

KANSAS SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS

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KANSAS FARMER

AND

MAIL & BREEZE

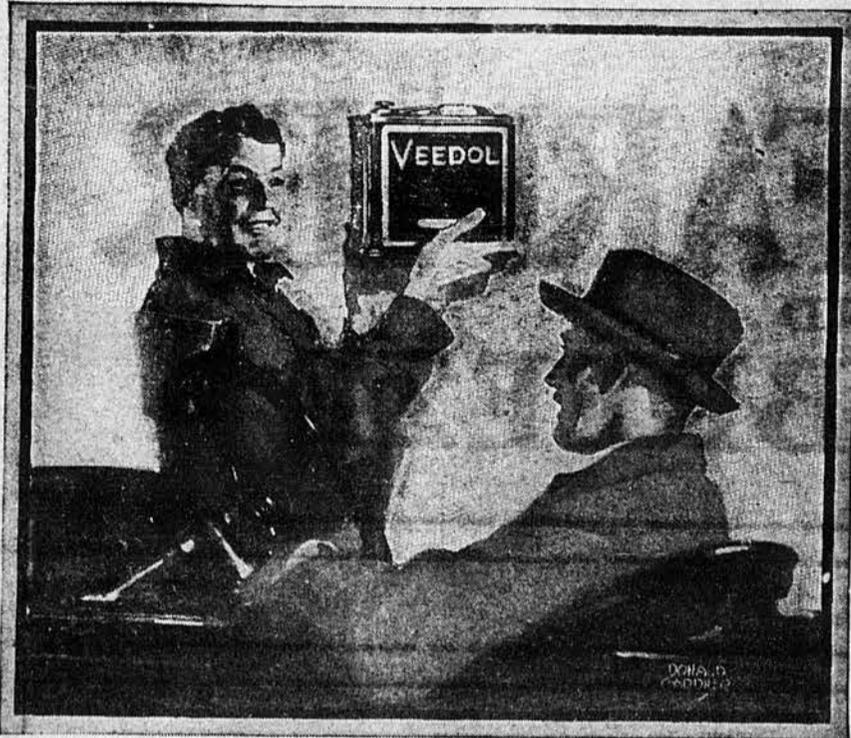


Volume 62

June 28, 1924

Number 26





This oil gives the "film of protection"

—new power and a new freedom from engine repairs

A new understanding of the job that a motor oil must do is now convincing car owners that all motor oils are not alike. They are learning to entrust the protection of expensive motors to the "film of protection" alone.

* * *

WHEN oil goes into action, it forms a thin film over all the vital parts of your motor. This film must seal the space between the pistons and piston-rings and the cylinder walls, in order to prevent power from blowing past the pistons and wasting itself.

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Under that persistent punishment the film of ordinary oil soon breaks and burns. Through the broken, shattered film, hot metal is bared to friction. The power seal is gone. Power is wasted.

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tough as steel*

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Economy Oils and Greases

McNeal Upholds Capper

Urges Farmers to Vote in Primaries For Friends Who Champion Their Rights in Congress

COPY OF LETTER TO W. H. MOSES, TONGANOXIE, KAN.

DEAR SIR:—I am writing you this personal letter on my own motion and not at the suggestion of either Senator Capper or anyone else. I am writing it because I feel that as unfair and uncalled for a fight is being made on Mr. Capper as I have ever seen made on any public man during my residence of 45 years in the state of Kansas.

I have no selfish, personal interest in this matter. I have no ambition to fulfill, no personal gain to be attained by the political success of Senator Capper. His triumph or defeat will not affect my personal fortunes. But I do have a feeling of resentment when I see what I know to be a most unjustified attack made on the record or reputation of any man, and more especially when such attack is made on a man whom I have known for nearly 40 years and with whom I have been intimately acquainted and associated for nearly a third of a century.

There is at this time an effort being made to defeat Senator Capper for re-nomination at the August primary. No doubt some of those engaged in this effort are influenced by honest motives. These I assume honestly differ with Senator Capper on questions of public policy as is their undoubted right as American citizens, and with such I have no quarrel, but there are others engaged in this effort who do not fight in the open, but undertake to accomplish by devious and unfair means what they know they could not accomplish by a frank and open statement of their purpose.

Noting the evident and widespread popularity of President Coolidge, they seek to create the impression that Senator Capper has persistently endeavored to thwart the policies of the President. Because it serves their present purpose, they insist that a member of the Senate if of the same political party as the Chief Executive is in duty bound to follow his lead in everything. One does not need to have a very long memory to recall a time when these same protesters were in open rebellion against the dictation of President Roosevelt and were demanding that their members of Congress and the Senate should exercise their independence and vote contrary to the wishes of the President.

As a matter of fact the framers of the Constitution provided for three coordinate but independent departments of government, the executive, legislative and judicial, and of these three, the legislative was dowered with the greatest authority and power. Members of either the executive or judicial branches might be impeached and removed from office by the legislative branch but no such power over Congress was vested in either the Chief Executive or the Judiciary.

It is not only the privilege but the duty of the President to advise Congress and to exercise his veto in case he conscientiously believes that legislation passed by Congress is not in the interest of the people, but it is equally the duty of members of both branches of Congress to exercise their best judgment even if that judgment differs from that of the President.

But what are the facts so far as Senator Capper is concerned? Has he persistently and defiantly opposed the wishes of President Coolidge? He has voted to override the vetoes of the President in just two cases. One of these was the Soldiers' Pension bill, granting increases of pensions to soldiers and the widows of soldiers of the Civil War and the soldiers and soldiers' widows of the Spanish-American War; the other the Adjusted Compensation bill, generally known as the Soldiers' Bonus bill.

He has differed from the President concerning the tax bill, which was signed by the President altho under protest. There is an honest difference of opinion concerning the Bursum Pension bill providing increase of pensions for veterans of the Civil War and the Spanish-American War and their widows, but it always has been the policy of Kansas to vote pensions to these veterans and the widows of veterans with increasing liberality as age has rendered these aged men and women more helpless. So far as Kansas is concerned, this has been not only a humane impulse but a wise financial policy as well, for always the distribution of pensions has brought many more dollars into the state than have been taken out of it by the Government revenue collectors.

In regard to the Soldiers' Bonus bill the same thing will be true. Kansas pays less than one-hundred-and-thirtieth of the revenues of the Government but furnished a little more than one sixtieth of the soldiers in the World War. It follows therefore that for every dollar paid into the Government treasury by Kansas citizens to help pay the bonus, more than two dollars will be returned to Kansas veterans of the World War or their beneficiaries. The Soldiers' Bonus bill is correct in principle; it is merely to a degree rectifying the injustice done during the World War when profiteering at home was permitted almost without limit but the soldier in the ranks was limited to the dole of a dollar a day and board and clothing.

In the National Republican platform is a plank declaring in favor of the conscription of all persons and all wealth in case of another war and this is in accord with a bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Capper. That plank is a virtual acknowledgment of the injustice done the private soldiers during war, and if there was an injustice done them a just government should, as far as possible, rectify the wrong. The adoption of that plank is a complete justification of the votes of Senator Capper and the other members of the Kansas delegation on the Soldiers' Bonus bill.

Those opposing Senator Capper charge that he opposed the Revenue Tax measure favored by the President; not one in a hundred of them know what tax measure the President did favor, but they talk glibly about the Mellon Tax bill which was born in Wall Street and favored by the men who have huge incomes because it favored them. The bill which was supported by Senator Capper did not give multi-millionaires a 50 per cent cut on their income taxes but it did favor the people with moderate incomes. Do you stand with Capper or with the multi-millionaires?

Senator Capper is criticised for leading a Farm Bloc. Why? All the other interests have had their blocs in Congress for a generation. Is there anything wrong in a Kansas Senator trying to organize the farmers so that they may have reasonable recognition?

I have known Arthur Capper as a young man and a mature man for almost 40 years. In all that time I never have heard of his doing a mean or dishonest act. Few men of my acquaintance have shown as much unselfish generosity or distributed as much helpful, practical charity. Thousands of men and women in Kansas in the years to come will gratefully acknowledge that they owe their success in life largely to the quiet encouragement and help of Arthur Capper. Hundreds of children, apparently doomed to go thru life as helpless cripples, have been restored to health and strength thru the agency established by his thoughtful generosity.

I am making this personal appeal to you to take an hour or two on August 5 and cast your vote for him and also to do what you can to persuade your neighbors to do the same thing.

I will be very glad if you can find time to drop me a card or write me a letter in regard to this matter.

Yours very truly,

A. A. McNeal

KANSAS FARMER and MAIL & BREEZE

June 28, 1924

By *Martin Capper*

Vol. 62 No. 26



This Building Paid For Itself

Corn Crib, Granary, Implement Shed, Garage and Farm Shop Are Housed Under One Roof on Martin Capper's Quarter Section in Cloud County

By John R. Lenray

FARM implements never are left out in the open on Martin Capper's quarter section in Cloud county. Mr. Capper believes that machinery worth owning is worth keeping under shelter. And on his place it is just as easy to drive the implements under cover as it is to leave them in the barn lot or fence corner. They do not accumulate rust and the wooden parts don't rot under the care he gives. His machinery is always ready for use. That saves much time when field work is pressing.

Since 1912 he has been collecting dividends in convenience and conservation from a combination machinery shed, garage, corn crib, granary and farm repair shop. By constructing five buildings in one he saved material, especially roofing and siding and he has all of them grouped so that a minimum of labor is required in doing chores.

Entire Space is Utilized

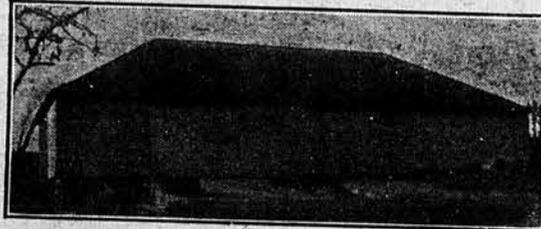
The building is 60 feet long and 26 feet wide. The eaves and ceiling are 9 feet from the floor level. The roof is of hip-gable type and covered with shingles. The floor is of cement. Walls are boxed with ship-lap which is covered with weatherboarding. The building was constructed on a hillside. One end is 3 feet in the hill and the other 8 feet above ground. Concrete blocks were used for the foundation. The cost of construction was approximately \$600.

Every inch of space in this building is used. On the east end is a granary, 10 by 26 feet, having a capacity of 2,000 bushels. This is divided into three compartments for storing small grains. The bins are insulated by air spaces. Floors are made of matched lumber on two-by-fours laid on the concrete. This makes rat-proof and moisture-proof storage.

Adjacent to the granary is a driveway 10 feet

wide and it is equipped with sliding doors. Cement approaches, 10 by 16 feet on the north and 10 by 6 feet on the south have been constructed to the driveway. A corn crib 10 by 26 feet on the other side of the driveway provides storage for 1,000 bushels. Grains may be unloaded directly into the bins by this arrangement. Shelling, grinding and fanning are done in this space between the crib and bins. A gasoline engine furnishes belt power.

On the other side of the crib is the garage. It also is equipped with cement approaches on both



Here are Five Buildings in One: Granary, Corn Crib, Garage, Implement Shed and Work Shop. It Cost \$600 and Has Paid for Itself

sides of the building and has sliding doors. It serves as an entrance to the machinery shed, and accommodates one small car and a large one.

The rest of the building is devoted to farm implements. Ample storage is provided for the machinery required to operate 160 acres. In the southwest corner of this shed is the farm work shop but it is not separated from the implement

room. The concrete floor enables Mr. Capper to move the implements with a minimum of exertion and any which need overhauling can be taken to the shop which is provided with work bench and small tools sufficient for making simple repairs.

The loft of the building is used for storing cultivators, a lister, a weeder, implement tongues, fanning mill, canvases, hand tools and other equipment. It also provides a good place for wintering seed corn.

Mr. Capper considers that this building has paid for itself in the protection it has afforded for machinery, aside from the use that has been made of it as a work shop, garage and a storage place for grains. Farm implements deteriorate quite as rapidly from rust and exposure to weather as they do from use. His implements are always ready for use and because they are free from rust do better work. The concrete floor enables him to move the machinery in and out with little effort.

Much Valuable Time Wasted

By having the implements and the work shop in the same building repairing can be done during bad weather or at odd times. If they were under different roofs, time would be lost in taking implements to the shop. Or if no shelter were provided for the implements and if no work shop were provided, repairs would have to be made in the open which would require good weather when more productive work should be done.

The average farmer spends more time in scouring rust from his plows and cultivators, gouging dirt out of oil holes and grease cups, limbering up his binder after it has spent 11½ months in the open than it would take to build an implement shed and he loses in deterioration within a year or two more money than the cost of providing it.

How I'd Make Wheat Belt Pork

By W. J. Beardwell

As Told to M. N. Beeler

HOGS can be produced just as profitably in Western Kansas as anywhere in the Corn Belt. Up to 10 years ago I raised hogs for market. At that time I believed, as other farmers in Trego, Graham and surrounding counties believed, that corn was necessary in making pork. Because this country did not produce a surplus of corn, we had to pay a premium, which made hog feeding unprofitable. But if I had known as much about hog raising as I do now, I would have eliminated corn from the ration and continued the business.

Last year my uncle, James Feeny, and I bought a foundation of purebred Berkshires for our farm, 9 miles north of Wakeeney. We carried the spring pigs thru summer on pasture and a little grain. Some of our March and April shotes weighed 200 pounds when 8 months old and never had a bite of corn. Now Corn Belt farmers can get that weight at a younger age, but their gains cost more than these did. Under a system of production which will lower the cost, a farmer can make good money by waiting even tho his finishing process is slower.

Best Plan With Spring Pigs

If I were producing hogs for market I would carry the spring pigs thru summer on pasture and just enough grain, barley, ground wheat, or grain sorghums, to keep them thrifty. I have alfalfa and would recommend that the hog raiser grow it for pasture and winter roughage if he can. Then I would seed barley in the fall and pasture it as long as it remained green. Spring sown barley would also supply pasture and grain for summer feeding.

I would give the pigs plenty of range, even if I had to use native grasses. Any forage is just as good for hogs as for other classes of stock. Sudan grass provides good pasture and it can be grown in nearly every section of Western Kansas. The more it is pastured, within reason, the more green forage it supplies. Of course too many hogs can be turned on it, but if just enough are used to keep the growth in control, it will keep coming on with fresh growth until frost. Cane, and especially Sumac, is also a good pasture.

Grazing is just as essential in producing cheap pork gains as grain is, and the more pasture is

used in developing the pigs, the cheaper the gains will be. They need only enough grain to keep them growing and thrifty. If a desirable market weight can be produced before the pasture season is over, so much the better. I cannot emphasize the importance of forage too strongly. That's where the cheap pork is.

It is surprising how much dried forage a hog



We Hear Lots About the Clean and Upright Farmer —But Not So Much About Those Who Held Him "Upright" and "Cleaned" Him

will eat. We stacked the last cutting of alfalfa in the hog lots last fall and the pigs ate as much of it as they did of green alfalfa which was available for several weeks. If Western Kansas farmers took as good care of their roughages as they do their automobiles they would have better feed. The man who keeps his forages under cover and gives them to his stock in as good condition as they were when harvested, will get results.

One day last fall while I was at the local elevator, a farmer came in and bought a sack of bran. I do not know what he paid for it, probably \$1.50. Shock kafir would be as good. I would prefer alfalfa hay in a rack. And if I were producing pork that is what I would use for supplementing corn. Farmers in this region have better feeds on their own farms than they can buy. I do not even except tankage. Pasture and skim milk or alfalfa hay will take its place.

It is also necessary to vaccinate carefully. There was a cholera outbreak in our neighborhood last summer. Some of our neighbors smiled when we immunized all our herd, because they thought the vaccination a waste. But before the season was over there was cholera on both the farms that adjoin ours. One man lost all his spring pigs, 80 head and several sows. Another who lived on the creek lost 16 pigs out of 27. A third neighbor lost \$800 worth of hogs. We did not have a loss and our Berkshires went thru the epidemic without missing a meal.

A Factor Affecting Hog Production

Another thing which affects hog production whether a man is producing breeding animals or pork is the way the herdsman handles the hogs. He should be on good terms with the brood sows. That may seem of small consequence, but it is important, especially at farrowing time. If the sows trust the attendant he can take proper care of them and save their pigs.

I don't like to have a visitor who comes to my place kick or strike one of the hogs to make it get up or move so that he can get a better view. That isn't necessary and it only serves to make the hogs wild. When I go into the hog lots the pigs flop over to be rubbed. That shows they have been treated right. A hog that is not abused will be always far more easy to handle.

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

THERE is a strong outbreak of anti-Americanism in Japan. The Japanese government is said to be doing what it can to repress these anti-American outbreaks. No government has ever been able to successfully repress strong national prejudice; it is probable that the officials of the Jap government feel about the same way as the rioters and therefore their efforts are more or less lukewarm. Hatred begets hatred, intolerance breeds intolerance. Our treatment of the Japanese question is calculated to stir up national and racial prejudice and hatred. The result is in my opinion certain to be detrimental to both nations and may result very seriously.

Of course the breaking up of the American dance in Tokio was not justified but it was no more intolerant display of national and racial feeling than has been witnessed in this country many times and in no case have those engaged been punished. It is well therefore before becoming indignant at the riotous Japs to consider the treatment that has been accorded Japs in this country many times.

Sacrifices Women Make

THE inspiration for these lines," writes a very fine type of the Kansas farm wife, "is your editorial in a recent issue concerning the real beauty of the well groomed country woman who has enough artistic talent to look well despite the marks of time. The writer is not a genius such as you laud, but I have some friends who are real heroines and who have given prodigally of their youth and strength to create and maintain a home where cleanliness and light and love reign; who spare not themselves to give their children every opportunity possible and who have still remaining enough energy and pride to dress themselves beautifully."

