

# KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE

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Number 34



## Alfalfa, the Queen of Farm Crops

THE MUSICAL whiz of a mowing machine as it runs along thru a luxuriant alfalfa field carries a message of unusual importance to Kansas farmers.

It is a message many have heeded, and their mowers are singing it to neighbors. Translated, that message is: grow alfalfa; feed it to stock on your farm; enrich your soil; become a livestock farmer and increase the ratio of your income to your work.

The acreage of alfalfa in Kansas may well be doubled; perhaps not in one year, but within the next two or three years. Conditions never were better for sowing alfalfa than today. There is plenty of moisture for the plant to get a hearty growth before winter which will assure a thrifty field in the spring.

Alfalfa is truly the foundation on which successful livestock farming may be built up. It has no peer as a ration when properly fed. To dairy cattle alfalfa contributes mightily in increasing milk production. Hogs thrive on it and the pork produced usually is better than that grown from a straight corn ration. It is an excellent feed for sheep. Horses delight in it.

Alfalfa, if fed on the farm and if the manure is properly put back on the soil, will greatly enrich the land. Alone it fills the soil with nitrogen.

A minimum of reseeding is required with alfalfa. It thrives for several years, sometimes for long periods. When fed to livestock returns from alfalfa are heavy.

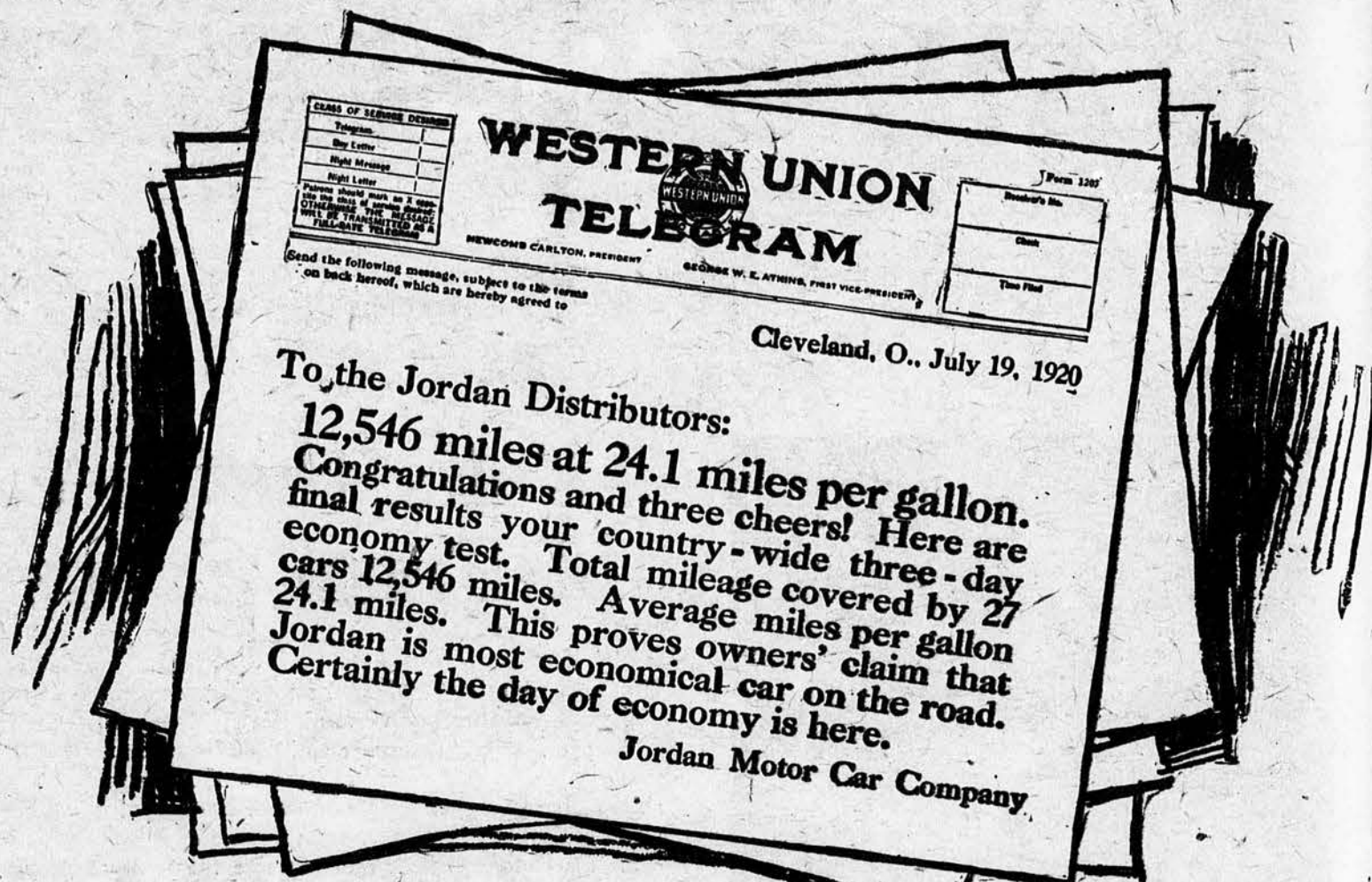
Kansas is a good alfalfa state. There are thousands of acres now growing this legume and the owners are profiting from it. There are other thousands of acres on which alfalfa should be growing.

If there is any farm in Kansas which has the proper soil on which alfalfa is not growing, the owner of that place is deliberately robbing himself of an opportunity bestowed by nature. He is cheating himself out of a prosperity greater than he enjoys; he is depriving his state of a better type of agriculture—livestock farming—which eventually will prevail.

The cows and chickens, the sheep and hogs and the horses that should be on every farm possess a right to have an alfalfa ration, which is needed for efficient development.



# Jordan Smashes all Economy Records in Nation-wide Test



## 12,546 Miles at 24.1 Miles Per Gallon

Twenty-seven stock Jordan cars in twenty-seven different sections of the United States, traveled 12,546 miles averaging 24.1 miles per gallon in a big country-wide three-day economy test.

The run was staged by Jordan distributors under the supervision of official observers, chosen by the local newspapers.

Here is how it came about. Jordan built the lightest car on the road for its wheelbase—2800 pounds—superbly balanced—1400 pounds forward—1400 pounds astern.

Jordan owners at once began making startling claims of economy.

CITIES	Average Miles Per Gallon	Miles Covered
Boston, Mass.	22.6	450.9
New York, N. Y.	32.92	460.9
New York, N. Y.	27.45	452.
Philadelphia, Pa.	23.7	450.
Rochester, N. Y.	26.11	450.
Raleigh, N. C.	17.4	458.6
Jacksonville, Fla.	21.9	301.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	22.0	464.
Cleveland, Ohio	25.13	459.6
Toledo, Ohio	22.8	406.
Cincinnati, Ohio	23.56	455.
Atlanta, Ga.	26.2	437.8
Detroit, Mich.	24.8	450.3
Chicago, Ill.	26.87	450.

Jordan dealers were incredulous at first. The Jordan factory waited. The owners furnished more proof.

Then the run was organized. Note in the figures listed below, taken from telegrams, the striking similarity of averages under favorable road conditions. The day of economy has dawned at last.

The hour of the light-weight, compact, high-grade, good-looking, perfectly-balanced, rattle-proof, comfortable and economical motor car is here.

Economy with distinction—describes the Jordan perfectly. That's what lifts this car with a personality so far above the mass.

CITIES	Average Miles Per Gallon	Miles Covered
Milwaukee, Wis.	24.68	450.
St. Louis, Mo.	24.1	450.
Memphis, Tenn.	23.1	453.5
Shreveport, La.	21.0	451.
Minneapolis, Minn.	31.11	453.
Des Moines, Iowa	20.93	450.6
Kansas City, Mo.	23.95	544.8
Omaha, Neb.	24.09	489.2
Tulsa, Okla.	23.6	462.
Dallas, Texas	27.8	274.3
Denver, Colo.	22.4	498.
Los Angeles, Cal.	23.78	502.
San Francisco, Cal.	27.66	464.
Portland, Ore.	22.23	458.

