talked of giving the business men of Junction City a banquet in town and spending an evening in conference. This idea gave way to one by John Poole, president of the livestock association. He said to get business men to understand farm problems they must get out into the country, visit farms and make a day of it where the farmer does his business. He suggested that a county tour be arranged with a chicken dinner and picnic on his ranch.

Visited Three Ranches

Early in the morning on July 26, found 150 cars filled with business men of Junction City, headed by the Ninth Cavalry Band of Fort Riley, ready to start on the first tour. The pilot led the mile-long string of cars north by east over the well-known Government Hill. Three ranches were to be visited, the 10,000 acres owned by Chauncey Dewey being the first. Here the cars turned away from the main road and struck out on the trails over the miles of pasture land.

From the Dewey ranch the cars rolled onto the winding trails of the 5,000 acres owned by W. M. Aye. A few minutes' stop at the main ranch house gave time to hear Foreman Ross Clark say that 200 acres are broken land and the balance is in pasture. "Those 900 head of cattle you saw as you drove over here," said Mr. Clark, "are 3 and 4-year-olds from Texas. They were shipped in about May 15, and will be marketed, grass fed, between now and the last of September."

A short drive from the Aye ranch brought the touring party to John Poole's home. After parking the cars in orderly style all made ready to eat the fried chicken dinner with their

farmer hosts. Estimates of the entire crowd ranged from 500 to 1,000.

John Poole's ranch comprises some 2,300 acres, with all but about 250 acres in pasture. Alfalfa is the one big crop, and 700 head of cattle take care of that, aided by 200 calves. Mr. Poole, as has been mentioned, is president of the association. "The association is 1 year old," he said. "It includes all breeds of cattle, hogs, poultry and horses common to this part of the country. The various breeds and kinds are organized under a vice-president, but the entire association comes together under the one head. This is the eastern county tour you are on today. Two others will cover the south and western portions of the county."

Interesting Program Rendered

After dinner the crowd settled down to enjoy a well-planned program. The band gave a good concert, and a men's quartette from the Agricultural College did themselves proud. Representatives from the Junction City Commercial Club, Rotary Club and Boosters Club, and Professor Payne of the poultry department and Professor Hill of the dramatic arts department of the Kansas State Agricultural College, all gave excellent talks. President Jardine of the college gave the address of the afternoon. "Confidence among town and country folks is one of the most important friction removers," he said. "Business and agriculture need this close co-operation. Know your neighbors of city and country. Get acquainted by cooking and eating together as you are doing here today."

"Our big question at present is whether the present program will pull us out of these difficulties. We need more alfalfa, more pastures utilized and more livestock. Don't sell your wheat for less than 80 cents—store it first. The only thing that is wrong with the market price of wheat today is the fact that there is too much wheat."

Shortly after the program the cars headed around thru Alta Vista and Dwight, and back to Junction City carrying a mighty well satisfied company of business men who were more than ever willing to understand the farmer's problems and be neighbors.

Capper Poultry Club

Do All the Original Things You Can and Help Your Team to Lead in the Pep Race

BY RACHEL ANN NEISWENDER
 Club Manager

Hitch your wagon to a star, Keep your seat, and there you are.

THESE lines might well be called the motto of the Reno County Poultry Club. For three years now the girls of this unit have had their wagon hitched to a certain star—the winning of the pep trophy—and by hard work they hope to attain their goal this year.

July Meeting Was Fine

The girls of Reno county held a splendid meeting on July 20 in the school house at Sylvia, and I had the good fortune to attend this meeting. After a real club dinner of fried chicken, salads of all kinds and cakes galore—not to mention 10 banana pies, and various other eatables, the program was given. This program consisted of readings, vocal and instrumental numbers, a farce and several talks. Over 100 persons attended, and to say we had a good time is expressing it mildly. Before the program the girls crowded into John Shuff's big car, and paraded thru town giving their songs and yells. We're expecting these Reno county girls at the big pep meeting this fall. We're expecting them in full force in their attractive uniforms of white middies and skirts and yellow ties and caps, and this much I'll say—we'll all know when they arrive for they have a wonderful collection of yells and every member has good lungs.

I wish all of you might have been with us during the day, and after the meeting, too, for we went fishing. I didn't catch any fish, but Helen Elizabeth Dale and Golda Shuff caught enough for the entire party. Anyway, I had one nibble.

Who Will Lead in August?

The pep race is half gone, with the most important half just starting. You know the rhyme, "Tho in your work you often fail, the way you finish tells the tale." This is absolutely true in club work. Many things decide the victory, so plan to work as hard as you can until December 15. Here's the pep standing to July 1.

Leavenworth, Kathryn Brose	525.2
Franklin, Marguerite Johnson	397.1
Jackson, Inez Bland	332.4
Morris, Louine Thomas	295.9
Coffey No. 1, Reta Bowman	256.8
Linn, Hazel Horton	235.3
Reno, Opal Shuff	212.9
Lyon, Mary Hellmer	178.4
Coffey No. 2, Ethel Ellis	173.1
Rooks, Annice Anderson	167.4
Greenwood, Helen Andrew	164.2
Douglas, Marie Rausch	150.4
Cowley, Thelma Kent	144.7
Jefferson, Bessie Hauser	119.5

Remember the things that count: Attendance at meetings; large crowds; good programs; mileage; attendance at the Topeka fair and mileage; monthly reports; bulletin reviews; newspaper items; county newspapers; scrapbooks; prizes won; annual reports and all original work. Teamwork will win.

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Between now and Sept. 30 we are going to equip all the farm machines on 2,000 farms for Rose High Pressure Lubrication, ABSOLUTELY FREE. This offer is open to all. Mail coupon below for complete details.

YOUR FARM NEEDS PRESSURE LUBRICATION
 Farm machines wear out 5 to 10 years before they should. Grease cups are almost a total failure. They supply only 1-20 the grease needed. Your machines are grinding to pieces for want of lubrication.

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 Make of your Car..... Model.....



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Growing Grain for Profit

Wheat Sold at Present Prices is a Losing Deal and Farmers Ask Justice Thru Congress

BY BARNEY KINSALL
Greensburg, Kan.

FOR the last decade the paramount pledges of the leading political parties and politicians have been to "make farming a more profitable and desirable business. Since the war particularly the politicians have guaranteed aid to the farmer and the farming industry if "they could only get to Congress." They condemned profiteering, grain gambling and big business and pledged their word and honor that if they could only be sent to Congress they would represent the people from this section, the farmers. They were sent. In practically every instance new men were sent to harmonize with the party which so publicly promised to aid the agriculturist and his industry. What has been the result? Had it not been thru the efforts of Senator Capper agriculture would never have gotten a word on the floors of Congress except for future political purposes. Thru the constant, untiring, determined effort of Senator Capper, however, a bill was passed to make grain gambling illegal. The Supreme Court immediately relieved this bill of its effect. Another law of a milder nature was passed but whether it will prove effective remains to be seen.

Big Business Holds Trump Card

The farmer in the grain and livestock belts particularly, has been placed in a serious condition. Here in the United States where agriculture is the basis of all business that enterprise has been crushed to the ground. The farmer has been legally robbed. Profiteering which was so profoundly condemned by our politicians in war time is now carried on in its fullest extent. Men to whom we looked for protection and representation have for some unknown reason forgotten their campaign pledges, with the exception of a limited few, and worked solely for something which has utterly failed to be of any help to the farmer. The shameful truth is, "politics" is being played and "big business" is holding the trump card.

After these several years of being led blindfolded by crooked politicians, the farmer has at last reached a place where he feels that his rights as a business man and fellow being must be recognized. He has listened to the songs of the "pious candidate" until he has reached a stage where his business is in such a condition that he must have help. Being guided by his politics and sending men to Congress on the strength of their campaign promises have brought the farming industry to the place where the tide must change. He must have representation instead of misrepresentation. Future prosperity no longer appeals to him. Surely he will realize when next election comes that the future is only governed by the past and demand legislation in his behalf. What has caused the terrible disaster to the farming industry no one is able to answer satisfactorily. The European situation and the price of wheat do not harmonize with the price of flour and farm implements and machinery, any more than the price of hides compares with shoes and leather goods.

Farm Products Too Low

We are now taking less for wheat than we have taken in the last 10 years, yet we are paying war prices for practically everything we are required to buy in the farming line. For example, in 1917 and during the war we got an average of \$2 a bushel for our wheat. For the crop just harvested I received an average of 69 cents a bushel. In 1917 we paid for an Emerson 12-inch gang plow \$105; today the same plow sells for \$125. Overalls cost us \$2.50 in war times but the same brand now sells for \$1.75. For a hundred-pound hog we received as high as \$20 as compared with \$5.50 today.

For the benefit of those who are unable to realize how it is possible for a farmer to lose money on a grain crop at a fair yield, I wish to submit the following statement of my own experience in the wheat crop just harvested. The expense column is put light as I have not counted my own

labor. On 140 acres of rented land my expenses were as follows:

Listing 140 acres at \$1 an acre.....	\$ 140.00
Blodding in, harrowing, drilling....	140.00
Seeding, 140 bushels at 86c a bushel	119.00
Necessary hired help.....	75.00
Total expense to sow 140 acres of wheat	474.00
Combining 140 acres at \$3.50 an acre	490.00
Hauling 1,155 bushels at 6 cents a bushel.....	57.75
Total expense	\$1,021.75
Received for 1,155 bushels of wheat at 69 cents a bushel.....	796.95
Less one-third to landlord.....	265.65
Balance to my part	\$ 531.30
Less total expenses.....	1,021.75
Total loss	\$ 490.45

I believe this to be an average yield in this section this year and I am of the opinion that the average farmer will come out about like I have. Now, it is easy for the business man to advocate diversified farming and the milking of cows and raising chickens. That is all right. But let's not expect too much of the chickens and cows. For the grain farmer they are sidelines and no more. If they keep the

table and clothes for the average family, I say they do well. If we had not had chickens and cows I could not have remained on the farm during the last year. We are still drawing a fair living from our cows despite the fact that cream, or butterfat, is only 28 cents a pound.

The condition in which big business and profiteering have placed the producing class of people makes it look as if there could be no other way out of it other than the repetition of world history. The farmer has been compelled to accumulate an enormous amount of debts trying to stay with the game. He has at all times been an obedient servant. He has taken what the board of trade was willing to give him for his products and humbly asked the dealers what he should pay for same in return.

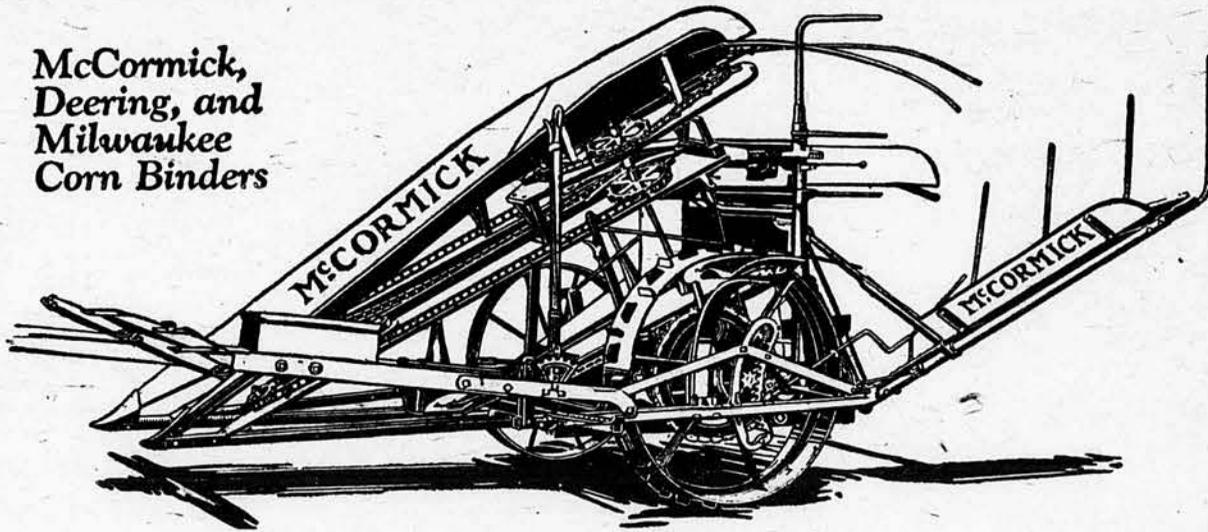
Unfair to the Farmers

He got an unmerciful loss at both ends of the deal. He is at last no more than a slave. From year to year he toils with untold labor and deprivations in hopes of reducing his debts only to find himself in the "hole" even greater than ever before at the end of his business year. There is no class of people on earth subjected to greater deprivations of the pleasures of the world than is the average modern farmer. The slaves of olden times knew no worry, their homes and provisions were assured. In that respect they were in better circumstances than some farmers of today.

The worst part of the whole story is that there is no excuse for conditions being as they are today. The great injustice has been worked upon the producing class while Congress has been playing with minor issues which concern no class of people or business directly. Politicians have been too busy playing politics to try to make any of the corrections they could so plainly see before their election. There has been too much personal and, not enough public interest shown in Congress by "misrepresentatives" of the people. It is an acknowledged fact that the farming class of people always has been more of an ignorant type than any other class of business men in the world. In a way they are partly responsible for the conditions as they exist today. However, I firmly believe that even the most ignorant farmer knows that his business is not in line with other enterprises and that he is becoming educated to the promises of crooked politicians and will let this knowledge be known by the verdict of his ballot at next election. Let us have more prosperity and fewer promises. More actions and less criticism. Let each man who returns to Congress go on the merits of what he has done and not on his political affiliations.

"Every tree that beareth not good fruit" may not need to be "hewn down and cast into the fire." It may need only pruning and spraying.

McCormick,
Deering, and
Milwaukee
Corn Binders



One of These Modern Corn Binders Will Help You This Year

If your corn binder is past the possibility of safe repairing, you will do well to talk to your McCormick-Deering dealer about a new machine for this year's corn harvest.

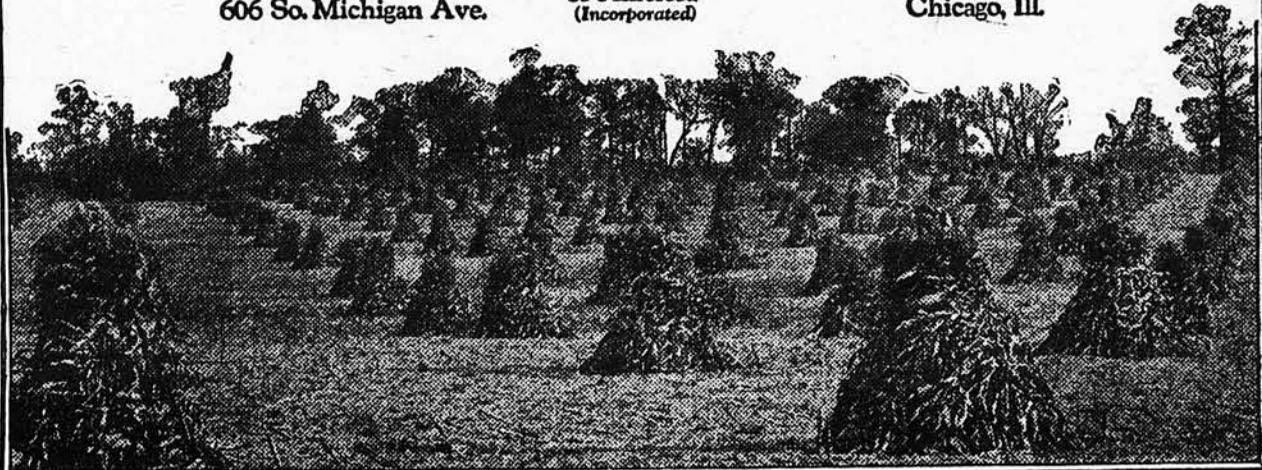
McCormick and Milwaukee Corn Binders are very popular among men who prefer upright binding, whereas the Deering is equally popular among farmers who would rather have the bundles tied lying flat. All three machines are well made, thoroughly efficient, and light of draft. You assure yourself a successful corn harvest when you take home one of these good corn binders.

McCormick-Deering Ensilage Cutters

Built in five sizes. Capacities 3 to 25 tons of cut fodder an hour. All sizes have reliable safety devices, force-feed, large throat, and heavy, large-capacity flywheels of boiler plate steel. Horsepower required ranges from 6 to 25 h. p. Consult your McCormick-Deering dealer. He will show you any piece of McCormick-Deering corn harvesting equipment.

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News of the World in Pictures



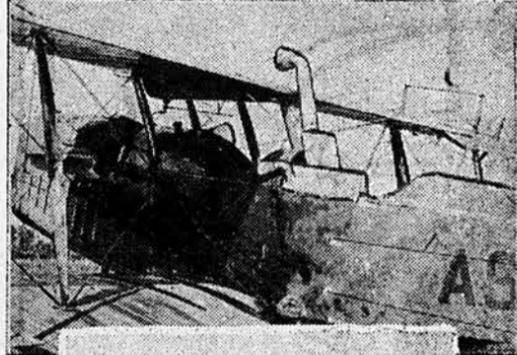
George Harvey, Famous Ambassador and a Famous Rider at the Horse Show, Now 59 Years Old is Seen Here With Sally Lanier; He Saw Her Ride Her Famous Bay Mare "Dixie" Over the Bars in the Jumping Classes in New Jersey's Recent Horse Show



Colonel Sloan Simpson, Former Cowboy and Rough Rider Under Roosevelt Visits New York to Get 40 Million Dollar Loan for Texas Cotton Growers



Senator-Elect Magnus Johnson of Kimball, Minn., After His Election Hurried Home to Get Into the Hay Harvest and is Shown Here Grooming Spark Plug Before Hooking Him Up to the Hay Rake; He and His Sons Are Real Farmers



Airplanes Are Now Used to Spray Calcium Arsenate Dust on Cotton Plants to Control the Boll Weevil; the Machine Operates at an Elevation of 50 Feet

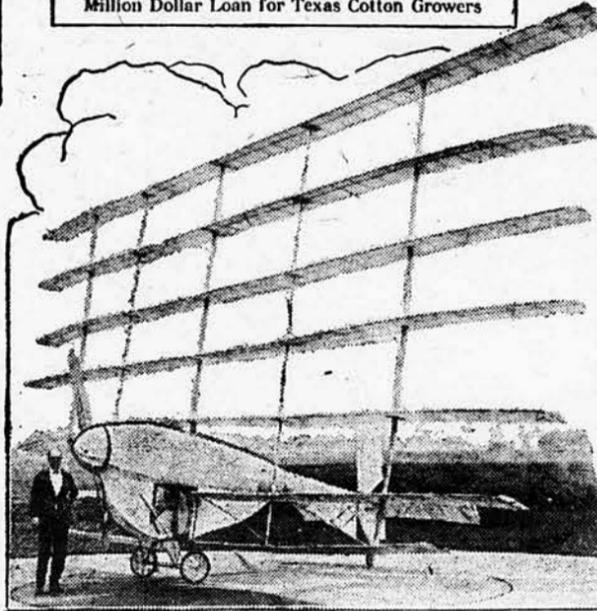


Photo Showing W. F. Gerhardt, Aeronautical Engineer at McCook Field, in Dayton, Ohio With the Cycleplane Which He Invented; It Contains Seven Wings or Planes and the Only Motive Power Used is the Pilot's Muscle or Foot-Power



Senator Hiram Johnson Returning From His Trip to Europe on S. S. Leviathan Smiles at the Statue of Liberty, the Symbol of His Native Land, As He Arrives in New York City

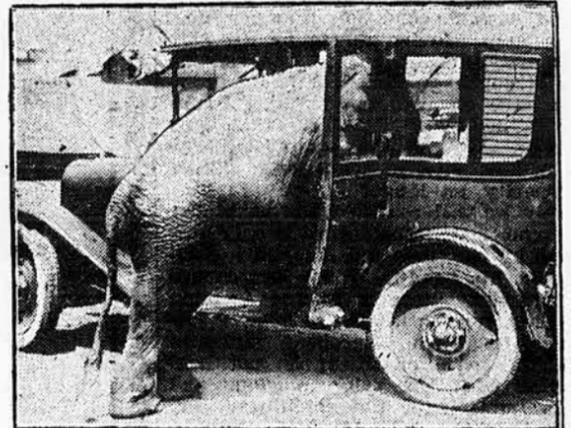


Dr. F. G. Cottrell of Washington, D. C., Director of the Fixed Nitrogen Research Laboratory of the U. S. Department of Agriculture

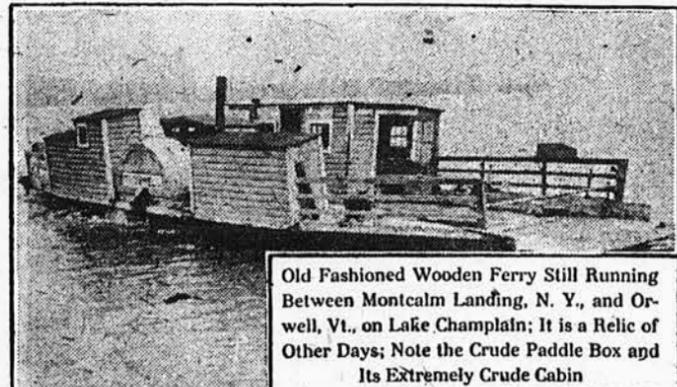
Mrs. Winifred Huck, Who Once Urged Anti-Militaristic Measures As a Member in Congress, Recently Appointed Her Son, Wallace M. Huck, as a Cadet in the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md.; Regulations Had to be Waived to Permit His Entrance Because He Was Not of the Required Height; Mrs. Huck Was Defeated For Re-election



Lieutenant Eduardo Andino, U. S. A., Champion Pistol Shot of the U. S. Infantry Shoot Held at Fort Benning, Ga.; He is a Native Porto Rican Who Won His Title at Camp Perry Last Year Competing Against Pick of Army, Navy and Marines



"Jimbo," a Famous Baby Elephant Traveling With Ringling Circus, Has Formed the Habit of Riding to the Grounds in His Own Car, a Huge Motor Truck Arrangement; Recently When the Machine Broke Down He Refused to Walk and Tried to Take a Taxi; the Camera Man Caught Him As He Was Trying to Squeeze His Way Into the Car



Old Fashioned Wooden Ferry Still Running Between Montcalm Landing, N. Y., and Orwell, Vt., on Lake Champlain; It is a Relic of Other Days; Note the Crude Paddle Box and Its Extremely Crude Cabin



The U. S. S. Langley, the Only Airplane Ship of the Navy at Anchor in the Hudson; It is the Last Word in Naval Efficiency and Contains Everything Needed by the Airplanes

The Cross-Cut

(Continued from Page 6)

then leaned close to Robert Fairchild. "He's a miner, and he's always been a miner. Right now, he's mixed up with some of the biggest people in town. He's always been a man to be afraid of—and he was your father's worst enemy!"