I know a good deal about the effort such women have to make to keep themselves looking neat and attractive and what makes the struggle harder is the fact that such country women are often misunderstood; they are frequently referred to as "stuck up," proud and feeling themselves better than their neighbors. I hope and believe that spirit is dying out in most Kansas country neighborhoods, but it used to be rather prevalent in the country in the days of my boyhood.

A Saving Might Be Made

DURING every campaign there is a great deal of talk about cutting down expenses and lifting the burden from the shoulders of the taxpayers.

But the burden is not reduced, the expenses of the state government are not lowered; the taxpayers are disappointed.

I assert that the expenses of the state government could be cut 40 per cent without detriment to the people of the state and the change would be in the interest of fairness.

The last legislature appropriated approximately 40 per cent of all the money appropriated, for the support of the higher educational institutions.

If an education is worth having it is worth paying for by the person who gets it. Under our present educational system a college education is as likely to do the person receiving it an injury as a benefit. As his bills are paid for him by somebody else he does not appreciate the cost; he learns habits of idleness and extravagance; he comes out unfitted for the kind of work he ought to do and without qualification for the kind of occupation to which he aspires. The state has spent many millions of dollars in grounds, buildings and other equipment for the higher educational institutions. That is as much as the state ought to be asked or expected to contribute.

The cost of running these institutions ought to be paid by those who receive the benefit. It may be said that poor boys and girls could not afford to pay for the cost of their education. I will admit that many of them could not if they were required to pay all of it as they go along; here is where the state could help out without adding any burden to the taxpayer.

Establish a revolving students' loan fund. Estimate the actual cost of educating a young man or young woman economically at a state college or university. Make a loan to any young man

or young woman who can show the necessary qualifications of mind and character, sufficient money to pay these actual necessary expenses. Let the loan be paid on the amortized plan; protect the state from the possible death or disablement of the recipient of the loan during the time of its payment by an insurance policy in favor of the state.

The qualifications necessary to procure a loan should be qualifications of character rather than

Solitude

LAUGH, and the world laughs with you;
 Weep, and you weep alone.
 For the sad old earth must borrow its mirth,
 But has troubles enough of its own.
 Sing, and the hills will answer;
 Sigh, it is lost in the air.
 The echoes bound to a joyful sound,
 But shrink from voicing care.

Rejoice, and men will seek you;
 Grieve, and they turn and go.
 They want full measure of all your pleasure,
 But they do not need your woe.
 Be glad, and your friends are many;
 Be sad, and you lose them all.
 There are none to decline your nectared wine,
 But alone you must drink life's gall.

Feast, and your halls are crowded;
 Fast, and the world goes by.
 Succeed and give, and it helps you live,
 But no man can help you die.
 There is room in the halls of pleasure
 For a long and lordly train,
 But one by one we must all file on
 Thru the narrow aisle of pain.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

of scholarship. No young man or young woman should receive a loan unless they could show fine records for industry, honesty, morality and reasonable economy.

Of course the record ought also to show reasonable mental equipment but I would much rather trust a student with only moderate mental ability, but with honesty, industry, and perseverance, than one with brilliant talent but lacking in honesty, industry and perseverance.

I would put up the bars at the state institutions of higher education against any except students who either pay their way as they go or afterward thru the loan plan I have suggested. This plan would save to the taxpayers of the state approximately 4 million dollars a year; it would weed out of the state schools the drones, duds and idlers.

A second reform would be the abolition of one house of the legislature and reducing the single house to not more than 30 members; this of course would require a constitutional amendment.

Politicians Fear LaFollette

IN SOME respects the most interesting figure in the United States is Senator Robert La Follette of Wisconsin. He has always been a stormy petrel in politics, always an iconoclast, always against the regular organization of the political party to which he nominally belonged. This course would have either driven 99 men out of every 100 out of public life or compelled them to conform to the general rules and policies of their political party, but LaFollette was the hundredth, the rare exception. He formed a LaFollette party in his state and literally put all other parties out of business. He calls himself a Republican but is less in harmony with the party than two-thirds of the leaders of the Democratic party, yet he has steadfastly refused to be called a Democrat. He has destroyed the Democratic party in Wisconsin and also the regular Republican party. During the war he was out of sympathy with the Government to a degree that caused him to be accused of disloyalty. It might naturally be supposed that this would kill him politically but it did not and following the war he

was re-elected to the Senate by a larger majority than ever was given to a candidate for the Senate in any state in the American Union.

Just now there are more men in both the old political parties and also more voters, men and women, who are not allied to either of the old parties, who are wondering what LaFollette is going to do, than are wondering about any other man.

If McAdoo is nominated at New York LaFollette may decide to support him. If he does McAdoo will almost certainly carry Wisconsin, which has been counted reliably Republican in presidential years ever since it was admitted to the Union and in addition he stands a fair show of carrying Minnesota and North Dakota.

If LaFollette decides to run independently, he will carry the three states above named and in addition stands a very good chance of carrying Nebraska, South Dakota, Wyoming and Colorado.

But LaFollette is now 69 years old and in bad health to boot. If it were any other man than LaFollette I would say that he could not be induced at his age and in the state of his health to undertake the exhausting, nerve racking experience of a nation-wide presidential campaign—but no ordinary rule can be applied to Robert M. LaFollette.

Random Observations

THE New York World correspondent at the Cleveland convention commented on the opening prayer made by a distinguished Jewish rabbi, in the course of which the rabbi seemed to be giving God quite a lot of political and general information and suggestions as to what course He should pursue during the coming campaign.

The World correspondent goes on to say that it seems to him that the average opening prayer at a political convention is the most irreligious performance he knows anything about. I think he has it dead wrong; the ordinary convention prayer is purely a religious rite, with no heart in it and none of the genuine spirit of Christianity in it. This prayer was made to the convention, not to the Supreme Being. Some other preacher will deliver an equally empty invocation at the New York convention only it will have a different partisan slant because it will be a different political convention the preacher will be praying to.

It is delightful to feel that one's efforts are appreciated by somebody. A lady writing from Peabody, says: "I am just writing a word of appreciation of your sound advice in the Kansas Mail and Breeze. I refer especially to the sane and sensible answer to 'Afflicted Citizen.' Our paper of May 31 came this morning and as I have been confined to my bed with rheumatism and under the doctor's care and with little or no improvement, and as also we have several swarms of bees in the side of our house I think I shall set my husband and daughter at work picking bees to sting me. If I note any improvement I will let you know."

While temporarily absent from my desk the other day, the Wakarusa poet dropped in and left the following heartening lines:

"Everything grows," we hear a farmer say,
 And we are pleased to hear him speak that way.
 "Weeds are growing," another one remarks,
 And we avoid him as a dog that barks.

I am wondering what G. Washington would think if he were to return to earth now. You see George never saw a railroad train or a steamboat, or a telegraph line or a telephone or a friction match, or chloroform or ether, or an elevator, or a coal or gasoline engine, or even a coal oil lamp, or an electric light or a cannon that would shoot more than a mile or that shot anything but a solid ball, or a rifle that would shoot with accuracy more than 100 yards.

The fact is that in comparison with George the average Arkansas "hill billy" would be quite a well informed man. George simply wouldn't know anything about modern inventions or modern ways of doing things. He never saw a building more than three stories high in his life. When he left Washington it was a common occurrence for a stage coach to get mired down on Pennsylvania Avenue in trying to get from the White

House to the Capitol building, which was just getting started.

For his time George was not slow, but gracious! how far behind the times he would be now.

But speaking further of G. Washington it might be that he would say, if he were to come back to earth, "Yes, you certainly have found out a lot of things since I left, but judging from the amount of chewing the rag that seems to be going on, I wonder if you are really any better off. In my day we didn't know much according to your standards, but as I recollect we seemed to be as contented as the people are now."

Of course that kind of talk from George would hold us for awhile. The fact remains, however, that we ought to be better contented and happier than the people were in George's day. If we are not, and I do not think we are, it is mostly our own fault.

Brief Answers to Inquiries

STUDENT—You ask if I think there were as many liars and thieves in this country 50 years ago as there are now. No, I do not think there were; the only reason why there were fewer, however, was because there were not much more than half as many people in the country then as there are now.

DEBATER—The question which you say is up for discussion in your lyceum: "Resolved, that fashion is more powerful than common sense," is really too one-sided to be debatable. If the itch was fashionable you would see all the leaders of society trying to catch the disease unless they already had it.

WORRIED MORALIST—You ask if I do not consider bootleg whisky a great curse. I might answer yes and no. The making of bootleg whisky is a despicable crime carried on by reckless and depraved criminals, but on the other hand there is no doubt that bootleg whisky has to some extent lessened the supply of fools. At that it seems that fools are born just about as fast as they die even with the enlarged facilities for killing them.

ROBERTO—Never having heard you sing I cannot tell whether in case the person who took a shot at you, had killed or fatally wounded you, he could have set up the defense of justifiable homicide. Of course the law does not provide for an open season on amateur musicians, but the jury is likely to overlook that fact.

DYSPEPTIC—I am not a physician and therefore cannot diagnose your case, but I would judge from your letter that you are suffering with flat on the stomach, a disease produced by long continued chewing the rag.

The Farming Business

OLD Russell Sage, who died several years ago and whose present whereabouts are uncertain, granting that there is a survival of personality after death, was asked once for a certain rule for making money. He replied that a sure rule was to buy cheap and sell high.

Of course he didn't tell the inquirer just how he could always do that, but "Uncle Russell," as he was called, managed to follow that rule pretty successfully, so that he died with a fortune of 75 million dollars or more.

It is certainly true that a good time to get into some basic and necessary industry is when the majority already engaged in that industry seem to be crazy to get out.

If that is a good rule to follow then this is the best time to get into the farming game there has been for 30 years. Jesse Greenleaf, of the Board

of Public Utilities, says that he sold good work horses a few days ago as low as \$2 a head. That is even a lower price than work horses brought back in the sad days of the early Nineties.

Now a good team of horses will do as much work as a good team ever could do and more because there are better implements to work with. There has not been a time in many years when a young man desiring to get into the farming business could outfit himself with the necessary work horses for so little money as now.

Not only that but I have not for a long time seen so favorable a time to buy a farm as now. Farmers are badly discouraged and with reason, but remember this, people of the world are not going to quit eating until they die; there are more people who must eat to live than ever before and therefore more demand for the products of the farm than ever.

Grant if you please the truth of every statement that is made concerning the very serious condition of agriculture and it merely proves that in some way a change will be made for the betterment of that condition. I have my own notions about what ought to be done to bring about that betterment. I may be mistaken but even if I am that does not do away with the fact that a change is coming. The young man starting in the farming business may have to wait awhile for the upward turn; it seems to me that the farming business has touched bottom but here again I may be mistaken. It may be that conditions will get even worse than now. If so, it simply means that the investor will have to wait longer for the turn.

On the other hand it seems to me that there are hard times ahead for the non-productive avocations. They are constantly becoming more overcrowded. That condition simply cannot continue indefinitely. There is in my opinion bound to be reaction favorable to the farming business.

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.

Wants Telephone Service

I live a half mile from a telephone line on a private road. The telephone company won't extend the line here. Is there any way to compel it to do so?
R. M. B.

I do not know of any way you can compel the telephone company to build a line in a case of this kind.

Signing an Oil Lease

Who must sign an oil lease for a farm owned by a mother and several children, the children all being of age? The mother in this case owns slightly more than half. All but one of the children are married. Must the sons' wives sign the lease?
R. S.

All parties having an interest in this land should sign the lease and while in my opinion it would be a valid lease, if the wives of the sons did not sign it, it would be better if their signatures were on the lease also.

Can He Recover?

A has 12 lots in the city. On account of sickness he gave a mortgage to S to secure some \$300. He kept the taxes and interest paid until the mortgage was due, then went to settle. S told A he had sold the mortgage to H. A tendered the

money in payment of said mortgage to H but H refused to settle. What can A take to recover this property?
R. K. F.

If A makes legal tender to H of the full amount due on this mortgage H cannot refuse to accept or if he does refuse to accept he could get afterward obtain judgment against A for the amount of the mortgage for a greater amount than was tendered. Legal tender is tender either in gold or United States notes known as greenbacks. If H has taken possession of this property and refuses to give possession to A upon tender of the amount of the mortgage A should bring at once forcible entry and detainer action and in that should demand whatever damage he has suffered by reason of such unlawful detainer.

Is License Required?

Is it necessary under the laws of Colorado for a producer to have a license to butcher his veal calves and deliver the meat to retail meat markets in various towns wherever he may find a sale?
P. C. C.

I am of the opinion that no license is required. Under the laws of Colorado, licenses are required for peddlers but farm produce seems to be excepted from this requirement and the calves butchered for meat in my judgment would come under that exception.

Appointment of Administrator

If several heirs, all of legal age, appoint one of their number administrator of an estate, what expense is attached thereto? Could an administrator dispose of Government bonds registered? What steps are necessary in appointing an administrator?
Mrs. N. E. J.

Appointment of administrator rests with the probate court of the county in which the estate is located. The heirs might agree upon some one of them to act as administrator and recommend the appointment of such person to the court and in all probability the court would make the appointment if such heir had the proper qualifications. The expense of administering an estate varies, depending upon the amount of the estate and length of time required to settle it up so that I cannot answer that question.

Where Government bonds are registered the administrator should ask for the privilege of having new bonds issued in place of the registered bonds. It probably would be necessary for him to send a certified copy of his appointment as administrator so as to show his authority for asking the treasurer of the United States to take up the old bonds and issue new bonds to the heirs.

Second Mortgage

A holds a first mortgage. B holds a second. If A forecloses what action can B take to collect? This is in Colorado.
E. H.

B would have a right to pay A's mortgage and in that case he becomes the holder of the first lien. Or he might abandon his mortgage security if he sees fit to do so and rely upon his note given by the mortgagor. In that case he could sue on his note and get judgment against the maker of it and take his chances on collecting the judgment just as he would any other judgment.

Trespassing Chickens

A has a strip of land lying across the road from B's farm. B's chickens cross the road and destroy about 3 acres of grain. Can A compel B to put up a fence to keep the chickens off? If not can A collect damages from B for the crops destroyed?
W. S.

A can require B to keep his chickens on his own land. If B's chickens cross the road and trespass on A's land A has the right to collect damages from B for the crops destroyed and he might hold the chickens until such damage is liquidated.

Out to "Smash" the Farm Bloc

THE people should know the "straight" of any situation which concerns them. For this reason I group here a few salient facts for the consideration of the reader.

You never find the big special interests of the country opposing the men who do their bidding. But you are sure to find them the implacable foe of the public's representative in Congress, the man who votes his sincere convictions and maintains his independence and self-respect.

There is significance for the moment in this fact: The interests which massed themselves in opposition to any measure of farm relief, or to any effective railroad legislation in the recent Congress, were the same interests which opposed the bonus.

These same influences defeated a resolution to recess Congress for the national conventions, then return it again to duty to work out the farm and transportation problems in a real effort to enact practical and helpful measures in the interest of the agricultural industry.

Special Interests Blocked Farm Relief

Now these interests that blocked farm relief are loud in their professions of loyalty to the President. Just how sincere these professions may be were shown by their activity in postponing farm legislation—and in postponing it, postponing the return of stable prosperity to the Nation.

In his message to Congress, and in frequent addresses, the President showed his sincere interest in the problems of agriculture and urged practical farm relief. But his efforts in the in-

terest of the Norbeck-Burness bill to help one-crop farmers diversify their activities was thwarted by the same group that now so loudly profess their loyalty to him.

The same interests defeated the McNary-Haugen plan—actively supported by the Coolidge Department of Agriculture. That was a plan to find a way for the orderly marketing of normal exportable surpluses of farm products.

Railroad Legislation Prevented

Interests that have their hands deep in the farmer's pocket defeated that measure. It was killed by interests that find crop surpluses—real and imaginary surpluses—convenient weapons to bludgeon the farmer's market and beat down the price the farmer gets for his products.

These same interests prevented the consideration of other measures for farm relief—the Norris-Sinclair bill, the Curtis-Aswell bill, the Capper-Williams bill and others.

Again it was the same interests that sat on the lid and prevented railroad legislation to repeal the so-called guaranty clause of the Transportation act. This clause—an act of legislation—permits a fixed price for transportation service—a price fixed on a basis that insures a profit—a price fixed by legislation.

Yet this clause was defended and protected by the same interests that objected to any farm-relief measure, especially any measure intended to stabilize farm markets and prices. While defending stabilized transportation rates these interests denounced farm stabilization as "paternalistic" and "socialistic."

But the vigilance of these groups was unable to defeat the entire program of measures looking toward freight-rate relief for agriculture. The Senate passed a resolution declaring agriculture to be the Nation's basic industry which directed the Interstate Commerce Committee to proceed at once to bring about a downward revision of farm freight rates.

Altho successful at this session, the defenders of the citadel of special privilege are alarmed for the future. They fear that another time their vigilance may not serve to protect the Transportation act and its beneficiaries. So, Congressmen and Senators who have pressed the farm viewpoint must be done away with.

A Masked Approach

The attack, of course, is not direct. It is a masked approach, a flank movement. It is intended to mislead and betray. Just now it takes the form of criticism of Congressmen and Senators who voted for adjusted compensation for the soldier veteran. That seemed to offer a chance to turn attention from the real issues.

"The railroads," says the Philadelphia Public Ledger, a vindictive foe of farm relief, "will breathe easier," now that the Transportation act is safe, at least for this Congress.

To keep it safe, many Congressmen and Senators are marked for the attacks of the poison squads and snipers—the corporation and railroad lawyers, under orders from the Wall Street Bloc to "smash the Farm Bloc."