Every Jordan owner averaging 20 miles or better per gallon is eligible for membership in the JORDAN TWENTY MILES TO THE GALLON CLUB. Write for your beautiful gold membership insignia

JORDAN MOTOR CAR CO., INC., Cleveland, Ohio

# JORDAN



# Put a Silo on Every Farm

Cheaper Feeds Will Insure Farmers Greater Profits

BY RALPH KENNEY.

SILOS in Kansas certainly will not remain unfilled this season, even with the extra effort required to procure help and equipment. Farmers are considering carefully before letting them stand empty. To the man with cattle on hand, an empty silo means a loss of from \$500 to \$1,500 for the winter, if the cattle are to be full fed. The possession of a silo puts the owner in a class of feeders who are able to get twice as much return from their feed as the men who rely on dry feed alone. On the 177,841 farms in Kansas there were, in 1919, 13,511 silos. Approximately one farmer in 20 has one silo or more silos on his place. In other words only 5 per cent of Kansas farmers are interested in feeding cattle or sheep to the extent that they have placed themselves in a position to exact the greatest possible gain in flesh from the feed produced on their farms.

## Cheaper Feed Costs

Many a silo owner has reluctantly permitted himself to be persuaded to build one, to discover that it paid for itself the first year it was used. Every silo full of good silage pays an enormous profit over the return from the same amount of stuff fed dry. This is shown by the cost of gains on 2-year-old steers fed by the Kansas State Agricultural college at Manhattan for 120-day period beginning January 14, 1919. There the silo was the one greatest factor in reducing the cost of producing beef.

Four lots of cattle with 10 steers to the lot were fed rations in the following way: Steers in lot 1 received all the corn and alfalfa hay they would eat, 3 pounds a steer of linseed meal daily, and no silage. Lot 2 was fed in the same manner except that they were fed all the sorghum silage they would eat. This was 25 pounds daily. Lot 3 was fed in the same manner as lot 2 except that the steers received only half as much corn. They ate 41 pounds of sorghum silage daily. Lot 4 received no corn, all the sorghum silage and alfalfa hay they would eat and 3 pounds of linseed meal daily. They ate 40 pounds of silage daily.

The following prices were paid for feeds: Ground corn \$1.58 a bushel, linseed meal \$65 a ton, alfalfa hay \$30 a ton, and silage, \$8 a ton. The cost of 100 pounds of gain in lot 4, receiving no corn, was much lower than in lots 1, 2, and 3. The daily gains were nearly the same as in lots 1 and 2 and greater than in lot 3. By far the greatest net returns were received from this lot. Every steer in lot 4 returned \$21.39 more than every steer in lot 1; \$17.24 more than every steer in lot 2; and \$10.29 more than every steer in lot 3, including hog profits. Lot 4, receiving no corn, sold only 75 cents a hundred weight below lot 1 which received no silage.

Similar results were realized last year by farm feeders and station workers all thru the Southwest. No man can afford to let his silo stand empty if he has the crop to fill it and expects to winter any cattle.

An ordinary 200-ton silo when full is capable of feeding 75 steers with a little alfalfa hay and linseed meal for 90-day feeding period at a saving of \$15 to \$20 a steer with feed at the prices given. The \$1,000 to \$1,500 saving thus made by using silage instead

of corn and alfalfa hay as the main ration will go a long way toward paying for a good silo.

Quite a few farmers last year filled their silos when they did not own a hoof. Later they contracted with cattle owners, the cattle were fed in their barns and lots, and the feed producers realized from \$40 to \$80 an acre for the crop with no risk on the cattle. An increasing number of men are making this a specialized business each year. It is a method of getting good cash from rough feed that is worthy of considerable attention on the part of many farmers.

There are a few feeders even yet who are in doubt as to the value of sorghum silage as compared with corn silage. The silage in the foregoing test was all from sweet sorghum. Repeated trials have shown little difference in feeding value of corn, sweet sorghum, and kafir silage. The main question is in regard to which will yield the greatest number of tons an acre. Trials covering five years at the Manhattan and Hays stations and repeated on many Kansas farms have shown that sweet sorghum yields half again as many tons as either kafir or corn. Similar differences in yields have been obtained at other experiment stations in the corn belt.

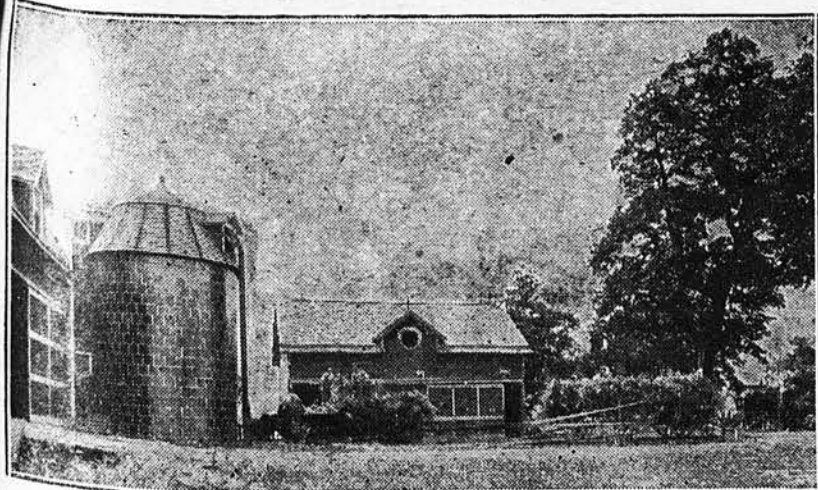
The principal consideration in making silage of sorghums is to be sure they are ripe enough before cutting. The seed should be ripe enough that when spread out and dried they will be for planting. This is about as ripe as the crop must be for making sirup. Failure to let the crop mature to this stage results in sour silage and unprofitable feeding experience.

## Must be Packed Well

A great deal of the silage that is poorly cured results from carelessness or lack of knowledge in packing. Every one knows it must be packed well but many do not know what is to be called a satisfactory and safe job. Many silo users now follow the practice of putting in some water, even with kafir and sweet sorghum, to insure sufficient moisture. While silage that is too wet is not desirable, it is hard to injure silage from adding water to it. It should be moist enough to pack firmly under one's feet when tramped, and water should be added to any dry material until this condition is reached.

More silage is spoiled by improper packing than by any other cause controlled by the farmer. When the silage is not tramped sufficiently to exclude the air, spoiled silage results. It is known too that the more the silage is tramped in the filling process, the less it settles afterward. When the silage settles it tends to draw away from the wall, thus leaving an air space which results in spoiled silage. The amount of tramping necessary depends upon the rate of filling. When a small outfit is used over several days, the slow filling gives more time for the silage to be tramped, and the silage settles from day to day. With a large outfit however, the silage should be well tramped as it goes in more rapidly and if not well tramped will settle several feet after the silo is filled. The capacity of the silo, unless refilled, will thus be reduced and a large amount of spoiled silage may result. With a small cutter two men in

(Continued on Page 26.)



# WINTER is COMING GET YOUR CALORIC NOW!



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THE ORIGINAL PIPELESS FURNACE TRIPLE-CASING PATENT

(THE M.S. CO. 1920)

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Without it you are not sure of all the cream. With this bottom outlet bowl you skim as Nature intended. Cream goes to the top, milk comes out the bottom. Skims to the last drop. With it you clean your Great Western in half the time. Flush the bowl with warm water. It drains through the bottom outlet. Quick scalding does the rest. With it you cannot clog the bowl. You cannot wear out your bearings by getting milk into the oil chamber. Insist on a bottom outlet bowl. Tell your dealer you must have a GREAT WESTERN. Ball bearings at every friction point. Round cornered low tank. High, easy turning crank. Self balancing, slow speed bowl. Self oiling. Guaranteed by 65 years manufacturing experience. Costs no more than ordinary separators. Write for this Big Book. Every owner of two or more cows should have it. Gives many dairy hints. 15 full-page illustrations. It is FREE. WRITE TODAY.