Then, leaving Fairchild staring after her, she moved on to her duties in the kitchen.

Impatiently Fairchild awaited Mother Howard's return, and when at last she came forth from the kitchen, he drew her into the old parlor, shadowy now in the gathering dusk, and closed the doors.

"Mrs. Howard," he began, "I—"

"Mother Howard," she corrected. "I ain't used to being called much else."

"Mother, then—alho I'm not very accustomed to using the title. My own mother died—shortly after my father came back from out here."

She walked to his side then and put a hand on his shoulders. For a moment it seemed that her lips were struggling to repress something which strove to pass them, something locked behind them for years. Then the old face, dim in the half light, calmed.

"What do you want to know, Son?"

"Everything!"

"But there isn't much I can tell."

He caught her hand.

"There is! I know there is. I—"

A Story of Early Days

"Son—all I can do is to make matters worse. If I knew anything that would help you—if I could give you any light on anything, Old Mother Howard would do it! Lord, didn't I help out your father when he needed it the worst way? Didn't I—"

"But tell me what you know!" There was pleading in Fairchild's voice. "Can't you understand what it all means to me? Anything—I'm at sea, Mother Howard! I'm lost—you've hinted to me about enemies, my father hinted to me about them—but that's all. Isn't it fair that I should know as much as possible if they still exist, and I'm to make any kind of a fight against them?"

"You're right, Son. But I'm as much in the dark as you. In those days, if you were a friend to a person, you didn't ask questions. All that I ever knew was that your father came to this boarding house when he was a young man, the very first day that he ever struck Ohadi. He didn't have much money, but he was enthusiastic—and it wasn't long before he'd told me about his wife and baby back in Indianapolis and how he'd like to win out for their sake. As for me—well, they always called me Mother Howard, even when I was a young thing, sort of setting my cap for every good-looking young man that came along. I guess that's why I never caught one of 'em—I always insisted on darning their socks and looking after all their troubles for 'em instead of going out buggy-riding with some other fellow and making 'em jealous." She sighed ever so slightly, then chuckled. "But that ain't getting to the point, tho, is it?"

"If you could tell me about my father—"

Rodaine Was Too Slow

"I'm going to—all I know. Things were a lot different out here then from what they were later. Silver was wealth to anybody that could find it; every month, the Secretary of the Treasury was required by law to buy three or four million ounces for coining purposes, and it meant a lot of money for us all. Everywhere around the hills and gulches you could see prospectors, with their gads and little picks, fooling around like life didn't mean anything in the world to 'em, except to grub around in those rocks. That was the idea, you see, to fool around until they'd found a bit of ore or float, as they called it, and then follow it up the gorge until they came to rock or indications that'd give 'em reason to think that the vein was around there somewhere. Then they'd start to make their tunnel—to drift in on the vein. I'm telling you all this, so you'll understand."

Fairchild was listening eagerly. A

moment's pause and the old lodging-house keeper went on.

"Your father was one of these men. 'Squint' Rodaine was another—they called him that because at some time in his life he'd tried to shoot faster than the other fellow—and didn't do it. The bullet hit right between his eyes, but it must have had poor powder behind it—all it did was to cut thru the skin and go straight up his forehead. When the wound healed, the scar drew his eyes close together, like a Chinaman's. You never see Squint's eyes more than half open."

"And he's crooked, just like his eyes—" Mother Howard's voice bore a touch of resentment. "I never liked him from the minute I first saw him, and I liked him less afterward. Then I got next to his game."

"Your father had been prospecting just like everybody else. He'd come on float up Kentucky Gulch and was trying to follow it to the vein. Squint saw him—and what's more, he saw that float. It looked good to Squint—and late that night, I heard him and his two drinking partners, Blindeye Bozeman and Taylor Bill—they just reverse his name for the sound of it—talking in Blindeye's room. I'm a woman—" Mother Howard chuckled—"so I leaned my head against the door and listened. Then I flew downstairs to wait for your father when he came in from sitting up half the night to get an assay on that float. And you bet

I told him—folks can't do sneaking things around me and get away with it, and it wasn't more'n five minutes after he'd got home that your father knew what was going on—how Squint and them two others was figuring on jumping his claim before he could file on it and all that."

"Well, there was a big Cornishman here that I was kind of sweet on—and I guess I always will be. He's been gone now tho, ever since your father left. I got him and asked him to help. And Harry was just the kind of a fellow that would do it. Out in the dead of night they went and staked out your father's claim—Harry was to get twenty-five per cent—and early the next morning your dad was waiting to file on it, while Harry was waiting for them three. And what a fight it must have been—that Harry was a wildcat in those younger days." She laughed, then her voice grew serious. "But all had its effect. Rodaine didn't jump that claim, and a few of us around here filed dummy claims enough in the vicinity to keep him off of getting too close—but there was one way we couldn't stop him. He had power, and he's always had it—and he's got it now. A lot of awful strange things happened to your father after that—charges were filed against him for things he never did. Men jumped on him in the dark, then went to the district attorney's office and accused him of making the attack. And the funny

part was that the district attorney's office always believed them—and, not him. Once they had him just at the edge of the penitentiary, but I—I happened to know a few things that—well, he didn't go." Again Mother Howard chuckled, only to grow serious once more. "Those days were a bit wild in Ohadi—everybody was crazy with the gold or silver fever; out of their head most of the time. Men who went to work for your father and Harry disappeared, or got hurt accidentally in the mine or just quit thru the bad name it was getting. Once Harry, coming down from the tunnel at night, stepped on a little bridge that always before had been as secure and safe as the hills themselves. It fell with him—they went down together thirty feet, and there was nothing but Nature to blame for it, despite what we three thought. Then, at last, they got a fellow who was willing to work for them despite what Rodaine's crowd—and it consisted of everybody in power—hinted about your father's bad reputation back East and—"

How Fairchild Left Ohadi

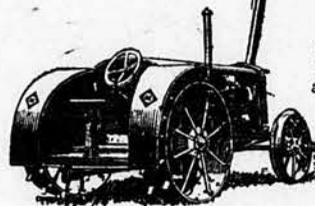
"My father never harmed a soul in his life!" Fairchild's voice was hot, resentful. Mother Howard went on:

"I know he didn't, Son. I'm only telling the story. Miners are superstitious as a general rule, and they're childish at believing things. It all

(Continued on Page 17)

Giving the Farmer's Dollar a Chance

Allis-Chalmers Will Keep Their Tractor Prices in Line With Prices of Farm Products



This Farmer Knows Tractors

Mr. Albert Janke, Jr., of McCracken, Kansas, has this to say about his Allis-Chalmers Tractor No. 6125: "I bought one of your tractors, No. 6125, last fall, and have been trying it out on everything possible. I have pulled a 16-inch silage cutter, put it into 35 ft. silos, pulled a 36-60 grain thresher, and threshed feed last fall. Had plenty of power on belt and traction. It pulls four bottoms in sod and is unequalled by any tractor in road work, and starts just as easy as an automobile. I drilled 600 acres of wheat, pulling an 18 disc and a 14 at the rate of 60 acres a day. I have had several tractors but none that suited me so well as this one."

As one of the world's greatest engineering organizations, as builders of the world's greatest power-producing machinery for municipal and private power plants, as builders of power for 68 years, Allis-Chalmers could not afford to produce anything but an exceedingly good farm tractor.

Hence, the Allis-Chalmers tractor today represents over seven years' time and \$3,500,000 development cost, and it has set a new standard of performance in the tractor field.

As one of the world's very largest buyers of quality steel, we thought of nothing else but putting the kind of material in our tractor

that would stand the rigid punishment of farm-work—we built a better tractor than the farmer was used to getting. Three solid train-loads have been shipped to the Southwest since April 1st, this year—ask any of the farmers who purchased them about Allis-Chalmers quality.

The tremendous buying and manufacturing facilities of our \$42,500,000 institution made our production costs so comparatively low that we were able to put a price on our tractor that sets a new standard of tractor value—Our prices are the lowest in their history, notwithstanding the fact that other manufacturers' products are still on a "rising market."

As long as prices of farm products remain at their present level, the prices of Allis-Chalmers tractors will not be advanced, and not then until actual production costs make it necessary.

On this liberal basis of fair dealing, we can assure you a tractor that will meet your fullest expectations, at a price that will make it an economical unit of power, a profit producer for your farm, and with the assistance of our chain of direct factory branches throughout the Southwest, our dealers are prepared to give you service that means long lasting satisfaction. With our aid any Allis-Chalmers dealer will make it easy for you to finance a purchase.

If you can't locate our dealer in your territory, write nearest branch.

Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.

Builders of Power for 68 Years

Tractor Division Milwaukee, Wis.

BRANCHES: Kansas City, Mo., Liberal, Kan., Wichita, Kan., Enid, Okla., Amarillo, Tex., Lincoln, Neb.



Our Kansas Farm Homes

Mrs. Ida Migliario
—EDITOR—

Some of the Reasons Why We Like to Serve Salad

WHILE salad appears on the daily menu in a great many of our homes there are still some women who regard it as a luxury. In reality, it is one of the most economical courses we can prepare. Almost all kinds of left-over meats and vegetables can be combined with dressing into a delicious salad. Served on lettuce leaves and garnished with strips of pimento or paprika—if the salad is not a bright colored one—it is attractive and will stimulate the appetite. Because fresh fruits and vegetables are so often used in preparing it, it is one of the most healthful foods we can serve.

The following vegetables, combined with salad dressing, may be served very economically at this season of the year when most of us have fresh vegetables in our gardens.

Peas and cheese cut in cubes (daisy salad).

One part orange and 1 part onions. Tomatoes, cucumbers, green peppers (combination salad).

Radishes, cucumbers, green peppers. Boiled green beans.

Rings of green peppers filled with creamed cheese (clover leaf salad).

Chicken, cucumbers, nuts.

Potatoes, cucumbers, green peppers.

Potatoes, cucumbers, pickled beets.

Hard cooked eggs, cucumbers.

Boiled sweet-breads, cucumbers.

All vegetables should be made crisp and cold by letting them stand in cold water or on ice, and they should not be combined until ready to serve. It is best to cut them with a sharp knife, and not break, bruise, grind or mash them. Also, they should be wiped dry before being cut.

Mayonnaise and cooked salad dressing are most commonly used for vegetable salads.

Mayonnaise Dressing

1 egg yolk	1/2 teaspoon mustard
2 tablespoons lemon juice	1/2 teaspoon salt
2 teaspoons vinegar	1/2 teaspoon powdered sugar
1/2 cup olive oil	Speck cayenne

Have ingredients chilled. Mix egg yolk and dry ingredients. Add a few drops of vinegar, then, drop by drop, 1 teaspoon of oil. Add alternately with the oil the vinegar and lemon juice, drop by drop, until all the lemon juice and vinegar are used. The remainder of the oil may be added more rapidly. Constant beating is necessary thruout.

Cooked Salad Dressing

1/2 tablespoon sugar	1/2 egg or 1 yolk
1/2 tablespoon butter	1/2 tablespoon flour
1/2 cup vinegar (if strong, 1/2 vinegar and 1/2 water)	1/2 tablespoon mustard
	1/2 teaspoon salt
	Speck of white pepper

Heat the vinegar in the upper part of a double boiler over direct heat. Sift the dry ingredients thoroly, add to the slightly beaten egg, and beat well together. Pour the boiling vinegar gradually upon the mixture, stirring constantly. Return to the upper part of the double boiler and cook over hot water until it thickens, stirring all the time. Add the butter and remove from the fire. Serve when cold, with or without the addition of cream.

Florence K. Miller.

Testimony for Nutrition

I secured a food calendar right after I heard Susanne Schmemeyer talk at our homemakers club. I looked it over and decided to feed my family for 10 days just as I had been doing—checking off what I served at each meal. Then I studied the rules, and went over the record for 10 days and found to my surprise that I was feeding entirely too much sweets and fats. In doing this I found the food calendar of the Kansas State Agricultural College very valuable. We changed our diet and found it less expensive and we feel better. It is difficult to get out of the rut. The children complained at first because they wanted preserves and jelly on the table every meal with pie, cake and puddings for dessert as had been our habit. I find

that according to the rules of the game I have preserves enough to last several years. And next year will certainly find my cellar shelves with more vegetables and less sweets.

Mrs. Wayne Nelson.

August Care of the Garden

During August, larkspur, marigold, sweet William, phlox, zinnias, asters and other late bloomers should be kept cultivated and watered in the evening,

browning in the oven. The children are especially fond of them.

Place toasted biscuit halves on a platter and pour over them hot, well seasoned beef hash. This makes a good supper dish. Or you may use a thick tomato sauce or a cheese and milk sauce or creamed hard cooked eggs.

A delicious bread pudding is made by mixing beaten eggs with crumbed stale biscuits, adding milk, vanilla and sugar to taste. You may "dress up" this simple pudding by adding raisins,

material I make long strips 3 inches or more wide, having hemmed or selvage edges. To one edge of these strips I baste the small articles mentioned. The little time required for this preparation is saved many times in the ease with which they are removed from the washing machine and various rinse waters. Anyone can understand this readily who ever has "fished" around in a tub of water after these small, elusive articles. But perhaps the greatest saving of time comes when hanging out the clothes since pinning the strip of cloth to the line disposes of a large number of troublesome, small pieces. In freezing weather this is particularly helpful as it saves cold fingers and there is no danger from frozen and torn corners as when delicate linens are pinned directly to the clothesline. Alice Margaret Ashton.

Do You Need Party Games?

Did you ever give a party? And have you ever wished you could find some new games to play? It is a task, these days, to find enjoyable games, and yet this is an important part of most social gatherings. Because so many folks have asked for help with their party plans we decided to publish two game pamphlets. We are offering for sale Thirty-Three Mixer Games, and Games for All Occasions. These pamphlets sell for 15 cents each or the two for 25 cents. They may be ordered from the Amusement Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka.

A Good Candy Substitute

When the children find their "sweet tooth" bothering them and you don't want them to have any more candy, you can give them something new in the way of goodies by buttering slices of bread generously on both sides and spreading with molasses. Then fry on both sides in hot butter. These goodies are crisp, toothsome and sweet enough to satisfy without upsetting little stomachs. Cinnamon toast is another novelty that pleases children sometimes. It is simply made by toasting and-buttering slices of bread and sprinkling them with sugar and cinnamon. Cinnamon rolls or buns at their best were never more delicious and the children love them.

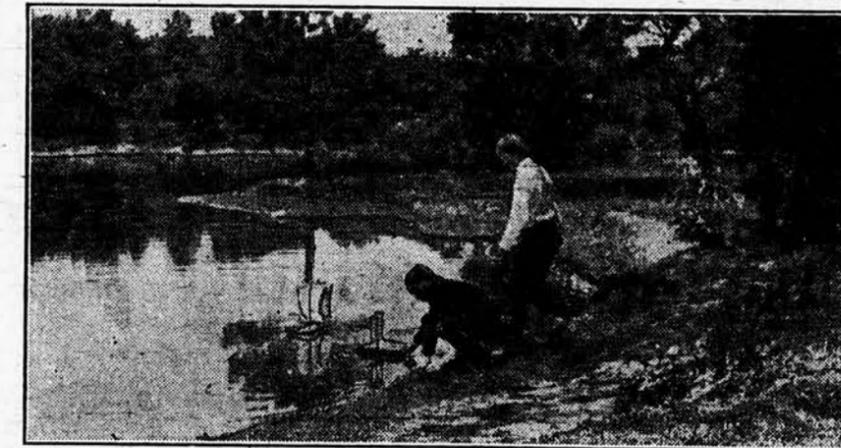
Mrs. Mary Blake Woodson.

A Washday Suggestion

One of my most helpful discoveries in the laundry is the manner of handling small articles such as handkerchiefs, napkins and doilies in the wash. From any convenient, strong, white

cocoa, cocoonut or spices. Bake with a meringue or serve with whipped cream.

Dried biscuit crumbs may be used in making dressing for a baked fowl or in a beef loaf. They may be sprinkled over the top of escalloped tomatoes, corn, potatoes or macaroni and cheese. Mrs. J. M. Quattlebaum.



BOYS and boats and a summer day, childish laughter and childish play, Voices that float thru the air to me, as ships are launched on a play-world sea.

Unseen tho I am, I'm a sailor, too, with a wonderful ship and a fairy crew.

—Rachel Ann Neiswender.

or their under leaves will begin to turn yellow, and the plant will die. The blossoms should be picked off daily and the plants should be watched to make sure that insects do not disturb them. Keeping the blossoms picked is important with such plants as the nasturtium, zinnia and marigold for these plants will cease to thrive if allowed to stay loaded with bloom.

In the hot days of August, the plants will not seem to be doing well and with no apparent cause. If potash is worked into the soil near the roots, the plant often will take on fresh vigor. If the aster bed has been planted for September or October flowering, August is the month in which to give it special attention for the plants must be guarded against the cutworm and black beetle, its special enemies.

When the black beetle is found, spray with nicotine solution. If done in time that will rid the plant of the pest. If a plant is found some morning cut off close to the ground, you may be sure that you have a cutworm in your aster bed. As soon as I discover this, I dig close to the roots of the other plants, and am almost sure to find the soft looking white worm at the roots. Killing off the worms is all that can save the plants, and sometimes they so infest the aster bed that there is nothing to do but change the bed to another part of the garden.

It is said that poison bran scattered about the roots of the plants will destroy the worm, but I never have used this remedy for fear the birds would get it. Mrs. Anna Deming Gray.

Made From Cold Biscuits

Cold baking powder biscuits may be sprinkled generously with cold water and put into a hot oven just long enough to heat thru; they will be almost as good as if freshly baked. If cold biscuits are cut in half, buttered, and browned in a hot oven they may be served for breakfast or with soup instead of crackers. Cut cold biscuits into cubes, fry a good brown in hot drippings and place a handful of these cubes in each bowl of hot soup. Cheese toasties are made by placing a slice of cheese on each biscuit half and

Let Color Keep You Cool

BY RUTH Z. FULTON

IF YOU have ever been hot in the summer and thirsty and disgusted with this whole business of living you will remember how comforting it was to step into a home where it was cool, at least where an atmosphere of coolness abounded. You can recall how good the cold lemonade felt as you sipped it from a green tumbler. You may have felt that it was the clink of ice that made the beverage hit the right spot. Maybe so, but that green tumbler helped. Colors have meanings, you know, just as much as our words do.

Green means coolness and peace and rest. It is the most wonderful color in the wide world for south and west rooms, which usually are bright and warm in the summer. Green and white curtains, table covers and vases make the room seem cooler—that green and white which suggests waves with white caps.

Then there is blue, that distant, sky-like shade which also is cool. Blue dishes make food taste better in warm weather, just as do green ones, and all kinds of blue decorations from flowers to tablecloths and bedspreads make one forget that it is a hot summer day.

But red! Doesn't the very thought of it make you hot? And orange—that makes you think of burning up. Red is the warmest of all colors and orange is second in rank. They are all right for frigid zones and wintry days but for summer—they take the joy out of living.

Lavender is quite cool too but not so much so as blue and green because it is blue mixed with the warmer color, rose. Anyway it is depressing but if used with its best friend, yellow, the effect is better. Yellow is the most cheerful color because it is like sunbeams, and for some reason it has a deep attraction for the shades of sadness, lavender and purple. Yellow touches are desirable in candle sticks, book bindings, flowers, vases and pillows. But this color is at its best used sparingly.