Arthur Capper

News of the World in Pictures



A Typical Field of Onion Seed in the Middle West; It is Usually a Profitable Crop



New G. O. P. Committee; Left to Right, Roy West, Mrs. A. T. Hert, William Butler, Charles D. Hilles



Governor Alfred Smith of New York, Candidate for Democratic Nomination for President



A McCormick-Deering 15-30 H. P. Tractor Pulling Three Harvesting Machines; This is Made Possible by Ingenious Hitches



M. Gaston Doumergue, Recently Elected President of France; He is 60 Years Old, a Protestant and a Bachelor



U. S. Olympic Boxing Team Calls at the White House to Congratulate President Coolidge on His Nomination



Cadet Wallace Hastings of San Francisco, 1924 Honor Man of the U. S. Military Academy, at West Point



A Good Job of Plowing Done by a "3 in 1" Combination on a Western Farm



Master George Hubert Lascelles, Only Son of Princess Mary and Viscount Lascelles and Only Grandchild of King George of England

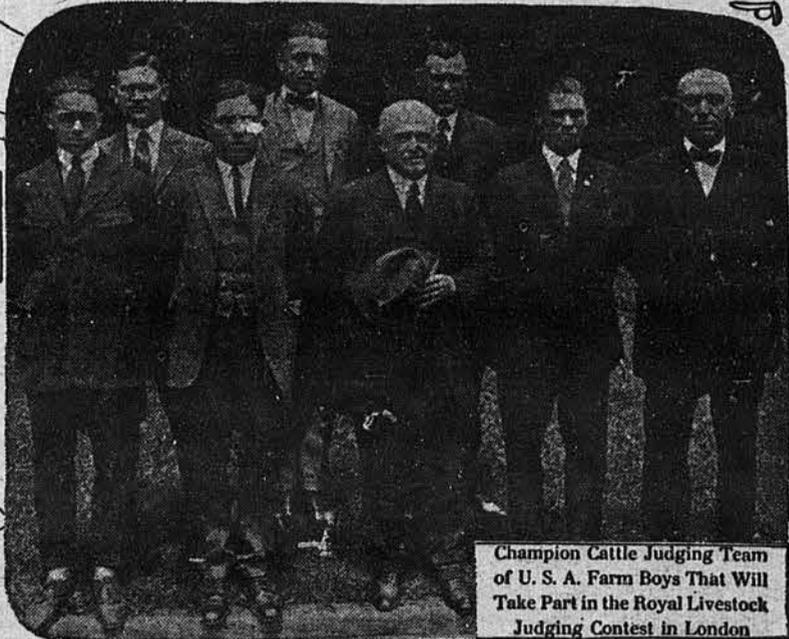


Brigadier General Charles Dawes, Lawyer, Banker, Business Man and World Figure, Named as Republican Vice Presidential Nominee



Burying Cattle Infected With Foot-and-Mouth Disease in California, the Bodies are Covered With Quicklime and With 5 to 6 Feet of Earth

Below are Five New Methodist Bishops; Left to Right, Bishops Brown, Badley, Grosse, Lowe and Miller



Champion Cattle Judging Team of U. S. A. Farm Boys That Will Take Part in the Royal Livestock Judging Contest in London

Lyon Folks Visit Stockmen

Herd and Flock Owners in North Part of County Are Hosts to Caravan of Farm Bureau Members and Local Business Men

By J. C. Burleton

FARMERS and business men, more than 250 of them, took the day off recently to visit livestock establishments in the northern part of Lyon county. All day long they drove from one farm to another and at each place some new ideas in livestock management were presented. The tour was one of the largest that has been held in Kansas. And most of the crowd stayed until the end. That was a remarkable feature of the day. Usually the number dwindles soon after dinner but this time folks carried on to the last stop.

Thru barns, feed lots and pastures the crowd went. They climbed fences, drove over ditches, examined fat bullocks and fat barrows, admired breeding stock, studied rations and pedigrees and inspected farm equipment. When the tour reached Ralph Sanders's place, northeast of Miller, just after noon, 70 cars were in line and each car carried its rated number of passengers or more.

Had Band and Bugler

The tour was organized by C. L. McFadden, county extension agent, under the direction of the Lyon County Farm Bureau. Many members of the Emporia Chamber of Commerce and a number of business men from other towns accompanied the tour. An Emporia band supplied music at each stop. Clifford Willey, boy scout, sounded warning of departure with his bugle. Parades were held in Reading, Admire, Allen, Bushong and Americus.

The first stop was made at the farm of W. A. Gladfelter, just north of Emporia. Gladfelter has one of the best farms in Lyon county and he keeps it in excellent condition. He

is a breeder and feeder of Durocs, the farms of Ed. S. Jones, Herefords; On the way to Reading in the eastern E. H. Abraham, Shorthorns; Art part of the county, the tourists visited Childers, Duroc Jerseys; Plumb

Ranch, Herefords. A picnic lunch was served by church women of Miller at the Miller Ranch. The Miller Ranch, of 4,000 acres, specializes in Hereford steers and purebred Poland China hogs. Miller Brothers have one of the best equipped ranches in that section of the state. Most of the buildings are of hollow glazed tile.

Ralph Sanders has one of the good Hereford herds in Lyon county. His cattle are in excellent condition and consequently show their good breeding advantageously. His herd sire is by the famous Domino and traces back to the immortal Anxiety 4th on both sides.

At Paine Brothers, southeast of Admire, the visitors found a Holstein herd that was established in 1910. The farm has been in the family since Civil War days. A quarter of a mile of wiring is required to carry electricity to the different farm buildings. Electrically operated household appliances, and power for the milking machine, separator, pump and other equipment lighten the labor of chores.

See "Missouri Canaries"

Northwest of Bushong the tourists halted at the George Atkinson ranch where 222 aged steers are on feed. These will be marketed in August. Mr. Atkinson exhibited several spans of Kansas bred mules. He buys the mules young, develops, and breaks them to work and sells them as a sideline to his cattle business. East of Americus the crowd examined the Jersey herd of E. H. Inman. Mr. Inman has an excellent herd, some of which have been prize winners at state fairs in Kansas and Oklahoma. The last stop was made at the farm of Faye Davis, who keeps Holsteins.

Logical Power for Harvest

BY FRANK A. MECKEL

THE WHIR and click of the grain binder and other harvesting machinery will soon fill the air, provided there is sufficient power ahead of the harvesters to make them hum and click as they should. There's no harder job on horses than pulling grain harvesting machinery around a field because the work comes during the hottest weather of the year and also must be done during the hottest time of the day. Horses or mules pulling binders thru heavy grain are taxed to their utmost and teams should be and usually are, changed rather frequently.

This is best for the teams, but considerable time is lost in making the changes. A good farm tractor, kept in proper tune for the work will hike along with two or three grain binders, headers or combine harvesters and never stop for a breathing spell at the end of the field. It will provide plenty of dependable power for any number of hours on the hottest kind of a day and all that it asks is a tank of fuel and something in the radiator to keep the engine tolerably cool. For economical harvest, sufficient and dependable power is essential. It is best provided by power farming machinery.



Selling Purebreds at Auction

By M. N. Beeler

AUCTION sales appeal to both buyer and seller. About them there is always something which appeals. Perhaps it is the element of chance. The livestock breeder feels that he has an opportunity to profit thru the competitive bidding on his offering and the buyer likes the idea of buying the animals at "his own price."

The auction sale is almost as old as the market for purebred livestock. This method of selling was imported with purebreds from Europe. Public auctions of purebreds were quite common in the British Isles during the latter part of the Eighteenth Century and the early part of the Nineteenth. They were first used in this country for the disposition of imported stock by men who specialized in importations.

Easy Way to Sell

The auction is the "easy way to sell." Thru its use the breeder is relieved of a large part of the actual selling. He is required of course to arrange for publicity and advertising, prepare his stock for selling, provide necessary equipment, but he is not required to exercise a great deal of salesmanship. Perhaps that is one reason why many men favor the auction. Selling successfully at private treaty requires real sales ability and they do not feel equal to the task.

The auction has many advantages for the breeder. He disposes of his surplus in a single day, which saves feed and reduces risk. By getting the stock off his hands he is able to devote his energies to the breeding business and to his other interests. He receives his money in a lump sum, if the transactions are for cash, and he knows exactly where he stands with respect to that particular offering.

A good sale has advertising value. Folks like to attend the sales of breeders who have a reputation for good averages and they will bid more on his offering than they will on that of a breeder whose sale averages are low. Perhaps it should not be so but nothing will contribute more to a

breeder's reputation than a few good sales. The desirability of such advertising is evidenced by the efforts that are put forth by everybody concerned in an auction to make it "go over big." The recognized advertising value of high averages has led to some seriously lamentable practices in connection with the disposal of purebreds.

Auctions likewise possess many undesirable features. Men who have been successful at private treaty selling, contend that auctions are excessively expensive. When the lump sum is considered the cost does seem high, but relatively it may not be. If by holding an auction the breeder can increase his average selling price by enough to make his net receipts more than they would be otherwise, the extra expense of an auction is justified.

To be able to hold auctions regularly a breeder must produce in quantities. He must maintain a herd large enough so that he can select an offering of 40 to 50 animals. Or he must buy enough of other breeders to fill

his sale which is likely to be undesirable and even dangerous. Also the success of the auction often depends upon an established reputation, which frequently works a hardship upon the new breeder.

Auctions are at the mercy of the weather, muddy roads, late trains, the whims of the crowds, competing sales or other attractions and any number of additional factors. If postponement becomes necessary, the auction is not likely to be so successful as it would have been.

Also many objectionable practices have developed in connection with auctions. By-bidding, fictitious bids, combinations of field men, auctioneers, sale managers and breeders work a hardship upon innocent bidders. Auctions have become extremely hazardous places for the unsophisticated. Unless a man is an exceptionally good judge of stock, not subject to panic and is well acquainted with values he had best be careful in bidding at an auction. Many breeders will not tolerate mispractices in their auctions.

Several variations to the established custom of conducting auctions have been developed. These are of interest primarily for their advertising value. E. L. Hill, a Duroc breeder of Columbia, Mo., built up a mail order and private treaty trade which he could not supply from his own herd. To encourage the production of his line of breeding he held local auctions. Neighbored most of the hogs and Hill had an option on their surplus.

Charles Mayne, Griswold, Ia., sells his Durocs at auction without an auctioneer. Buyers are permitted to inspect the offering. Then they assemble around a table and place their bids on cards. Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan., holds hog sales regularly each fall and spring. This enables him to standardize his output.

Like Association Sales

To avoid the objectionable features of an ordinary auction, the Grove City Accredited Cattle Show and Sales Association of Grove City, Pa., holds auctions without bids. The cattle are selected and cataloged. The sale is advertised in the usual manner and on sale day the cattle are tagged and the price is marked on the tag. If two or more men signify their willingness to take an animal, they draw lots to see who shall buy.

Some breeders find the association consignment sales adapted to their needs. A. O. Stanley of Sheridan, Mo., sells his Shorthorn surplus at the Central and American Royal sales in Kansas City. He limits his production by culling to the number which he can dispose of in these auctions. Tomson Brothers of Wakarusa and Dover, Kan., sell most of their Shorthorns at private treaty, but make a practice of consigning a few animals to organization sales. These are usually good enough to top the auction. This is excellent advertising.

In the spring of 1922 a mail auction was held by the Red Polled Journal. Such plan would not be practical for disposing of a large offering, but it no doubt would prove of very great advertising value occasionally.

Choosing a Dairy Breed

BY J. H. FRANSEN

ADOPT the breed that is most popular in your community, is my advice to all beginners in the dairy business. Of course, no one should start in with a breed that he does not like; but if his prejudice is not too deep-seated, it is highly desirable that he adopt the breed of dairy cattle best known in his community. This will reduce to a minimum the matter of getting good cattle—he can get them from people that he knows.

Needless to say, it also offers better opportunities to sell surplus stock, for in most instances there is most demand for cattle of the breed that is best known in the community. In practically all communities that have developed a strong reputation for dairying we find that most of the people are sticking pretty close to one breed.

One of the cheapest and best ways to get into profitable dairy production is to buy dairy calves from cows that you know are high producers. Then use with them as good a sire for transmitting dairy qualities as is available in the neighborhood. Keep your calves and record the production. Weed out poor producers, and your herd will grow better.

The Rescue of Anne

BY EDGAR FRANKLIN
(Copyrighted)

THE scowl turned quickly to perturbation and the perturbation to plain alarm. Whatever impression he had chosen to give Burton Frain, this was the very first instance of Anne's disappearing during business hours. Indeed, of a number of iron rules, the foremost had been that the proprietor of the works, if not in her office, could be located instantly during any hour of the business day. Now that Nixon's keen mind ran backward, he could not recall that she had even gone into the shipping realm below without leaving some record of the fact prominent on her desk.

What the Note Said

He turned and looked over the papers; there was nothing. He made for the corridor and the switchboard beyond; even the confounded girl had vanished temporarily. He hurried down stairs, glanced about, and speedily settled upon the bright-eyed William as the most likely source of information.

"Boy!" said he. "Do you know where Miss Briston is?"

"Out, sir."

"When did she go?"

"Just before I went to lunch, sir—somewheres around half past twelve."

"Did she leave word down here as to where she had gone?"

"No, sir; she just beat it like the place was on fire," the boy stated.

"She read the note and tore it up, and—why, the kid wasn't any more than gone than she was on her way."

"What kid?"

"The one that brought the note, sir. He didn't know where the office was, and he said he had to hand it to Miss Briston personally, so I took him up. She just read it and tore it up, and—"

"Who was the kid? Where did he come from?"

"I never see him before," William said, beginning to warm under his superintendent's evident excitement.

"He was a sort of a short kid, about fifteen years old, with light, curly hair and a wart or something growing on—"

Peter Nixon, upstairs, and gliding toward Miss Briston's office again, did not hear anything further. Try as he would to force cool judgment into the situation, the idea of some sort of foul play coming to Anne had taken its grip on him. There was no reason for her leaving like this, under any ordin-

ary circumstances—and there were many uncomfortable little considerations that would not down.

Miss Briston might belittle Marsh's attempts at revenge as she chose; but Peter Nixon, who knew the man better, had spent the two or three sleeping hours of last night in a nightmare of what Marsh would do to her if the chance ever came. The idea had persisted subconsciously all the earlier morning. Now, with Anne's unexplained disappearance as a goad, it bounded into renewed life with a suddenness that brought beads to Nixon's brow.

In her present too energetic state, luring Miss Briston out of the factory would be one of the simplest things thinkable. None, as it chanced, knew that better than Peter Nixon, as he felt the mysterious blue envelope in his pocket and gulped.

He darted into Anne's office and snatched up the wastebasket. Mercifully, there was little enough in it just now—a dozen empty envelopes, one or two crumpled communications, that needed no answer, and a handful of scraps. The latter he scooped out breathing heavily. He swept aside the papers on the blotting pad and bent to the first detective work of his life.

Piecing that personal note together was a matter of almost painful speed. It had been torn across several times at a sharp angle, and the two sides of the paper were of different texture.

The right-angled corner bits he separated first, growling savagely over the fragments of full, round writing they showed. The other scraps fitted in swiftly. Not more than ten minutes were gone before Peter Nixon ground his teeth and read:

Please meet me at one o'clock at the corner of Broad and Wall streets. Urgent. O. T.

That was all. The superintendent glared at it, and ran over every name that he could remember; there was not a solitary one that filled the initials "O. T." Who was O. T.?

It was no one connected with the works; it was no one from whom they bought supplies; it could hardly have been a social friend of Anne's, because that sort would not have sent boys with notes of this kind, asking her to keep an appointment on a street corner. And yet Anne herself either knew or thought she knew the identity of O. T. or she never would have sped away like that.

(Continued on Page 11)



It Looks as If Uncle Sam Got the Worst Of It

SKELLY GASOLINE

**ACTUALLY BETTER
THAN THE ACCEPTED STANDARD FOR
HIGH GRADE MOTOR FUEL**

A TANK FULL TELLS

Why?

"New Navy" is the name applied to the gasoline designated by the government as "U. S. Government Motor Gasoline." It is the accepted standard for good gasoline.

The Specifications for "New Navy" provide for:

1. A particular "initial boiling point," to insure ready vaporization.
2. A particular "end point"—final boiling point, so that all of the gasoline will burn in the motor.
3. The degree of color and sulphur content, to set a standard for purity and complete refining.

SKELLY GASOLINE

is better in every way

BECAUSE—

1. It has a lower initial boiling point, so that it vaporizes more readily and causes the motor to start quicker.
2. Its end-point is lower, so that it delivers maximum power without waste, and without crankcase drainage.
3. It has **NO COLOR** and Contains **no sulphur**, it is water white, free from all impurities, and without the faintest trace of acid.

And it Costs No More

SKELLY OIL COMPANY
EL DORADO, KANSAS
The Makers of Tagolene

QUALITY New Prices
Prompt Free Live Delivery. Per 100 Leghorns, \$10; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Anconas, \$12; Lt. Brahmans, \$15; Assorted, \$7.00. Free Catalog gives quantity prices.
Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Mo.

Solves Labor Problem at Threshing Time

When the harvest rush is on and it is almost impossible to get farm labor at any price, you will find real relief in the

John Deere Tubular Steel Portable Elevator

Elevates four to six loads of small grain into your bins or tanks while one man is scooping one—does the work of several men—does away entirely with the back-breaking job of scooping.

Built of steel—lasts for years—saves grain from waste—does not crush or injure kernels. Capacity controllable for operation with a 3-H. P. to 6-H. P. engine. Built in three sizes. See your John Deere dealer.

Write for Free Booklet
Address John Deere, Moline, Ill., and ask for Booklet TE-611.