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PLOW COMPANY 968 2d Ave., Rock Island, Ill.



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No other tubes in the world are road tested on so big a scale as Firestones. The Yellow Cab Company of Chicago uses Firestone Tubes exclusively on its 800 taxicabs. The service of these tubes is checked constantly—improvements and developments are arrived at.

By close watching of a large number of tubes in service—not confined to isolated instances—the conclusions are accurate and definite.

Firestone puts the best in materials into tubes by establishing purchasing experts at Singapore, center of the world's rubber market. Firestone puts the best in workmanship into tubes by organizing the crack

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Firestone Tubes resist heat—which everyone knows is the tubes' worst enemy. Their laminated construction, ply on ply of thin rubber sheets laid crosswise and perfectly vulcanized, gives the stoutest tube wall. Their larger sectional size means less stretch to fill the casing. Ask your dealer for Firestone Tubes. They cost no more than the ordinary kind.

30x3½ Red, \$4.50; Gray, \$3.75  
Other sizes in proportion

# Firestone





This Attractive House is the Home of B. R. Gosney, an Enthusiastic Young Breeder Who is Busy Making Records With His Holstein Cows.

## Mulvane, Home of Holsteins

By G. C. Wheeler

TEN YEARS ago there were scarcely cows enough milked in the Mulvane community, which is about 18 miles south of Wichita, to supply milk, cream and butter for home use. At a farmers' institute which attended in Mulvane about that time not more than five or six men were sufficiently interested in dairy cows to listen to a demonstration talk on the points of a good dairy animal. There were only two shippers of separator cream from the Mulvane station. It would seem that a less promising locality could not

have been selected for the location of a milk condenser, but within three years the Helvetia Milk Condensing Co., which established a plant in Mulvane, paid more than 1/2 million dollars to farmers of the community for milk. Dairy cows were shipped in by the carload and farmers who would not walk across the street to look at a dairy cow before the dairy awakening following the establishment of the condenser were down in the stockyards at night looking over cows by lantern light, so impatient were they to make their selections from the cows being shipped in.

The Mulvane community can well lay claim to being the pioneer dairy community of the state. Dairy farming and the breeding of purebred dairy cattle is one of the outstanding developments of this section. In driving thru the country one sees black and white cows on a large proportion of the farms. It is no exaggeration to say that there are more high class bulls backed by big records heading purebred herds in this section than in any other community of similar area in the state. Only recently breeders from Wisconsin were visiting about Mulvane for the purpose of buying breeding animals to go back to that state.

There probably is more official record work being done by the Holstein breeders of the Mulvane district than in any other community of the state. The Kansas seven-day record for a mature cow is held in this neighborhood, the same cow also holding the 30-day record; the senior 4-year-old seven-day record also is held here, as well as the senior 3-year-old and the second place with junior 3-year-olds, this heifer being first in the 30-day record for the state. Until recently the senior 2-year-old seven-day record was held by a Mulvane breeder. From present indications more animals will be selected from this community to go into the state herd to be shown at the National Dairy show in Chicago than from any other one community. Entering a state show herd in this big National exposition of the dairy industry is a new venture for Kansas. Some four or five animals belonging to Mulvane breeders already have been named for the herd and as many more placed on the tentative list.

The dairy development of the Mulvane com-

munity is the result of the active co-operative effort of a live group of farmers and town business men. The first step was to interest the condenser in locating a plant at Mulvane. The company demanded that milk from at least 1,400 cows be definitely pledged—a product of 5,000 to 20,000 pounds of milk daily—before it would even consider the proposition. An aggressive campaign among the farmers of the district pledged the required number of patrons and when the plant was in operation and the milk checks began to come regularly every week it was easy to enlist a wider support.

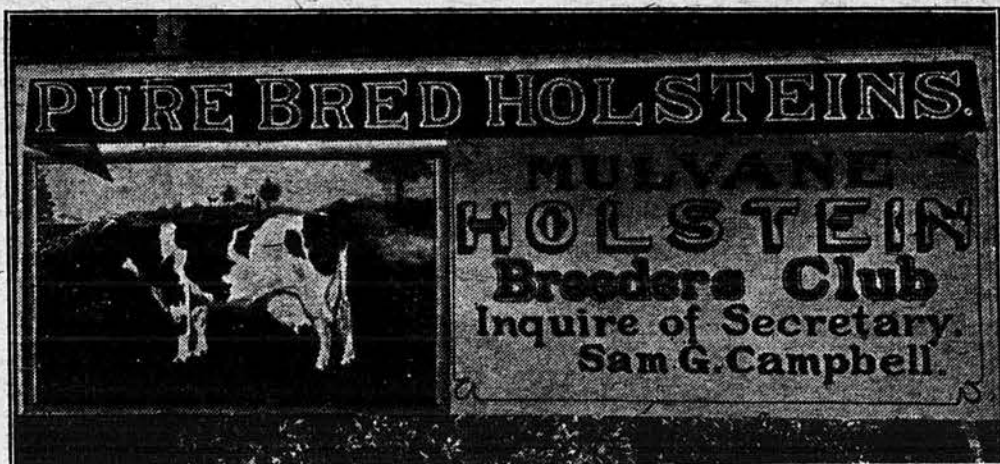
The need for better cows was at once apparent. The condenser company helped in a financial way, shipping in carload after carload of grade dairy cows from the older dairy

found that feed for cows was far more certain than feed for hogs. His attention was early attracted to the wonderful capacity of a Holstein cow for converting rough feed into milk. From two foundation cows and one or two of their daughters purchased in 1911 he has built up one of the good pedigreed herds of the state. From one of these cows he has now more than 20 female descendants, and 10 or more bulls and helpers have been sold. Mr. Appleman was fortunate in the selection of his first herd bull, altho he sold him before he knew his real value. "The value of a good bull is well illustrated," said Mr. Appleman, "in a report I recently received from a man to whom I sold a son of this Segis bull four years ago to use on a grade herd; every heifer he sired gave more milk as a 2-year-old than her mother produced as a mature cow."

The Appleman cows were grazing on a Sweet clover pasture when I visited him recently. Sweet clover is much favored in this section as a dairy cow pasture. Mr. Appleman pointed out three big cows of excellent dairy type, all daughters of one of the foundation animals. One of these cows is now producing 100 pounds of milk daily.

B. R. Gosney, a young man living near Mr. Appleman, is building up one of the high producing herds of the section. He owns the cow first having an official record in the state of more than 100 pounds of milk in a day, and last year one of his heifers held the state senior 2-year-old seven-day record. The Gosney herd also has made a good record in the show ring. His thoroly modern dairy barn, recently completed, was the first in the state to have a complete King ventilation system installed.

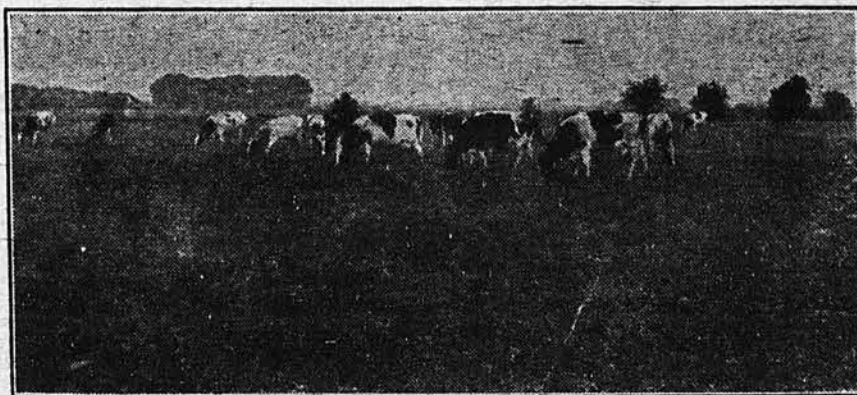
The Stubbs Dairy Farm Co., under the management of Mark Abildgaard, near Mulvane also is making Holstein history in the community. On arriving at this farm I was directed to the barn when I inquired for Mr. Abildgaard, and found him on a milk stool helping the herdsman milk. He would not be happy if he did not come in close contact with the high producing cows being developed on this farm. When the milking was done he showed me the young heifers and bulls and the young calves. The condition and appearance of the calves on a dairy farm are almost infallible indications of the dairy skill of the owner or manager. The discerning (Continued on Page 17.)