Electric fans help to keep the breezes buzzing about on the hottest days, and the right use of colors in furnishings, bouquets and clothes helps to make for comfort. If more green, blue and lavender are needed, the pot of paint or dye, wild and garden flowers and a few new dishes will come to the rescue.



Late Summer Fashion Lore

The Low Waistline is Still Prominently Featured in the Newest Styles of the Season

BY MRS. HELEN LEE CRAIG



1761—Women's Dress. Certainly your summer wardrobe is not going to be denied at least one frock made of a printed cotton. Sizes 16 years and 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

1700—Women's House Dress. A good house dress style is one which can be made easily and economically, and is attractive enough for presentation to the unexpected caller. Sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure.

1793—Women's Dress. If you could peep into the wardrobe of some people you'd find that this type of frock predominated. Sizes 16 years and 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

1710—Women's Overblouse. Every girl or woman who would be in style should possess an overblouse of this type. Sizes 16 years and 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

1800—Women's Apron. After a day of "picnicking" and you rush home to get dinner it's a great help if you have a cover-all apron such as this. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure.

1781—Girl's Bloomer Dress. Little daughter needs so many clean frocks during the summer months that mother should select nothing but simple styles. Sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.

1514—Women's Undergarment. Perhaps the best reason for the popularity of the slip is because it is so comfortable. Sizes 16 years and 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

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

Women's Service Corner

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

Help on Your Vacation Plans

Where can I get information that will help me plan a trip to California I am going to take this fall?—G. C. R.

If you will write to the passenger agents of all the railroads going thru the territory you would like to cover, they will be glad to send you pamphlets describing scenes along the route of their road. Then you can choose the route you think you would enjoy most. Also, any passenger agent will be glad to arrange your transportation for you. The chambers of commerce at Los Angeles, San Francisco and other points in California will send you descriptive pamphlets upon application.

Chow Chow

Please print a recipe for making chow chow.—Mrs. R. E. L.

I believe you will like the following recipe:

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 quart green tomatoes | 2 teaspoons celery seeds |
| 1 quart small onions | 1 quart vinegar |
| 1 cauliflower | 2 ounces mustard |
| 3 large green peppers | 2 ounces flour |
| 3 large red peppers | ¼ ounce turmeric |
| 1 quart small cucumbers | 1 teaspoon powdered cloves |
| Salt | 1 teaspoon powdered allspice |
| 1 pound brown sugar | |

Wash the cauliflower and divide it into small pieces, cut the peppers and tomatoes into small chunks and leave the onions whole. Make a brine with ½ cup salt to each 2 quarts of water and lay the vegetables in it for 24 hours. Boil in this brine 15 minutes,

then drain. Mix together the sugar, cloves, allspice, celery seeds, turmeric and vinegar and bring them to boiling point. Mix the flour and mustard together and rub them smooth with a little extra vinegar, add to the boiling vinegar, and stir and cook until thick. Now add the vegetables and let them come just to boiling point.

Bottle and seal.

Quince Preserves

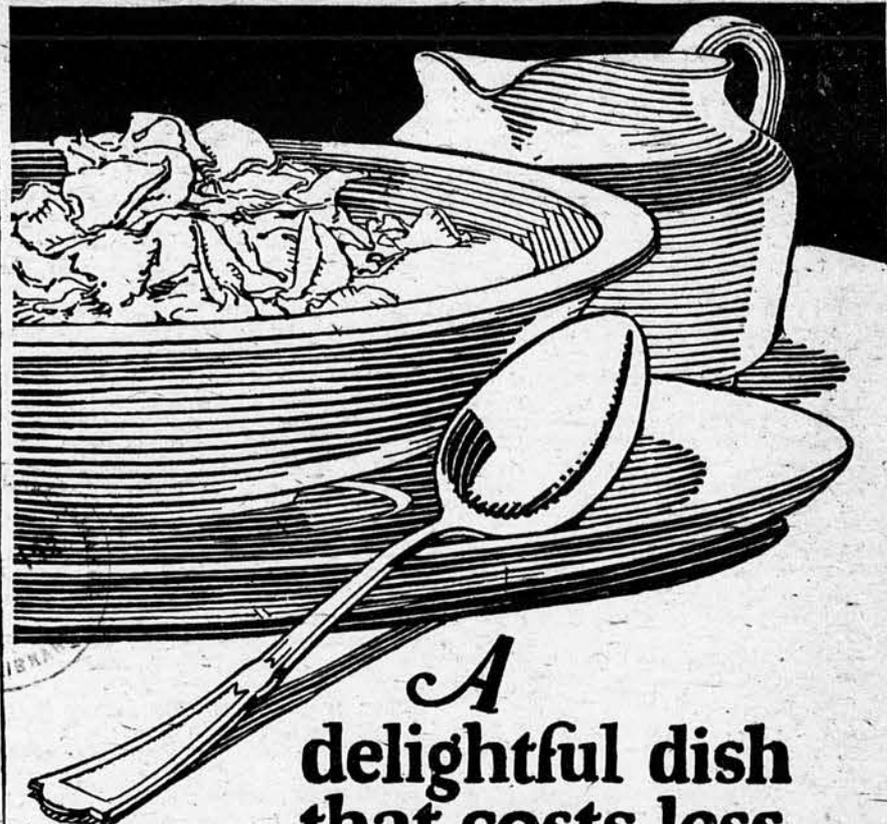
We are going to have quite a crop of quinces this season, and I should like to have a recipe for preserving them.—Mrs. Roy D.

Use 15 large, ripe quinces, 1 peck of sweet apples, 5 pounds of sugar and 1 pint of water. Wipe the quinces and the apples. Pare and quarter the apples, pare and core the quinces, cut them into eighths and place the fruit in a preserving pan in alternate layers with the sugar; add the water and allow to stand over night. In the morning, place the pan over the fire and cook until the fruit is tender and the sirup clear. Seal in jars.

Something New in Dress Hangers

Every inch of space in the closet or about the house can be utilized by one of the new rods made to hold dress hangers. One of these rods which is shaped like a towel fixture will fit on the bottom of the closet shelf. Another nailed to the side wall will hold several suits and dresses. A curved rod affair will hold four skirts or trousers slipped between its shaped frame.

And the excellent part is that these fixtures only cost 15 cents with the exception of the skirt hanger which comes higher. Audrey Myers Guild.



A delightful dish that costs less than a Cent

POST TOASTIES—the improved Corn Flakes—always crisp and delicious, with cream or milk.

These two great farm products make a most delightful breakfast, lunch or supper dish.

Every golden-brown flake in the Post Toasties package, is crisp, appetizing and nourishing—and these better corn flakes stay crisp in the milk or cream, to the last delicious flake in the package.

Post Toasties are worth asking for by name—and be sure you get the distinctive Yellow and Red, wax-wrapped package.

At all Grocers

Post Toasties improved CORN FLAKES

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



The Cost of Real Egg Production Is Near to Nothing

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

Always ask for PILOT BRAND



FOR POULTRY

As soon as you have read this issue of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze pass it along to your neighbor.

Do You Want To Sell—or Buy A Farm

124,000 Families read this paper every week Turn to Page 20 and see how easy it is to talk to these people thru it's "REAL ESTATE MARKET PLACE."

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

When writing advertisers mention this paper

For Our Young Readers

Four little flies sat on a wall; What were they doing—why, nothing at all, But eat and sleep and sleep and eat, And rub their wings with their little feet!

NOW, this is exactly what these four little buzzy wuzzy flies did on the kitchen ceiling day after day. Of course, it was summer now, and the outside air was sunny and warm, but these little flies wanted to stay in the kitchen to be near the table at meal time. You see, Mr. and Mrs. Man had screens on the doors and windows, and the flies knew they could not get in again if they ever went out to get the sunshine.

Anyhow, the sun shone in at the south kitchen window every morning, and they were sitting in its warm rays on the window sill this very minute.

"Buzz-z-z," said Brown Fly. "I'm hungry."

"So am I," said Black Fly.

"Us too," said both the Green Flies at once.

"I'm going to see if dinner's ready," said Brown Fly, alighting on the white table cloth.

But the instant he touched it Mrs. Man, who was placing dinner on the table, spied him and struck at him with a dish towel. He was looking for this and quickly dodged the blow and lit on the screen door.

"Where are you going?" asked Black Fly, alighting on the screen door beside him.

Just then Mrs. Man spied them both and, opening the screen door, brushed them out with her towel, and away they sailed thru the sunny air.

"Well, well, buzz-z-z!" exclaimed Green Fly No. 1. "Did you ever see the like? They were foolish to go near the table while Mrs. Man was in the kitchen. I do believe she carries that towel in her pocket to hit us with."

"We won't give her a chance," laughed Green Fly No. 2.

Wouldn't it be funny to hear a green fly laugh?

"Well, thank goodness, dinner is over," buzzed Green Fly No. 1 as Mr. and Mrs. Man left the dining room to sit in the porch swing a few minutes.

"Now we can help ourselves to the

leavings. Of course, Little Boy Man isn't thru drinking his milk yet—"

"Milk! Milk!" cried Fly No. 2. "I love milk and must have some at once," and in a trice both foolish green flies were circling around the milk pitcher on the table.

"We will have to go inside the pitcher," said Green Fly No. 2, "as the milk is about half gone, so come on."

In they flew, and sad to say they both landed right in the middle of the milk and surely would have

drowned had not Little Boy Man taken the pitcher to pour himself another glass of milk and seen them.

"Poor, foolish little flies," said he, lifting them out in his spoon

and carrying them out of doors. "I will put you out here in the sun to dry."

They never were able to get back to that kitchen again no matter how hard they tried. If you keep close watch you may find those same buzzy wuzzy flies near your mamma's kitchen this summer.—Alice Lutes.



Page 11, 1923

Can You Name the Insects?

Certain words are left out in the rhyme below. Can you supply them correctly? Each word must be the name of an insect. Send your answers to the Puzzle Editor, the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. There will be a package of post-cards each for the first 10 boys or girls answering correctly.

Old water-bug was happy; He was happy as could - - - . A rich old - - - of his had died And left him property.

He felt so very very fine That he could almost - - - ; 'Twas only - - - ural he should think Of all that he could buy.

He met a friend of his by chance, 'Twas in the month of May; He asked him to play - - - - - . And thus they spent the day.

He also spent his money On a Ladybug, you see, And soon his fortune dwindled ('Tis strange how fortunes - - - - -).

With his arm around her - - - - - like waist, He asked if she would wed; She said, "You should have asked me Before your riches fled!"



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"Now we can help ourselves to the

Kiddies-Can-Do-It By Uncle Cobb Shinn

CHATTER
The Red Squirted

The Easy Way to Draw

597

WORLD COLOR PRINTING CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

IT takes three different sizes of circles to make the picture of Chatter. You may make all three of the circles at the same time or draw them one at a time. When you have the three circles just the right size, it is a very easy matter to fill in the other lines. Then first thing you know you have a dandy picture of Chatter.

ATLAS PORTLAND CEMENT

is contributing its share toward Building Economy

IN THIRTY YEARS the cost to the public of most commodities has risen. In thirty years coal and labor, the two heaviest cost items in the manufacture of cement, have risen in price. But ATLAS Portland Cement sells for less today than it did thirty years ago.

In building the average home the cost of the cement used is only 2% of the total cost of the building. Even in the building of the average reinforced concrete factory the cost of the cement used is only 6% of the total cost.

In spite of the tremendous demand for cement, ATLAS, because of its economy, has remained available for all work, big or little —no other type of product the result of a complete manufacturing process sells at so low a price.

If you have any problem of construction— if you desire information on any phase of building—the Atlas organization is at your service, either direct or through its dealers.

THE ATLAS PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY (OF KANSAS)
Independence, Kansas



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

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from various U.S. points, single fare plus \$2 for the round trip. Other special rates any day. Make this your summer outing—Canada welcomes tourists—no passports required—have a great trip and see with your own eyes the opportunities that await you.

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Kansas City, Mo.

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The vacation season is drawing near. Many of you are planning on an over-land trip to some point in the United States. Save time and expense by getting one of our up-to-date maps. With it you can definitely plan your trip before you start. Size 28 by 26 inches.

Will send you one of these maps and give you a year's subscription to the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze for \$1.25; or three years and a map for \$2.25.

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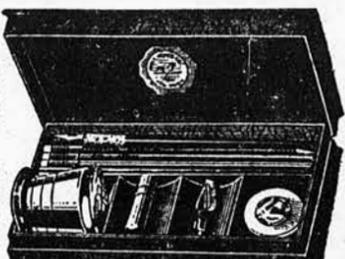
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School days will soon be here. What you need is a dandy Pencil Box Outfit, one that is complete in every way. The box shown in this picture has a pen holder, aluminum drinking cup, pencil sharpener, ten inch ruler, several long pencils, two short pencils, and an eraser, all neatly packed in a leatherette box. The most complete outfit you have ever seen. All your school chums will be wild about your pencil box.



SEND NO MONEY We have made arrangements with the Manufacturer of this Pencil Box to use practically all they can make, and we want every boy and girl to have one of these boxes. Just send in your name and address, and I will tell you how to get one of these Pencil Boxes FREE by distributing four packages of post cards on our 25c offer. HURRY, and be the first to get one.

Uncle Ezra, School Dept., Topeka, Kansas

Farm Organization Notes

Kansas Farmers' Union to Store Wheat and Advance Owners 75 Per Cent of Market Value

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

THE Kansas Farmers' Union has arranged to store several million bushels of wheat in the terminal markets and make a 75 per cent advance to the member on the current market value, according to a statement given out by John Tromble, president of the Kansas Farmers' Union. Mr. Tromble says that the farmer is compelled to hold his wheat, as the demand for wheat under present conditions is being spread out more equally thruout the crop year and the marketing of the usual volume of wheat early in the 1923 season would be disastrous not only to the market but to the individual farmer as well.

Vona Equity Exchange

The Vona Equity Union Exchange at Vona, Colo., in a recent report shows an excellent record. The annual statement shows a profit of \$5,069.50. Ira Spurling is president and D. J. Tanner is secretary. T. R. Anderson is manager.

Ready to Build 172 Silos

James A. Milham, Allen county agent, says that if Iola gets the condensery for which the community has been working for the last year, 172 silos will be immediately constructed. Due to the interest manifested in dairying, a cow testing association is in process of organization.

Bourbon County Joins State Bureau

By unanimous vote of the executive board of the Bourbon County Farm Bureau recently, that county becomes a member of the state organization. They have about 800 paid up members and are going fine.

There are yet 11 county bureaus not affiliated with the state organization. Several of them have indicated their intention of joining later in the year.

Pooling Cattle in Canada

The pooling method of marketing cattle is being tried by the United Grain Growers of Canada in the Winnipeg market. Pooling has netted shippers \$1.50 a head more than selling by the ordinary commission method, as an average for the first seven weeks since the plan was inaugurated, according to the "Grain Growers Guide."

Court Sustains Contract

The Supreme Court of the state of Texas has sustained the co-operative cotton market contract in all its particulars. The decision was handed down recently in the case of J. C. Stovall versus the Texas Farm Bureau Cotton Association. The Supreme Court upheld the remedies of specific performance and liquidated damages. Attorneys for the defendant were Aaron Sapir and C. K. Bullard.

Joins American Cotton Growers

The Louisiana Cotton Growers' Association has formally affiliated with the American Cotton Growers' Exchange. This action was taken recently by the Board of Directors in meeting at Alexandria, La.

The Louisiana organization has 5,000 contract signers and has 100,000 bales in its pool. This is the ninth state to join the American Cotton Growers' Exchange. The trustees who will represent the Louisiana Association on the Board of the American Cotton Growers' Exchange are Andrew Querbes, president of the Louisiana Association; A. L. Smith and Frank Dimmick. Mr. Querbes is President of the First National Bank of Shreveport, La., and is a director in the Federal International Banking Corporation.

Taking Samples of Tests

County Agent Gilkison of Rice County Farm Bureau has been very busy for several days taking samples of the oats, wheat and corn variety tests which have been conducted in Rice county by several farmers. An oats variety test has been conducted on the farm of C. S. Newkirk of Galt, a wheat test on the farm of A. F. Kiser of Geneseo, and another wheat

fertility test on the farm of Warren Hunter of that same locality. These tests were made last year and comparisons will be made at another date.

Kansas City Wheat Market Point

Kansas City has been chosen as the market for the wheat of the American Wheat Growers' Association, pooled in Nebraska and Colorado. The handling of this volume of wheat goes to the Farmers' Union Jobbing Association, members of the Kansas City Board of Trade, due to their financial stability and their splendid record in producing efficient results for the co-operative elevator trade in the Kansas City territory.

Dairy Cattle Congress

The management of the Dairy Cattle Congress, the 14th annual exposition of which will be held at its permanent home, Waterloo, Iowa, September 24 to 30, announces the judges for the various breeds as follows: Holsteins, R. E. Haeger of Algonquin, Ill.; Guernseys, Prof. H. H. Kildee, Iowa

State Agricultural College, Ames; Jerseys, Prof. R. S. Hulce, of the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.; Ayrshires, Prof. J. B. Fitch, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.; and Brown Swiss, J. P. Allyn, of Delavan, Wis.

Must Make Wheat Cost Less

(Continued from Page 3)

threshed grain. A. J. Cleveland and H. A. Brownlee of Saline county reduce their marketing expense to the minimum by hauling wheat from the combine in wagon boxes mounted on old automobile frames. The trailers hold 70 bushels and go to the elevator behind an automobile at a speed of 20 miles an hour.

Bert Justice of Nickerson, Kan., uses a header-thresher. Possible loss of wheat is avoided by binding some of the wheat before it is ripe enough to thresh. The header-thresher is driven along the shock or bundle row and the wheat threshed from the ground. One man can thresh with this machine if he is short of help. As soon as the wheat will thresh from the field he starts the header which delivers the wheat into the thresher. Some farmers are lowering the cost of threshing by purchasing individual outfits. The header-thresher offers possibilities where conditions will not permit the use of headers. It can be driven along the shock row and the expense of a big crew avoided.

Washing Doesn't Shrink

or discolor our genuine, indigo blue denim



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They are stoutly made in 33 sizes and not only stand wear and weather but fit comfortably, don't rip, don't tear, and don't lose buttons. Fits Overalls save you money because they last longer. See your dealer. If your size is not in stock he can obtain it in 24 hours from

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HEAT TEST

1 Lay a sample of Vulcanite Slate Surfaced Roofing on a hot radiator for 12 hours—see if it will melt, dry out, warp or curl.

ICE TEST

2 Now, lay the sample on ice for 12 hours, then pour boiling water over it—see if the extreme and sudden changes of temperature will affect its tough pliability.

WATER TEST

3 Soak the sample in water for 12 hours—see if, by weight, it will absorb any water.

ACID TEST

4 Immerse the sample in muriatic acid—see if it is affected in any way.

FIRE TEST

5 Lay a burning ember on the sample—see if it will set it on fire.

"SCUFF" TEST

6 Lay sample on the floor; scuff it hard with your shoe—see how little of the slate surfacing will come off.

These daring tests prove that Beaver Vulcanite will stand up under every test. Send the coupon for free samples and test it for yourself.

You save in three ways when you re-roof over the old shingles.

(1) You save the cost of tearing off and disposing of the old shingles. (2) You save dirt and muss. (3) You save fuel in winter and have cooler buildings in summer.

Beaver Vulcanite Jumbo Weight Roofing proves its superiority, in the daring tests outlined at the left, as well as in every test, because it is 50% thicker, contains 50% more pure, long-fiber rag felt and 50% more genuine Mexican asphalt. Due to triple saturation, under pressure, by the famous Glendinning Process, there are no porous spots to admit moisture

and start rotting. Contains no cheap pitch, tar, ground rock, straw or other adulterants. Make the six tests at the left and prove Beaver Vulcanite quality for yourself.

Beaver Vulcanite Roofing is handsomely surfaced with finest, non-fading, non-absorbent, pure crushed slate. It is inexpensive to lay; is fire-resisting and often cuts insurance cost; is unaffected by coal or chlorine gas, acid or ammonia fumes; never melts, dries, warps or curls in summer; never gets brittle or cracks in winter. Insist on seeing the Beaver trade-mark and the Vulcanite label.

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Get the free samples and test Beaver Vulcanite Roofing for yourself. Also get booklet showing the complete Beaver Vulcanite Line. Included are Hexagon, Doubletite, Self-Spacing and ordinary slab and individual shingles. Also roll roofing in smooth and corrugated finishes, surfaced with mica, talc, sand, and red, green or blue-black crushed slate. Send the coupon now.