JOHN DEERE
THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

DON'T WORRY

About Water This Summer

—nor about the expense of getting it. But remember that a mill that will run is the only kind worth having. Now is the time to put up a new light-running No. 12 self-oiling

DEMPSTER

and have tanks brim full of water without a cent of cost for operation. Turns in the slightest breeze because of its new improvements. Hyatt Roller Bearing on main shaft. All working parts self-oiling. Large, thoroughly lubricated bearings. Straight Lift. No side pull. No squeaks—no rattles. It will save you tenet all the facts about the new Dempster No. 12. Write for Free Folder and Prices today.

DEMPSTER MILL MFG. COMPANY
719 S. Sixth Street
Beatrice, Neb.
Branches: Omaha, Denver,
Sioux Falls, Kans. City
Ola, City

Write for Free Folder

The Dempster bearing and locking system of Tower Construction enables it to stand the hard storms.

Fool the Batter, Boys With a Baseball Curver

Boys, you can simply make monkeys of the other boys with this curver. You can be as big a hero in your town as any big league pitcher. The curver which is worn on the hand enables the pitcher to give the ball a rapid whirling motion thus causing a wide curve. It is so small that the batter cannot see it and they all wonder where those AWFUL CURVES come from. You can fan them out as fast as they come to bat. You have heard of round-house curves, the hop ball, fade away, the wicked in, the wide out and a number of others. With this curver and a little practice you can perform these wonders.

Our Offer We are giving these baseball curvers away free as a means of introducing our great farm and family magazine. Send us two one-year subscriptions to *Capper's Farmer* at 25c each—just a 50c club and upon receipt of same we will send you one of the curvers, by return mail free and postpaid. Address **CAPPER'S FARMER, TOPEKA, KANSAS.**

Farm Organization Activities

Business Men and Farmers Organize a Dairy Congress and Plan Free Fair Program

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

DAIRY improvement in Kansas will receive renewed stimulus this fall. The Kansas Dairy Congress was organized in Topeka, June 17, by representatives of the industry from all over the state. A charter membership of 43 joined the organization. The first session of the congress will be held in connection with the Kansas Free Fair in Topeka next September.

In addition to the usual show of dairy cattle, an exhibit of dairy manufactures and dairy equipment will be made. The nucleus of the exhibits will be built around an educational display furnished by the United States Department of Agriculture, the National Dairy Council and Kansas State Agricultural College. The Kansas Free Fair Association will provide a building of 10,000 square feet of floor space for the exhibits. A speaking program and forum will be provided with Frank O. Lowden, former governor of Illinois and president of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, as the principal speaker.

A dairy barn equipped with modern conveniences will be exhibited. The dairy department of the college will give a cow testing demonstration. Several cows which have made cow testing records and a good bull will be used in the demonstration. Lectures on feeding, breeding, and dairy cow management will be given twice a day in connection with the cow testing work. Use of the Babcock test also will be demonstrated.

Officers of the dairy congress are M. V. De Van De Mark, Concordia, president; David Page, Topeka, vice president; James Linn, Manhattan, secretary-treasurer. The board of trustees which will have charge of all congress activities, will be composed of the following until the election during the fair: Van De Mark, of Linn; Ira Romig, of Topeka; R. A. Gilliland, of Denison; W. H. Mott, Herington; I. J. Corkill, Topeka; H. P. Kinney, Fort Scott; George L. Taylor, of Onaga; and Morton Jensen, of Atchison. All members of the board are producers of milk and cream or manufactured dairy products.

Livestock Quarantine Lifted

Kansas has raised its quarantine on livestock shipments from California, J. H. Mercer, state livestock sanitary commissioner announced last week.

This quarantine was put into effect two months ago as a precaution against the importation of cattle from California when the foot-and-mouth disease was prevalent in that state. The quarantine prohibited the unloading of animals in Kansas, but permitted their shipment thru the state.

Banquet for Wheat Association

When residents of Chicago, Kansas City, Wichita and a few in Topeka last fall subscribed approximately \$150,000 thru the Central Seed Wheat Association to buy seed wheat for Southwestern Kansas farmers on the crop share plan there was a promise, given more in jest than seriousness that the donors would be entertained

at harvest time with a prairie chicken dinner.

Such a dinner was served in Dodge City on June 27 by the Dodge City Chamber of Commerce under the supervision of C. C. Iseley, president of the Kansas Grain Dealers' Association, E. J. Smiley, its wide-awake secretary and J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, and it was attended by many of the original subscribers to the seed wheat fund and also by some of its beneficiaries.

The visitors were taken for a tour over a large part of the 98,000 acres of wheat for which seed was supplied thru the Central Seed Wheat Association. Eleven counties are included in the district and Mr. Smiley estimates that most of this wheat will average 18 bushels to the acre. On their return from the tour the visitors were given a treat at a banquet in which biscuits made from this year's wheat were served. Interesting addresses were made by Mr. Smiley, Secretary Mohler and by some of the officials of the Santa Fe Railroad Company.

Canadians Join Wheat Pool

More than 8 million acres of wheat land in Western Canada will be signed up under contract to wheat pools this year, according to officials of the organizations in the three prairie provinces.

In Alberta, directors of the provincial wheat pool report that between 6,000 and 7,000 acres are being added daily to the contract acreage and they expect 3 or 4 million acres to be signed this year.

The American Royal Reorganizes

At a recent meeting of the members of the American Royal Livestock Show the following officers were elected:

E. P. Swinney of Kansas City, president; John R. Tomson of Dover, Kan., vice president; W. E. Weeks of the Kansas City Stockyards, general manager.

A classification eliminating regional restriction for the 1924 carlot show was adopted. By this arrangement the show will have only three main divisions consisting of feeders, short fed, and fat or grain fed cattle.

Neosho Farmers for Capper

Neosho County Farmers' Union at its recent quarterly meeting adopted the following resolutions:

"Be it Resolved, that the Neosho County Farmers' Union now in session, deplore the movement fostered by the self appointed guardians of the Republican party of Kansas to defeat Senator Capper in the primary, and be it further resolved that we indorse and commend the work of Senator Capper in behalf of the farmers and pledge him our support in the primary and general election." A copy of these resolutions signed by committee on resolutions consisting of E. T. Fortune, L. J. Heaton, E. A. Crall, was sent to all of the newspapers of the county.



We Amaze Men With this Shaving Cream, whatever they expect

By V. K. CASSADY, Chief Chemist

GENTLEMEN:

Our claims for Palmolive Shaving Cream sound almost too good to be true. But they tempt millions to ask for samples.

Then comes the test. Our cause is lost—and forever—if we fail to make good on these claims.

We do make good. More than that, the most skeptical are amazed. They do more to advertise Palmolive Shaving Cream than anything I write.

The talk of a nation

This Cream has become a sensation. Few creations ever won so quickly such multitudes of converts.

Just because we learned the five things that men wanted most. We worked 18 months to excel in those things—made up 130 separate formulas. And our knowledge of soap, gained in lifetimes of study, gave us the needed skill.

Now give us a chance

We offer a Shaving Cream which millions regard as a marvelous advancement. So will you regard it.

We ask you to accept a Ten-Shave Test to prove the claims we make. Do this in justice to yourself and us. It may mean a lifetime of new shaving delights.

5 Delights

- 1—Multiplies itself in lather 250 times.
- 2—Softens the beard in one minute.
- 3—Maintains its creamy fullness 10 minutes on the face.
- 4—Strong bubbles hold the hairs erect for cutting.
- 5—Fine after-effects, due to palm and olive oil content.

No unsanitary mug

Shaving mugs, brushes standing in mugs are germ collectors, say skin specialists. Stop this old-time way and make this ten-day test for quicker, better, more sanitary shaving.

To add the final touch to shaving luxury, we have created Palmolive After Shaving Talc—especially for men. Doesn't show. Leaves the skin smooth and fresh, and gives that well-groomed look. Try the sample we are sending free with the tube of Shaving Cream. There are new delights here for every man who shaves. Please let us prove them to you. Clip coupon now.

THE PALMOLIVE COMPANY (Del. Corp.), 360 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

PALMOLIVE SHAVING CREAM



10 SHAVES FREE
and a Can of Palmolive After Shaving Talc
Simply insert your name and address and mail.
Address for residents of Wisconsin, The Palmolive Company (Wis. Corp.), Milwaukee, Wis., Dept. B885. Address for residents other than Wisconsin, The Palmolive Company (Del. Corp.), 360 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill., Dept. B-885.

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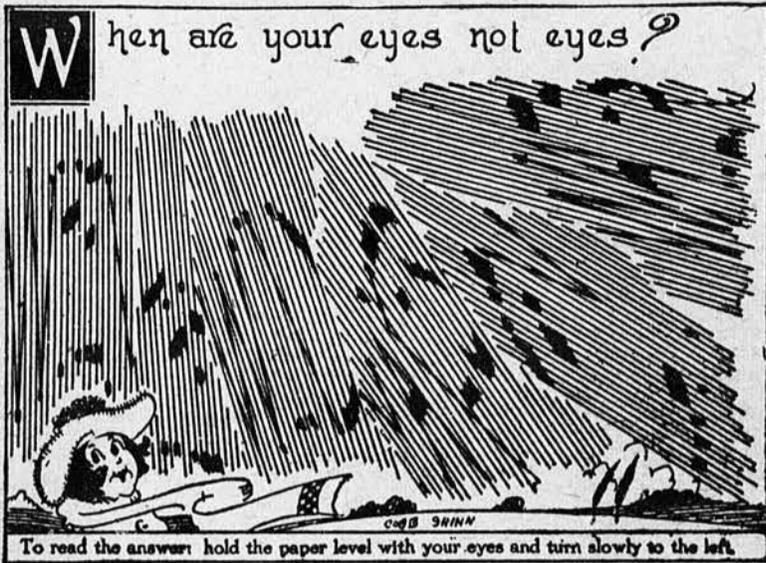
Let's Uphold the Farm Bloc

BY RALPH SNYDER
President Kansas State Farm Bureau

IT IS the policy of the Farm Bureau to refrain from taking active part in partisan politics. We never have actively gotten behind any particular individual as a candidate for public office. We probably should not. We are, however, entirely justified in advocating the type of man and the type of mind that we feel should represent agriculture in public office. The attempt now being made by politicians to "get rid of the Farm Bloc" in Congress by building a political fire under its members in their various states and districts, should be watched carefully by those who believe that there are possibilities in agricultural legislation.

Some better reason should be given for ditching the entire Kansas delegation or any part of it than that, whether right or wrong, they had the courage to vote their sentiments and help override the President's veto of the Soldiers' Bonus bill. No one should be fooled by such thin camouflage.—Kansas State Farm Bureau Bulletin.

For the Little Folks in Puzzletown



See if you can find the answer to this question. When you do, send it to the Puzzle Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a package of post-cards each for the first 10 boys and girls sending the correct solution.

Used the Wrong Word

Little sister, Addie, had eaten too much dinner and was feeling the effects of it at her waistline. "Grandma," she said, "I feel so blighted. My belt is tight. What makes folks get blighted?"

She had heard her grandfather talk of the calves being bloated.

cow named Flag, two little rabbits that stay under the porch and two little quails that run around our house and are quite tame. I have a sister who is 15 years old. Her name is Mateel. I like to read the children's page and I would like to correspond with some of the young readers.

Frances Lucille Ward.
Larkinburg, Kan.

Rides Pony to School

I am 12 years old and in the seventh grade. I ride to school every day on my pony. Her name is Mable. The school house is about a mile from our place. I have a dog named Jake. He gets the cows. He is white with brown ears. I also have a cat named Tony. He hunts at night and sleeps in the day time. I have a cow and three calves. I should like to hear from some of the boys and girls.

Winona, Kan. Brainard Orton.

We Live on a Ranch

I am 13 years old and in the ninth grade. I have one brother and three sisters. We live on a 360-acre ranch. My brother is 11 years old. We both milk cows, ride horses and work in the field the same as other farm boys and girls do. We have three dogs.

Their names are Trix, Cutie and Topsy. My father is a breeder of purebred O. I. C. hogs and Jersey cattle. I would like to hear from other boys and girls who live on the farm.

Franktown, Colo. Kenneth McLain.

We Hear From Alford

I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. I live 1/2 mile from school. I have one brother and two sisters. My sisters are twins. My birthday is November 24. For my own, I have a dog named Trixie and a heifer named Pet. I milk her every morning and night. I also have a colt named Mollie and a sulky plow. Will some of you boys and girls my age write to me?

McPherson, Kan. Alford Krohm.

Can You Say These Fast?

Tommy Tinker took Tiny Tim's toys today thinking Teddy Taylor took Tilly's Thanksgiving turkey.
Sarah said silly Sally Saunders softly sang Samuel Sampson's sweet solo so sadly--still Simple Simon smiled.
Pretty Polly Perkins picked Pauline Phelps's pretty pink poppies.
Peter Piper's peacock pecked a peck of pickled peppers from a pewter platter.
Susie said she saw Sam sip some sour soup Saturday.

What is Described Here?

You are round and smooth and flat,
And you never wear a hat,
When you travel over town
You wear neither suit nor gown.

In pockets you burn holes, I'm told,
But when I touch you, you're quite cold,
And they say you simply fly!
You've got feathers, is that why?

Your name is on your back in print,
Not candy, yet you're made in mint.
You've the moving habit strong
And never stay in one place long.

Come of quite a sturdy race,
But show your age upon your face,
Not that you're old, my goodness no!
But there's the year that tells us so.
Answer: Penny.

Why Johnny Got "100"

In the beginners' class at school one day, Johnny was called on to spell the word "frog." He did not know how to spell it but after a moment's hesi-

tation decided to make a try. "F-r," he started, then stopped. Just then the boy sitting behind him stuck him with a pin. Johnny felt the pain in his leg and exclaimed, "Oh, gee." "Correct," answered the teacher, "Johnny, that's the first thing you ever knew."

What Did He Mean?



"Have you seen Bill lately?"
"No! He said he was going to feed the lion."

To Keep You Guessing

When is a hired man like a gun?
When fired.
When is a tired man like a robber?
When a-rested.
When is a horse like a precious stone?
When mounted.
What toe can never have a corn?
Mistletoe.
Which is the favorite word of a woman?
The last word.
Why is the root of the tongue like a despondent man?
They are both down in the mouth.
Why does the dog wiggle his tail?
Because the dog is stronger; if he wasn't, the tail would wiggle him.



If you whistle "America" in Puzzletown
The ice cream man will stop;
And without a penny will bring you a pint,
A macaroon and a lollypop!

In Our Letter Box

I am 9 years old and will be in the fifth grade next year. I live on a farm. For pets I have a dog named Shep, a pony named Ponto, a cat, a



The Hoovers—Farm Tools Plus Farm Ingenuity Will Fix Anything

Big Wastage of Human Life

Let's Make Men of Our Wayward Boys Instead of Forcing Them to Become Criminals

BY ALFRED DOCKING
State Parole Agent

IF SOME epidemic or famines would sweep off one-half the life we are throwing away every year in Kansas, the world would throb with the shock. Watch the lines in any Western penal institution, and note the young manhood passing—"They are just boys"—, said Governor Jonathan M. Davis when he determined upon a practical parole service that would stop the "repeater," and make men out of hundreds of boys allowed to drift into lives of crime.

"More than 50 per cent of the men incarcerated in penal institutions were made criminals. One-half of those who are in Lansing are repeaters. Two-thirds in Albany penitentiary, at the heart of the Empire state's farming and industrial life, were in penal institutions as children. In other words, the same intelligence that we apply to handling livestock questions of pigs, and calves, was not applied to solving boy problems."

We "Topsied" them, they "jess grewed."

How is it that nearly all the boys out from Kansas' Industrial School are making good, and especially those upon the farms? Many of them were homeless, and are now in homes, from the Missouri River to the Colorado line, and beyond.

"I want somebody I can trust, and that I can grow out here at home," said a woman upon one of the big stock farms of Kansas. She has him, and he fits the need exactly. He is one of many. These boys know how to work, they will do the chores, that bugbear of a farm boy's life. A little calf arrived in one case, the same day as the boy. The naive letter he wrote as to naming it, and asking whether the name suited, and telling about interest in all the growing stock, and wish to help was an index to happy results in that case.

Source of Good Farm Help

We growl about farm help, its scarcity, its inefficiency because the same type of real fellows are not going to that sort of work now, yet we let a tremendous source of potential help go to waste when we do not get these boys out in our communities, and have our own home help right at hand. If some community of thinking farmers and their wives would become a little "long-sighted" and in several of the homes where there are no boys would look up chances for our boys, five years would show such a community that it had made a splendid investment.

I deal with the hard facts and figures. I know the lives, the homes, the reasons why boys get 'in' and spend some years under restraint. Ten separate instances, the home picture in each case, the jolt that sent the boy "in," the way in which each is making good now, come up in panoramic procession in my mind. Every case was a good investment, and there was very little risk in any case.

Hardly ever has the parole agent's help been called in when the boy was placed on the farm. Hundreds and thousands of boys and girls from Eastern cities have been "placed" in Kansas, and other Western states. They have in many cases become capable leaders, and distinguished citizens. From memory's picture gallery walls a great governor and a university president look down and smile, each saying, "I was one."

Let's Give Them a Home

There is a Kansas home, and Kansas mothering for every boy and girl who is "salvable," and just as soon as ready each of the wards of the state ought to have the opportunity. A very small percentage is non-salvable. This prairie state does not have a large "criminal class." We import some.

However, the Kansas production does not contribute to the "incurables" to any extent. Where it does it is largely because of homes that are torn up by domestic strife, separation and divorce; or of the presence in the community of lawless gangs of boys who lure the home chaps into their program of adventure and defiance. I

am not guessing. Personal investigation causes me to know.

The boy victims of domestic troubles, and of the "gang," are in so many cases of very good heredity, and they just "show" folks what they can and will do when they have the chance. That chance I am looking for, and it must be found.