The Mulvane Holstein Club Believes in Advertising. This Sign With Letters of Box-car Size Tells its Lesson of Livestock Improvement from a Prominent Corner.

states, permitting farmers to pay for them from the sale of the milk. Local financial interests contributed in a liberal way and within three years the company was receiving milk from 4,000 cows. It now has 850 patrons delivering milk from a radius of 10 or 12 miles from the plant. The daily receipts during the spring amounted to about 80,000 pounds. Most of the milk is hauled by regularly established haulers, all but four using motor trucks. Last year the company paid out \$720,000 for milk alone.

The development of high class herds of purebred dairy cattle in a center where dairy interests were so outstanding was a natural consequence. One of the pioneers was George Appleman of Appleman Brothers. The Howard Brothers also might be mentioned as pioneers in the development of the dairy interests in this section. Mr. Appleman came to Sedgewick county expecting to specialize in the growing of hogs. He soon



Cows of the George Appleman Herd Grazing on Sweet Clover. Three Animals in the Foreground are Daughters of one Foundation Female.



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# Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze

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We make this guaranty with the provisions that the  
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tising in Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze."

## Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

A FEW months ago I would have said without hesitation that in the coming campaign the League of Nations issue would probably overshadow all others. There is, of course, some talk about it, but the issue is not, as might have been expected, sharply and well defined. In this connection I am in receipt of the following letter from a subscriber:

Will you please explain Article 10 in the League-Covenant and explain why England is entitled to more votes than the United States? We went to war with Europe without a League of Nations. Would we not go to war again under like circumstances? If so, would we not have better protection when allied with the great powers of the world, than to stand alone with Mexico, Russia and Turkey?

What would have been the probable outcome of the boundary line dispute between Texas and Oklahoma had we not had a league of states? When it became necessary our great Government told those two states to stand aside and "we will settle this dispute." If that kind of settlement is good and fair in a small way, won't it apply to the different powers of the earth?

What interest have the different corporations throughout the country in the election of certain candidates that they contribute so liberally to their campaign fund?

Why did the United States fail to purchase the Cuban sugar crop last year, and who is responsible? I shall be pleased if you will answer these few questions truthfully without respect to any party. These are questions the public needs to know about in order to vote correctly this fall.

L. H. HOGAN.  
Wentworth, Mo.

Article 10 says: "The members of the League undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression, the territorial and existing political independence of all members of the League. In case of any such aggression or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression, the Council shall advise upon the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled."

The purpose of this article is perhaps as ably and clearly set forth by ex-President Taft as by any public man who has studied the question. He says: "The law of the League with the sanction of the power of the League, thus forbids the violation of the international commandment: 'Thou shalt not steal.' It is the embodiment of the principle that we entered and fought this war to maintain. It is the answer to the German doctrine announced thru its philosophers, its military writers, and its avowed policies, that 'might makes right.' It is the denial of the principle which Germany set forth in the summing up of her whole Imperial purpose, that conquest by force was essential to the progress of God's world, and that she was His instrument in such conquest."

"We are met," continues Mr. Taft, "by the objection that the United States should not bind itself not to extend its beneficent influence in the work of civilization thru conquest. Such objectors argue that in this way the United States has extended its useful dominion to the present borders of Mexico and to the Pacific ocean. If this argument is sound, then the United States certainly should not enter the League. The argument is not in the slightest degree to be distinguished from that of the German philosophers and military men whose purpose Germany was carrying out in this war."

The principle objection to Article 10 as voiced by the opponents of the League, is that it will involve us in wars all over the world and require our soldiers to undergo sufferings and hardships and give up their lives in battles waged for remote countries in whose welfare we have but little interest. The answer made to this objection by Mr. Taft is any plan for fulfilling the obligations of the League under Article 10 before being put into operation must be unanimously agreed upon by the Council on which we would constantly have one representative. Mr. Taft further argues that Article 10 is applying the Monroe doctrine to world affairs. He further says that the League is not intended to supersede our Constitution, which provides that the power to declare war is lodged in Congress and cannot be taken away except by amendment of the Constitution.

In answer to Mr. Hogan's second question, the reason given for permitting each of the British colonies to have a vote in assembly, thus giving

the British empire 6 votes to our 1 was, as stated by the President and advocates of the League, that for all practical purposes these colonies are independent nations. Canada, for example, makes her own laws, entirely independent of the mother country and is not even bound to go to war in behalf of England. The participation of Canada in the world war was the voluntary act of the Canadian government. What is true of Canada is also true of Australia and New Zealand. It is not true, however, of India, which, under the provisions of the League, is also allowed a representative in the assembly.

To my mind the arguments in favor of permitting all the British colonies to have representatives, while the United States is only permitted to have one, are not convincing. We have colonies which are nearly as self-governing as any of the British colonies and have a greater degree of self-government than India. If India was entitled to a representative in the assembly, then certainly both the Philippines and Porto Rico should have representatives. However, I am of the opinion that discussion of the League of Nations as it was brought back from Paris by President Wilson is now merely academic. I believe that the world will have a League of Nations, but it will be materially different from the one rejected by the Senate.

In answer to Mr. Hogan's third question, I do not know whether under circumstances similar to those under which we went to war in 1917, we would go to war again, but rather think we would and of course if we did it would be to our advantage to be allied with the great nations. I may say that I have for a long time been favorable to a League of Nations to preserve the peace of the world. I am not wedded to any particular plan, but I believe in the principle.

I do not know what interest the corporations had in the candidacy of General Wood. It is asserted that President Wilson was responsible for the failure of the Government to purchase of the Cuban sugar crop, but why he opposed the purchase I do not know.

### On the Way

AS A chronicle of events this account of my journey may not be entirely historically accurate, because I am gleaning information from different sources, for the reliability of which I will not vouch. Take the folders gotten out by the various railroads and steamship companies for example. I have the impression that many of them are composed and edited by talented liars, for whose literary genius I have a high admiration, but in whose accuracy I have little confidence.

I desire to say here that I am not complaining about these folder authors. They have done much to relieve the tedium of travel; they enhance the pleasure of anticipation, and years after your journey is made if you will preserve one of these folders and read it over again you will find it is written so charmingly that you imagine you really saw the things described.

One thing that impresses me every time I get on a passenger train on one of the main lines is the fact that we are a nation of gadabouts. Everybody seems to be going somewhere, and the people who are not going wish to go. In order to justify ourselves we frame all sorts of excuses. We say we are traveling for our health, when the fact probably is that there isn't a thing the matter with our health; if there was really anything serious the matter with us we couldn't stand the worry and strain and inconveniences of travel.

We tell ourselves that we wish to go where we can be comfortable, when, as a matter of fact, if comfort is what we really desire, we can be more comfortable at home than anywhere else. The best contented and apparently the happiest people I have ever seen never traveled anywhere outside of the neighborhood in which they were born. They did not know anything about the outside world, or other people than those with whom they had always associated,

neither apparently did they care a whoop, but if one of them had once gotten away and had seen some of the big outside world I haven't a doubt the wanderlust would have seized them, and after that they would have spent their lives working 11 months in the year trying to get enough money to pay the expenses of a trip somewhere.

I have read a good deal of moralizing material about the folly of wasting your time and money in travel, written by people who have traveled a great deal. Naturally you would suppose, to read what they say, that they never would go on another journey, but then they do go. At the very time they are writing about the joy of staying at home and taking it easy where you will not be robbed by hotels and waiters and porters and that innumerable throng who, by various devices, manage to get a living without doing any work except work the gullible traveling public, they are planning another trip somewhere. Maybe they think they are fooling their readers; as a matter of fact, they are only fooling themselves.