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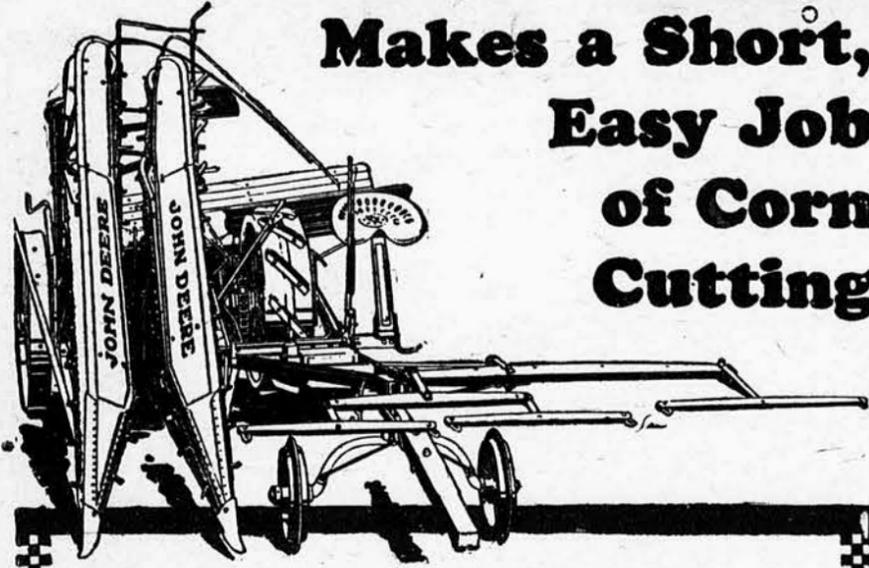
Gentlemen: Please send free samples of Beaver Vulcanite Jumbo Weight Roofing for inspection and testing. Also send book describing the complete Beaver Vulcanite Line.

Name

Town

State..... R. F. D.....

Buildings to be roofed.....



Makes a Short, Easy Job of Corn Cutting

Seven to eight acres—that is the average day's cutting with a John Deere corn binder—and the job is almost one of merely driving the team—the hard work is done away with. The well bound bundles are ready for either the silo filler or the shock. And don't forget this advantage—you can get your corn cut when its condition is the best for either silage or fodder.

JOHN DEERE CORN BINDER

You will also appreciate the following mechanical advantages found in the John Deere Binder.

Power Carrier relieves you of all the hard work—simply press the foot trip lever and the carrier, which is always in receiving position, dumps the bundles in windrows free of the horses' path.

The Quick-Turn Tongue Truck, another valuable feature, relieves the horses of all neck weight and makes turning at the ends easy. The truck wheels, mounted on a flexible axle, conform to uneven ground perfectly;

keep the gatherers to their work, prevent sluing on side hills and do away with side draft.

There are many other features of merit, such as bigger and stronger wheels, heavier main frame, flexible throat springs, three packers on the regular binder attachment instead of two, four discharge arms, and roller bearings, which, combined, make a light draft, serviceable and dependable binder.

See this better binder at your John Deere dealer's store.

WRITE FOR FREE LITERATURE—no obligation. This tells all about the John Deere Binder. Address John Deere, Moline, Ill., and ask for booklet AC-411.



SAVE 1/3 on Coal

Burn the best coal mined in the Missouri Valley. Government tests prove that Centerville Lump rates higher in heat units. Burns to a fine white ash—no waste—no cinders. Satisfied customers testify Atlas Centerville Lump is hottest burning, longest lasting, stores without slacking. Send today for low, wholesale prices.

DIRECT FROM THE MINE

The safe, sensible, money-saving way to buy coal—direct from the producing center—guarantees you receiving higher grade coal at the lowest wholesale prices. Hundreds report a clear saving of 25% and over after everything is paid. Order now—avoid the car shortage—be on the safe side when you weather comes. Write for lowest prices and complete information—get in line for a big saving.

CONSUMERS COAL CO.
Box 220 Centerville, Iowa

ATLAS CENTERVILLE LUMP

HOLD WHEAT

If you sell now you lose. The market may decline a little farther but if you can hold till December you are certain to make from 10c to 25c a bushel more.

PIERCE Steel BINS

will PROTECT EVERY GRAIN from rats, vermin and weather. Built like a skyscraper—can't sag, warp, twist, leak or blow down—last a lifetime and on our plan pay for themselves quickly and easily. Write for Free Model and Our Special Mid-Summer Offer.

THE PIERCE CO.,
9307 Wyandotte St., KANSAS CITY, MO.

Big Magazines

Little Money!

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

GET MOST FOR YOUR DOLLAR NOW!

GALLOWAY

BUY NOW High prices are busting, my wonderful bargains are surprising everybody. They bring back the old time 100 cent value to your dollar. Get Galloway's new low prices and save one-fourth to one-half THREE BIG BARGAINS Cream Separators, Engines Spreaders and other farm necessities never were so cheap. Terms were never easier. Dollar values never were as big as Galloway's offers now. Prices cut clear to the bone, which means two articles for the price you usually pay for one.

Big Jumbo Lucky Pencil and latest book of bargain FREE Write.

WM. GALLOWAY COMPANY
Box 47 Waterloo, Iowa

Wheat 60c a Bushel Advanced

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

J. E. Weber Grain Co.
924 Baltimore Ave. Kansas City, Mo.

Used Machinery

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

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

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

Business and Markets

Lower Freight Rates on Livestock Shipments Ordered by Kansas Public Utility Commission

BY JOHN W. SAMUELS

STOCKMEN are much pleased with the recent action of the Kansas Public Utility Commission ordering a reduction of approximately 15 per cent on the intra-state shipping of mixed carload shipments of livestock.

Since the federal administration of the railroads the common carriers have been charging the highest rate and the highest minimum weight on mixed carload shipments.

Under this rule E. L. Barrier, of Eureka, who brought the case before the commission, contended the carriers were receiving an unjust rate. When hogs, sheep and cattle were shipped in one car, the railroad charged for the shipment at the sheep rate, that rate being the highest.

But when it came to computing the minimum weights for the shipment, it based its weights on the highest minimum weight. In that way shippers paid for mixed shipments on the sheep basis but were charged for the same minimum weight as if they had been shipping cattle. The minimum weights on the three classes of livestock follow: cattle 22,000 pounds; hogs, 17,000 pounds; sheep, 12,000.

Must Use Minimum Weight

While the shipper had to pay the sheep rate he also had to pay for at least 22,000 pounds of livestock, the cattle minimum weight.

This order provides for charging for the entire shipment at the highest rate for any of the classes going to make up the carload, but the minimum weight of that class also is in effect. Shippers must load their cars to at least the minimum weight of the class on which the rate is based or pay the minimum weight of that class.

Slight improvement is noted this week in the livestock market. Cattle are still somewhat uneven, while hogs are higher and lambs are stronger. At Kansas City considerable unevenness is evident in cattle prices. The common to fair classes held steady, and choice fed grades were higher. This increased the price spread. The in-between class of steers were lower, and plain to fairly good cows sold at the lowest level of the year. Stockers closed lower. After a setback early in the week, the hog market started up again and reached the highest level of the last six weeks. Lambs closed 25 to 40 cents higher and sheep firm.

Receipts at Kansas City this week were 59,000 cattle, 18,500 calves, 40,650 hogs and 26,600 sheep, compared with 53,125 cattle, 15,800 calves, 34,025 hogs and 19,600 sheep last week and 44,900 cattle, 9,850 calves, 32,700 hogs and 22,825 sheep a year ago.

Prime Beef Steers Worth \$11.50

Had any strictly prime corn fat cattle been offered late this week, they would have brought \$11.50 or more. Thursday some fed steers sold straight 35 cents higher than Monday. The prime classes were the only ones that sold higher. Common to fair kinds were steady, and those that fell between those two classes were lower. From point of numbers, more cattle were lower than sold at steady to higher prices. Texas cake fed steers sold up to \$9 and wintered Kansas grassers up to \$9.65. Most of the native fed steers sold at \$9.50 to \$11.15, and straight grass fat steers at \$4.25 to

\$8.25. A wide price spread but a big difference in quality. The medium classes of cows were sharply lower and in small demand. Good fat cows and most classes of heifers and yearlings were steady.

Stockers and feeders were offered freely and except for the strictly choice grades, prices were lower. Close to 18,000 stockers and feeders were bought and shipped to the country in the five days this week, so that demand is increasing with the supply.

Top for Hogs is \$7.70

Monday's setback of 15 to 25 cents in hogs proved only temporary and Tuesday the market started up, reaching the highest point of the last several weeks at the close of the market. Should this advance fail to draw another heavy run at Chicago there are hopes of a further advance. The recent bunching of supplies in Chicago has enabled the buying side to break the market. The top price at Kansas City was \$7.70 and bulk of sales ranged from \$7.40 to \$7.65. Packing sows sold at \$6 to \$6.25 and pigs \$6 to \$6.50.

The slightly lower, the beginning of the week, the lamb market rallied and closed firm. On the close native lambs sold at \$11.50 to \$12 and western lambs \$12 to \$12.35. Sheep were \$6.50 to \$8, ewes \$5 to \$6.75, breeding ewes \$8 to \$9.25 and feeding lambs \$10 to \$11.50.

Wheat Export Demand Dull

Increased receipts of winter wheat coupled with a dull export demand had a depressing effect on the wheat market. Many grain authorities estimate the spring wheat crop now at 218 to 222 million bushels as compared with the Government estimate last month of 235 million bushels. Last year the estimate at this season for spring wheat was 270 million bushels. The winter wheat crop is still figured at 586 million bushels for the entire Nation.

The following quotations on grain futures are given in Kansas City: September wheat, 93 3/4c; December wheat, 96 1/4c; May wheat, \$1.00 5/8; September corn, 73 1/4c; December corn, 59 3/4c; May corn, 62c; September oats, 35 3/4c.

Late Cash Quotations

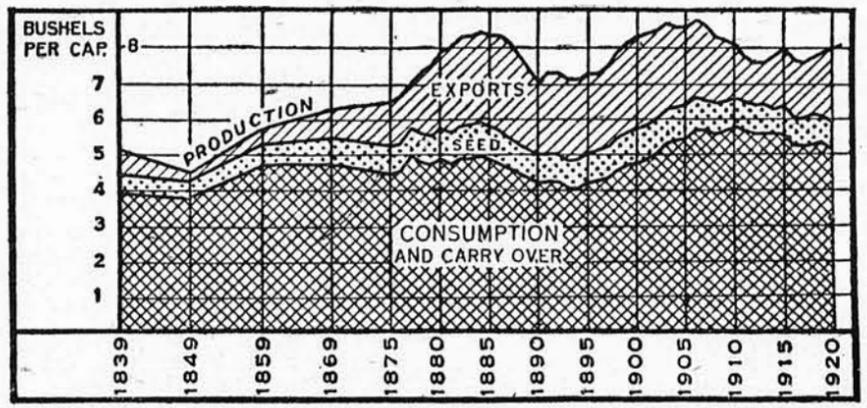
Wheat for cash delivery in carload lots is from 1 cent to 2 cents lower this week. The following prices are quoted at Kansas City:

No. 1 dark hard, 96c to \$1.02; No. 2 dark hard, 92c to \$1.02; No. 3 dark hard, 92c to \$1.01.
No. 1 hard wheat, 96c to \$1.02; No. 2 hard, 92c to \$1.02; No. 3, 91c to \$1.01; No. 4 hard, 90c to \$1.01.
No. 1 red wheat, 96 to 98c; No. 2 red, 94 to 98c; No. 3 red, 92 to 98c; No. 4 red, 90 to 96c.

Corn and Other Cereals

Corn is 1/2 to 1 1/2c lower. Oats and sorghums show practically no change. The following prices are reported at Kansas City:

Corn—No. 2 white, 81 1/2c; No. 3 white, 80 1/2 to 81c; No. 2 yellow, 86 1/2 to 87 1/2c; No. 3 yellow, 85 1/2 to 86 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 81 1/2 to 82c; No. 3 mixed, 80 1/2 to 81c.
Oats—No. 2 white, 39 to 40c; No. 3 white, 38 to 39c; No. 2 mixed, 38c.
Other Grains—Kafir, \$1.42 to \$1.44 a cwt.; rye, 65 to 67c; barley, 54 to 56c.



Wheat Production, Net Imports, and Consumption Per Capita for Years 1839, 1849, 1859, 1869, 1875, 1880, 1885, 1890, 1895, 1900, 1905, 1910, 1915, 1920



70¢ Wheat will make fortunes

and it will ruin lots of farmers who sell their wheat now on the bottom market. Future traders wait for just such a situation as this then start buying wheat. By all the laws of precedent they know that the price will go up before another crop is harvested and they will make fortunes. You wheat growers do not need to buy future wheat. You already have it on hand—bought with a year of hard labor and expense. If you sell now you lose. If you hold tight against an almost certain advance you will gain.

More than 50,000 in use. Orders filled same day received. Telephone or Telegraph at Our Expense

Hold Your Wheat Crop—Get a Government Loan

Take your wheat off this market. Hold it until you can sell at a profit. If need be, get a Government loan. Under the Intermediate Credit Act 600 million dollars was made available for lending farmers to store surplus wheat. The American Farm Bureau has recommended a plan to make it easy to get a loan on farm stored wheat. The plan is to have good farm bins designated as Government-bonded warehouses. Warehouse re-

ceipts issued on wheat stored in these then could be put up as collateral on a loan from your nearest Intermediate Credit Bank. The Wichita, Kansas Credit Bank is already loaning hundreds of thousands of dollars daily under this credit act. It is for your good. Take advantage of it at only 5 1/2% interest. See your local farm bureau at once. Hold your wheat for a profit. Don't let this situation bankrupt you.

Get a Fire-Proof, Rat-Proof Warehouse on Your Farm Now

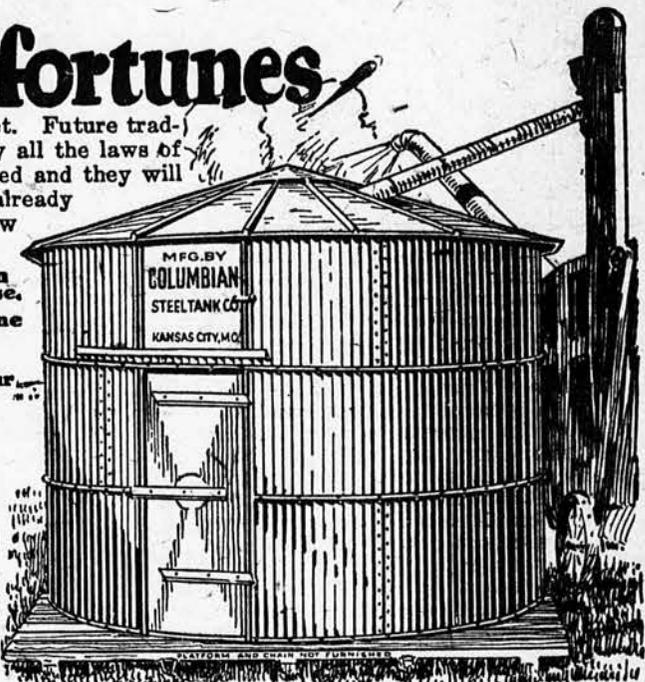
Don't expect to get barns, sheds, etc. designated as bonded warehouses. Bins that protect grain against fire, weather, rats, thieves and waste would be necessary under the bureau plan.

Columbian Metal Grain Bins will do this and more. Their scientific ventilating system will condition the grain, making it grade better. Wheat stored in them shrinks less than 1%. The all galvanized steel construction protects against weather, fire, rats and thieves and prevents waste.

Improved, Reinforced Triple Joint, Corrugated Construction. Columbian Metal Grain Bins are shipped in sections. Sections of body are joined by triple flanged joint which forms a 3-ply band of steel around the bin every 33 inches of its height. This and the vertical corrugated side walls combine to make the strongest bin available. Roof is square box joint construction with ventilator in center. Metal bottom is securely bolted into bottom U-flange of side walls. Designed to withstand capacity loads also severe windstorms when empty if anchored to platform or ground. Factory capacity of a bin every four minutes. More than 50,000 Columbian Metal Grain Bins in service. Furnish storage at less than 1c a bushel figured over their long life.

Four Color Booklet No. 51 Free. Gives full details of Improved construction of Columbian Metal Grain Bins and shows how easily erected. Also contains Department of Agriculture letter on grain storage. Sent free on request.

Columbian Steel Tank Company
1301 W. 12th St.
Kansas City, Mo.



Order Columbian Bins Now—Thresh Directly Into Them

If your merchant is sold out he can get overnight shipment on the bins you need. Or you can get immediate shipment direct from our factory. Delivered To Your Station Freight Prepaid. Freight is prepaid on bins shipped direct from factory. Shipped in sections. Easy to erect. Two handy men can erect in a few hours time. Large instruction sheet furnished. See your dealer or use the coupon below for quick shipment from factory freight prepaid.

Use This Coupon Now

COLUMBIAN STEEL TANK COMPANY, 1301 W. 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.
Please ship to undersigned via.....to
Railway Station.....
.....500 bu. 9 ft. 7 in. x 8 ft. 2 in. Galv. Metal Grain Bins.
.....1000 bu. 13 ft. 6 in. x 8 ft. 2 in. Galv. Metal Grain Bins.
At the freight prepaid prices listed below which apply in my state.
Delivered in the States of Kan., Mo., Okla., Nebr., Ia., Ill., and Ark. 500 bu. \$102.00; 1000 bu. \$150.00. Delivered in the States of Colo., Tex., N. M., The Dakotas, Minn., Mich., Idaho, Wis., Ind., Ohio, Mont. and Utah: 500 bu. \$106.00; 1000 bu. \$160.00.
Signed.....
Post Office.....
Name of your local dealer.....
Send Bill of Lading to.....Bank

The Cross-Cut

(Continued from Page 11)

worked in your father's case—with the exception of Harry and 'Sissie' Larsen, a Swede with a high voice, just about like mine. That's why they gave him the name. Your father offered him wages and a ten per cent bonus. He went to work. A few months later they got into good ore. That paid fairly well, even if it was irregular. It looked like the bad luck was over at last. Then—

Mother Howard hesitated at the brink of the very nubbin of it all, to Robert Fairchild. A long moment followed, in which he repressed a desire to seize her and wrest it from her, and at last—

"It was about dusk one night," she went on. "Harry came in and took me with him into this very room. He kissed me and told me that he must go away. He asked me if I would go with him—without knowing why. And, Son, I trusted him, I would have done anything for him—but I wasn't as old then as I am now. I refused—and to this day, I don't know why. It—it was just woman, I guess. Then he asked me if I would help him. I said I would.

"He didn't tell me much; except that he had been uptown spreading the word that the ore had pinched out and that the hanging rock had caved in and that he and 'Sissie' and your father were thru, that they were beaten and were going away that night. But—and Harry waited a long time before he told me this—'Sissie' was not going with them.

"I'm putting a lot in your hands," he told me, "but you've got to help us. 'Sissie' won't be there—and I can't tell you why. The town must think that he is. Your voice is just like 'Sissie's.'" You've got to help us out of town."

"And I promised. Late that night, the three of us drove up main street, your father on one side of the seat, Harry on the other, and me, dressed in some of Sissie's clothes, half hidden

between them. I was singing; that was Sissie's habit—to get roaring drunk and blow off steam by yodelling song after song as he rolled along. Our voices were about the same; nobody dreamed that I was any one else but the Swede—my head was tipped forward, so they couldn't see my features.

And we went our way with the miners standing on the curb waving to us, and not one of them knowing that the person who sat between your father and Harry was any one except Larsen. We drove outside town and stopped. Then we said goodby, and I put on an old dress that I had brought with me and

sneaked back home. Nobody knew the difference."

"But Larsen—?"

"You know as much as I do, Son."

"But didn't they tell you?"

"They told me nothing and I asked 'em nothing. They were my friends and they needed help. I gave it to them—that's all I know and that's all I've wanted to know."

"You never saw Larsen again?"

"I never saw any of them. That was the end."

"But Rodaine—"

"He's still here. You'll hear from him—plenty soon. I could see that, the minute Blindeye Bozeman and Taylor Bill began taking your measure. You noticed they left the table before the meal was over? It was to tell Rodaine."

"Then he'll fight me too?"

Mother Howard laughed—and her voice was harsh.

"Rodaine's a rattlesnake. His son's a rattlesnake. His wife's crazy—Old Crazy Laura. He drove her that way. She lives by herself, in an old house on the Georgeville road. And she'd kill for him, even if he does beat her when she goes to his house and begs him to take her back. That's the kind of a crowd it is. You can figure it out for yourself. She goes around at night, gathering herbs in graveyards; she thinks she's a witch. The old man mutters to himself and hates any one who doesn't do everything he asks—and just about everybody does it, simply thru fear. And just to put a good finish on it all, the young 'un moves in the best society in town and spends most of his time trying to argue the former district judge's daughter into marrying him. So there you are. That's all Mother Howard knows, Son."

She reached for the door and then, turning, patted Fairchild on the shoulder.

"Boy," came quietly, "you've got a broad back and a good head. Rodaine beat your father—don't let him beat you. And always remember one thing: Old Mother Howard's played the game before, and she'll play it with you—against anybody. Good night. Go to bed—dark streets aren't exactly the place for you."

(TO BE CONTINUED)



Just Ask Your Banker About This Fellow

CROP conditions in Kansas in the main are fairly favorable, but some counties seem to have been skipped by the rains and corn and other crops are being injured by the dry weather. However, timely rains fell over Northeastern Kansas and in many of the counties in Western Kansas which will be very helpful to all growing crops. Very little moisture was received in the southwestern counties and dry weather is threatening to become serious throught that section.