I know that every one of you is going to make himself or herself a committee of one, part of our "big team" that is helping "hold the line" to tell me where homes for boys are possible of opening, or in fact any opportunity for either boy or girl, as the information is passed on to proper officer to get results.

The Rescue of Anne

(Continued from Page 8)

Having stared at the note for two minutes, Nixon bounced from the chair and walked nervously to his own office. It was a time for action, not for vain theories or deductions. If he

were exciting himself unduly over a perfectly ordinary matter, so much the better; he could imagine nothing more pleasant just now than feeling sheepish later on. But the one spot in New York he first wished to see was the corner of Broad and Wall Streets!

Giving those who viewed his departure somewhat the impression of a passing avalanche, Nixon left the works.

As he strode up the block some of his breath went to cursing the silly lack of foresight that prevented elevated trains making sixty or seventy miles to the hour. He could go far across to the subway, of course, but that meant another loss of time, and it was long after one o'clock already. Had he thought of it, he would have risked ordering out Miss Briston's own car, and—Nixon stopped at the crossing and shouted.

The taxicab that had all but macerated him was flying its "to hire" flag. Even as the driver ran thru his vocabulary and prepared to express his opinion of people who rushed blindly thru the streets, the victim he had missed was inside the car and shouting:

"Broad and Wall—hustle! Quick!"

Keen intelligence lighted the chauffeur's countenance. Near that particular corner world finances are reputed to revolve dizzily. In that immediate neighborhood all sorts of people are alleged to win and lose all sorts of fortunes every day—and it was nearing three o'clock, the hour when the

(Continued on Page 14)

BUTLER GRAIN BINS

Built of specially corrugated, galvanized steel; last for years. Saves your grain and time. Thresh right into them. Used for many other purposes when not guarding your grain. They protect against rats, fire and weather.

Pay For Themselves

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

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



THE STAMPEDE
7 1/2 inch crown
5 inch Roll Brim

EXTRA FINE XXXX NUTRIA QUALITY
Beautifully silk lined. Binding on edge to match. Colors Belgian and Tobacco Brown. Satisfaction guaranteed or money cheerfully refunded.

\$5.35

Sent prepaid for \$5.35
STOCKMAN-FARMER SUPPLY CO.
1752 Lawrence St. Denver, Colo.

Kill All Flies! THEY SPREAD DISEASE

Placed anywhere, DAISY FLY KILLER attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient and cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, can't spill or tip over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed.

DAISY FLY KILLER
at your dealer or
5 by EXPRESS, prepaid, \$1.25.
HAROLD SOMERS, 150 De Kalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

New Racine Threshers

Let's Talk About Threshing—

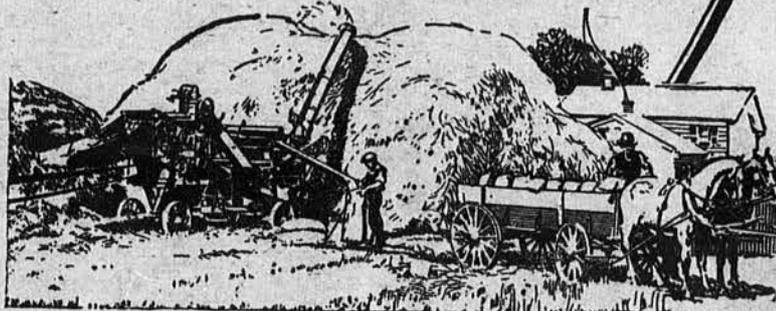
Many progressive farmers who have bought farm tractors have also bought small threshers. They thresh their own grain, then they thresh for a few of their neighbors. The idea has proved popular. It means threshing at your own convenience, with your own help. It gets the job out of the way early and puts your grain in shape for selling on the most advantageous market. It means earning extra money toward the cost of the outfit.

NEW RACINE [20 x 32 and 24 x 40] and McCORMICK-DEERING [22 x 38 and 28 x 46] threshers have been foremost in this "farmer-thresher" plan from the time it started. In fact, NEW RACINE first made the plan possible. Today, these two well-known lines offer you economical, clean-threshing outfits in 4 popular sizes. Whatever tractor power you have, you can get one of these threshers in a suitable size.

Why not become the "farmer-thresher" of your own immediate neighborhood this year? Think of the convenience to you and the added profits gained from grain threshed exactly when it is ready. The local McCormick-Deering dealer will furnish complete specifications, prices, terms, etc.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

606 So. Michigan Ave. of America Chicago, Ill.
(Incorporated)



Some NEW RACINE and McCORMICK-DEERING Features

The straw racks of both threshers are made in 4 sections and operated by two 4-way crankshafts. These shafts are so timed that each section receives an independent circular motion—no two racks are in the same position at the same time. Thorough separation is accomplished with the shortest possible rack.

McCORMICK-DEERING Threshers have unusually wide pulleys and belts. This permits running belts comparatively loose, saving belts, bearings, and shafts.

McCormick-Deering Threshers

Our Kansas Farm Homes

Mrs. Ida Migliario
—EDITOR—

Glasses of Clear Jelly are the Jewels of the Fruit Cabinet

THE jewels of the canner's cabinet are the glasses of clear, brilliantly colored jelly. To make clear jelly of the desired "quivering" texture is possible even with such fruits as cherries, strawberries and pineapple. These fruits have acid but lack the jelly making substance called pectin. Peaches, pears and quinces have pectin but lack acid. Often a combination of two, one from each group, is desirable. Commercial pectin is now on the market. By means of it, one may make jelly from any fruit when ripe and well flavored, and make it quickly.

Pectin may be made at home. Briefly, the apple pectin is made as follows: Use under-ripe apples. Wash and remove stems and spots but do not pare. Cut into small pieces. To 4 pounds of apples, use 4 pints of water. Boil quickly for 20 minutes in an enamel sauce pan. Drain thru three or four thicknesses of cheesecloth and "boil down" the juice until there is little more than a pint of it. This "boiling down" is best done quickly in a large bottomed sauce pan. The resulting juice or pectin may be canned boiling hot in sterilized jars and sealed for future use.

As oranges and lemons are used in the home one may save the white inner peel that is rich in pectin and dry it. When a fourth of a pound has been dried, dissolve 3 teaspoons of tartaric acid in 10 cups of water and soak the peel for 10 or 12 hours. Then boil until the liquid is reduced to half the volume; strain and bottle if desired. If fresh peel is used the proportions are 1 pound of peel, 2 quarts of water and 3 teaspoons of tartaric acid.

Cherry Jelly

Apple pectin, as a rule, darkens very light colored fruit juices. It may well be used with cherry juice in the following proportions: One cup cherry juice, 1 1/4 cups sugar, 4 tablespoons apple pectin. Boil rapidly until two drops fall from the edge of the spoon.

Lemon pectin may be used with rhubarb or pineapple. For canned pineapple one should use 1/2 cup of lemon

pectin to every cup of juice and 5 tablespoons of lemon juice. The amount of sugar needed will depend upon the sweetness of the canned juice.

Strawberries may be made into desirable jelly by using 1 cup of juice, 1 1/4 cups of sugar and 5 or 6 tablespoons of either apple or lemon pectin.

Tin Cans as Containers

Tin cans make excellent containers for jelly since all jelly is improved in consistency if it is quickly cooled after it has reached the "jelly stage."

The prettiest and best flavored of jellies, to my mind, is made from the much neglected choke cherry. One may use any of the pectins with the juice but when choke cherries are ready for use, crabs or apples are too and so the fresh fruit may be used. Use 1 cup of crab or under ripe apple juice and 1 cup of choke cherry juice with 2 cups of sugar. Boil quickly until the

sirup runs in two lines of drops from the spoon.

To partly summarize the advantages of using pectin: One may use ripe fruits that have the best flavor instead of the green fruit that jells better. Pectin may be used in making jam and thus do away with the necessity of long, slow boiling. Commercial jelly makers almost invariably use a combination of apple and other fruits to secure the pectin from the apple. I find wild crabapples may be kept in the cellar until late spring and used in connection with any other fruit juice will produce an excellent quality of jelly. Mrs. Dora L. Thompson.

Mrs. Migliario has compiled a book of canning information that we think answers most of the questions that come up at canning time. It is called "How to Can Fruits, Vegetables, Meats." Besides canning instructions recipes are given for favorite pickling and preserving dainties and a number of butchering recipes are included. The book may be obtained from the Book Department, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents.



Womens 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.

Grease Spots on Suede

Please tell me how to remove grease spots from suede slippers.—Miss J.

Grease spots may be removed from suede with gasoline or benzine without injury to the shoes. Remember that these are highly inflammable and must not be used near an open fire. There are several preparations on the market now that are excellent for this purpose, also. After the spot is removed apply a suede cleaning powder or chalk and brush briskly with a steel brush such as is used for brushing suede.

A White Complexion

What would you advise me to do to whiten my complexion?—Troubled.

A good bleach to be made at home is the following: Scrape 1 teaspoon of horseradish into 1 cup of sour milk. Apply this to your face and let it remain until it is dry, then wash off with tepid water. Cover with a good vanishing cream and powder. There are several bleaching creams that are excellent for this purpose. I should be pleased to tell you about them if you will send me a stamped, addressed envelope.

Hot Lunch Testimonies

The importance of the noon meal for the school girl and boy in the country as well as for high school and college students is not being overlooked. The problem seems to be solved.

One can see readily by taking too much cold food into the stomach that the temperature is lowered and naturally the flow of digestive fluids is prevented. We must always work for the best advantage of the child, so why should we neglect such an important step when our human body is the most wonderful piece of mechanism in the world?

The hot lunch brings a better unity of fellowship and co-operation among teachers, pupils and patrons and acts as an incentive toward better work in the school room. The pupils and I

enjoy the hot lunch served in our school very much. Last year was our fourth for the lunch. We serve cocoa, soups, baked and creamed potatoes, noodles, spaghetti and tomatoes. We usually have the lunches for 10 weeks, generally beginning the first week of the new year. The expense goes in as supplies and it cost the district 2 3/4 cents a pupil a day last year. We do the work by system.

These mothers say:

Mrs. Dora L. Thompson, "Hot lunches! I'm for them! So are the youngsters and everyone else who is interested in the school and welfare of the children. Bachelors and a few farmers whose children are grown are hot lunch opponents. They feel wronged if they must take a cold lunch to the field two or three days, yet they would condemn school children to 160 cold dinners. Aside from the results in the way of better school work, I've noticed better health, fewer colds, better resulting attendance, better school spirit."

Mrs. A. P. Maceum, "Hot lunches are fine for the children during cold weather. They enjoy them so much!"

Mrs. Arthur White, "Hot lunches are splendid for children. They don't come home 'starved' and wanting something to eat the first thing. They are a help to the mothers, too, when there are several lunches to prepare."
Lucile M. Brittain.

Jefferson County.

All Ready For Play

I've heard it said that little boys don't care for clothes with embroidering and fancywork on them, but I know that any little boy would be delighted to have his overalls decorated with a little applique or embroidering, especially if it was in the design of an animal.

Can you imagine a little boy disliking a romper overall suit made of blue repp poplin—one of the best wearing materials for children's clothes—with animal pockets? We offer you a romper overall suit cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years with suspenders allowing 19 inches in length. As you notice in the picture there are two pockets on the garment, a small one at the top with a little squirrel peeking over the top and the lower one with the mother squirrel gathering acorns. We also have two other styles



of pockets, one with rabbits and the other with a clown and a goose.

All lines for cutting and embroidering are stamped clearly and thread is included for embroidering which is done in a simple outline stitch. The price of this garment is 50 cents. The overall with the squirrel pockets is No. 70, with rabbit pockets, No. 70A and with the clown and goose pockets, No. 70B. Be sure to give the size and design of pockets desired. Order these from the Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Help Around the Kitchen

Ever use the bread mixer to mash potatoes? It makes 'em as light and creamy as if they had been whipped.

Grease the bars of the gridiron when broiling meat and the meat won't stick.

A chicken will have an even more delicious flavor if a few slices of bacon are placed on top of it when roasting.

String beans will take but half the time to cook and will be much more attractive looking if they are cut lengthwise instead of chopped.

Our Postal Service

Every year the United States postal service handles 23 billion articles. Every year the increase in number of articles in the mails is more than a billion. Of the total mail submitted, 12 billion pieces are letters.

Every year the postal service on an average delivers 112 letters to every man, woman and child in the United States.

Atlas would have had a tough time indeed lifting the annual load of letters alone that the postal service moves. It is estimated to total 133,350 tons.

Every second of the 24 hours of every day there are 389 letters dropped into letter boxes, every minute 23,334, and every hour, 1,400,000.

Dressing Up the Hair

It is impossible to give definite directions for a becoming coiff unless I have received a full description of the features. And yet, I do receive many requests for help with hair dressing without the necessary information.

I have overcome this difficulty by compiling a chart which offers sug-

gestions for becoming hair dresses with regard for types of faces.

Has it occurred to you how much you could learn about hair dressing if you would unobtrusively study the coifs which your friends affect? By analyzing their hair dress and features, you soon will learn little tricks which hide bad points and bring out the good points in one's face and figure.
Helen Lake.

Interesting Summer Togs

1841—Becoming lines are attained in this design. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.

1843—Dress with Matching Bloomers. Sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.



1681—Play Suit for Small Boys. Sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.

1496—Long Waisted Dress. Sizes 16 years and 36, 38, 40 and 42 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.

All Kansas Crops Are Fine

Wheat and Oats Will Make Heavy Yields and Corn Altho Late Looks Very Promising

BY HARLEY HATCH

THIS week we took a motor trip to Emporia, going by the way of Hartford and thence up the river road to Emporia. We were greatly surprised to note the large acreage of oats and the fine prospect for a crop. We saw many fields on the Neosho and Cottonwood bottoms which looked good for 60 bushels to the acre and we saw no poor fields either on the bottoms or upland.

Wheat also was heavy on most bottom fields altho occasionally one was seen with a thin stand on which the fly evidently had been at work.

On the whole, there is present evidence of a large crop of wheat and oats on the bottom lands of both Coffey and Lyon counties. The upland fields of small grain have made wonderful improvement since the first of June; oats on the upland stand today at 100 per cent but the thin stand of wheat in many fields will, no doubt, cut the yield down to 75 per cent of a full normal crop. Corn is late, but most fields are clean and the soil is in good condition.

Dairy Cows Increase

After the first 4 or 5 miles on our 30-mile trip to Emporia there were few or no calves to be seen in the pastures. The cows all gave evidence of being milked and the calves were probably kept at the barns or had been vealed. On many farms cows of common stock made up the most of the milking herd but as we neared Emporia more and more cows of pure dairy breeds were to be seen. The pastures along the river road were of bluegrass and it had grown rankly during the spring and in most places had seeded heavily.

This grass does not make the best of summer pasture here and on many of the bottom farms the pastures were small. There were several farms passed in which the milk stock was being fed alfalfa in dry yards. These bottom farms produce very heavy alfalfa crops and we suppose 1 acre of alfalfa will provide as much feed as 5 acres of pasture. White hogs were most in evidence on the whole trip, the result of high pressure salesmanship whose promises have failed to make good. There is no question but that these white hogs are of first class stock but they were bought too high and it will be some time before any profits can be declared.

Big Convention by Radio

Our experience in getting the Republican National convention over the radio was rather mixed. The first part came in very clearly but shortly static broke in and we tried to hear no more until the afternoon of the last day when the static cleared up and we were called in from the field to hear the balloting for vice president. The voice of the chairman of the convention could be heard all over the house and when he called the roll of the states we could hear their responses back in the convention before they were repeated by the chairman.

At supper time we heard that Ex-Governor Lowden had refused the nomination so after the milking was done we turned on the radio again and heard the call of the states that resulted in the nomination of Charles G. Dawes. We are hoping that there will be no static when the Democratic convention is broadcast as there is likely to be a hot fight there and to sit at the radio and hear it will be almost equal to being present in person without the discomfort of being jammed in with an immense crowd.

Good Native Hay Crop

There is every indication at present of a good native hay crop in this part of Kansas. This might, ordinarily, indicate a rather low price for hay next fall but reports from Iowa are to the effect that over a large part of the state the hay crop is nearly a failure, due to a very dry, cool May and early June. This will help make a market

for our hay for usually Iowa comes to eastern Kansas when in need of hay, both because eastern Kansas has a more favorable railroad rate than other large hay producing sections and because eastern Kansas bluestem is the best wild hay that grows anywhere in the world.

We have 100 acres of bluestem hay on this farm but have about concluded to put it all in the stack this summer and feed it to stock. To that end we bought a used hay stacker this week; a neighbor who has three hay barns and is now building another concluded to put his hay all under a roof and remarked that if he could get lumber prices for his stacker he would sell it and put the proceeds in the new barn. We took up this offer and probably will put all our native hay in the stack, reserving the barn for tame hay. If we stack our hay, we shall feed it, as stacked hay makes such a waste if baled out after it has been rained on.

Concerning Rural Nursing

BY DOCTOR CHARLES H. LERRIGO

A YOUNG woman who lives in the country asks me how she may fit herself for nursing and whether I would recommend a correspondence course. I think a good course of that nature will undoubtedly teach many helpful things. I think, too, that a clever young woman interested in nursing can get a great deal of training simply by a course of reading supplemented by advice from some interested physician. Ask your home doctor to explain a few things like taking temperatures, giving baths, and the like and to recommend some books on nursing. There are many practical books that give instructions clearly enough for a smart young woman to understand and practice them.

Do not underrate the value of hospital training, however. Every girl who seriously contemplates nursing as a profession should take the necessary course, graduate, and become a registered nurse. On the other hand I find a great shortage of intelligent helpers competent to care for cases not considered sufficiently serious for the employment of a trained nurse, or cases in which the expense prohibits their employment, and especially is this true in country practice. The "domestic nurse" has her place and a very valuable one, at that. I know some that I consider invaluable notwithstanding their lack of hospital practice. There is plenty of opportunity for healthy, clever women of all ages who desire to specialize in domestic nursing.