I wish to make a frank confession. With all the hardships and inconveniences of travel, I like it. The only reason I have not traveled more was because I could not afford it. I am an easy mark. I fall for many grafts which a man of my age ought to have sense enough to avoid. Grafters interest me. They are the greatest psychologists in the world. They know instinctively when they see a sucker and what kind of bait will tempt him. For suckers, I may say, differ from each other even as one star differs from another star in glory. What I will fall for some other sucker will avoid, because it does not interest him, and what he snaps at does not tempt me at all. I regard him as a chump pure and undefiled for being taken in by what seems to me to be the most utter and uninteresting foolishness. He, no doubt, has the same opinion of me. Ninety-nine per cent of the human race are suckers; the difference being in the kind of bait that is required to land them. The grafters themselves are suckers. They are wise to the kind of games they themselves play, but bite greedily at some hook baited with a fly with which they do not happen to be familiar. "Why should the spirit of mortal be proud?"

I wish to say here before I forget it, that I have traveled somewhat in five different states and also just a little in the Dominion of Canada since I left home a week ago. In the matter of crops, Kansas has all the others faded so far as I have seen. In the matter of wheat and corn, none of them seem to be in our class. I have no doubt that Kansas has as much wheat as Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Michigan, New York and a good deal of Canada combined, and it looks as if we are going to skin them on corn, altho I never do any blowing about Kansas as a corn state. Of course, the Kansas corn is further advanced than the corn of Iowa and Illinois, and when their crop is harvested it may show a better yield than Kansas, but we have the best of it now.

I have always regarded Chicago as about the dirtiest and smokiest city I ever have seen. I had a prejudice against it and thought there was nothing about it worth looking at. I was mistaken. One day last week a friend took us for an automobile ride thru the parks and over the boulevards of Chicago. It has a greater extent of parks, so that Chicago friend told me, than any other city in the world. Maybe he was mistaken about that, but one thing is certain—the parks of Chicago are of great extent and they are very beautiful. Maybe there are more beautiful boulevards in the world, but I do not see how that can be possible.

What a mistaken impression we get of most cities by just traveling thru them on the railroad. For example, the traveler thru Topeka on the railroad, if he saw no more of the town than he could see from the car window, would go on saying that we had a dirty, grimy kind of a place, and maybe wonder why it was ever made the capital of a great state. If he could have gotten out and traveled for a couple of



hours thru our tree-lined streets, he would go on with the impression that he had visited one of the most beautiful little cities in the world, as compared with other inland cities.

Here is a chance to moralize. A large part of the trouble of the world arises from wrong impressions about people and places. People are better than we give them credit for being, and places are more attractive than they often appear. That, by the way, gives me one excuse for traveling. The only way to find out about other people traveling is to go and see them, and that is true of places, for places are also like the people who inhabit them in that they are partly good and partly bad; partly lovely and partly "ornery," and altogether unattractive.

## Disagrees With Me

I HAVE read your paper for a great many years and think you are a great and good man. You possess a wide range of knowledge on many subjects and your judgment is good. You have a pretty sound, well-balanced mind and a warm heart, but like most other mortals, great or small, I think you are a little daffy on at least two subjects. I refer to the race problem and fiat money. My father was an abolitionist, born and reared in the state of Ohio, like your own. I was reared in the North and taught to believe that slavery was wrong and that a negro was just as good as a white man if he behaved as well. I have no hatred for the negro. I do not blame him for being here yet I wish with all my might that the 14 million Africans now in the United States were comfortably situated over in Africa in the land of their fathers. I believe the white race in America is in grave danger of being inundated by the rising tide of color. The Mexicans are crowding in on us from the Southwest. A good many thousand Japanese are now on the Pacific Coast, not many compared with the Caucasians, but they are increasing in a geometric ratio; there is no race suicide among the Japs. There are enough of them between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Coast with their natural increase, perhaps, to fill the 10 Western states with as great a population of Japanese in the next 200 years as there are whites in 10 of our most populous Eastern states, at the present time. The negroes have increased from 4 million to 14 million since the close of the Civil War a little more than a half century ago. How many will we have in 100 or 200 years from now? We have fallen into the habit of thinking that the possibilities of supporting population and assimilating races in states in the United States are unlimited.

A white man cannot occupy the same space, eat the same food and hold the same job at the same time with a Mexican, a negro or a Japanese. Our posterity, your children and mine are going to need every square inch of this portion of the earth's surface we call the United States that will be occupied 200 years from now by gentlemen and ladies of color, which would otherwise have been occupied by whites if the people of color had not been here. There is no use of getting sentimental about it. Sentimentality is all right between people of the same race, but between different races it is just a question of who shall occupy the earth. Amalgamation won't do; that brings atavism. Different races living together in harmony and equality is impossible. I doubt the power of Christianity to fuse them; rather I doubt if that is God's plan of settling the race problem. I don't believe the democracy of Jefferson and Lincoln will function in a nation made up of whites, Asiatics and Africans. Do you?

Race antipathy is an elemental instinct of the human race. It was implanted in the human breast ages and ages ago before Christianity was ever heard of. It is essential to the preservation of stock purity and the advancement of the human race. Jehovah encouraged it in the time of the Jewish theocracy. He did not tell the Israelites to go and live in harmony with the Philistines and other mongrel tribes in the land that God gave to Abraham. He commanded them to drive them out and not mix with them. The great white race with its fratricidal wars; its race suicide which is practiced to an alarming extent, and the infusion of its best blood with the dark-skinned races of the earth is in grave danger of extinction.

In this article I have tried to correct some of your misguided sentimentality. I think your heart is right but your head is wrong. You don't know that two or more distinct races cannot and should not try to live together and run a democracy. A large per cent of the young men in Southern colleges have negro mistresses. Negro domestic servants are sources of perennial corruption of morals.

M. P. McNAMEE.

Norman, Okla.

I am pleased to know that Mr. McNamee still thinks my heart is right even if I am wandering in my mind. But I am wondering if he is willing to follow his statements to their logical conclusion. He says that two distinct races cannot live together in a democracy and ought not to do so. Does he mean that they could live together under a despotism? Is he in favor of a despotism?

If he is not in favor of a despotism then is he in favor of the extermination of the black race, the Japanese race, the Indian race and the Mexicans? If not in favor of their extermination then he must be in favor of their deportation. If so, where does he propose to deport them? Does he think that the whites have a better right to stay here than the Indians who were here for no one knows how many thousands of years before the whites?

If it is true, as he says, that there is "an infusion of the best blood of our race with the dark-skinned races" why does he say that "race antipathy is an elemental instinct of the human race," and "was implanted in the human breast ages and ages before Christianity was ever heard of?" He does not say that it was the scrub stock of our race which mingled with

the dark races but the "best blood" which, according to his first statement would have instinctively revolted at this infusion.

Does he mean to say that most of the young men of the South are degenerates who have forgotten the natural "race antipathy?" Is Mr. McNamee opposed to giving the blacks equality under the law? That is all I ever have asked for. If he does not think that equality is possible then what treatment does he think should be accorded the people of other races?

If it is true that there is "an instinctive antipathy between races" and they "cannot and ought not to live together," does he believe that there is to be a strife between the different races until either the dark races or the white race is extinguished? If he believes that, and there is no other inference to be drawn from his article, then how can he escape the conclusion that our race is bound to be extinguished, as nearly or quite four-fifths of the inhabitants of the world are members of the dark-skinned races?

Mr. McNamee leaves the race question long enough to say that I am "daffy" on the subject of fiat money. The fact is that all the money we have in circulation at the present time is fiat money. That is exactly what I object to. I demand money based on the real, potential wealth and not on one commodity.

## A Den of Thieves in the Wheat Pit

NO MORE infamous piracy has been attempted or perpetrated on this much victimized nation than the present bear raid in the Chicago grain pit. Its purpose is to rob the American farmer of every hard-earned cent of profit there may be in his 1920 wheat crop, even to the point of penalizing him with a heavy loss for growing it. And once the crop is out of his hands, to run the price up and make the world's consumers pay these gamblers the highest price ever exacted for wheat since the Civil War.