Corn is Making Fine Growth

Last week was fairly pleasant except during a few of the afternoons when temperatures ranged around 90 degrees. In his weekly weather report issued the first of the week, S. D. Flora, the United States Weather Observer for Kansas, says:

"Corn is in silk and tassel and making a fine growth in the northern counties where the bulk will be in roasting ears in from two to three weeks. Farther south it is needing rain and its condition is not as satisfactory. In the southern tier of counties east of Seward corn is firing and has been so badly damaged by drouth that much of it is beyond hope of recovery even with rains in the near future. The crop is in roasting ears in the southeastern counties and will reach that stage in from 10 days to two weeks as far north as the Kaw Valley and in many western counties. Chinchbugs are damaging it in the eastern counties.

"Grain sorghums are doing fairly well, especially those sections that had rain this week. The earliest are beginning to head, but it will be from 10 days to two weeks before the crop generally reaches that stage, and even longer in the northwest counties.

"The third crop of alfalfa is coming on rather slowly. Dry weather is injuring it and in many places there are complaints that web worms are working on it.

More Rain is Needed

"The ground over most of the state has become rather dry and hard for fall plowing. In the limited areas that had heavy rains recently it is in fine shape. Pastures have turned brown in the southeast counties. Apples near Wichita are only fair, many of them being half specked. Broomcorn in Stevens county is heading and cutting will begin next week. The state's acreage and yield of broomcorn will be unusually large.

"The week was favorable for threshing, which is 50 to 75 per cent done in the southeast and south-central counties and a fourth done along the Nebraska border, but scarcely begun in the northwest counties, where harvest is still under way."

Kansas Yield 90 Million Bushels

Threshing returns now indicate that the yield of wheat in the state will be around 90 million bushels. Statistics gathered from many sources seem to indicate that Kansas as well as the entire Nation is producing more wheat than can be marketed to advantage. Grain exports are not as large as they ought to be and on some products they are declining as Europe recovers and returns to normal production. According to present reports from the U. S. Department of Agriculture all European crops are in good condition and we cannot bolster up ourselves with the idea of a crop failure there that will increase present export demands. The Nation's wheat yield of winter wheat is estimated to be around 586 million bushels and spring wheat yield is variously estimated at 218 to 235 million bushels. Government reports from various sources that will be made public in a few days will enable us to determine definitely what the final total yield will be.

Wheat Exports Decline

Until recently a slump in wheat and flour exports was made up by a heavy foreign demand for corn. Now, mathematical curves diagrammed in the reports of the U. S. Department of Commerce, shows the tendency of virtually all farm products to approach the low level of pre-war foreign trade. However, the pre-war level has by no means been reached but these charts do show a decided trend in that direction.

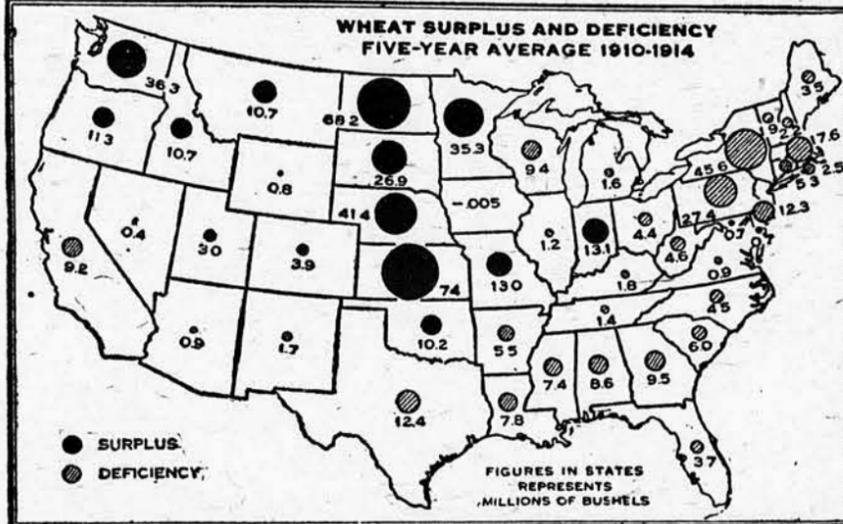
Comparing nine months periods of the crop year up to April, average wheat exports before 1914 were under 9 million bushels, while exports of wheat flour were under 3 million barrels.

Compare these figures for the same

Wheat Acreage is Too Large

Kansas and States West of the Mississippi River Responsible for Present Overproduction

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON



The Great Wheat Surplus Producing States are Kansas, North Dakota, Nebraska, Minnesota, and Washington; Eastern States are Low in Production

we exported 180 million bushels of nine months with the 1921 crop. Then wheat and upward of 12 million barrels of flour.

By 1922 exports of wheat had declined to 130 million bushels for these nine months, and under 12 million barrels of flour.

Exports of corn during this time for the 1922 crop were under 82 million bushels compared with 135 million for the 1921 crop.

Taking exports of all crops and farm products, the figures for 1922 have been lower every month except October and November than for 1921.

A Warning to Farmers

There is a warning in these figures to American farmers. It advises them to get back to balanced farming in place of growing bumper grain crops for export trade. To protect themselves against possible market congestion the best farm strategy is to rally round the hen, hog and cow and cut down the large acreage we have been seeding to grain.

Just what should be done seems to be a many-sided question, but all agree that production in the United States must be lowered 25 per cent or more and especially in Kansas, North Dakota, Nebraska, Minnesota and Washington. The states east of the Mississippi River except Indiana, Maryland, and Delaware do not pro-

duce enough to supply their own needs. Production costs must be lowered and there must be a better and more orderly system of marketing followed.

The committee of statisticians and specialists appointed to investigate the nature of the foreign and domestic demand for food production in its recent report says:

Cause of Present Price Situation

"The expansion in the wheat area of the chief exporting countries, coupled with the decreased buying power of Western Europe, is responsible for the price situation which now prevails. This suggests that a further reduction in winter wheat acreage must be made before satisfactory prices are possible.

"Significant changes have taken place in the European methods of purchasing our wheat. Before the war, wheat was bought in large quantities shortly after harvest, either for immediate or forward shipment. Owing to straitened financial conditions of European consumers and difficulties incident to fluctuating exchange, there has developed a tendency to purchase more largely on a hand-to-mouth basis. This increased dependence upon American storage and financing facilities suggests the necessity of action upon the part of producers, bankers and handlers looking toward a more gradual movement from the farms to meet the new

methods of foreign purchase."

The foreign demand committee agreed that there is very little hope for the American farmer in the European export situation, and reports as follows:

"The foreign demand for American foodstuffs during the current marketing season will apparently not be as great as it was a year ago.

"The principal reasons for the probable reduction in foreign demand are: First, European food production is somewhat larger than last year, due principally to much more favorable crop conditions this year than last, while there is no apparent decline in the output of producing regions that compete with the United States for the European markets.

Europe's Purchasing Power Less

"Second, Europe's purchasing power this year is likely to be somewhat smaller than last year. While manufactured exports for the first half year have been appreciably larger than a year ago, the prospect for the second half year is less favorable. There has developed a slight recession of business in leading commercial countries, and the foreign situation has lately been producing serious economic consequences. European earnings from shipping and other services show little improvement, while credits extended to European countries are much below those of a year ago."

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

Anderson—We are having very dry and hot weather and unless rain comes soon, corn will be cut short. Threshing is finished and the grain yields are disappointing, making from 3 to 12 bushels, a few pieces running a little higher. A much smaller acreage will be sown this fall. The second crop of alfalfa was injured by the webworm. The hay men are availing themselves of this dry weather and are speeding up their baling operations.—J. M. Brubaker.

Barber—Wheat is threshing out from 12 to 15 bushels an acre and testing 60 pounds or more to the bushel. Wheat is tough and is not threshing out well. Moisture has been plentiful and 65 per cent of the ground is matted for fall sowing. We have been having extremely hot weather for the last two weeks and the mercury has been as high as 110.—Homer Hastings.

Brown—The yield of wheat is unsatisfactory, ranging from 3 to 20 bushels an acre. The average per acre will be less than last year—about 15 bushels an acre. Oats averaged around 35 bushels an acre. Corn looks promising but is badly in need of moisture. Ground will plow hard as we had a wet harvest and ground packed where grain was cut and harvested. Rural market report: Wheat, 82c; corn, 75c; oats, 32c; cream, 26c; eggs, 16c; hogs, \$6.50.—A. C. Dannenberg.

Chautauqua—The weather is real dry and hot and everything seems to be drying up. Corn will not make more than one-half of a crop. Farmers are putting up their hay. Pastures are suffering from lack of moisture. Rural market report: Bran, \$1.15; shorts, \$1.55; corn chop, \$2; wheat, 65 to 75c; butterfat, 30c; eggs, 16c.—A. A. Nance.

Cheyenne—Because the yield is running short of early estimates, very little enthusiasm and excitement are being manifested in this year's harvest. Black rust has reduced the yield more than 50 per cent and many fields will not be harvested. Occasional showers keep the corn growing vigorously and the prospects for that crop are fine. Harvest hands are plentiful at \$4 a day. Most farm produce is on the downward trend.—F. M. Hurlock.

Dickinson—The weather is getting dry and a good rain would be appreciated. Shock threshing is practically finished and the average wheat yield for the county will be around 20 bushels of good quality wheat. Oats are making a good yield and many fields are threshing out more than 50 bushels an acre. Corn still looks green but is greatly in need of rain.—F. M. Larson.

Elk—Present indications point to a 60 per cent yield of corn. Hay and other feed crops would be greatly benefited by rain. Grass fattened cattle are being shipped from the Flint Hill pastures. A few localities are badly infested with chinchbugs. Some road work is in progress. Oil developments are almost at a standstill.—D. W. Lockhart.

Finney—Rain is badly needed. Grass is drying out and withering. However, corn, kafir and milo are in excellent condition. Cattle are doing well. Rural market report: Butterfat, 29c; eggs, 16c.—Max Engler.

Franklin—Wheat is practically all threshed and yields vary from 4 to 20 bushels an acre. Many farmers will not sow wheat this fall and others will not sell their wheat, but will feed it to hogs. Oats are not yielding as well as was expected. Corn is doing real well. Files are not so bad as they have been. We recently had a light rain.—Elmer D. Gillette.

Gove and Sheridan—Practically all grain has been cut. Fields that have been threshed show unsatisfactory yields and grain of a poor quality. Corn prospects are good. Pastures are in excellent condition. There will be an abundance of hay and feed. The ground is drying out from the rains we had during the middle of July. The potato crop is very satisfactory. Cows and hens are beginning a strike. Rural market report: Wheat, 60c; barley, 30c; oats, 25c; eggs, 16c.—John Aldrich.

Greenwood—Threshing is about finished. Wheat showed a very poor quality and made from 2 to 8 bushels an acre. Crops are being damaged by the hot, dry weather. The ravages of chinchbugs are in evidence. Rural market report: Wheat, 80c; corn, 90c to \$1; kafir, \$1 to \$1.25; oats, 50 to 60c.—John H. Fox.

Hamilton—Most all kinds of spring crops are in splendid condition. Nearly all wheat (Continued on Page 22)



She Registers Strong Impatience

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

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

TABLE OF RATES

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10	1.00	3.20	26	2.60	8.20
11	1.10	3.52	27	2.70	8.64
12	1.20	3.84	28	2.80	9.06
13	1.30	4.16	29	2.90	9.48
14	1.40	4.48	30	3.00	9.90
15	1.50	4.80	31	3.10	10.32
16	1.60	5.12	32	3.20	10.74
17	1.70	5.44	33	3.30	11.16
18	1.80	5.76	34	3.40	11.58
19	1.90	6.08	35	3.50	12.00
20	2.00	6.40	36	3.60	12.42
21	2.10	6.72	37	3.70	12.84
22	2.20	7.04	38	3.80	13.26
23	2.30	7.36	39	3.90	13.68
24	2.40	7.68	40	4.00	14.10
25	2.50	8.00			

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

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

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

HELP WANTED—MALE

WANTED: MARRIED MAN ON FARM. Alfalfa and pigs. Wages or interest in business. Address 302 Columbian Building, Topeka, Kan.

WANTED: SINGLE MAN FOR DAIRY FARM. Must be good milker. Apply, stating wages wanted, to James Johnstone, Route 3, Tonganoxie, Kan.

SITUATION WANTED

YOUNG MAN, SMALL FAMILY, EXPERIENCED, good references, wants to farm for share with some one who can furnish everything. Address F. T., care Kansas Farmer.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

TEN MONEY MAKING PLANS. SEND post card for particulars. The Herman Co., Garden City, Kan.

SERVICES OFFERED

PLEATING, ALL KINDS, HEMSTITCHING. First class work, prompt service. Mrs. M. J. Mercer, 800 Topeka Blvd., Topeka, Kan.

EDUCATIONAL

WRITERS—ATTENTION! STORIES poems, plays, etc., are wanted for publication. Good ideas bring big money. Submit manuscripts or write. Literary Bureau, 114 Hannibal, Mo.

FINLAY ENGINEERING COLLEGE, 10th and Indiana Ave., Kansas City, Mo. Mechanical, Electrical, Auto-Electric, Drafting. Day and night. Degrees awarded. 21st year begins Sept. 15. Write.

HONEY

BULK COMB HONEY, TWO 5 GAL. CANS \$17.00. Extracted, \$12.00. Bert. W. Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

FINEST LIGHT EXTRACTED HONEY 28 lb. can \$3.50; 60-lb. \$6.50; 120-lb. \$12.00; here. Frank H. Drexel & Sons, beekeepers, Crawford, Colo.

SEEDS—PLANTS—NURSERY STOCK

PRIME ALFALFA \$7.00 BU.; **WHITE** Sweet clover \$6.50 bu.; Timothy \$3.25 bu. On track here. Bags free. Standard Seed Co., 109 E. Fifth St., Kansas City, Mo.

SEED WHEAT FOR SALE. PURE CERTIFIED seed of Kanred, Blackhull, Harvest Queen, Fulcaster, and other varieties. For list of growers, write the Secretary, Kansas Crop Improvement Association, Manhattan, Kan.

CANE SEED \$1.75 PER BU. OR 3/4c PER pound for Orange or Red Top Sumach. Black Hull kafir or Darso kafir 2 1/2c our track. All fancy, re-cleaned. Jute bags 20c, seamless bags 45c. The L. C. Adam Merc. Co., Cedarvale, Kan.

TREES SURE LIVE. ENJOY GOOD healthy trees, shrubbery, etc., when you transplant. Get my circular; guarantees healthy, fast growing, sure-live in driest of seasons. Get it now. Mailed 25 cents. V. W. Dockins, Cuba, Kan.

TOBACCO

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

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO, CHEWING, 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.00. Smoking, 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.00. Pay when received. Pipe and recipe free. Farmers Co-operative Tobacco Union, Paducah, Ky.

LEAF TOBACCO; FIVE POUNDS CHEW- ing \$1.75; ten, \$3.00; twenty, \$6.25; five pounds smoking, \$1.25; ten, \$2.00; twenty, \$3.50. Pipe and recipe free. Send no money, pay when received. United Tobacco Growers, Mayfield, Ky.

KODAK FINISHING

FIRST ROLL DEVELOPED FREE WITH free enlargement. Wolcott, Topeka, Kan.

MACHINERY FOR SALE OR TRADE

OLIVER, 10 STUBBLE BOTTOM ENGINE gang, \$100. Will Hey, Baldwin, Kan.

SMALL STEAM THRESHING OUTFIT, complete, Bargain, John Price, Courtland, Kan.

FOR SALE: AVERY TRACTOR, 12-25; 3 bottom tractor plow. W. C. Beall, Wamego, Kan.

20-40 RUMELY TRACTOR, 28x48 RUMELY steel separator; nearly new. Ira Emig, Abilene, Kan.

FOR SALE: OLIVER TRACTOR PLOW, 10- 20 Mogul Tractor. Clarence E. Jones, Box 236, Enterprise, Kan.

FOR SALE: INTERNATIONAL ENSILAGE cutter, 9 ton capacity, good condition; \$225, with 126 ft. belt. T. D. Robinson, Viola, Kan.

FORD TRUCK DUMP. TRUCK OWNERS dump instead of shoveling load. Strong, practical, durable, easily attached. Price complete \$15.00. T. L. Oler, Patentee, Parsons, Kan.

BARGAIN: 20-40 RUMELY OIL PULL AND 32x52 All Steel Rumely separator. New this fall, used 21 days, if sold by August 25 will take \$3,500. E. L. Edwards, Richmond, Kan.

PAINT. SAVE MONEY ON PAINTS AND varnishes. Buy direct from factory. Write for color card and price list. Mid-Continent Paint & Varnish Mfg. Co., 328 S. W. Blvd., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE: TERMS OR CASH, THRESH- ing outfit, 30-60 Aultman-Taylor gas engine, 36-inch Case separator with full equipment, 500-gal. gas tank and cook shack on trucks. All in first class condition. Price \$1500.00. Stout Bros., Hazelton, Kan.

FARM EQUIPMENT FOR SALE OR EX- change. 1 Aultman & Taylor 22-45 Tractor, slightly used, \$1900; 1 Aultman & Taylor 32-inch grain separator, slightly used, \$1200; 1 Waterloo Boy tractor with canopy and 3 bottom plow, new, \$700. Large stock of new and used farm equipment and tractors at bargain prices. Will take livestock in exchange. W. B. Thayer Mercantile Co., Thayer Ranch, Martin City, Mo.

WE HAVE THE FOLLOWING USED MA- chinery priced for quick sale. 30-60 Oil Pull, 20-40 Oil Pull, 18-38 Oil Pull, 12-20 Oil Pull, 15-30 Hart Parr, 15-27 Case, 12-25 Avery, 10-18 Case, 12-25 Waterloo Boy, 15-25 Wallis Cub, three steam engines, two 22x36 separators, one 8 bottom plow, one 6 bottom plow, two 5 disc plows, one Empire milking machine, one Sandwich hay press. We have the largest stock of new and used Waterloo Boy repairs in Kansas. Green Bros., Lawrence, Kan.

2 BRAND NEW 12-24 H. P. LA CROSSE Farmer Tractors with plows, taken in on debt, at \$450.00 each. Cost \$1200.00 each f.o.b. factory Wis. One 10-ton Holt Caterpillar Tractor, with guide wheel in front, 4 cylinder automatic gasoline engine. Overhauled and in splendid condition. It can handle an elevating grader, 4-5 gang plow. Can be demonstrated in our yard to any prospective buyer. To be sold at a bargain price. The H. C. Darnell Machinery Co., 15th & Elmwood, Kansas City, Mo.

BICYCLES—MOTORCYCLES

HARLEY-DAVIDSON SERVICE CENTER. Parts—Three-Oil. Dustin-Smith Cycle Co., Topeka, Kan.

CREAMERIES

CREAM SHIPPERS. WRITE US FOR prices and tags. We make a specialty of buying direct from farmers. Thousands of satisfied shippers. Keystone Creamery Co., 2120 Washington, St., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR THE TABLE

4 1/2 POUNDS FULL CREAM CHEESE \$1.30, postpaid in Kansas. Roy C. Paul, Moran, Kan.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

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

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

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

CORN HARVESTER

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

MISCELLANEOUS

CATALPA POSTS: CAR LOTS, WELL SE- soned; grades one and two. Harry Oldfather, 412 W. 2nd, Wichita, Kan.

BUY LUMBER, BUILDING MATERIAL and bale ties wholesale direct consumer. McKee-Fleming Lbr. & Material Co., Emporia, Kan.

FARMERS, DAIRYMEN, LEARN TO SOL- der. We teach you. Outfit and instructions \$1.50. Money back if dissatisfied. Particulars free. Sheet Metal Products Co., Independence, Kan.

WHOLESALE PRICES ON LUMBER, DI- rect from the mill. House or barn bills, delivered prices. Bank references. J. E. McKee Lumber Co., Corner Western & Washington, Oklahoma City, Okla.

DOGS AND PONIES

CHOICE COLLIE PUPS, NATURAL HEEL- ers. Maxmeadow Kennels, Clay Center, Neb.

AIREDALE PUPS, ELIGIBLE TO REGIS- ter; Oorang stock. W. F. Slagle, Alton, Kan.

FOX TERRIERS, BULL DOGS, COLLIES, Pointers, Airedales, Setters, Hounds. L. Pooos, Dearborn, Mo.

FOR SALE: WHITE SCOTCH COLLIE puppies, pedigreed, Rare, beautiful, aristocrats of dogdom. G. Albins, Walsenburg, Colo.

GERMAN SHEPHERD; AIREDALES; COL- lies; Old English Shepherd dogs; puppies. 10c illustrated instructive list. W. R. Watson, Box 31, Macon, Mo.

COLLIES—PEDIGREED, ANY AGE, ANY color. Send for free illustrated circular. Kennel personally endorsed by Albert Payson Terhune. Jefferson White Collie Kennel, Wauseon, Ohio.

POULTRY

ANCONAS

FINE ANCONA COCKERELS, 2 AND 3 months old. Now at \$1.00 each, 12 or more prepaid. M. M. Dick, Englewood, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

CHICKS—6c UP. BIG CATALOG FREE. Comfort Hatchery, Windsor, Mo.

CHICKS: LEGHORNS, \$8. OTHERS, \$9. Circular free. Ideal Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

YOU BUY THE BEST CHICKS, PULLETS and cockerels for least money from Colwell's Hatchery, Smith Center, Kan.