Care of Infants' Eyes

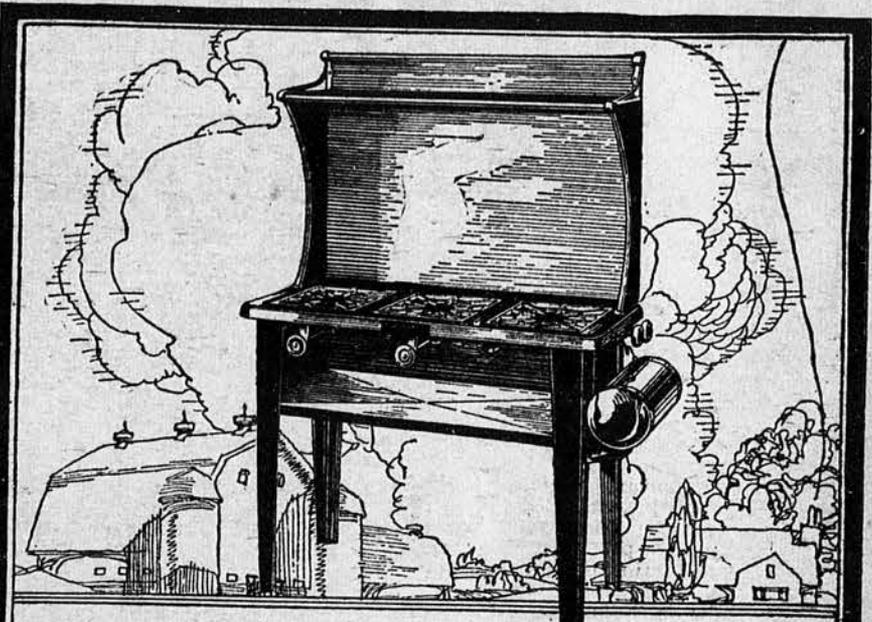
When my baby was born the doctor wanted to drop some antiseptic into his eyes but I would not let him. He said the law required him to do it. Do we have any such law in Kansas? My baby's eyes are all right and I didn't want any interference.
KANSAS MOTHER.

There is no law in the state of Kansas to make doctors attending at the birth of children put prophylactic drops in the eyes of the babies, but they are requested to do so by the State Board of Health. In some states there is a law and a penalty for omission. I can understand your prejudice, but I believe you will withdraw it when you understand the situation. It is unfortunately true that some of our modern diseases make it possible that in the passage thru the birth canal the baby's eyes may be infected in such a way as to cause blindness.

Investigation has shown that most of the people supposed to have been born blind were really born with good vision but became blind from this disease. The doctor is asked to flush the eyes with a solution which is perfectly safe to use and yet destroys the germs of the disease before it has time to develop.

Long distance radio stations ordinarily cannot be heard on a crystal detector set.

The man who neglects his farm for his car stands an awfully good chance to lose.



ALBERT LEA KITCHEN KOOK

THE IDEAL COOK STOVE

The service you want in a kitchen stove you get in the Albert Lea Kitchenkook. It places within the reach of every home, no matter where it is located, conveniences equal to those of city gas service.

The Albert Lea Kitchenkook is entirely different from other liquid fuel stoves and from 50 to 100 percent faster by actual test. Makes its own gas from common motor gasoline. The master burner may be turned on full force within two minutes from the scratch of the match. Additional burners turned on or off like city gas. No delays, no smoke, soot or odor. Has no wicks or chimneys, requires no cleaning. Several styles to meet all requirements at surprisingly low prices.

There is a Kitchenkook dealer near you. Ask him to show you this faster, more economical stove.

AMERICAN GAS MACHINE COMPANY, Inc.
35 Clark Street Albert Lea, Minn.

The safety test shows the remarkable safety of the Kitchenkook. This picture is a reproduction of an actual photograph made while the stove was burning.



Write for folder showing the complete Kitchenkook line and telling all about them.

You Can Have A Bank Account Too



If you are not satisfied with your present position, if you are looking for a place that will mean more money to you, then learn about our subscription proposition. The representatives of the Capper Publications are succeeding in any part of the country they choose to work. Some of them give full time to our line while others work only in spare time, but in either case the pay is good and new bank accounts are started as a result.

Both Men and Women Wanted

The growing popularity of the various Capper papers makes it necessary for us to employ a reliable man or woman in every community to take care of orders for new and renewal subscriptions. Fill out and mail the coupon below. It will bring you full particulars with no obligations.

COUPON

Desk 41, Subscription Dept., The Capper Publications, Topeka, Kan.
Gentlemen: Please explain your plan for giving steady and remunerative employment to local subscription representatives.

Name.....
Address.....

The Rescue of Anne

(Continued from Page 11)

Exchange closes. Visualizing hundred dollar tips as a result of speed, the driver opened his throttle and sat back; and Nixon in the rear rocked, swayed, and banged about crazily, and wondered why the machine could not move a little faster.

And then he was out of the car and looking around swiftly. It was the fateful corner, but there was no Anne Briston in sight.

He thrust a bill at the chauffeur, crossed the street, and looked about again—but there was still no Anne in sight. He laughed bitterly and gripped at his prancing common sense; there was nothing strange in her absence at this late hour. O. T. had come and gone long ago, and Anne had gone with him—where?

A second chauffeur, moving slowly toward the cabstand, examined Nixon and paused. "It was plain that the tall young man was looking for something and he essayed:

"Taxi? Taxi?"
"Is this your stand—down here?" he demanded.

"Certainly."

"Were you around here at one o'clock?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did you, by any chance, see a young lady standing somewhere on this corner, waiting for some one—a very pretty young lady?"

The driver squinted thoughtfully, smiled suddenly, and said unexpectedly:

"A sort o' slim young lady with a lot o' light hair—in a blue suit, with one o' them gold-mesh bags?"

"Yes!"

"Sure I saw her!" grinned the observer. "The way I remember is because I was looking at that corner quite a while before that, watching a big guy that was all patched up like he'd been in an accident. He wasn't there when she was there, but she wasn't there but a few minutes."

Into the Penvale Offices

Circumstantial fragments of thought whirled thru Peter Nixon's brain. The one person he could picture as luring Anne to this corner would, naturally enough, be somewhat patched up today, and—

"Was the man a big, strapping fellow with a square chin and a big head and black hair?"

"What you could see of him for plaster and bandages, yes!" said the chauffeur, his own interest quickening by the second.

"Did you see where they—they went?" Peter Nixon asked, and there was a sickened note in his voice.

"Well, they didn't go anywhere, boss, but the young lady—hop in and I'll take you where she went."

Nixon obeyed with no pause for

thought. The cab was moving even as he dropped into the seat—down Wall Street toward the river and the rough stretch of water-front near by, and—or no, the car was turning into William Street and going no nearer the water.

Before he was thoro'ly settled the car had stopped. The chauffeur turned smilingly to Nixon as he stepped to the curb, and said:

"One dollar, boss! That there building's where the young lady went, if that helps you any. I was running by here with a fare, and I see her go in and—"

Nixon, the matter of his fare ignored for the time, was already at the elevators. Things were growing clearer—much clearer! This particular mountain of offices was the one that held the Penvale establishment; it was into the very camp of the enemy that Anne had been lured, thru whatever mysterious processes.

The daring of the thing sent a swirling red haze before Nixon's eyes. Poor child that she was, credulous of anything that promised to aid her accursed factory, they had managed to get her here; and now they were bullying her, perhaps into selling out after all, perhaps into believing that further efforts to compete with them would result in her assassination.

But whatever had been done would be undone some fifteen seconds after he had announced his presence! If Anne herself were not there now he would learn where she had been taken. Then, having choked so much out of one or both of the Penvales, he would finish the choking and—at this pleasant point Nixon invaded the calm of the Penvale offices.

At sight of the invader the little lad in the anteroom left his chair as if a bomb had exploded just beneath him. He tried to shriek, but the long, lean young man with the eyes of flame had gripped him tight and was demanding:

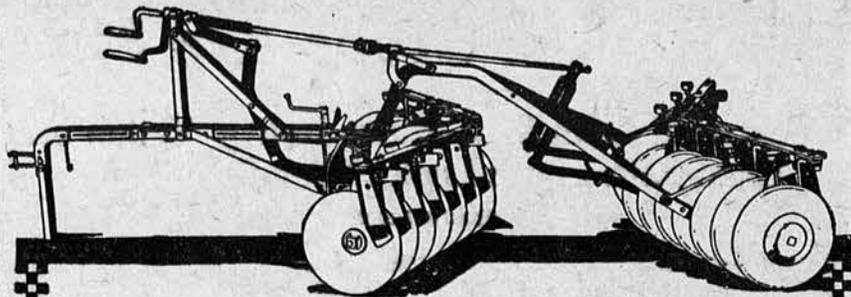
"There's a young lady somewhere in this infernal hole with a blue suit and a gold-mesh bag—Miss Anne Briston. Where is she? Answer me, you brat! Where is she?"

"She's in Mr. Thomas Penvale's of—" was all the youth contrived before being hurled back in the general direction of his chair.

The lunatic had thundered on his way, over to the alcove with "T. Penvale, Secretary and Treasurer," on the door. He had gripped the knob and hurled his weight against the light panel; he had lunged inward and slammed the door after him.

And now, fire-eyed and white, Peter Nixon stood in T. Penvale's office, but the curious thing was that, instead of plunging instantly into cold-blooded slaughter, he brought up with a jar and stood stock-still. He had come to rescue Anne, of course, and Anne was there in plain sight; but if facial expressions meant anything, there were at least three others in the office more in need of rescue!

(TO BE CONTINUED)



Works All the Soil Twice

You get a perfect job of double-disking with the John Deere Model L Disc Harrow. The automatic yielding lock coupling holds the rear discs in correct working position so that they cut the ridges left by the front discs.

John Deere Model L Tractor Disc Harrow

All side swing of the hind section is eliminated, and the rear discs are prevented from trailing in the furrows left by the front discs. The lock automatically yields when the harrow turns, thus preventing dragging or skidding of the rear section and reducing strain on the harrow and tractor.

A powerful pressure spring holds the disc gangs of the front section to their work. Pressure is applied equally to both gangs by means of a pivoted yoke through which the drawbars pass. This allows either gang to rise or fall independently

of the other and insures even disk-ing in uneven ground. The spring pressure can be regulated by means of a convenient hand crank.

Each gang has an individual angling crank convenient to the tractor driver. The gangs can be instantly angled or straightened by turning the cranks—it isn't necessary to back or stop the tractor for this operation.

Adjustable hitch; adjustable scrapers and large hard-oil grease cups, conveniently located. Made in six- and seven-foot sizes for the Fordson tractor.

See the John Deere Model L on display in your town. Write today, address John Deere, Moline, Ill., for literature describing this "better-seed-bed-making" tractor disc harrow. Ask for Booklet LE-411.



"Good Lubrication COMES CHEAPER THAN REPAIRS"

Most farmers now realize that proper lubrication is the cheapest thing they can buy in connection with an automobile, truck or tractor. Good lubrication, such as is easily possible with Cities Service Oils, reduces depreciation, cuts out most of the repair expense, and makes automobile, truck or tractor give good service twice as long as it would with careless lubrication. Many farmers are now buying Cities Service Oil in drums—a separate grade for each lubrication requirement—and it pays them. Get Cities Service Oils from Cities Service trucks, stations or dealers for better and more economical motor lubrication.



CITIES SERVICE OIL COMPANY

(Division Office)

TOPEKA COFFEYVILLE DENVER
OKLAHOMA CITY FORT WORTH

Doubling Up on Father Time

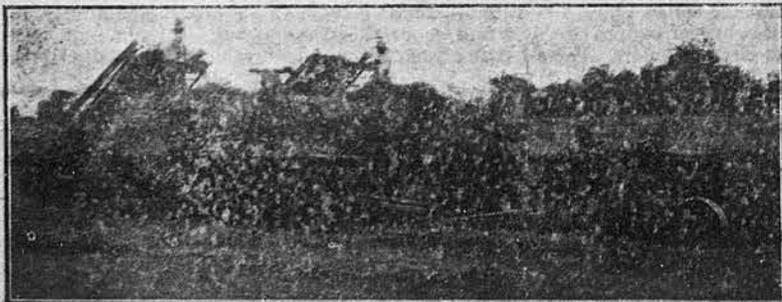
BY FRANK A. MECKEL

RAINCLOUDS coming up on the horizon when 20 acres of hay are to be stacked, usually means that the rain comes before the hay can be taken off the ground and there's a loss, as a rule.

That's the time for adequate power to save the crop. It cost money to grow it, cut it, rake it, but it need not cost more money in the form of a loss if there's a tractor and some loaders handy.

These farmers beat the rain by hitching two racks behind a tractor with a hay loader behind each rack. With an outfit like that they whisked the hay up off the ground and had it stacked and safe before the rain came to spoil it.

Even if there's no rain in sight, there's often lots of corn to be cultivated as soon as the first cutting of alfalfa is out of the way. If haying is delayed, the weeds grow just the same around the corn. Shortening the time in the meadow will release more time for work in the corn field, so there's a double reason for hustling and getting the hay up as soon as possible. But it takes power to do it economically, and there's plenty of available power in a good farm tractor.



Letters From Farm Folks

Rural Comment by Our Shirt Sleeve Editors Who Speak Straight From the Shoulder

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

My Silo Experience

About eight years ago I got the silo fever by reading farm papers and listening to silo agents that sold stave silos to four of my neighbors, and one built a split board silo.

I told the agents a concrete silo looked more like a permanent improvement to me but they tried to stuff me with the stereotyped lies about the acid in silage making the concrete crumble and the moisture from concrete rotting the silage in for 6 inches all the way around from top to bottom. They also told me a concrete silo 18 by 20 would cost me \$900 but after interviewing men who had concrete silos, I built a concrete silo 20 by 26 feet at a cost of \$540 and it is the only one of the six in the neighborhood now standing. All six of us had an interest in a silage cutter and very little was paid out for help as it was principally exchange work.

The first year I fed a load of steers six months. They made a rapid gain for three months and then slowed down so the gain would be unprofitable only the price was going up. After that I fed a load for 100 days with four pounds of cotton meal a day and shipped out and put another load on feed and it pays better than feeding one load six months. The silo has paid for itself every year since I built it.

Harris, Kan.

An Unjust Attack

A Kansas City newspaper is flaying Senator Capper for voting to override President Coolidge's veto of the bonus. But I am sure the upright citizens of Kansas will not forsake Senator Capper for expressing his honest convictions on such subjects as the bonus, the Mellon tax scheme and the other schemes concocted by Big Business.

I wonder if the newspaper in question expects Kansas to forsake a senator who has done as much for the people as Senator Capper. How about prohibition? How about the agricultural problem? How about the boys' and girls' clubs? Is he to be condemned now because he stands for the soldiers?

Brandon, Colo.

Congress Our Safeguard

The majority rule which is the boast of our country has been marked as a menace by some men who call themselves Republicans and who are finding fault with members of Congress for expressing their honest convictions. Such fault-finding points to a monarchy. We depend upon Congress as the safeguard of our country. Otherwise, let us do away with Congress and adopt a monarchy.

J. M. Jones.

Humboldt, Kan.

Capper Pig Club News

BY RAYMOND H. GILKESON
Club Manager

FOR the first time since the pep contest started we can get some idea of how things are going and just what teams are in the race. There are many things to consider in this pep contest and it takes a good county leader and teammates just as good to get credit for all the points possible.

In checking over the many reports from county leaders I find that for the most part they know their business, and judging from the letters received all counties are off with a good start. Perhaps the big thing that has been missed in many counties is bulletin reviews. Each bulletin review a club member writes and sends to the club manager will count 20 points for his team in the pep contest.

Going back to the pep standing, let us see which teams are in the lead. The names of the county teams are listed here according to their standing:

County	Leader
Bourbon	Paul Towell
Sumner	Harold Riordan
Lincoln	Clarence Schmidt
Republic	Glenn Segrist
Jewell	Virgil Clark
Marion	Leslie Clark
Dickinson	Ernest Norman
Rooks	Earl Evans
McPherson	Harold Krenbelle

In figuring up this standing we considered every item listed on the pep contest schedule. The club manager supplied the information and number of points earned for sending in feed reports and bulletin reviews where that was lacking. You will notice that only the highest teams are mentioned. Let's see; there are nine. Teams not men-

tioned in this list can get there during the next month if they wish. This is only the first meeting and four more are to be held. In that time the team having the lowest standing can work up to the top.

Harold Riordan, county leader for Sumner, sent in nine newspaper clippings from various county and town papers with his monthly pep report. Each clipping told of the club meeting and something of the plans this club is working out. These club members got busy and sent the information to the editors of these various papers and they received hearty co-operation. Your club can do the same thing. Also the Wellington Chamber of Commerce is helping these boys boost their work.

Just a word about the Sumner County Capper Pig Club newspaper. It is named "Pig Tales," and contains news of interest about the club, including meetings, election of officers, a statement by John M. Pile, secretary of the Wellington Chamber of Commerce, to the effect that he and his fellow members are eager to help the pig club boys. It is a real club paper and deserves full credit in the pep work.

ANN ARBOR HAY BALERS

Simple—Serviceable—Profitable
More and Better Bales
Smooth Timing
7 Sizes and Styles
For Gas Engine or Tractor



If your dealer does not handle the Ann Arbor write for prices, terms to
Birdsell Mfg. Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Money In Baling Hay!



Lightning Line
A Press for Every Purpose
MEN WANTED! If you can invest a little money in a hay baler we will show you how to make more money than running a farm. Send your name today.
KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS COMPANY
903 West 4th Street Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED a Representative in Each County to Make Money Selling COAL!