The world needs every bushel of this wheat. There is no glut in the world supply. Dr. A. E. Taylor, leading authority on food conditions, says Europe will need 15 million tons of breadstuffs this year from the outside. There is no economic reason for a great slump in prices. It simply is a grain-gambler conspiracy to bilk the people and the grain growers out of several hundred millions of dollars, and its success depends solely on how long the gamblers can prolong the raid and manipulate the market.

In this particular the much deplored car shortage may yet prove a blessing in disguise. It prevents any great effort by the growers to save what they can from the possibility of wreck by a panic rush to ship all their wheat at once, thereby "breaking the market" and giving the grain gamblers their chance "to buy wheat for nothing." That virtually is what it amounts to. In the meantime the prospect of another general war in Europe, or the natural demand, may to some extent, wrench the market away from these conscienceless pirates. Only this can save the grain producers.

This wicked business is an immediate sequence of the restoration of option trading suspended during the war. The ban was taken off July 15 and in scarcely more than 2 weeks the price of wheat was depressed from 42 to 54 cents a bushel. Good, red wheat dropped 50 cents in a single week. Some of the "bears" predicted a break of \$1.50 a bushel.

Previous to the resumption of grain gambling, prices had been going along on a steady and satisfactory basis, with no material fluctuation from day to day. It remained for the grain gamblers in effect to take 250 million dollars from the country's growers of winter wheat in a single week and to rob the Northwestern spring wheat raisers of a prospective 145 million, a total of 404 million dollars from wheat growers alone with bread 6 per cent higher than a year ago and flour prices rising!

Economic justification for this raid is lacking. We now know there can be no wheat for another year at least from Russia, the world's great exporter of wheat. Argentina, our rival in the world's grain markets, has oversold its output and is now buying wheat to supply its own needs.

A decrease of 30 million bushels since June 1 in this year's wheat prospect in the United States, is shown by the Government's July crop report, Kansas being the only state to report an improved condition. The country as a whole will this year fall short of the five-year average in wheat production by 12,646,000 bushels. These are the Government's estimates.

Our domestic needs, however, will be greater

than ever. Foreign demand must continue strong. In fact, there is almost certain to be a demand for more wheat than can reach the market. That the railroads will be able to handle as much wheat as last year is doubtful as the great falling of in shipments compared with a year ago indicates, a reduction of about 50 per cent.

A Kansas farmer, A. Enlow of Macksville, Kan., who has spent 51 years on the farm and has made a reasonable success, not at farming but by investing in farm land, writes me:

I am writing to ask you to stop future option trading on the Board of Trade. Why should a set of gamblers profit by depressing the farm products of our country? I believe even the people will insist on a just and honest market for our farm products.

The people will insist once they understand the situation. The remedy lies in more organized co-operation by farmers and in more governmental team work in Washington for wisely fostering and protecting the Nation's most vital industry.

The following appeal telegraphed to me by Congressman Timberlake of Colorado, indicates his serious view of the situation:

The alarming condition that now threatens the wheat growers of the United States has become so acute as to demand in my judgment some action by the Government that will look to the protection of the producers. If obliged to sell their wheat at the prices now offered, as many of them will be, it will mean not only the loss of every cent of their profit but an actual and heavy loss over cost of production.

Is there no agency of the Government to whom the urgency of this condition can be presented with any prospect of early action to relieve the situation? During the war these farmers heeded the cry of their Government for increased production. They were extremely patriotic in responding to all calls of their Government. Shall they now be made to suffer most?

I shall appreciate any suggestions you may offer and assure you of my desire to co-operate in every way in relieving the alarming situation existing.

CHARLES B. TIMBERLAKE.

Sterling, Colo.

I doubt whether anything can be done now to stop this piracy in the wheat pit. When Congress meets in December its first business should be to put an end to this ruinous form of gambling and to provide a system for advancing money to wheat farmers on elevator certificates after the manner that cotton farmers are financed in the South thru loans on warehouse receipts.

When food speculators notoriously corner or exploit supplies for a rise, borrowing funds from banks to carry on this speculative business, producers are entitled to credit accommodation to hold their products a reasonable time to avoid congestion of markets and frustrate systematic food gambling.

The speculators both in wheat and in cotton know when farmers must sell and they take advantage of it to rob them annually of their just and hard-earned dues by running down prices before the market gets the crop; then running them up on the consumer. These two great world staples are made the footballs of the speculators and the whole country is victimized.

The war has proved to us we do not require an option market in order to handle cash grain. We also know that the hay crop, beef products and other lines of as great magnitude as the grain business, are handled without any trading in futures. I believe the time has come to enact legislation to eliminate option trading and put an end to this enormous and systematized robbery of producer and consumer. It has done almost as much damage to national prosperity as the saloon and it has done much more than the saloon to retard our agricultural progress and well-being. The steady exodus of men and women from farms should convince us that we cannot go on victimizing and penalizing the farmer and expect him to till high-priced land with high-priced labor and feed the Nation. Farming is too hazardous a business as it is. We can no longer have it made the sport of the grain gambler.

In self protection American farmers are organizing to take over the marketing of their products co-operatively in order to free themselves as well as the consumer from the machinations of the horde of profiteering and speculative parasites that have fastened and fattened upon the country's necessities for years and almost made farming unprofitable. This movement has been given great impetus this year by the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Wheat Growers' association, the Farmers' National Grain Dealers association, the National Board of Farm Organizations, the Farmers' National Council, the Grange, the Farmers' Union, the Society of Equity, the Gleaners and kindred organizations, soon probably to be affiliated in a Nation-wide marketing company of farmers. The best interests of National welfare will be served in speeding this movement. This is in fact, the purpose of the Capper-Hersman and the Volstead-Capper bills, one of which undoubtedly will pass the next Congress.

Arthur Capper.



# To Get Good Kanred Seed

Only 215 of the 394 Farmers Whose Fields Were Inspected This Year Have Pure Grain for Sale That is Guaranteed

By S. C. Salmon

**E**VERY prospective grower of Kanred wheat, and there ought to be 50,000 in Kansas this year, should see to it that he gets real Kanred for his money. It should be free from mixtures of rye, other varieties of wheat, smut, and noxious weeds. This is easier said than done, as shown by the fact that of 394 growers of Kanred this year, who had their fields inspected by the Kansas Crop Improvement association, only 215 or about 55 per cent had pure seed.

## Some Seed Was Impure

Just 197, or about 50 per cent, had fields that were mixed with rye, other varieties of wheat, or contained smut. Last year when the fields were inspected for more than 600 growers only 56 per cent had pure fields and about 50 per cent had fields that contained impurities. In other words, about half of those Kanred growers who had their fields inspected had pure seed to offer for sale each year.

It is fair to assume that those who had their fields inspected were among the most progressive farmers of the state and had the best Kanred wheat, otherwise they would not have applied for inspection. If this is true, then those who buy uninspected seed have a poor chance of securing pure Kanred.

The large percentage of mixed Kanred wheat may be explained by the small amount of seed that was first sent out. This variety originated from a single head and for many years only a small quantity was available. Farmers generally were able to secure not more than 5 or 10 bushels. It was difficult for them to keep such small lots entirely separate from other wheat and to prevent mixtures in seeding and threshing. The result was that many of these fields became mixed with other varieties of wheat and some of them became contaminated with smut and much serious damage resulted.

The difficulty in keeping Kanred pure is increased by the fact that this

new variety is similar to Turkey and Kharkof, the varieties generally grown in the hard wheat belt. When once threshed no one, not even the most expert millers or grain dealers, can tell the difference between Kanred, on the one hand, and Turkey or Kharkof, on the other hand. Even when growing in the field, it is always difficult and sometimes impossible to detect the difference with certainty. No doubt, many fields became mixed with Turkey or Kharkof because of indefinite boundary lines or by bundles blowing across from one field to another. This is shown by the fact that fields said to be Kanred have been examined which proved to be 50 per cent pure and had much Turkey and Kharkof.

To insure a supply of pure seed the Kansas Crop Improvement association undertook to inspect Kanred wheat in the field for farmers who desired it in 1919. The work proved valuable enough to justify continuing it in 1920. More than 600 farmers took advantage of this opportunity the first year and 394 this year. No fields have been inspected which cannot be clearly traced to the original head from which Kanred is derived. No fields were inspected this last year which were not grown from pure seed that was inspected the year before or were from fields grown on ground which was in other wheat last year.