PURE BRED CHICKS: REDUCED PRICES, 7 1/2 up, 14 varieties. Big catalog free. Booth Hatchery, Clinton, Mo.

1,000,000 PURE BRED CHICKS, GET OUR 20 page catalog before ordering. Rex Poultry Co., Clinton, Missouri.

25,000 PURE BRED CHICKS WEEKLY. Lowest prices, live delivery guaranteed. Catalog free. Lindstrom Hatchery, Clinton, Mo.

BABY CHICKS: ROCKS, REDS, ORPING- tons, Wyandottes, Leghorns. Orders filled year round. Large breeds 10c, small 9c. Postpaid. Ivy Vine Hatchery, Floyd Bozarth, Manager, Maple Hill, Kan.

PURE BRED QUALITY CHICKS, LEG- horns \$8.50 per 100; Reds, Rocks, Anconas, \$9.50; Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Langhans, \$11.00; Mixed, \$8.00. Postpaid. Live delivery. Jenkins Poultry Farm, Jewell, Kan.

BABY CHICKS—300 EGG STRAIN WHITE Leghorns, 100-\$8.00. Brown Leghorns, 100-\$8.00. Banded Rocks, White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Reds, Anconas, 100-\$9.00. Postpaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Catalog free. Calhoun Poultry Farms, Montrose, Mo.

LEGHORNS

ROSE COMB BUFF LEGHORN HENS, cockerels; cheap. Fine layers. Mrs. Anna Frank Sorenson, Dannebrog, Nebr.

SINGLE COMB BUFF AND ENGLISH White Leghorn cockerels, \$1.50 to \$5.00 each. H. N. Tyson, Nickerson, Kan.

IMPORTED ENGLISH BARRON & G. White Leghorns. Pedigreed, trapnested, bred to record 303 eggs. Stock. Eggs. Special guaranteed. Geo. Patterson, Eichland, Kan.

FOR SALE: PEDIGREED S. C. W. LEG- horn cockerels from actual trapnested stock. 50% discount during summer sale. Free catalog. Martin Egg Farm, Hiawatha, Kan.

ORPINGTONS

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON HENS, \$1.50 each. Thos. Spachek, Pilsen, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

COCKERELS, PURE BRED LAYING strains. Dark Imperial Ringlet Banded Rocks; also mammoth Light Brahmas. \$1.50 and \$2.00 each according to size. Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

BROILERS, HENS AND EGGS WANTED. Ship direct. The Copes, Topeka.

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

FARMERS SHIP YOUR OWN POULTRY. Top of Kansas City market prices on arrival. Remittance same day. Coops furnished free at your station, or your own coops returned free. We are independent of all combines and price manipulators. The Farmers Produce Company, 126 East Missouri Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

A NEW DISCOVERY, HOW TO PRESERVE eggs, that will keep them fresh for months. Preserve your summer eggs, and get a big price for them, won't cost over 10 cents to preserve a hundred dozen. Write me by return mail and let me tell you more about this method. H. A. Pinegar, Box K, Wellington, Utah.

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED AD USE THIS FORM— IT SAVES DELAY

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

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

Count initials or abbreviations as words

Fill This, Please!

Your Count of ad.....Words

No. times to run.....

Amount enclosed \$.....

Place under heading of.....

(Your Name)

(Town)

Route

(State)

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

The Real Estate Market Place

RATE

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

There are 10 other Capper Publications that reach over 2,170,000 families which are also widely used for real estate advertising. Write for special Real Estate advertising rates on these papers. Special discount given when used in combination.

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

REAL ESTATE

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

SELL YOUR LAND AT AUCTION for more money. Fifteen years' experience in selling large and small farms and ranches in many states. Write today for information and references. Sutter Land Auction Company, Salina, Kansas.

KANSAS

WESTERN KANSAS land, cheap. Easy terms. Write Jas. H. Little, LaCrosse, Kan.

S. EAST Kan. farms \$35 acre up. Free list. A. M. Cole Land Co., Independence, Kan.

NORTHEAST KANSAS bottom and upland farms. Melvin Ward, R.F.D. 1, Holton, Kas.

MANHATTAN TRACT—5 A. adjoining College—improved, chicken ranch or dairy. Write J. M. Whitaker, R. 3, Manhattan, Kas.

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

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

NO CASH DOWN and 15 years' time on crop payment buys farm. Your opportunity. Morris Land Co., Lawrence, Kan.

360 A. IMPROVED wheat, corn, alfalfa and hog farm, at forced sale. Terms. Couch Land Co., Anthony, Kan.

LANDS ON CROP PAYMENT. You improve cheaply and pay 1/2 crop \$25 acre. Could colonize. Ely, Garden City, Kan.

80 ACRES IMPROVED. \$65 per acre. \$1,000 cash. 160 acres improved, \$67.50 per acre. \$1,000 cash. The Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kansas.

FARM 120 ACRES, would make ideal dairy farm with spring that never falls in driest season, 3/4 mile to condensery route on Pacific Highway. Free gas for house use. Write Geo. R. Hiser, 403 N. 4th St., Iola, Kan.

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

AT LAWRENCE, KAN., new stone bungalow home (1604 R. 1 St.) for sale. Might rent. Modern, built 3 years ago for children to attend University. Now finished, leaving. Price \$5,000. Address Dr. I. B. Parker, Hill City, Kan.

FARM FOR SALE: 80 acres unimproved land on Pottawatomie Reservation, Jackson Co., Kan. 70 acres under cultivation, balance grass, good sandy soil, grow wheat, corn, oats, alfalfa, etc. Within reach of 2 good markets. Possession at once. Wm. Esry, Owner, 1010 Kearney St., Manhattan, Kan.

COMBINATION FARM
480 acres, Eastern Kansas; rich black dirt, 120 growing wheat; plenty water; large improvements; \$85 per acre; it's worth \$125 today; easy terms; possession.
Mansfield Land & Loan Company,
415 Bonfils Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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

320 ACRES, 210 acres in cultivation, 10 A. meadow, 100 A. pasture, good water, timber in pasture. 6-room house, large barn, double crib, poultry house. Gas lease, 3 producing wells, free gas for domestic use. 2 brooder houses with gas heaters. 2 1/2 mi. from station and high school, 6 miles Chanute, 1 mile rock road. Price \$15,000. Mrs. Alice J. Barnes, Chanute, Kan.

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

ARKANSAS

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

79 ACRES fine improved land \$3,950. Terms. Hard roads, markets, etc. Convenient. Other small farms. D. G. Walker, Helena, Ark.

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

CALIFORNIA

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

TWO ADJOINING mountain farms—140 and 180 acres on county road, overlooking the ocean, 1 1/2 miles away, elevation 1500 ft. Dairying, hog, chicken and turkey raising, orchards, barns, stock, etc. Reasonable. Best climate and water. Act at once. C. A. Hubbs, Cazadero, Sonoma Co., Calif., R. 12.

COLORADO

3440-ACRE RANCH S.E. Colo., fenced, cross-fenced. Creek water, timber, \$4 per acre, cash. Millikan Realty Co., Dodge City, Kan.

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

BEAUTIFUL country home in suburbs of city of 8,000, strictly modern 8-room brick house, two large sleeping porches, 5 acres garden and fruit, large cold water spring at back door, \$12,000, terms, no trade. Dr. Pitt A. Wade, Canon City, Colo.

MISSOURI

SEND FOR new land bargains. We have what you want. Jenkins & Jones, Ava, Mo.

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

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

300-ACRE Mo. stock farm, imp. \$70 A. Equity \$10,000. J. D. Klefer, Harrisonville, Mo.

120 ACRES on hard road, well improved. Tiled. 3 miles to Dexter, Mo. \$10,000. 30 improved farms, 40 to 640 A. Write for list. D. C. Steele, Dexter, Mo.

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

REAL ESTATE WANTED

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

FARM wanted, immediately. Send particulars. Miss W. Black, 620 Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Farm at once, near market, describe. Mean business. J. W. Houck, Tiffin, O.

FARM WANTED—Wanted to hear from owner of farm or good land for sale, for fall delivery. L. Jones, Box 488, Quincy, Ill.

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

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

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

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

OKLAHOMA

270 ACRES fine bottom, 2 sets good improvements, 160 A. cult., 1 ml. P. O. Pushmataha Co., Okla. \$12,500. \$2,000 cash, bal. easy terms. Write owner, R. H. Knowles, Topeka, Kan.

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—160 improved, all cultivated, close in, high school, C. Shomber, 8239 Valjejo St., Denver, Colo.

REAL ESTATE LOANS

6% MONEY. Reserve system. 6% loans on city or farm property. Reserve Deposit Company, Lathrop Building, Kansas City, Mo.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

80-ACRE irrigated farm, 50 A. alfalfa. Would trade. John M. Wheeler, Owner, Powell, Wyo.

YES, WE TRADE ANYTHING. Write us. J. R. Bright, West Plains, Mo.

FEW COLO. irrigated and unirrigated farms to trade. Write F. R. Miller, Ordway, Colo.

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

TRADES EVERYWHERE—What have you? Big list free. Bersie Agency, Eldorado, Kb.

320 ACRES in Prowers county, Colorado, six miles from Bristol; fair improvements. Want farm in lower altitude. Mansfield Land and Loan Company, Lawrence, Kan.

240 A. 4 ml. of Topeka; fine soil, modern improvements. Exchange for small stock farm. Vrooman Loan & Realty Co., 106 West 9th St., Topeka, Kan.

FOR TRADE—Apartment house, always full, close in. Income \$341, rent \$125. Price \$2750. Take stock and farm machinery with lease of a good improved farm. Address Proprietor, 602 West Archer St., Tulsa, Okla.

320 ACRES adjoining town, Lane county, Kansas. All smooth, 220 cultivation, 100 pasture, fine improvements. Price \$65.00 per acre. Owner will consider land Eastern Kansas equal value. Mansfield Investment & Realty Co., Healy, Kan.

535 ACRES, 2 sets improvements, high state cultivation, 40 alfalfa, 5 miles Ottawa. Will consider income or smaller farm. Write for description, special list farm bargains. Buy land now. Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

TO EXCHANGE, 72 lots or 10 acres in Lyons, Kan. 11-room modern house, 3 blocks high and grade school, 7 blocks court house, cement walk to both. Fine shade and shrubbery, good barn, garage, chicken house, fruit. Want corn farm. For complete desc. write J. J. Peckinpugh, Owner, Lyons, Kan.

McKinney Wins Auto Contest

So many lists of words were submitted in the "Automobiles" contest which closed June 30th, that the judges only recently completed grading the lists. A great deal of work was involved as each list was carefully graded and checked against the others. The prize of \$150.00 cash was awarded to Geo. W. McKinney, Route 3, Poplar Bluff, Missouri.

Mr. McKinney sent a list containing 1,254 correct words made from the letters in "Automobiles." This was the largest number of words submitted. A great interest was shown in the contest and several hundred of our readers submitted lists of words.

Economy in Farm Work

Labor cost is the heaviest single item of expense against all crops except pasture. The best way to economize in man and horse labor is to keep them busy. An idle horse in the barn is worse than a bad trade; an idle team worse than a hired man asleep in the hay mow. The time of the team is worth more than the time of a driver. A two horse team should handle 75 to 100 acres in a rotation of corn, small grain and hay crops.

In buying bees be sure they are free from disease.

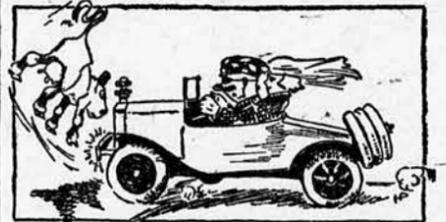
The Farmiscope

Joys of Home

"Don't you ever get homesick?" "No," replied Senator Sorghum. "After being heckled a few times by my constituents I'm perfectly satisfied to reside in Washington, D. C."

Undeterred

Jimmy—"Dearest, I must marry you."
Shimmy—"Have you seen father?"
Jimmy—"Often, honey, but I love you just the same."



Dehorning is a fine thing. Once I hit a cow with horns and punctured a tire.

Keep the Car

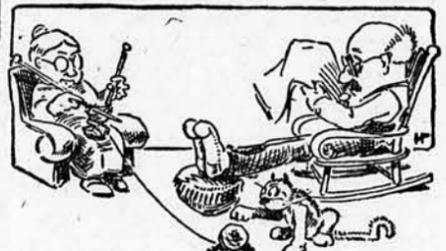
Automobile and suitcase lost or stolen from 43d and Michigan; liberal reward for return of suit-case, no questions asked.—Classified Ad in the Chicago Tribune.

Both in the Swim

"My daughter sprang from a line of peers," said a proud father. "Well," said her suitor, "I once jumped off a dock myself."

That Would Settle It

"There's only one way to make aviation safe."
"Yeh; what's that?"
"Have some good lawyers prove that the law of gravitation is unconstitutional."



Paper says: "Production of women's clothes has doubled in seven years." "Well, I've got an alibi. Everybody recognizes the last dress you bought me as a 1910 model."

Not Apropos

Employer—"Why did you take down that 'Do It Now' sign hanging over your desk?"

Clerk—"I couldn't stand the way the bill collectors looked at it when I told them to call again tomorrow."

That's Easy

Fair Friend (as band strikes up a waltz)—"What's that out of?"
Distinguished Musician—"Tune!"

A "Biting" Retort

"I like cheerfulness. I admire any one who sings at his work."
"How you must love a mosquito."

In Our Modern Times

Some women make fools of men. But more women make men of fools.



Activities of Al Acres—Slim Says You Can't Kill Grasshoppers That Easy

Farmers Bulletins for August

There are many valuable Farmers' Bulletins Published by the United States Department of Agriculture that may be had free upon application. The following Farmers' Bulletins and Circulars will be found of especial interest in August:

Farmers' Bulletin 766, The Common Cabbage Worm; 834, Hog Cholera; 900, Homemade Fruit Butters; 943, Haymaking; 959, The Spotted Garden Slug; 970, Sweet Potato Storage; 991, Efficient Operation of Threshing Machines; 1049, Baling Hay; 1073, Growing Beef on the Farm; 1075, Unfermented Grape Juice—How to Make It; 1080, Preparation of Barreled Apples for Market; 1120, Control of Apple Powdery Mildew; 1145, Handling and Transportation of Cantaloupes; 1159, Fermented Pickles; 1160, Diseases of Apples in Storage; 1175, Better Seed Corn; 1176, Root, Stalk, and Ear Rot Diseases of Corn; 1250, Green Manuring; 1264, Farm Manufacture of Unfermented Apple Juice; 1265, Business Methods of Marketing Hay; 1266, Preparation of Peaches for Market; 1290, The Bulk Handling of Grain; 1310, The Corn Earworm.

Department Circular 74, Points for Egg Breakers: How to Break Eggs for Freezing; 217, Anthracnose of Muskmelons; 238, U. S. Grades for Potatoes Recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture. Copies of these may be obtained free by addressing the Division of Publication, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., as long as the supply lasts. Specify number and name and state whether publication desired is Farmers' Bulletin or Department Circular.

Reno Clubs to Frolic

Reno county club members will have a two-day outing in August as guests of Hutchinson business men. They will gather at Senator Emerson Carey's country place just outside of town, August 14, and have a basket picnic. At 4 o'clock they will be the guests of the Hutchinson Chamber of Commerce which will provide a picnic supper at the farm. At 9 o'clock members of the chamber will take the children to their homes for the night. They will have breakfast at those homes and at noon the next day the mills and factories of Hutchinson will provide the meal.

The youngsters will be given instruction in herdsman'ship, preparing various classes of stock for the show ring, and be given demonstrations in livestock judging. Lectures on advertising and salesmanship will be provided. The closing event will be a club judging contest. Those who make the highest scores will be given a course of intensive training for the club team that will represent Reno county at the fairs this fall.

Reno has one of the biggest calf clubs in the state with a membership of 214. There are also 72 poultry and 78 pig club members.

Invest Safely and Profitably

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

Shawnee Breeders' Picnic

Shawnee county Shorthorn breeders held their first annual picnic at Elder Lawn Farm, the home of John Tomson, Dover, Kan., August 1 and about 250 attended. A basket dinner was spread on the broad lawn in front of the farm house at noon. A show of

Shorthorn calf club cows and calves was held in forenoon. Winners in the cow class were Albert Hadden, Auburn; Anstin Starbird, Auburn; Charles Todd, Auburn; Freddie Dagg, Auburn; Kyle Tomson, Dover. In the calf class the places were: Freddie Dagg, Albert Hadden, Austin Starbird, Charles Todd, and Kyle Tomson.

Speakers were Dr. C. W. McCampbell, head of the Kansas State Agricultural College animal husbandry department; W. A. Cochel, field representative of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association; and J. H. Mercer, livestock sanitary commissioner for Kansas. A livestock judging contest was held for visitors in the afternoon. Two classes, one of three aged cows and one of four calves, were placed. George W. Berry of Topeka was winner.

What Makes a Miracle?

BY FRANK A. MECKEL

We are rather prone to call any startling new thing a miracle simply because it is startling and new, and we are also prone to call commonplace the same thing which we classed as a miracle a few days ago.

Today radio, airplanes and artificial lightning are called miracles. Tomorrow they will be commonplace. We do not stop to consider the many miracles which form a part of our everyday life.

Perhaps the greatest miracle of all is the most commonplace thing to most of us. Life itself is the greatest of all miracles. No one knows just what keeps it going and what forces guide it absolutely. It never has been fully explained. It just is, and it just has been for so long that it has become commonplace.

The miracle of producing artificial light by revolving an armature within a set of field coils has become very commonplace. Pouring water on a piece of rock and producing gas which in turn gives light and heat may sound like a miracle to some of us, but when we stop to consider that this is just what takes place in an acetylene plant, where water is dropped over calcium carbide or where the calcium carbide is dropped into the water, it all becomes commonplace. Still, these very common things of our everyday lives are actual miracles, but just like all difficult problems, they are so easy when you know how.

Dairy Campaign Show is On!

The first public step in the campaign to make the National Dairy Exposition of 1923 the best and biggest ever held, was a meeting and dinner recently given in honor of W. E. Skinner, manager of the National Dairy Exposition. Ten states were represented at the meeting.

The announcement of a \$20,000 appropriation by the New York state legislature was enthusiastically received, and the 450 people present representing 10 states and agricultural organizations of all kinds pledged full and active support for the exposition. The Dairymen's League, the Grange, home economics organizations of the New York Agricultural Society, as well as the Jersey, Holstein, Guernsey and Ayrshire Breed Associations, and business men from all over the state were all represented.

To date 20 states have promised active participation in the 1923 show, and 68,000 square feet of the 75,000 square feet of exhibit space have already been spoken for. The Exposition will be held in Syracuse, N. Y., the second week in October.

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.

To Parents of Deaf Children

Deaf children from 6 to 21 years old are entitled to a free education at the Kansas State School for the Deaf, Olathe, Kan. Write at once to this address for particulars.

The farmer may not get all he feels he ought to have for a quality product but he will get more than he will get for an inferior one. The chances are that he could not sell the latter at all.

Two Big Summer Duroc Sales

G. B. Wooddell
Winfield, Kan.
Friday, August 17, 1923

E. G. Hoover
Wichita, Kan.
Saturday, August 18

20 real sows by such sires as Major's Great Sensation, Chief's Wonder, Scion's Wonder, etc. Most of them in service to Taskmaster. 10 extra good gilts by Taskmaster out of these sows. 5 herd sire prospects same breeding as the gilts.

This sow offering includes a number that should be retained for herd building but crop destruction by floods compels their sale.

19 tried sows by Uneeda Orion Sensation, Major Col. Sensation, Superior Sensation Jr., Great Sensation Wonder, Sensational Pilot, etc. 20 fall gilts by Orchard Scissors, Great Sensation Wonder, Superior Sensation Jr., Top Orion, etc. Also some nice ones out of a daughter of Maplewood Pathmaster. All females in service to Goldmaster and Orchard Scissors. Five herd sire prospects by Goldmaster and Orchard Scissors. SPECIAL: We offer several trios by these herd sires.

It is generally agreed that late fall and spring demand for purebred hogs will be good. Summer sales are being held by the few who have large surplus or compelled by circumstances to hold sales. It is also conceded that the Wooddell and Hoover herds are among the best Duroc herds in the country. We believe that it will pay you to be at one or both of these sales.—J. T. Hunter.

Send for catalogs of these sales. Please mention Kansas Farmer. We'll take care of your buying orders if you can't come.—J. T. Hunter.
Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer

Consignment Sale of Bred Sows

in the sale pavilion,

Beloit, Kan., Monday, August 20, 1923

From the herds of Sherwood Bros., Concordia, Kan., W. E. Golladay, Glen Elder, Kan., Jones & Jones, Simpson, Kan.
30 head of bred sows. 20 spring bears and gilts. The consignors are well known reliable breeders of Duroc Jerseys and this sale will be a good place to buy bargains. For the catalog, address

W. W. Jones, Sale Manager, Beloit, Kan.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Auctioneer.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

The Southwest's Greatest Sire

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

Here Is Your Opportunity to buy sows or gilts bred to Model Commander for fall farrow. Registered and immuned. Guaranteed to please and a year to pay. Write for photographs and prices.
STANTS BROS., HOPE, KAN.