No Investment—No Yards—No Experience Needed

HERE is a great opportunity to start a big-paying business without investing one cent! You don't need capital; you don't need a storeroom or yards; you don't need experience. Here's our proposition:—

We want a representative in each locality to take orders for the finest grades of Domestic and Steam Coal at prices that will save buyers from \$1.50 to \$3.00 a ton. Doesn't sound hard—and it isn't! Right now the farmers in your vicinity are figuring on buying hundreds of tons of coal to be used in threshing.

Victory Coal is sold direct from the mines in carload lots—no retail dealer's profit or overhead charges to add to the consumer's cost. That's why our representatives have no trouble in selling Victory Coal.

Earn \$2,000 to \$5,000 a Year!

As our local representative, you take orders for carload lots. Of course everybody will not want a whole carload, but it's easy to organize a club of several families—when you show them you can save them from \$1.50 to \$3.00 a ton—and give them better coal and 2,000 pounds to every ton! It does not take many orders to figure up a big commission for yourself. Hard, honest efforts should earn from \$2,000 to \$5,000 and upwards a year! You can spend your spare time only, if you wish, and it will not interfere with your present work.

Everybody Is a Prospect!

Remember—nearly everybody burns coal, hence your selling field is wide and fertile. Merchants, banks, creameries, garages, farmers' associations, school boards, home owners, manufacturers—all are ready to listen to your

story when they see a chance to save money on Victory Coal that is second to none in quality. You don't have to be an experienced salesman.

We Furnish Full Instructions

When you get the full particulars of this proposition you'll see how easy it is. We, furnish complete instructions, order blanks cards, etc. Right at the start, among your friends, you should get several orders.

A Wonderful Opportunity

Once the people of your town see the quality of Victory Coal and know its low price—then your orders will multiply! This is a wonderful opportunity to work and earn big commissions with a well-known, long-established responsible company.

I believe I can sell Victory Coal in my locality. Without obligation on my part, please send me full particulars on your Agency plan.

Get Started NOW—Mail the Coupon!

Clip, fill out and mail the attached Coupon now! Get full information. Have a business of your own. Only one representative will be appointed in each locality, so don't wait. Send Coupon Now!

VICTORY FUEL COMPANY
407 Victor Building
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Clip and Mail This Coupon Today!

Name _____

Address _____

To VICTORY FUEL CO., 407 Victor Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Kansas Wheat Extra Good

Big Yield of Fine Quality at Fair Prices Will Insure Great Prosperity for Southwest

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

WARM weather with sunshine and good rains that provided plenty of moisture for immediate needs made last week an extremely favorable one for the growth of all kinds of field row crops in Kansas. In some sections the rainfall ranged from 1 inch to 2 inches or more.

The first cutting of alfalfa is practically finished, except in the western third and extreme northern counties, where it is about half done, and the second crop is growing fast. Pastures are holding out well in the eastern half of the state.

Corn is Doing Well

Corn in the eastern half of the state made a general improvement the stands are uneven. It has a good color and is growing well. In most sections there has been ample opportunity for cultivation with the result that fields are clean, except in the extreme southeastern counties, where heavy rains for the last two or three weeks have kept farmers out of the fields. Replanting is about completed and the later planted is coming up rapidly. In the western counties corn is beginning to need rain.

Grain sorghums are beginning to make a fine showing. Some replanting is being done in east and in central portions, and weeds in the east are also a hindrance. A good many poor stands are reported in both sections. Quite a bit of the crop is not yet up in central and western areas. Beetles and leaf hoppers have caused some loss on the potato crop in the Kaw Valley. The prospects, however, remain very promising. Some new potatoes are now going to market.

Harvest in Full Swing

Hot weather last week greatly hastened the ripening of both wheat and oats. The wheat harvest already has started in Central and Southern Kansas and is now getting under full headway in Northern and Western Kansas. Yields and quality in most localities are much better than was first expected. County Agent M. L. Robinson estimates the average yield in McPherson county at 15 bushels, but some fields will range from 25 to 30 bushels. There are plenty of harvest hands and wages run from \$3.50 to \$4 a day.

Fields in Western Kansas around Liberal are yielding as high as 40 to 45 bushels an acre. Some wheat in Southern Kansas near Wichita is making as high as 25 bushels an acre, but in other sections it is ranging from 10 to 12 bushels. Wheat around Salina, Kan., is of good quality and the straw is of usual height and big yields are reported. E. J. Smiley, secretary of the Kansas Grain Dealers' Association, in a recent address at Wichita stated that Western Kansas this year will have one of the largest and also one of the best wheat crops it ever has produced.

The harvesting of a good wheat

crop which now seems assured for Kansas will bring great prosperity to the state. The recent Government forecast indicated that the wheat production of the Nation would be 93 or in round numbers nearly 100 million bushels less than that of last year. Reports from the International Agricultural Institute at Rome seem to show that the total production of other countries will be 200 million bushels less than that of last year so that there will be a total slump in world production of wheat approximating 300 million bushels. Government reports also show that the 1923 carry-over will be much smaller than was expected. Consumption of wheat likewise has increased considerably. In Europe this increased consumption is estimated to be 88 million bushels. The increased consumption for other countries was 144 million bushels.

Good Prices Now Expected

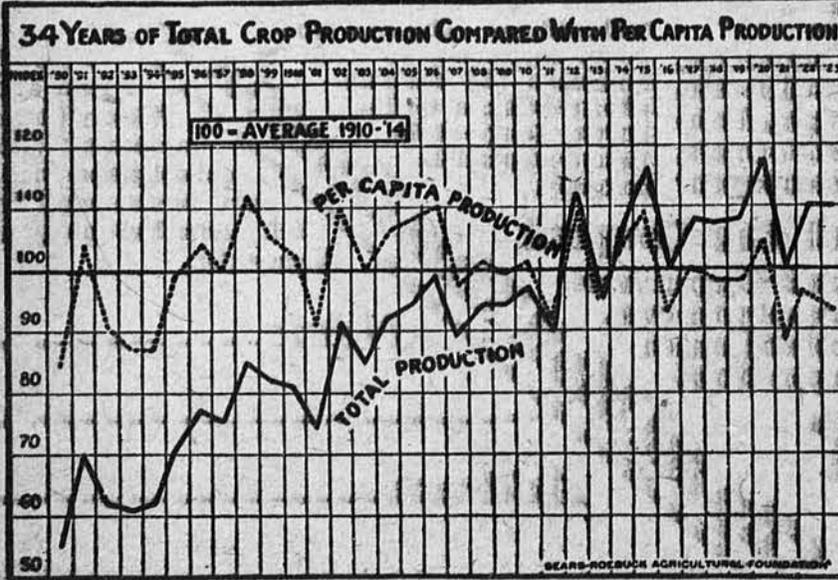
Competent market authorities assure us that consumption for this year will show an additional increase and this coupled with the big slump in world wheat production will mean that wheat prices will average a great deal higher in the next 12 months than it has in the last 12 months. Successful operation of the wheat pools, the regulating influence of the Capper-Tincher Grain Futures act tending to curb market manipulations by grain gamblers, and better methods of marketing also will help to stabilize prices and keep them at a fair level.

Increase in our population is creating demands for increased production of all crops, and while acreages and yields in some instances have increased, they have not been in proportion to the increase in the number of human beings. Population is gaining on crop production, according to a study made over a period of 34 years by the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation, based on figures of the United States Department of Agriculture. The accompanying chart shows crop production per capita is falling.

Taking the average of 1910 to 1914 as 100, total crop production in the last three years averaged 106.3. Owing to the growth of population, per capita production has been only 92.3 when 100 represents the 1910-1914 average.

The accompanying chart shows index numbers of both total and per capita production of crops from 1890 to 1923. The production record is based on the total yield of 10 crops—corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, potatoes, hay, tobacco and cotton, which include more than 95 per cent of the total acreage of all crops. Since yields are expressed in various units, bushels, bales, tons and pounds, the crops are combined by applying a constant average price to the yearly production of each crop.

Local conditions of crops, livestock, farm work and rural markets are



This Chart Shows the Total Crop Production As Compared with Per Capita Production from 1890 thru 1923 and Forecasts Rising Prices for the Future

A Message from Washington, D. C. to Farmers and Farmers' Wives

Thousands of conservative investors throughout the country are getting 6 1/2% or more on both large sums and small savings in the Nation's Capital

WASHINGTON—home of half a million people, seat of the United States Government, internationally famed as a city of magnificent buildings—offers exceptional safety to investors in real estate first mortgage bonds.

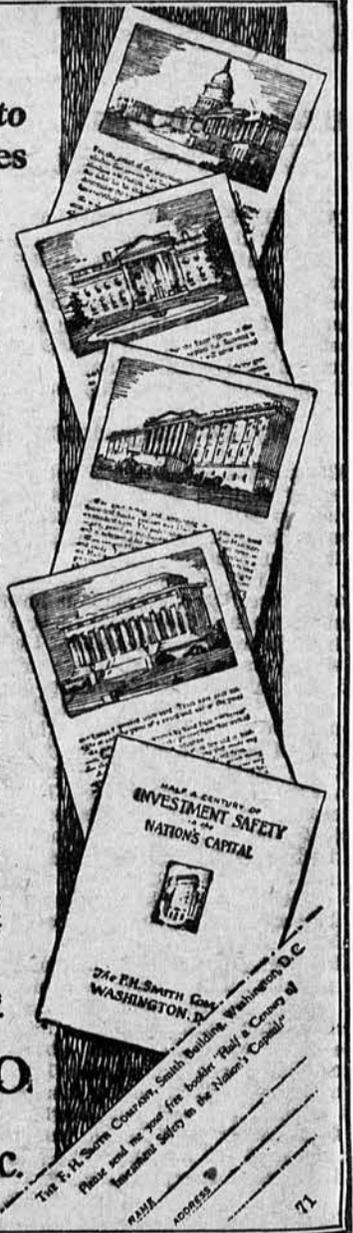
The beautiful city on the Potomac, where the entire country comes with its business, financial and political problems, is a thriving metropolis, growing steadily with the growth of the Nation.

This constant growth of the Nation's Capital gives strength and stability to the city's real estate values, and enables you to get 6 1/2% or more on strongly safeguarded first mortgage investments.

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TOPICKA WICHITA

shown in the following county reports of the special correspondents of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze:

Atchison—Wheat with the recent rains will make an excellent crop. Oats will be short. Corn is in good condition and all of it has been cultivated. The first cutting of alfalfa is all in the barn and stacked. Rural market report: Wheat, \$1.02; corn, 80c; oats, 50c; hogs, \$6.50; chickens, 27c; butter, 30c; cream, 85c.—Frank Lewis.

Barber—What will make an average yield of 15 or 16 bushels an acre. With nothing to hasten the ripening harvest with headers should begin about the last of the month. Oats are fair, and corn, kafir and cane are growing nicely. We have had several very hot days. Pastures are splendid. No efforts have been made to pool the wheat in this section. Rural market report: Wheat, \$1; eggs, 16c; butter, 30c; corn, 95c; cream, 31c; hogs, \$5.10 to \$6.20.—J. W. Hibb.

Cloud—Wheat is in bloom and should fill well. The stalk is fine and short and will not require much twine for binding. Oats is short and very irregular. Corn is backward and uneven, the most of it is ready for the second cultivation. New potatoes and peas are ready for using. There is not much fruit, except wild plums and gooseberries. Chickens are not in very good condition, mainly because of lice and mites. Harvest is expected before July 1. Alfalfa is a light crop.—W. H. Plimley.

Dickinson—We are having unusually hot weather. Wheat is ripening so rapidly and will be ready to cut in a few days. Harvest will be in full progress next week. Early oats will be good. Corn is being cultivated. The stalks are small. Corn was curling from the heat until the rain came. Pastures are good and cattle have done well.—F. M. Lorson.

Greenwood—Extremely warm weather prevailed last week. Crops are making rapid growth. More rain would be very helpful. Early potatoes are plentiful and of very good size. Oats are doing well and promise a good yield. Wheat seems to be thin on the ground. Rural market report: Eggs, 17c; butterfat, 28c; corn, 84c.—A. H. Brothers.

Geary—The weather changed suddenly from 50 degrees to 100 in the shade last week. Parts of Geary county were visited with rain June 13. Growing crops are a month later than they have been in other seasons. Corn is small, but has made a fair stand. Oats will be a light crop. The first cutting of alfalfa was light. The last five days have been too hot for wheat. Chinch bugs are plentiful. Wheat cutting will start about June 25. Hogs are scarce. Livestock is doing well.—O. R. Strauss.

Harvey—The weather is very warm. The mercury was up to 100 degrees in the shade last week. Corn is growing and is pretty well cultivated. Wheat, oats and barley are in splendid condition. Rural market report: Wheat, 95c; corn, 78c; oats, 52c; new potatoes, 9c a pound; cherries, \$1 a bushel; gooseberries, 12 1/2c a quart; butter, 40c; eggs, 20c.—E. W. Prouty.

Johnson—A very severe windstorm which did great damage to buildings and fruit trees swept thru the southwest corner of this county, June 15. A much needed rain fell at the same time. Some damage to early Ohio potatoes by the leaf hopper is reported. The potato crop is generally promising. Other crops are in fair condition. Corn is small, but clean. Rural market report: Corn, 90c; butterfat, 33c; eggs, 21c.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Kingman—Weather is dry and hot. Wheat seems to be ripening satisfactorily. Harvest will begin in about 10 days and the average looks about 10 bushels to the acre. Corn is very small and weedy. Oats will make a fair crop. Rural market report: Wheat, 93c; kafir, 75c; oats, 60c; butterfat, 29c.—J. F. Kirpatrick.

Linn—We are enjoying good growing weather. Farmers are busy cultivating. This county was visited with a severe electrical storm last week, which was very destructive in several places. Livestock is in excellent condition. Some road work is being done on the county roads.—J. W. Clinesmith.

Lyon—Wheat is in excellent condition and will be ready to harvest about June 25 or sooner. Corn is short for this time of the year. Most cornfields have been cultivated once. Pastures are splendid. Livestock is doing well. Harvest wages will be \$3 a day. Rural market report: Wheat, 96c; corn, 80c; eggs, 20c; butter, 30c.—E. R. Griffith.

Marshall—Wheat is badly infested with chinch bugs and should we have much dry weather before harvest the crop will be damaged greatly. Harvest will begin in 10 days. Corn shows a good stand, but some fields are getting weedy. Rural market report: Wheat, 95c; corn, 75c; shorts, \$1.40; bran, \$1.15; oil meal, \$2.35; hogs, \$5.50.—(Continued on Page 19)

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Free Fair Premium List

Premium lists of the Kansas Free Fair, Topeka, are now ready for distribution. Copies may be had on application to Phil Eastman, secretary, Topeka, Kan. Persons who are expecting to exhibit at the fair this fall will find this premium list helpful in preparing their samples.

The fair will be held September 8 to 13 inclusive. A feature of the show this year will be the Kansas Dairy Congress. Dairy exhibits and a forum on dairy problems will be emphasized. **Frank O. Lowden, president of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, will be the principal speaker at the two-day session, September 9 and 10.**

A Free Subscription

As soon as you have read this issue of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze pass it along to your neighbor and if you get his subscription for a year, send the dollar to us and we will credit your own subscription a whole year for your trouble. Your neighbor will enjoy the weekly visits of the paper.

Worth of Stable Manure

Figures on the annual manure production of Kansas, a few years ago, placed its value to the land, on the basis of present prices, at 400 million dollars. That is, it would have been worth that much, if properly applied. Manure that remained in piles around the barn exerted about the same fertilizing influence as the fumes of gasoline escaping in the "ambient atmosphere."

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.

About 70 per cent of accidents at crossings, say railroad authorities, occur in daylight; 63 per cent at crossings where the view is entirely open and at places with which the driver is entirely familiar.

People who get fussy about their digestion and assume personal control of their nerves have "nerves" and are likely to have no digestion. Happiness is health.

Business and the Markets

Cattle and Sheep Decline But Hogs Make Light Gains; Wheat Production Shows Big Slumps

BY JOHN W. SAMUELS

TRADE activities are now being stimulated by the report that there will be a slump of 300 million bushels in the world's wheat crop from the yield of last year, and 100 million bushels of this slump is in the United States. In view of the fact that there is an increased consumption expected that will total 88 to 95 million bushels in Europe and from 144 to 150 million bushels in other importing countries fairly good prices may be expected. Undoubtedly this will cause a much higher level of prices for wheat to prevail in this country this year than we had last year. This prospect is encouraging and means more prosperous times for farmers and increased buying on their part.

Of course, there has been a slowing down of business in various lines during the last month, but the outlook is by no means discouraging, nor suggestive of a complete setback in industrial affairs. The country's buying power has been somewhat reduced thru partial unemployment, observed in the textile mills in New England and to some extent in similar lines in the South. But the decline in activity has not reflected any serious deflation in prices, the index number of United States Bureau of Labor Statistics showing in April a decline for the year of only 7 per cent. There is nothing in such a change to cause concern; on the contrary it reflects a conservatism which if persisted in, will provide its own corrective and hasten the recuperative process in various lines.

Curtailed Farm Production Urged

Farmers are being warned to curtail their cropping operations and keep their production within proper proportions with reference to consumption demands. In some quarters the fear is expressed that dairying and poultry farming may be overstepping our demands.

So rapidly is the poultry industry expanding that within a short time over production may cut the farmer's poultry dollar unless production can be maintained at a lower cost, according to the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation.

A recent survey shows that more than 5 million farms in this country produce poultry and eggs. It is estimated that there were 491 million chickens on farms before the hatching season started. This is an increase of over 50 million or nearly 12 per cent over figures of a year ago and 121 million or over 82 per cent increase since January 1, 1920.