Every field is examined for mixtures, diseases, and noxious weeds, and

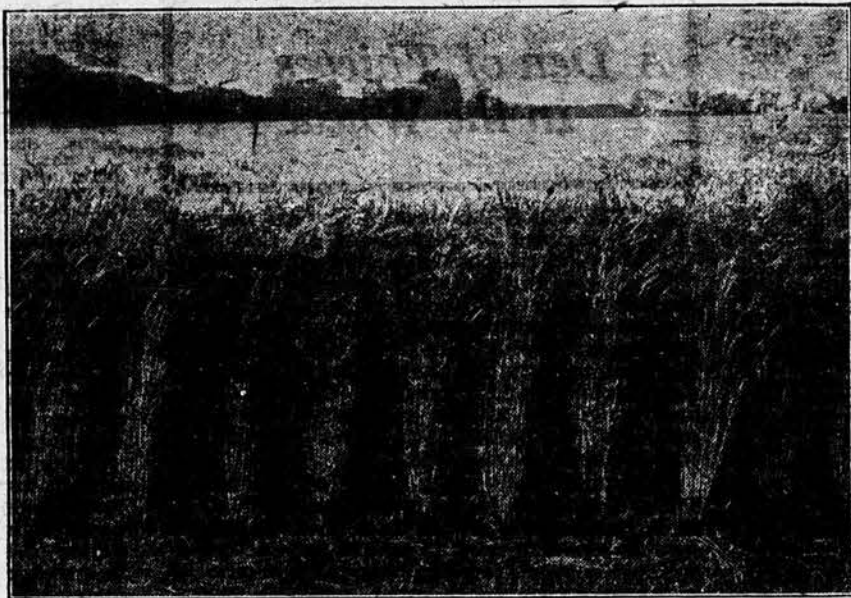
when the inspection is completed a seed list giving the names of those offering seed for sale is published and sent to every one wishing to buy Kanred wheat.

The inspection accomplishes three important things; it helps the farmer who is growing Kanred wheat in keeping it pure; it helps him advertise his wheat thru the seed list; it helps those who wish to secure pure Kanred seed.

## Good Results Obtained

The Kansas Crop Improvement association deserves to become better known among Kansas farmers than at present. Altho a relatively young organization, it has done effective work in distributing Kanred wheat and improved varieties of corn. The association is composed of farmers who are vitally interested in growing better crops and who appreciate the value of good seed of improved varieties. One of the principal advantages of membership is the opportunity it gives for one to keep informed on new developments along crop lines. For example, E. E. Frizell of Larned, Henry Windberg of Stafford, Mary Best of Medicine Lodge, Chris Vandever of Mankato, Albert Weaver of Bird City and other prominent growers of Kanred wheat became convinced of the value of this new variety several years before it was offered to the public in a large way. As a result, they were able to get a good start and were in position to offer large quantities of seed for sale before other farmers in the state were scarcely aware that a superior variety had been produced. Membership in the Kansas Crop Improvement association enabled them to do this.

Up to the present the activities of the association have been confined to corn and Kanred wheat. It is hoped and expected that other crops, such as Fulghum oats, different varieties of sorghum, alfalfa, Sudan grass, and other varieties of corn and wheat can be taken up in the very near future.



A Field of Kanred Wheat; Good Seed is Essential if Farm Crops are to Produce the Most Profitable Returns for the Owner.

# And Now for the Sorghum

Kansas Growers Produced One-Half Million Gallons of Sirup Last Season in 89 Counties at an Excellent Profit

By Ralph Kenney

**P**LENTY of rain, well distributed thruout the season, has made the sorghum crop in Kansas flourish this summer. There has been little extremely dry weather to hold back the crop and there is the finest prospect in years for a good molasses season. Preparation for a good run has been in progress all summer. New mills have been installed at various points. Old mills are being put in repair. Some of them are mills that have not been used for years.

## Plenty of Sirup

In 1919 approximately 1/2 million gallons of sorghum sirup were made in Kansas, in 89 of the 105 counties. The greatest acreage in any one county was 1,000 acres in Bourbon county, where a large commercial plant is located. The average yield of sirup an acre is 75 gallons, altho in many cases but 40 gallons an acre is reported. The average price a gallon last year was about \$1.20. The varieties that give the most sirup will yield the most juice and these in turn will give the most sirup. Where a large amount of sirup is desired and a long running period for the mill is necessary, it is best to use Amber or some other early variety on part of the field in order to start cutting early.

In Eastern Kansas, Sumac and Kansas Orange will ripen to the Northern edge of the state. In the Southeast, Folgers, Coleman, Colliers and others have been used and the Orange or Sumac were found to be the surest to get ripe ahead of the frost. In Cen-

tral and Northwestern Kansas, Red Amber, Western Orange and Dwarf Sumac are most reliable for the uplands. Southwest Kansas has developed a strain called White Orange that is very good on the bottoms, but Kansas Orange and Sumac are equally desirable there.

There is a wide variation in the sugar content of different strains within the same variety of sweet sorghum. This was definitely shown by chemical studies conducted by the Kansas and other Experiment stations in the late eighties and early nineties. With the collapse of the sorghum sugar industry about that time owing to the competition of sugar cane mills in the South, interest in such high sugar containing sorghums dwindled. There was not enough interest remaining among growers to warrant the further development of any such strains by the Experiment stations. In the early eighties there was a good sized sugar plant at Hutchinson, and others at Sterling, Liberal, Conway Springs, Medicine Lodge, Ness City, Attica and other points. These have long since ceased to exist and the main interest in sorghum sirup is now in the Eastern counties in Kansas.

Sorghum is best for sirup making from the time when the seed has reached the hard dough stage to the time of its dry stage. If the cane is cut too green, the sirup will have an unripe taste; if cut too ripe, the cane

will yield a juice of inferior flavor that is difficult to clarify.

Cane should be stripped clean and the heads removed. Keep as much filth and dirt out of the juice as possible. Much of the coloring matter in cane is in the leaves, heads and suckers that come out of the stalk close to the top, especially if let stand too long. It is a good plan to cut cane when both it and the ground are dry, and place the stalks across the rows in piles. Then they can be picked up and loaded without standing them on end on the ground, thereby taking up dirt on the cut ends.

Cane should be worked up within one or two days of the time it is used. If held longer it dries out, or if placed in piles to prevent drying it will become sour thru heating. Cane, for sirup, is cut at about the same stage as for silage. Different sweet sorghums cut for silage and allowed to remain on the ground in bundles have been known to lose 11 per cent of juice in the first 24 hours and 17 per cent in two days.

Cane must be subjected to heavy pressure to extract the juice. Mills are made in sizes from "1-horse light" to "2-horse heavy," also power mills from 2 to 6 horsepower. "One-horse-heavy" or "2-horse-light" made satisfactory farm mills. With sorghum of average juice content, at least 100 gallons of juice should be obtained a ton of stripped cane. This figure can be

used as an indication of the efficiency and general worth of the mill.

The juice from the press is received in a tank or barrel. It should be strained thru a fine screen or gunny sack to remove coarse particles of pulp. A barrel with a spigot placed 2 or 3 inches above the bottom makes a good receptacle for the juice to settle in. A little more elaborate method is sometimes used because fine sediment, if left in the juice, causes the latter to stick to the pan and burn. A shallow pan equipped with "riffles" or transverse strips across the bottom and transverse "baffles" or strips so placed that the juice will pass beneath them will remove a great deal of the suspended material.

## Shallow Tanks for Settling

Several shallow tanks or vats about 2 feet deep should be provided for additional settling of the juice for 3 or 4 hours before any heat is applied. A coagulation of the albuminous matter occurs during heating. Part of this comes to the surface and is skimmed off. Part settles and is separated by drawing off the juice above the sediment. An extra tank is provided for this settling process, in which the juice is heated and allowed to settle again. The clear juice is then ready for concentration.