Senfinder Heads Dean Bailey's Herd

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

Bred Sows and Gilts in Service

to Radio by Valley Giant out of daughter of Ideal Pathfinder; to a son of Pathmaster out of daughter of Pathfinder, and to a son of Sensation/King out of daughter of Uneeda Orion Sensation. We will sell you good ones.
M. I. BROWER, SEDGWICK, KAN.

L. A. Poe's Durocs

Bred sows and gilts for September farrow. Also spring pigs, both sexes. Bred to or sired by Hunnewell Major, Great Orion 7th, Taskmaster and Cornhusker. Priced to sell.
L. A. POE, HUNNEWELL, KAN.

I Have Some Fine Young Sows and Fall Gilts

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

BOARS BOARS BOARS

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

Gilts Bred for September Farrow \$30

Choice spring pigs \$15. Best Sensation, Pathfinder, Orion breeding.
J. A. REED & SONS, LYONS, KAN.

Valley Springs Durocs

Boars, bred sows and gilts; popular breeding; immuned. Pedigrees. Year's time.
E. J. BLISS, BLOOMINGTON, KANSAS

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

SENIOR YEARLING HERD BOAR for sale. Sired by Royal Sensation and out of a Great Orion Sensation dam. For particulars write
Jess J. Myers, Leonardville, Kan., R. R. No. 2

DUROC SPRING PIGS

Sired by sons of Victory Sensation 3rd and Ideal Pathfinder, and out of Scissors, Orion and Sensation dams. \$15 each.
L. W. MURPHY, Sublette, Kan.

SPRING PIGS BY STILTS

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

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

I Sell 200 Hampshires



Public Auction

Wednesday, August 15

55 Bred Sows and Gilts; 5 Boars; 140 Stock Hogs.

All cholera immune. Anything you want at private sale. Write for free Private Sale Lists and Illustrated Sale Catalog.

WICKFIELD FARMS, CANTRIL, IOWA
Box 8 F. F. Silver, Prop.

Kedron Valley Hampshires

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

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Chester Whites For Sale

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

Wiemers' Chester Whites

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

RED POLLED CATTLE

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

GUERNSEY CATTLE

ADRIA'S KING REGISTER No. 80822 A fine Guernsey bull, sixteen months old, fine disposition, ready for service.
L. L. Willard, Baxter Springs, Kan.

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

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS AND SALE MANAGERS.

BOYD NEWCOM, Auctioneer
219 Beacon Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.
My reputation is built upon the service you receive. Write, phone or wire.

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



The State Institution of Practical Education

Free Prize List or information. Drive thru and camp out at the State Fair.

H. S. THOMPSON, President. A. L. SPONSLER, Secretary.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Kirkpatrick's Poland Sale

Cedarvale, Kan. Tuesday, August 28

Bred sows and gilts, sows with litters, spring gilts and boars. Breeding includes Big Bob, Long Dan, Buster, Cedarvale King, Revelation, The Yankee, Masterpiece, etc.

All well grown and from good varieties of the leading strains. An attraction in the sale will be a ton litter at 7 months by Cedarvale King out of a Wonder dam.

This will be my annual summer production sale of good Polands. Send for catalog at once. Mention Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.

D. A. Kirkpatrick Cedarvale, Kan.

Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer J. T. Hunter, Fieldman

How Much Are We Bid?

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

Mr. McAllaster will furnish pedigree and crate free, the buyer of the gilt to pay the express. Bids on the gilt will be received up to and including September 4. Address all bids to Con Van Natta, Administrator Capper Fund For Crippled Children, Care Capper Publications, Topeka, Kan.

CHOICE SPRING PIGS, either sex. Also a few bred gilts. Best breeding. Write for prices. John D. Henry, Lecompton, Kan.

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

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Meyer's and Jagels' Spotted Poland Sale

At Wm. Meyer Farm Farlington, Kan., Tues., Aug. 14

15 tried sows, 10 gilts, 10 boars. By or bred to Fancy Boy 2d., son of 1922 world's grandchampion, Spotted Ranger, sire of junior champion, Big Buster, Leopard King Jr., Spotted Wonder, Royal Model, etc. Our herds have made money for us. We offer you some of our good quality surplus. For catalog write

Wm. Meyer, Farlington, Kan., or Theo. Jagels, Hepler, Kan.

\$25.00 BUYS THE BIG HUSKY SPOTTED FALL BOARS

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

ANDERSON'S SPOTTED POLANDS

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

SHEEP

Reg. Shropshire Rams

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

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

WANTED, HOLSTEIN DAIRY CATTLE

Either grade or purebred. The state association wants to serve you. If you want to buy or want to sell write today to the secretary, W. H. MOTT, HERINGTON, KAN., Box 539

BONACCORD HOLSTEINS

We are offering some dandy bull calves out of high record dams, and some heifers now in milk. Everything reg. and from accredited herd. Also have some good Duroc boars for sale. LOUIS KOENIG, SOLOMON, KAN.

TWELVE BIG HOLSTEIN COWS for sale. To be fresh in September and October; six extra fine Holstein heifers, coming twos. Paul Hatcher, Emporia, Kan.

BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS Bull calves for sale; also cows and heifers. H. B. Cowles, 608 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

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

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

Diversify With Ayrshires

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

CUMMINS AYRSHIRES

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

TWO AYRSHIRE COWS, Fresh soon; 4-year-olds; registered. \$250 for both. A. G. Bahmaier, R. 1, Topeka, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE

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

REGISTERED JERSEYS For sale. Four bred heifers one bull calf. R. O. McKee, Marysville, Kan.

Wheat Acreage is Too Large

(Continued from Page 18)

was a failure altho several very satisfactory yields have been reported. Barley is the best ever known in the county. Gardens are good and they provide many things for the farmer's table. Most of this county was recently favored with more than an inch of rain. Pastures are excellent and all kinds of livestock are getting in excellent flesh. However, livestock, especially horses, are cheap. Roads are in good condition. Cash is scarce. A good acreage of wheat will be sown. Rural market report: Wheat, 85c; corn, \$1; barley, 50c; cream, 32c; butter, 35c; eggs, 16c; hay, \$7; baled hay, \$10; hogs, 16c; springs, 25c.—W. H. Brown.

Jewell—No rain has fallen for the last two weeks and the ground is getting too hard to plow. Shock threshing is about finished. The wheat yield is very unsatisfactory, ranging from 6 to 13 bushels an acre. Farmers in general say they are not going to sow as much wheat as usual. Corn is in a critical condition and if rain does not come soon the crop will be short.—U. S. Godding.

Labette—A seven weeks' drouth in this part of the county continues. Corn will make poor fodder and very few "nubbins." Cane and kafir have been taken by bugs and weeds. Ground is too hard to plow. Wheat is being ground for feed. Everything sells at cheap prices at sales.—J. N. McLane.

Linn—Corn and all row crops have been laid by but the dry, hot weather is beginning to tell on them. The small flax acreage averaged about 9 bushels an acre. Just now farmers are not rushed and many hands are working for the oil companies for \$4 a day. Rural market report: Flax, \$1.50; corn, 90c; hogs, 17c; eggs, 19c.—C. W. Cline-Smith.

Lyon—A good rain would greatly benefit the corn. However, it is not suffering for lack of moisture at the present time. The prospects for a satisfactory crop are excellent. The best wheat fields are yielding from 15 to 20 bushels an acre. Kafir, cane and Sudan grass are making an excellent growth. Pastures are still green and cattle

The choice O. I. C. pig donated to the Capper Fund for Crippled Children by Mr. W. S. Delman, Rt. 1, Fordland, Mo., was bid in at \$20.00 by Mr. Will Crocker, Rt. 2, Carmen, Okla.

are in good condition. Most of the shocked wheat has been threshed. There will be a fair crop of apples this year.—E. R. Griffith.

McPherson—The wheat crop now has been harvested and with the exception of a strip in the northern part of the county it does not amount to much. Oats are good but the acreage was small. Corn is at this time in need of rain and will not amount to more than poor feed unless moisture comes soon. Pastures still are in good condition. The third crop of alfalfa could have been much better. Plowing for next year's wheat crop is in progress and the indications are for a big acreage—probably 10 to 15 per cent more than this year. What else can we raise? Rural market report: Wheat, 74c; corn, 93c.—John Ostlund.

Morris—Threshing is well under way. The yield is disappointing. The average for the county will probably be around 10 bushels an acre. However, the quality is good. A small acreage of wheat will be put in this fall. Oats are yielding around 40 bushels an acre. Corn looks promising where it has been kept clean but it now needs moisture as we have had none for two weeks. All forage crops and prairie grass are very satisfactory. Cattle are doing well altho flies and hot weather have kept them from doing better. Potatoes proved to be a good crop this year.—J. R. Henry.

Ness—Wheat harvest is finished. The yield is light and the quality unsatisfactory. The second cutting of alfalfa was a good crop. A little more moisture and the corn crop will be made. Ground is too dry for wheat plowing. Rural market report: Wheat, 80c; cream, 28c; butter, 40c; eggs, 15c.—James McHill.

Rawlins—Harvest has been the order of the day for more than a week. Some wheat that was harvested with combines was marketed at Atwood for from 60 to 75c a bushel.—A. Madsen.

Rice—Wheat harvest has been finished and threshing is in progress. The average yield for the county will be around 10 bushels an acre. Corn and feed crops are greatly in need of moisture. Pastures are getting dry. The second cutting of alfalfa has been taken care of. A few farmers still are trying to plow the dry hard ground while others are waiting for rain. The weather is hot and flies are bad. Grasshoppers are numerous. Farmers are diminishing their wheat acreage for next year. Oats are threshing out from 35 to 65 bushels an acre. Rural market report: Wheat, 79c; oats, 55c; barley, 55c; eggs, 17c; butter, 40c; hogs, 17c; springs, 23c; potatoes, \$1.20.—Lester N. Six.

Roos—Harvest is practically finished. Farmers who have threshed were disappointed in the yield. Wheat tests from 54 to 59 pounds. Oats and barley are very satisfactory. Corn is doing fine but needs rain. Rural market report: Wheat, 75c; eggs, 14c; butterfat, 22c.—C. O. Thomas.

Rush—Weather continues dry and hot altho a few localities have had recent rains. As the ground is too dry for plowing, much disking is in progress. The next cutting of alfalfa will be light. Many corn fields have been stripped of leaves by grasshoppers. Corn also is suffering from lack of moisture. Nothing but a small yield is expected. All feed crops as well as grass need rain. Rural market report: Wheat, 76c; corn, 85c; cream, 28c.—R. G. Mills.

Russell—Just now it is pretty dry and upland corn is suffering. Grass is drying and cattle fall to thrive. It is costing farmers 10 cents a bushel to thresh their wheat. Farmers are selling out every week. Old machinery brings good prices. Flies this summer have been very troublesome. Fewer hogs are being raised. Corn is in the roasting ear stage. Sugar has declined a little in cost but farmers are using but little of it. The hot winds in early July hurt the potato plants making the tubers mature too soon and small potatoes are the result. Rural market report: Bacon, 35 to 45c; eggs, 16c; butterfat, 28c; barley, 65c.—Mrs. M. Bushell.

Scott—Wheat harvest is nearly finished. The yield is light and the quality poor. Barley and oats threshing has begun. Row crops are in a thriving condition. Flies now are not so troublesome. There is more of a demand for mules than for horses. Rural market report: Eggs, 16c; cream, 28c; hogs, 14c; broilers, 21c; hogs, \$6.—D. T. Smith.

Stevens—The weather is getting quite warm and the rains have let up, giving farmers a chance to clean the weeds out of their row crops. These fields will be clean for wheat sowing this fall and they will have been already partially summer fallowed. Barley harvest has begun. Stock of all kinds are doing well. Rural market report: Barley, 70c; corn, 85c.—Monroe Traver.

Sumner—The continued dry weather has made this county feel the need of moisture. Plowing for wheat is at a standstill. Farmers are disgusted with the prices offered for wheat. Shock threshing has been finished and very little grain was stacked. Farmers are holding their wheat and feeding it to hogs. Rural market report: Wheat, 78c; corn, 95c; oats, 55c; eggs, 17c.—E. L. Stocking.

Wallace—We recently had a big rain. Farmers have finished harvesting and many fields were damaged by rust and smut. Corn is making a splendid growth. All feed crops are looking fine but a few fields are weedy because of the continued rains and the rush of harvest. Pastures are green and cattle are doing well. Rural market report: Butterfat, 30c; eggs, 17c.—Mrs. A. B. Stetler.

Wichita—The weather has been warm and dry. Most farmers have finished harvesting. Corn promises to yield from 35 to 40 bushels an acre. Cane and forage crops are the best in years. Threshing soon will be the order of the day and help is plentiful. Rural market report: Wheat, 72c; corn, 60c; barley, 35c.—E. W. White.

Colorado-Crop Reports

Elbert—Wheat harvest is in progress but some farmers are busy taking care of their second cutting of alfalfa. Barring hail, a large bean crop will be harvested. Many corn fields are in the silk. The county recently was favored with a good rain. No livestock is being moved to market. Rural market report: Corn, \$2.25 cwt.; cream, 41c.—R. E. Patterson.

Mea—Crops of all kinds look promising. Potatoes are being sold for \$2.50 a hundred-weight. The second crop of alfalfa has been harvested. Early peaches sell for \$1.50 a box. No sales. We have had but one light rain this season.—George Rand.

Morgan—Extremely warm weather continues and except in favored localities, rain

is badly needed to cool the atmosphere. Harvest is well along and threshing is in progress. Reports show good grain yields. Corn is making fine progress but is "polling" some. Irrigation water is being freely used.—E. J. Leonard.

Otero—Beets have been thinned and hood for the first time. Farmers who were in on the sliding scale last year are receiving some benefit of the raise in price of sugar. The management tells us we have another check coming which will mean over \$3 a ton on the average for beets. Some rust in wheat. Prospects for a good yield are not favorable.—J. A. Heatwole.

Phillips—Farmers are rejoicing over a good rain which fell the latter part of July. Because of black rust in the wheat, some fields will not be worth cutting. The infection seems to be quite general. Corn is doing well. Rural market report: Wheat, 77c; butterfat, 29c; eggs, 14c; butter, 36c.—Mrs. J. Dittmer.

Washington—The weather for this time of year is very cool, making harvest much more pleasant. Recent heavy rains have made the corn crop look very promising. Black rust was found present in most of the late wheat, cutting the possibility of yield to where it is a question of whether it will pay cutting expenses. Our markets are holding up well considering the amount of over-production propaganda that is being circulated. Farm help is readily available at the usual \$3 a day with board. Rural market report: Wheat, 70c; corn, 4.4; barley, 32c; butterfat, 29c; eggs, 19c; hogs, \$6.50.—Roy Marple.

Public Sales of Livestock

Holstein Cattle

Sept. 5—Montgomery County Breeders, Independence, Kan.
Sept. 8—Guy C. McAllaster, Lyons, Kan.
Oct. 12—W. H. Shroyer, Miltonvale, Kan.
Oct. 18—Guy E. Wilcox and A. B. Wilcox, Topeka, Kan.
Nov. 3—Northeast Kansas Breeders, Valley Falls, Kan.
Nov. 19—State Sale, Wichita, Kan.
Jan. 25—"Show Sale" Wichita, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle

Oct. 4—M. H. Anthony, Zenda, Kan.
Oct. 15—Hosford & Arnold, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 23—R. B. Donham, Talmo, Kan.
Oct. 24—S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.
Oct. 30—D. W. Dole, Almena, Kan.
Nov. 9—Geary County Breeders, Junction City, Kan.
Nov. 22—American Royal Sale, Kansas City, Mo.
Oct. 31—Northwest Kansas Breeders, Concordia, Kan.

Polled Shorthorns

Oct. 30—W. A. Prewett & Sons, Asherville, Kan.
Nov. 6—S. H. Haight, Rantoul, Kan.
Nov. 8—J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan.

Red Polled Cattle

Nov. 15—C. O. Wilson, Rantoul, Kan.

Hereford Cattle

Aug. 21—Cottrell & Montague, Irving, Kan.
Aug. 23, 24, 25—Andy Norrell Estate, Walden, Colo.
Sept. 27—Paul Junod, Vermillion, Kan., at Onaga, Kan.
Oct. 16—C. G. Steele, Barnes, Kan.
Oct. 17—Ed Nickelson, Leonardville, Kan.
Oct. 17—Jansonius Bros., Prairie View, Kan., at Phillipsburg, Kan.
Oct. 26—Harry Hitchcock, Bellaire, Kan.
Nov. 8—Geary County Breeders, Junction City, Kan.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle

Nov. 9—Geary County Breeders, Junction City, Kan.

Poland China Hogs

Aug. 28—D. A. Kirkpatrick & Son, Cedarvale, Kan.
Sept. 8—Guy C. McAllaster, Lyons, Kan.
Oct. 3—M. B. Gamble, Greensburg, Kan.
Oct. 8—S. U. Peace, Olathe, Kan.
Oct. 9—Arthur J. Meyer, Olathe, Kan.
Oct. 9—Ed. Brunnermer, Jewell, Kan.
Oct. 10—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
Oct. 15—E. U. Ewing & Son, Beloit, Kan.
Oct. 16—R. A. McElroy, Randall, Kan.
Oct. 16—H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan.
Oct. 17—J. C. Dawe, Troy, Kan., at Bendena, Kan.
Oct. 19—Grant Appleby, Ames, Kan.
Oct. 20—Jess E. Rice, Athol, Kan.
Oct. 24—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 25—Mrs. A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Kan.
Oct. 29—W. A. Prewett & Sons, Asherville, Kan.
Nov. 6—S. H. Haight, Rantoul, Kan.

WHERE TO WRITE OR TELEPHONE

About Livestock Advertising

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

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

Notice: Orders for starting or stopping advertisements with any certain issue of this paper, should reach this office on or before Saturday, seven days before the date of that issue.

Instructions mailed as late as Friday evening of advertising to appear the following week, should be addressed direct to

THE LIVESTOCK SERVICE, Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kansas

Hereford Breeders of Kansas

From Whom Foundation Stock Now Can be Bought at Better Bargain Prices Than for Years

- Nov. 6—S. H. Haight, Rantoul, Kan.
- Nov. 7—Geo. Wharton, Agenda, Kan.
- Nov. 9—Geary County Breeders, Junction City, Kan.
- Nov. 14—Chas. Krill, Burlingame, Kan.
- Jan. 10—W. H. Hills, Milo, Kan.
- Jan. 25—O. R. Strauss, Milford, Kan.
- Jan. 26—Fitzsimmons & Pride, White City, Kan.
- Feb. 7—H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan.
- Feb. 8—J. C. Dawe, Troy, Kan., at Bendena, Kan.
- Feb. 9—I. E. Knox, South Haven, Kan.
- Feb. 11—A. L. Wiswell & Son, Ocheitree, Kan.
- Feb. 15—C. J. Shanline, Turon, Kan.
- Feb. 18—Logan Stone, Haddam, Kan.
- Spotted Poland China Hogs**
- Aug. 14—Wm. Meyer, Farlington, Kan.
- Sept. 5—Edward Schuster, Osawkee, Kan.
- Sept. 23—J. M. Spurlock, Chillicothe, Kan.
- Oct. 8—C. W. Bale, Chase, Kan.
- Oct. 11—Henry Haag, Holton, Kan.
- Oct. 12—Community Breeders Sale, Chapman, Kan.
- Oct. 12—Dr. J. A. Beveridge, Marysville, Kan.
- Oct. 16—D. J. Mumaw, Onaga, Kan.
- Jan. 3—R. J. Bazant, Narka, Kan.
- Jan. 17—R. J. Bazant, Narka, Kan.
- Feb. 19—R. R. Prager, Washington, Kan.
- Feb. 20—J. S. Fuller, Alton, Kan.
- Duroc Jersey Hogs**
- Aug. 17—G. B. Wooddell, Winfield, Kan.
- Aug. 18—E. G. Hoover, Wichita, Kan.
- Aug. 20—W. W. Jones and others, Beloit, Kan.
- Sept. 1—Oscar K. Dizmang, Bronson, Kan.
- Sept. 4—W. D. McComas, Wichita, Kan.
- Sept. 8—Brice Newkirk, Hartford, Kan.
- Sept. 24—H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Kan.
- Oct. 9—M. Stensaas & Sons, Concordia, Kan.
- Oct. 11—M. A. Martin, Paola, Kan.
- Oct. 13—H. W. Flook & Son, Stanley, Kan.
- Oct. 15—Hieber & Hylton, Osawatomie, Kan.
- Oct. 17—O. G. Criss, Agricola, Kan.
- Oct. 19—Glen R. Coad, Cawker City, Kan.
- Oct. 17—J. C. Martin, Jewell, Kan.
- Oct. 18—Ross M. Peck, Gypsum, Kan.
- Oct. 19—J. J. Smith, Lawrence, Kan.
- Oct. 24—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
- Oct. 27—F. C. Woodbury & Son, Sabotha, Kan.
- Nov. 5—F. R. Jenne, Luray, Kan.
- Nov. 6—West Mitchell County Breeders, Cawker City, Kan.
- Nov. 9—Geary County Breeders, Junction City, Kan.
- Nov. 15—C. O. Wilson, Rantoul, Kan.
- Jan. 21—M. Stensaas & Sons, Concordia, Kan.
- Feb. 2—E. O. Hull, Reece, Kan.
- Feb. 4—Frank J. Schaffer, Pratt, Kan.
- Feb. 5—Zink Stock Farms, Turon, Kan.
- Feb. 5—John Hern, Wamego, Kan.
- Feb. 6—G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.
- Feb. 6—E. E. Norman, Chapman, Kan.
- Feb. 7—Woody & Crowl, Barnard, Kan.
- Feb. 7—M. I. Brower, Sedgwick, Kan.
- Feb. 8—W. D. McComas, Wichita, Kan.
- Feb. 8—L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan.
- Feb. 9—Breeders' sale, Concordia, Kan.
- Feb. 9—G. B. Wooddell, Winfield, Kan.
- Feb. 11—Leo J. Healy, Council Grove, Kan.
- Feb. 12—W. R. Huston and S. M. Biddison & Son, Americus, Kan.
- Feb. 13—H. E. Mueller, Macksville, Kan.
- Feb. 14—Glenn Loughhead, Anthony, Kan.
- Feb. 14—J. M. McDaniels, Scottsville, Kan.
- Feb. 20—D. Arthur Childers, Emporia, Kan.
- Feb. 23—Ray Cooley, Plymouth, Kan., and Will Albin, Saffordville, Kan. Sale at Emporia, Kan.
- Feb. 25—Mike Stensaas & Sons, Concordia, Kan.
- Feb. 27—W. A. Gadsfelder, Emporia, Kan.
- March 12—John Hern, Wamego, Kan.
- Hampshires**
- Aug. 15—Wickfield Farms, Cantril, Iowa.