The Egg Situation

Production of eggs increased 33.3 per cent between 1920 and 1923, while the population increased only 5.3 per cent. In the last five years the estimates of egg production have shown a close correlation with the estimated number of chickens on hand at the beginning of the year, the ratio being 4.6 dozens per fowl. If the same ratio

holds good, egg production in 1924 will gain 10 to 12 per cent over 1923 when it showed a gain of 33 per cent over four years ago.

Profitable poultry production at the present stage of expansion is dependent upon the present high level of demand. Up to date consumption has kept pace with production. In 1923 enough eggs were produced to furnish 20 dozen for every man, woman and child in the United States. This would mean 100 dozen for the average family of five. In 1919, production was equivalent to only 15.6 dozen per capita or 78 dozen per family.

From 1899 to 1909 production averaged around 17 dozen of eggs per capita, which shows that the poultryman is not over producing. But the business has reached a point where further expansion, except in proportion to the increasing population will be unprofitable.

The Livestock Markets

Not much change in livestock situation in the Middle West is noted at present. This week at Kansas City cattle and sheep are lower, but hogs are higher.

This week the cattle market came in for a 35 to 50 cent decline that carried prices into a new low position for the season. This decline was even in all divisions, except stockers and feeders, and they were down 25 cents. At the lower price levels close clearances were made. Hog prices were 25 to 30 cents higher than the low point last week and about 10 cents higher than last week's close. Lambs broke \$2 and sheep off 25 cents. This break took the general market to a new low level for the year.

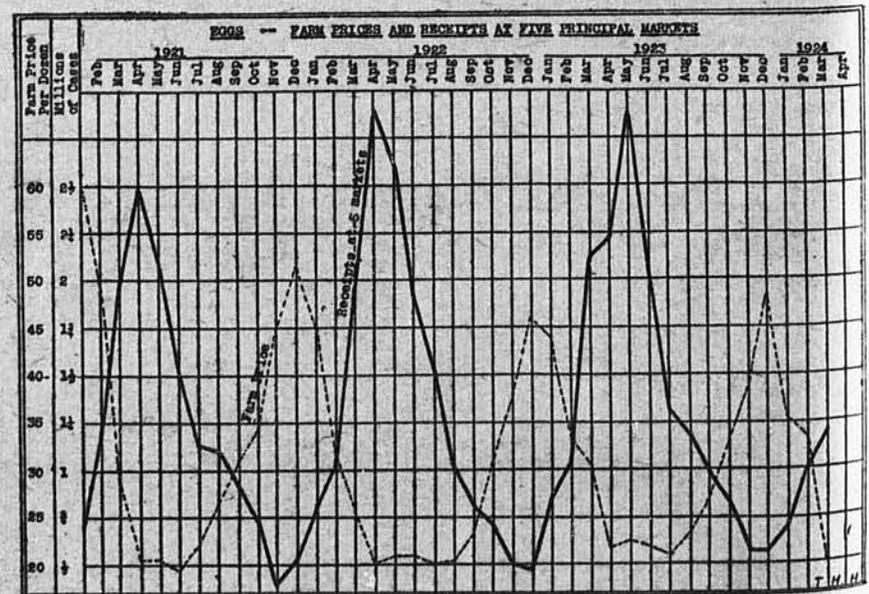
Receipts this week were 40,200 cattle, 8,350 calves, 56,025 hogs, and 29,900 sheep, compared with 36,200 cattle, 7,275 calves, 51,650 hogs, and 25,100 sheep last week and 29,575 cattle, 6,700 calves, 44,850 hogs, and 27,800 sheep a year ago.

Beef Cattle Top is \$11.50

One load of prime 1,172 pound steers sold at \$11.50 this week, and this price stands as the top for all markets. Choice steers sold at \$10 to \$10.50, good to choice \$9 to \$10, and fair to good \$8 to \$9. Grass fat steers sold at \$4.50 to \$7.25. The general price level for killing cattle is 35 to 50 cents under last week, and the lowest of the year. At the decline good clearances were reported and as receipts will be light next week the market will probably rally again. Cows and heifers and most classes of mixed yearlings were off 25 cents. Veal calves declined 50 cents and bulls were down 25 cents.

Trade in stockers and feeders was fairly active, but owing to the sharp decline in fat cattle, thin classes were quoted off 25 cents. Quality of the offerings has not been up to the usual June average.

Hog prices advanced 10 to 15 cents



This Chart Shows the Farm Prices and Receipts of Eggs at the Five Principal Farm Markets of the United States from 1921 to April in 1924

in the first two days of the week, and since then held the gain with only minor fluctuations. Compared with the low point last week the market is 25 to 30 cents higher. The top price today was \$7.10 and bulk of sales \$6.80 to \$7.05. Packing sows are selling at \$6.25 to \$6.35, and pigs \$5.25 to \$6. While the general tone in the hog trade has improved, no material advance is expected next week.

Another big decline was quoted in lambs this week and the market uncovered a new low point for the season. Spring lambs are quoted at \$13 to \$14.25, shorn wethers \$6.50 to \$7.50, and shorn ewes \$5 to \$6.25. Yearlings are bringing \$11 to \$12.25. All markets reported a similar decline.

No horse auction was held this week because of the small supply offered. Prices were quoted steady.

Dairy and Poultry

Dairy and poultry products are reported steady this week at Kansas City and the following prices are quoted:

Butter—Creamery, extra, in cartons, 43 to 44c a pound; packing butter, 24c; extra Number 1 butterfat, 36c; No. 2 butterfat, 33c.

Eggs—Firsts, 25c a dozen; seconds, 21 1/2c; selected case lots, 31c.

Live Poultry—Hens, 17 1/2 to 20c a pound; light broilers, 20c; young roosters, 12c; turkey hens and young toms, 22c; old toms, 17c; geese, 10c; ducks, 15c.

Quotations on Grain Futures

Harvesting under way in the Southwest with favorable conditions had much to do this week toward giving a material setback to wheat values. No apparent influence on prices resulted at Chicago from talk about proposed plans for combining big elevator interests and farm co-operative bodies. Wheat closing quotations at Chicago were unsettled 1 1/2c to 1 3/4c net lower, July \$1.13 1/4 to \$1.14 1/4 with corn 3/4c to 1 1/4c down, oats 5/8c to 1 1/4c off, and provisions at 2c to 10c decline.

The following quotations on grain futures are given at Kansas City this week:

July wheat, \$1.09 1/4; September wheat, \$1.07 1/4; December wheat, \$1.10 1/4; July corn, 83 1/2c; September corn, 81c; December corn, 72 1/2c; July oats, 47 3/4c; September oats, 43 3/4c; July rye, Chicago basis, 75 1/2c; September rye, Chicago basis, 77c.

"Vet" Ranks Thinning

BY T. W. MORSE

An Iowa veterinarian states that in the last seven years 300 veterinarians in his state have quit practicing. In the 13 veterinary schools of the United States and Canada he says there were enrolled only 630 students on January 1 a year ago. Figuring the usual rate of graduation, he says this will give only an average of three new veterinarians for each state each year, supposing all are taking a four year course. A four year course is required by most accredited schools. There is talk of requiring six-year courses in some of the schools.

Early in the world war the Kansas City Veterinary College, one of the best in this territory, closed its doors, and leased its building for other purposes. So few young men were entering that the expense of the plant was not justified.

Of course, decline in livestock values and general hard times among farmers have had a great deal to do in rendering the veterinary business unprofitable. It would seem, however, with the men of the profession so much better equipped than in the old

times, animal husbandry interests of the country would best be served by some arrangement which would enable a reasonable number of veterinarians to continue in practice.

Growing Up With Jerseys

Just witness the trouble Rolla Brader got into when he entered the Cherokee County Calf Club 30 months ago. That doggone heifer with which he entered the club paid for herself

Robbing the Grain Growers

If you wish to know the inside facts of how the grain markets are manipulated by grain gamblers and how these men at harvest time depress the price of wheat and clean up millions of dollars at the expense of the farmers you should read our booklet issued under the title of "Speculation and the Price of Wheat." This booklet was written by Rollin E. Smith, a former member of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce. It may be had as long as our limited supply lasts, for 25 cents a copy. Address, The Wheat Book Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

the first year and she has had three daughters. Now she's a grandma, which gives Rolla a herd of five females. What is the poor boy to do, with all the milking and feeding and grooming and care of those cows? But that's not the worst of it. He'll be struggling with an income tax report before he's out of his teens. Something ought to be done about it.

How to Make a Dollar

Do you want to make a dollar easy? If so, interest three people and get them to take the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze a year, collect \$1 from each one and send us the names and addresses, with \$2 to the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

What His Neighbor Did

A neighbor of L. F. Payne, head of the Kansas State Agricultural College poultry department, sold three cases of eggs recently on the graded basis. Professor Payne reports that the eggs brought \$2.30 more than they would have if they had been sold case run. Not all egg producers have opportunity to sell their eggs on the graded basis because most Kansas buyers have not become convinced that it is the best plan.

Kansas Wheat Extra Good

(Continued from Page 17)

18c; eggs, 18c; butterfat, 35c.—C. A. Kjellberg.

Ness—We have been having real summer weather for about a week. Spring crops are badly in need of rain. Oats and barley will not make a satisfactory crop. Some kafir is yet to be replanted. Nearly all wheat looks well and will be ready to harvest by the first of the month.—James McHill.

Norton—We have been having splendid growing weather last week. We had a good rain June 12. The ground is in splendid condition for cultivation. Feed has been sown and is coming up. The first cutting of alfalfa is in the stack. Wheat is nearly all headed. Some fields are fairly good, while others will not pay for cutting. Grasshoppers are becoming plentiful. Rural market report: Wheat, 55c; corn, 53c; butterfat, 31c; eggs, 18c.—Jesse J. Koeder.

Osage—At this writing corn shows 70 per cent of an average crop; wheat, 50 per cent; oats, 40 per cent, and English bluegrass 90 per cent. Pastures are not full. In case of a good price for hay some of them will be mowed for hay. Cattle and hogs are in excellent condition. Alfalfa is making good. Indications are that the poultry business will be overdone this year.—H. L. Ferris.

Phillips—A light rain which fell here recently was very greatly appreciated. It was accompanied by a high wind which did considerable damage to orchards and small buildings. We are having fine growing weather for all crops. Wheat will make a very good yield. Farmers are busy cultivating corn. Chinch bugs are reported in various parts of the county. Rural market report: Hogs, \$6.50, corn, 75c; barley, 65c; butterfat, 28c; eggs, 18c.—W. L. Churchill.

Sherman—Saturday some parts of the county had an inch of rain, while others had none. All grain crops had held out until the critical time, for the days were hot and firing was general. We predict only 25 per cent or 50 per cent of a crop here this year. Grass is good.—J. B. Moore.

Sumner—Southwestern part of the county has received no rain, with the exception of small showers, since the last of April. Harvesting has begun. Wheat prospects are better than earlier in the season although the intensely hot weather of the last 10 days has injured it. Corn is backward and

needs rain. Owing to the large amount of rainfall early in the spring gardens have done well. A fair yield of oats is predicted. Rural market report: Wheat, \$1; cream, \$1.30; eggs, 17c; hens, 16c; broilers, 20c and 25c.—Mrs. J. H. Hoyt.

Wyandotte—Wheat is beginning to show signs of maturity and prospects are excellent for a good average crop. Corn is improving since warm weather came. We have been having plenty of showers. Strawberries are nearly gone. There are cherries in abundance in this county.—A. C. Espenlaub.

Colorado Crop Report

Otero—Most of the sugar beets have been thinned. Labor for thinning has been unusually scarce. Snows have been melting quite rapidly in the mountains, which has been furnishing plenty of water for irrigation. Pastures are becoming dry.—J. A. Heatwole.

Public Sales of Livestock

Shorthorn Cattle

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

Holstein Cattle

Sept. 25—Oklahoma State Sale, Oklahoma City, W. H. Mott, Sale Manager, Herington, Kan.

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

Jersey Cattle

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

Spotted Poland China Hogs

Feb. 26—Breeders' sale, Chapman, Kan.

Duroc Jersey Hogs

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

SPECIAL RATES

For purebred livestock display advertising 40 cents per agate line for each insertion. Minimum number of lines accepted, five.

FIELDMEN

KANSAS—John W. Johnson, Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.

MISSOURI—Jesse R. Johnson, 1407 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. Advertising copy may be changed as often as desired.

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

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

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

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

Gilts, Boars—LONGS'—Gilts, Boars March farrow, big stretch kind out of big dams bred in the purple. They are priced right, transferred, crated and immuned. Address J.C. Long & Sons, Ellsworth, Ks.

REAL BOARS CHEAP By Waltermeyer's Giant 429003. The kind that makes the farmer and breeder the most money. Immuned. Registered. Shipped on approval. W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.

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

VALLEY SPRINGS DUROCS Boars, all ages; sows bred for spring farrow; any bloodlines wanted. Immune, registered, guaranteed breeders. Year's time to pay. E. J. Bliss, Bloomington, Kan.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS AND SALE MANAGERS.

Jas. T. McCulloch Livestock Auctioneer Clay Center, Kansas

Livestock Classified Advertisements

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

CATTLE

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

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

FOR THE VERY BEST HOLSTEIN OR Guernsey calves, 7 to 9 weeks old, write Spreading Oak Farm, Whitewater, Wis. CHOICE YOUNG GUERNSEY BULLS, 1 TO 10 months old. Ransom Farm, C. E. Bennett, Supt., Homewood, Rt. 1, Kansas.

MILKING SHORTHORNS

Milking Shorthorn Opportunity

I will sell my entire herd of registered Milking Shorthorns and lease to party buying them for term of five years, 240 acre farm located 9 miles south of Fairbury, Neb., about 85 acres of plow land of which 30 acres is seeded to a fine stand of alfalfa and sweet clover. Remainder splendid wild meadow and native pasture with excellent shade and spring water piped to tank; separate calf and hog pastures. Two wells, fair six-room house, barn for 30 cows, barn, chicken house, and granary. The cattle comprise 35 head of which 24 are young cows and heifers with first calf and heifers now being bred; 10 calves and the herd bull Pine Valley Viscount, the best dairy bred Shorthorn bull in the state. He will weigh 2500 pounds when mature. His dam has an official yearly record of 14,734.02 milk and 630 pounds butter. Every animal in herd is either sired by or bred to above bull. The right party can buy this herd and lease for \$5,500, at least \$2,500 cash, remainder in yearly payments. Good references required. JESSE R. JOHNSON, 1937 So. 16th St. Lincoln, Neb.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Increase Farm Profits

Use Shorthorn bulls and cows. Produce market topping steers and increase your income. Quality counts. For literature address The American Shorthorn Breeders' Assn., 13 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago, Illinois

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

HOLSTEINS, SPLENDIDLY MARKED

High grade heifers, 9 weeks old, \$20 each, shipped C. O. D. Reg. bull calf given free with 10-head order. WILDWOOD FARMS, ELLSWORTH, MINN.

HOLSTEIN OR GUERNSEY HEIFERS

7 weeks old nearly purebred from high-testing, heavy milking dams, \$25 each, \$5 for \$100 crated. ERNEST FERRO & SON, Whitewater, Wis.

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

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

CUMMINS' AYRSHIRES

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

RED POLLED CATTLE

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

POLAND CHINA HOGS

DEMING RANCH POLANDS

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

MONAGHAN & SCOTT'S REVEALATOR

Grand champion and sire of champions; by Liberator, dam Lady Revelation. Bred sows, gilts, boars, fall pigs by or bred to Revelevator. Monaghan & Scott, Pratt, Kan.

POLANDS, either sex, by Designer and Clotie, Jr. Few Designer and Clotie Jr. gilts bred to Liberator-Revelation. The Outpost and Checkers-Heritage, at farmer prices. J. R. Houston, Gem, Kan.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

SPOTTED POLANDS. Bred Sows, \$27.50. Fall boars, \$12.50. Weanlings, \$6.50. Trios, \$15. Extra yearling boar \$25. T. L. Curtis, Dunlap, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Wiemers' Chester Whites

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

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

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

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

HOGS REG. DUROC SPRING PIGS, EITHER sex, sired by a grandson of Stills; also two fall boars. Leroy D. Pierce, Linwood, Kan.

QUALITY HAMSHIRES. FALL BOARS, gilts and spring pigs, good belts. Ed Tilberg, Dwight, Kan., Morris Co.

GOATS HIGH GRADE MILK GOATS FOR SALE. Price reasonable. J. R. Davis, Columbus, Kan.

Service to Society

FUNDAMENTALLY, the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) is a service organization. Directors, employees, and shareholders are moved by one ambition—to make this Company great in its ability to serve the community.

It was the furtherance of this ambition which caused the Management to take steps to secure a wide distribution of shares in this Company. To do this it was necessary to get the price per share down to a point where investors of moderate means would find the stock attractive. This was accomplished by distributing the working surplus among the shareholders, as a stock dividend, and reducing the par value from \$100 to \$25.

Today the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) is owned by 46,016 shareholders—12,135 of whom are employees; and 13,253 are women—no single shareholder owns as much as 6% of the total stock and the price per share at this writing is \$57.00.

Among the largest shareholders are many educational and philanthropic institutions who depend upon the dividends derived from their holding in this Company to carry on certain phases of their work.

For example, we cite the Rockefeller Foundation and the General Educational Board whose activities extend to all parts of the world, bettering the living conditions for millions, lessening the burdens of the afflicted, enlightening the youth, and expanding the educational facilities of the world.

The service rendered to society by the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) is of a broad and varied nature. Not only does it supply the thirty million people of ten Middle Western states with petroleum products of superior quality in such a way as to have gained their confidence, respect and esteem, but the profits accruing to the shareholders from the operations of this Company are used in large part for the welfare of all the people and to make the world a better place in which to live.

Standard Oil Company

(Indiana)

General Office: Standard Oil Building
910 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.