Vavroch Bros.' Stock Farms

Herd consisting of 50 head of choice Anxiety bred females. Herd headed by Beau Avondale 8th. Sire by Prince Rupert 8th, dam by Bonnie Brae 8th and Lord Dandy. Sire by Beau Picture, dam by Beau Dandy. Stock for sale at all times. Vavroch Bros., Oberlin, Ks.

Mc Mischief, Son of Beau Mischief

and 40 splendid herd cows of fashionable blood lines is the foundation I am building on. Just choice bulls for sale from 12 to 24 months old. Also Poland China hogs of quality and breeding. Write for further information. Address: J. R. Houston, Gem, Kan., Thomas County

Elmdale Farm Herefords

125 excellent Herefords in our herd. Herd bulls: Beau Stanway by Choice Stanway; Beau Delightful by Beau Victorious. Choice bulls and heifers for sale. JANSONIUS BROS., Prairie View, Kansas.

Letham Fairfax—Woodford Lad

200 Herefords in our herd. For sale: Two or three choice 2-year-old bulls; 20 yearling bulls; bred cows and heifers and yearling heifers up to a car load. Come and see our herd—write for descriptions and prices. S. W. TILLEY & SONS, Irving, Kan.

Hereford Park Herefords

Linebred Anxiety Herefords through Bonnie Brae 8th, Bright Stanway, Domino and Beau Donald. In service Matador 493291. My cows are all of Anxiety breeding. J. F. SEDLACEK, BLUE RAPIDS, KAN.

Blue Valley Herefords

80 Registered Herefords at Auction. Cows—Heifers—Bulls. Tuesday, August 21, at Irving, Kan. 6 months' time at 8% will be given. For good Herefords at your own price, attend this sale. COTTRELL & MONTAGUE, IRVING, KAN.

Hereford Herd Bull Prospects

11 to 18 months old. Priced to sell. Our herd bulls are grandsons of Bright Stanway. Cows of strong Anxiety 4th breeding. FRANK SEDLACEK, MARYSVILLE, KAN.

60 Extra Hereford Bulls

Selections from 100 head. Large, heavy bone, weighing 1150 in just fair condition. Yearlings past and good ones. Priced right. MILTONVALE CATTLE COMPANY, W. H. Schroyer, Manager, Miltonvale, Kan.

Anxiety 4th Herefords

Sires in service, Lord Stanway by Bright Stanway. Alex Mischief, grandson of Beau Mischief. Cattle for sale of both sexes at all times. J. H. Miller, Woodston, Kan., Rooks County

Mischief Donald by Beau Mischief

125 head in the herd. A strong herd of breeding cows, many of them by Repeater 7th. Bred cows and heifers for sale and some very choice young bulls of serviceable age. Address: FRANK HUG & SONS, Scranton, Kan., Osage Co.

Sixty 2-Year-Old Heifers, Bred

Sired by Sir Dare and Domineer 566433. Bred to Don Balboa 596021 and Domineer 566433. Choice stock, priced to sell. Also 20 yearling heifers and 100 cows, same breeding. Farm 1 1/2 miles west city limits on West 6th and 10th St. roads. LEE BROS., Topeka, Kan.

SYLVAN PARK STOCK FARM

Fairfax-Anxiety Herefords headed by Stephen Fairfax and Quinto by old Domino. Herd bull material. A car load of yearling bulls. Bred cows and heifers. Also Spotted Polands. Miller & Manning, Council Grove, Kan.

Maple Shade Hereford Farm

Offers 10 head choice yearling heifers. Good quality, popular breeding, priced right. Fred O. Peterson, Route 5, Lawrence, Kan.

Sires That Have Influenced Kansas Herds—21

BONNIE BRAE 8th 239653

Practically all of our best established and recognized herds of live-

stock have come to the front through the judicious use of some one or two sires which have proved to be above the average. One example of such a herd is the Maples herd of Herefords, owned by J. C. Robinson & Sons, Evansville, Wisconsin, which became famous largely through the use of Bonnie Brae 8th 239653.

Bonnie Brae 8th was calved on the farm of Guggell & Simpson on April 22, 1906, but purchased early in his life by J. C. Robinson, in whose herd he remained until his death in 1920. The pedigree of this bull is of special interest, as he was sired by Publican by Paladin and out of Dulcinea 12th by Paladin and in the 3rd generation the only bulls appearing are Don Carlos and his two sons, Beau Brummel and Lamplighter. He also shows five infusions of the North Pole out-cross, which is more than appears in most pedigrees. Thus Bonnie Brae 8th had nothing but the cream of the Guggell & Simpson production behind him.

For a period of five years Bonnie Brae 8th traveled the tan bark and was used as a herd sire at the same time. At the 1907 International he was first junior yearling bull; 1908 first two year old bull and in 1909 he stood next to Prime Lad 9th, the senior champion bull. In 1910 he was fifth aged bull and in 1911 he came back and was placed third, a record that speaks not only of the merit of the bull but of the wonderful constitution and keeping qualities so necessary for a lengthy campaign of that nature. He was characterized as a bull of medium type, full of character and vigor, covered with a thick quilting of flesh, and carrying a wonderful hind quarter, all of which he stamped firmly on his get, the Bonnie Lads and Lasses and Maples Lads and Lasses.

The merits of his sons and daughters can best be shown by the number of places won by them at the International Live Stock Show. In 1910 there were seven head within the first ten places; 1911, ten head; 1912 eight head, 1913, eleven head; 1916, eight head, 1917, two head; 1918, nine head and 1919, six head and several of these were champions at other shows during the same seasons. The large number of placings demonstrated the uniformity and high average standard of his get. Among the high prices paid for the get of Bonnie Brae 8th, was \$10,000 for Maple Lad 61st and \$4,000 for Maple Lass 82nd at public auction in 1917. Maples Lass 57th sold at the same time for \$2,400 and at the same sale Ardmore, by Bonnie Lad 20th, a son of Bonnie Brae 8th, sold for the record price of \$31,000. In 1919, Maples Lass 68th sold for \$7,500, bringing the top price of the sale. Such cases as these well illustrate the value placed upon Bonnie Brae 8th stock by the Hereford fraternity.

Some of the Bonnie Brae 8ths most noted progeny were Bonnie Lad 20th, Brasmore Maple's Lads 56th and 61st, Standard, Maple's Lad 40th, Bonnie Lasses 7th, 17th, 10th and 21st, Maple's Lasses 68th and 82nd. A number of his sons have seen service in

No Richer Breeding Exists

among the descendants of Anxiety 4th than that carried by DON ACTOR 501941, senior herd sire of Gilmorelands. Cow herd made up of granddaughters of Beau Dandy, Beaumont, Bright Stanway, Prince Rupert 8th, Dale and Brigadier. Yearling bulls for sale. \$125 up. GILMORELANDS, FREDONIA, KAN.

Serviceable Age Bulls and Heifers

Young serviceable age bulls and heifers. Herd sire is grandson of Beau Dandy out of Militant dam. Dams are daughters or granddaughters of Ardmore, Domino, Bright Stanway, etc. Priced to sell. ELMER DUKELOW, HUTCHINSON, KAN.

Cows, Heifers and Bulls

Some cows are granddaughters of Lamplighter, a number with calves at side, 2-year-old and yearling heifers and bulls. Main sire BEAU BALTIMORE 13th. JOHN CONDELL, ELDORADO, KANSAS

A Lot of Under Year and Yearling Calves

and a serviceable aged bull. Herd sire is WOODLAND LAD 2nd. Write us at once. W. H. TONN, HAVEN, KANSAS

G. L. MATTHEWS & SON'S HEREFORDS

Yearling bulls—well grown and ready for service. Three-year-old heifers (calves at side) by Regulator 1st and other show bulls. Two year heifers, unbred, by Repeater 126, and some of our show bulls. Write G. L. MATTHEWS & SON, KINSLEY, KAN.

SCHLICKAU COWS AND HEIFERS

Cows, some with calves at foot, \$60 to \$100. Heifers, \$50. Single lots or carload. Write at once. SCHLICKAU BROS., Haven, Kan.

140 Line Bred Anxiety 4th Breeding Cows

Six first class well bred herd sires in use. All classes, both sexes for sale any time. We have just what you want. DE. G. H. GRIMMELL, HOWARD, KAN.

Plummer's Herefords

A grandson of Bright Stanway at head of herd. A choice herd of females. Inspection of herd invited. H. D. PLUMMER, LONGTON, KAN.

Cows, Heifers, Bulls

By or out of Buddy L. and Willey Fairfax by Ridgeland Fairfax by Perfection Fairfax. Junior sire, Brummel Fairfax. Offering one or a carload. Paul Williams, Clements, Kan.

Gordon & Hamilton Herefords

We offer for sale cows from two to five years old that will have calves this fall. Also a nice lot of young bulls and heifers. Write for full descriptions and prices. Address: GORDON & HAMILTON, HORTON, KAN. Farm four miles west of town. Come and see us.

POLLED HEREFORDS

Polled Herefords

We have developed three first prize bulls which is more than any other breeder has done. If you want high class Herefords with "Everything But the Horns" write GOERNANDT BROS., AURORA, KAN.

GOODVIEW STOCK FARM HEREFORDS

Improve Prices, senior herd bull. Polled Plato, Jr., junior herd bull. 200 Polled Herefords in this herd. For sale: Bred cows and heifers; cows with calves at foot and bulls from 8 to 20 months old. Write for descriptions and prices. GEO. BINGHAM, Bradford, Kan., Wabunsee County

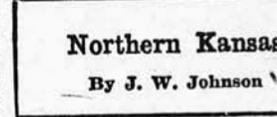
some of the leading herds and left their mark while others are still in service and winning recognition through their progeny. There rests one of the strongest claims to greatness for Bonnie Brae 8th, the ability to breed on, which he has left with his progeny.—David L. Mackintosh.

It is a good herd. Most of the herd sows are Sensation bred. Chas. P. and his brother, Dave, have the largest combine thrasher in the county. It is in its sixth season. Runs on its own power, caterpillar tread, 24-foot swath. This season in 14 days they cut and threshed and delivered in the bin the wheat from 700 acres. They figure that it cost them a little less than \$1.00 an acre to do this work. These brothers rigged up an attachment that spread the straw over a 12-foot space behind the machine.

Northern Kansas

By J. W. Johnson

In line with his work as secretary-treasurer of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas, Dr. W. H. Mott has been enlisting the co-operation of the Chambers of Commerce in Kansas, in the Holstein-Friesian and dairy cattle extension work being done. The opening for this effort was made when the Chambers of Commerce began taking an active interest in the state wide program for increased diversification in farming, outlined and advocated by President Jardine of the Kansas State Agricultural College.



Dave Johnson, Macksville, Kan., will surely know how he wants his cement block barn built after three times building it and July 31 last year another tornado wrecked it. Mr. Johnson, in his slow, careful way of talking, says that altho he is getting pretty tired of rebuilding the barn he is thankful that it was not the house that was wrecked. Mr. Johnson raises purebred Polands. A number were in the barn when the storm struck but he lost no livestock. The main sire, Revelation Wonder by Revelation, out of a daughter of Rood's Giantess, measures 71 inches long, 38 inches high, and 9 inch bone, and has unusually good depth. Herd dams are by Peter Fashion, Showmaster, Seward Buster, Rickert's Constructor, etc. He has a number of good sire prospects by The Outpost. The next boar on the Johnson farm will be by The Outpost.

H. E. Mueller, Macksville, Kan., seems to have the cheap hog feeding problem solved for his case anyway. Others might do as well. He lets the 130 Durocs roam over his 160-acre farm. They have done little

damage to the cornfield. He mixes 5 gallons of wheat with 30 gallons of skimmed milk and heats the mixture thoroughly in a cooker. This feeds the 20 sows, 10 fall gilts, and 100 spring pigs two days. The hogs have not seen an ear of corn for a long time and they look thrifty and are growing nicely. Mr. Mueller will hold a sale February 13. Most of the herd dams came from the Shepherd and Zink herds. The pigs are mostly by Giant's Lad 1st by Sensational Giant. The best pigs on the place are by Constructor, 1922 world's grand champion. Mr. Mueller will select a sire from these. One misfortune that Mr. Mueller has undergone this summer is the loss of his thrasher combine that caught fire from backfire of the tractor pulling it. It was a total loss.

Phil Schrader, Hudson, Kan., bought his first purebred Poland four years ago. He immediately sold off his grades and today this young man has one of the best Poland herds in that section. The senior sire, Showmaster by Greater Grandmaster, and junior sire, Checkeration by Revelation, have sired a lot of first class pigs out of daugh-

Southern Kansas

By J. T. Hunter



D. A. Kirkpatrick, Cedarvale, Kan., has been in the habit of holding annual summer Poland sales. He came nearly passing up the summer sale this season but finally decided to sell. The date will be Tuesday, August 28.

Roy Knappenberger, Penalosa, Kan., borrowed wheat this season until he threshed. Soaked it for his Durocs. It was very evident that the hogs liked it and thrived well. Mr. Knappenberger has for herd sire one of the best sons of the Fulk boar, Pathfinder Jr. This boar will likely be shown at the state fair. He is a good breeder.

J. D. Seal, Macksville, Kan., was not at home the day we stopped at his farm. We looked at the Durocs anyway and examined the pedigrees. The young sire, Smooth Pathmaster, that he bought from Willard Zink last spring is doing well and crossed on the good sows and gilts by Great Sensation Wonder and Graduate Pathfinder will no doubt result in a lot of first class Durocs. Mr. Seal has a good farm for raising hogs and he is doing that very thing quite successfully.

The Free For All Poland Promotion Show at the state fair, Hutchinson, Kan., under supervision of E. E. Erhart, Stafford, Kan., has been filled. Twenty herds from all parts of the state have been nominated for this show. It will be a great show. There will also be a Poland promotion show at Stafford, Kan., October 16-19. Ten herds are all that are required for this show and fifteen herds have been nominated. Good cash prizes have been put up for this show also. Mr. Erhart also supervises this promotion show.

C. S. Walker, Macksville, Kan., lets his Polands roam over the farm. They prefer alfalfa and wheat stubble. We liked the appearance of the sire, Revelation of Bannardale by Revelation, out of a daughter of Rood's Giantess. This boar, farrowed March 22, 1922, measured 74 inches long, 39 inches high, and 9 1/2 inch bone. One matriarch in the Walker herd farrowed 60 pigs in six litters and raised 54 of them. Walker couldn't help but get in the hog business with that old sow and she looks good for many more litters.

Chas. P. Johnson, Macksville, Kan., went to Iowa last spring and bought two sows, one a granddaughter of Pathmaster and Top Sensation in service to Advance Constructor, almost a blood brother to Constructor, 1922 world's grand champion, and another by Stiltz Model in service to Commander. The next main herd sire at Johnson's farm will be one of the Advance Constructor pigs.

ters of Emancipator, Revelation, Checkers, Peter Pan, etc. Mr. Schrader paid \$100 for a gilt a little more than a year ago. Then he thought he paid too much but sold four pigs out of her first litter for \$200, kept two of the best and has the sow with a good litter at side.

In the Ross McMurry, Burrton, Kan., Poland sale last spring Cecil VanSickle, Burrton, Kan., bought a gilt for the Copper Pig Club contest. This gilt, Miss Missouri, brought 11 little Missourians and has raised all so far without a runt in the bunch.

H. L. Hildwein, county agent Kingman county, says that nearly every hog man in Kingman county is feeding wheat. It is fed cooked or soaked. Mr. Hildwein thinks it is the only practicable thing to do. He is secretary of the county fair, October 16-19. Good entries have been made to date in hog classes, especially pig club contests, cattle, poultry, etc. June 13 a community dinner was given to help raise deficit of about \$1200. Twelve hundred people were present. Sales of gifts from business men and farmers provided a part of the interesting features of the day. Sales included nearly everything from pins to a threshing machine.

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LUMBER

\$20

Per Thousand Feet

Final Clean-up of Funston

Beginning today, the last great sale of Camp Funston lumber is on. Three weeks of sensational low prices—and the unsurpassed lumber bargains of Funston will be history.

Already more than 1200 carloads of Funston lumber have been shipped to satisfied customers throughout the middle west. Only 37 carloads now remain. The buildings have been dismantled. The lumber is piled high and dry. To complete the clean-up before September 1st, the remaining lumber will be sacrificed at lower prices than probably will ever be offered again.

All Bright, Clean Stock

Funston lumber is bright and clean. It is sound, and remarkably straight. Except the siding, it has all been amply protected from weather. It will amaze you to see in what excellent condition it remains today—lumber that will insure you the same sturdy, long-life construction as absolutely new lumber!

All the dimension lumber is cut in standard

lengths. Here is a sample of what our special carload offer contains:

- 2x6—23 feet long
- 2x8—10, 12 and 20 feet long
- Boards—6 in. to 10 in. wide
- Flooring—4 in. and 6 in.
- Drop siding

Every foot of Funston lumber comes to you clean, dry and with nails pulled. All flooring and siding tied in bundles. No wonder more than 1200 customers have jumped at this amazing bargain at only \$20 a thousand, loaded on cars at Funston!

Over 1200 Satisfied Customers

Here is what a few of them say about this high-grade lumber:

F. A. Schneider, Arapahoe, Colo., writes: "Received car of lumber all right and was more than pleased with it. The lumber was better than I expected. The studding was fine."

S. R. Jones, Mayetta, Kan., says: "The

lumber I bought of you was just fine. Have you some plaster board that would do for bed rooms?"

F. L. La Force, Limon, Colo., writes: "Our car of lumber arrived and we are well pleased with it. We are needing windows and doors and screen doors. Possibly some of my neighbors will order a few cars from you."

6 Big Bargains

Army cooking ranges, large size, grates, backs and tops thoroughly overhauled. Just the thing for farm homes, restaurants, churches or hotels. A genuine snap at

\$45

- Barracks wallboard, 1½¢ a foot.
- Screen doors, \$1 each.
- Glazed doors, \$1.50 each.
- Horse troughs, \$5 each.
- 8-foot barn doors, with track, \$6.

All guaranteed in good condition.

Save More Than Half

Lumber prices again are soaring. But you needn't pay high prices. You still have time to get some of this fine Funston lumber at a fraction of its actual value. But you must act quick in order to get in on this remarkably low price. September 1st the final clean-up of Funston will be over. In three more weeks this great bargain opportunity will be gone. Your chance to get your supply of lumber at less than half the prevailing prices is right now—today.

Write for Special Carload Offer

Absolutely No Obligation

Simply signing the attached coupon and mailing it to us NOW puts you in line for this wonderful lumber bargain which will practically cut your building expenses in half. The coupon puts you under no obligation whatever, and it's your last opportunity to get in on the final clean-up and low prices. Remember, only 37 carloads of Funston lumber remain unsold and the big sale at this remarkably low price ends September 1st. So don't delay and be disappointed—send in the coupon today for full particulars about this special carload offer which will save you over 50 per cent on your lumber.

Camp Funston Lumber Co.

Junction City, Kansas

Over 1200 Carloads Already Sold

More than 1200 satisfied customers throughout the Middle West have snapped up these amazing lumber bargains at the lowest prices ever offered on lumber of the same high quality.

Only 37 Carloads Left

Now is your opportunity. The last great Funston lumber sale is under way. But quick action is necessary. Only 37 more carloads to go and the days of low-priced lumber in Kansas are over.

Prices Go Up Sept. 1

After September 1st, the price of all unsold lumber must be advanced to \$25 per thousand feet. Lumber prices are going up everywhere. Don't wait. Now is your opportunity to save money.

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