In case the juice is very sour and does not settle well after heating, it often may be improved by adding precipitated chalk or a good grade of whiting—carbonate of lime—in small

(Continued on Page 21.)



# To Grow More Alfalfa

Many Livestock Farmers are Planning to Increase the Acreage of This Crop on the Well Adapted Soils in Every Locality

By G. C. Wheeler

AN AVERAGE acre of alfalfa in Kansas will produce more than four times as much digestible protein in a year as an acre of corn. It will exceed corn in acre yield of carbohydrates and fats, considering grain and fodder. No other feed grown approaches alfalfa in the feed value produced on an acre. It is valued by the kind and amount of digestible nutrients it contains. This, the yield to the acre, is a fair measure of the value of farm crops for feeding livestock.

To the livestock farmer alfalfa has become almost indispensable. The farmers of Northern and Eastern Kansas pay \$25 to \$30 a ton for Kansas alfalfa and pay the freight in addition. Even at these prices it is the milk-producing feed they can buy. In all parts of the country where cattle and sheep are fed for market alfalfa is the only roughage now used. In the alfalfa and cattle feeders of Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado would be lost out of it, and as an aid in placing alfalfa on the market at a minimum of expense it has no competitor.

## An Indispensable Crop

Alfalfa's greatest value is in supplying the digestible protein requirements of animals producing milk, making them fatter, or being fattened for market. Sometimes read of large quantities of cottonseed cake or oilmeal being used to balance the carbonaceous roughage feeds. Where alfalfa is grown the livestock farmer produces his own balancing material. For him the problem of "balancing rations" is practically solved. With alfalfa the farmer can balance almost any farm-raised feed that he may have on hand.

For wintering cattle and growing out young cows and heifers a combination of alfalfa and silage is ideal. It is more economical than a maintenance ration. It must be rationed to animals as grain is measured out to give the most economical results. It is wasteful to feed stock the alfalfa they will eat. With an allowance of 8 or 10 pounds daily of alfalfa and other kinds of cheap roughage to complete the ration, stock cattle come thru the winter in the best condition.

The old system of feeding a steer a bushel of corn and the cheapest roughage simply as a filler is obsolete. Cattle are now finished with a fraction of the grain formerly required and the secret is alfalfa and alfalfa as roughage. In finishing baby calves for market at the Kansas

Experiment station last winter 100 pounds of gain was made from feeding only 240 pounds of corn. In this trial an effort was made to get the maximum gain from feeding alfalfa and silage for four months before any corn was fed.

The pork producer without alfalfa is handicapped from the start. Hogs are not designed by nature to consume large quantities of bulky feeds as are cattle and sheep, but there seems to be an exception in the case of alfalfa. Mature hogs can be maintained for considerable periods on alfalfa alone. Brood sows just weaned from their pigs will put on gains at the rate of half a pound daily on alfalfa pasture. Even fattening hogs on full grain rations will eat considerable alfalfa as pasture or hay and make their gains on less grain than when fed concentrates alone.

A prejudice long persisted against alfalfa for horses, but experienced horsemen are now convinced that alfalfa is a most valuable horse feed. The secret of feeding it successfully consists in considering it as a concentrate and not merely as filling. Filling the mangers with alfalfa hay as was the practice when prairie or timothy hay was fed will not do. Dr. C. W. McCampbell of the Kansas Experiment station in the classic tests in feeding alfalfa to horses at Ft. Riley eight years ago convinced even the most skeptical army officers that alfalfa-fed horses had all the vim and stamina of horses fed according to old standards; and they were just as free in every way from digestive and other troubles.

Alfalfa for breeding or fattening

sheep cannot be too highly recommended. Breeding ewes go thru the winter in ideal condition without a pound of grain if given an allowance of alfalfa. A dozen or more ewes on a general stock farm will often go thru the winter on waste alfalfa which they pick up about the barns and lots.

Despite the fact that Kansas has become famous as an alfalfa state there are many farms upon which it is not grown or not in sufficient amount. No livestock farmer should rest until he has a few acres of alfalfa, or has established beyond doubt that he has no land upon which it can be made to grow. The acreage of alfalfa in Kansas increased from 34,000 in 1891 to 1,243,486 in 1919. This places Kansas at the top as an alfalfa producing state, but this is only an average of 6.5 acres to the farm. In Jewell county, the leading alfalfa county of the state, there are 44,183 acres.

It is on the livestock farm that there is the greatest need for alfalfa. Livestock farming is the most nearly permanent type of farming in the long run. It will increase as the country grows older and it becomes more important to give consideration to the maintenance of soil fertility. In Kansas the livestock farm without its field of alfalfa is not quite up to standard. There may be farms upon which no spot can be found suitable for alfalfa but there certainly are farms where alfalfa is not now grown upon which a reasonable effort would result in establishing this king of forage crops which is relished by all livestock kept commonly on our farms.



Alfalfa is the Most Profitable Field Crop in Kansas; a Big Additional Acreage Will be Sown This Year in Many Communities.

Not for a number of years have the conditions been more favorable for preparing a fall seedbed for alfalfa than the present season. Fall seeding is more generally successful in Eastern Kansas than spring seeding. The limiting factor usually is a lack of sufficient moisture to enable the young plants to become well established before winter. There is now an abundance of moisture in the soil over most of Eastern Kansas so the land can be plowed long enough in advance of seeding to get it worked into ideal seedbed condition.

Alfalfa does best on deep, well drained loam, or clayey loam soil. Good natural drainage is a prime requisite. It will not thrive on land deficient in lime. On land which has been farmed a good many years the soil sometimes has become so deficient in organic matter and lime as to require fertilization and application of ground limestone before it will grow alfalfa successfully. Consult your county agent about getting a start in alfalfa. He will be able to help you determine whether you have a field suitable for seeding this fall. If you suspect liming is necessary he can help you test the soil for acid. Grasshoppers may be a serious menace to fall seeding but a proper application of the poisoned bran mash mixture will destroy them before they can damage the young alfalfa.

## Preparing the Seedbed

In preparing the seedbed for fall seeding disking and harrowing at intervals until seeding time is often better on clean stubble land than plowing. The work should begin as soon after harvest as possible. An alfalfa seedbed must not be loose, so there must be time for plowed land to settle and be worked to proper seedbed condition.

The wide-spread demand for alfalfa is proof of its great value as a livestock feed. Other field crops may surpass alfalfa in acreage and total returns but in acre value no other crop equals it. It is the imperial forage crop of Kansas. This is the year in which every livestock farmer who looks into the future will plan to add to his alfalfa acreage or perhaps seed new fields to take the place of those in which grass and weeds have been crowding out the stand. There is no more inspiring sight to a livestock farmer than a field of alfalfa greening up in early spring when everything else is dead and brown. It is the miracle crop and the time is not far distant when the acreage will be doubled.

# Farm Problems, and a New Age

Governor Allen Gives His Views on Tenantry, Tax Reform, Good Roads, Industrial Laws and Rural Education

By Ray Yarnell

THE HANDS of the state legislature should be untied so it may proceed to enact certain laws which are needed now and will be of more importance in the future. That sums up the attitude of Governor Henry J. Allen. The governor is earnest in his discussion of proposed legislation designed to be of direct and lasting benefit to agriculture in Kansas. He is anxious to have it passed out and he is going to take the lead before the people.

Governor Allen used to be a hired hand on a Kansas farm and made good at it. Later he worked on newspapers and finally became the owner of a Kansas daily. In Kansas the publisher of a newspaper draws a great portion of his trade from the farmers because they are good readers of newspapers; the rural mail routes have made it possible for them to get daily deliveries of mail.

Recently Governor Allen took an hour out of a busy day to discuss certain things he is working toward in which the farmers of Kansas are con-

cerned in a very important manner.

The Court of Industrial Relations was the first thing he mentioned, and altho he declared it was something in which the farmers of the state certainly were vitally interested, he spoke about it only briefly because, since it was established by the last legislature, it has become familiar to practically every citizen.

Leaning back in his chair Governor Allen held up three fingers of his right hand, and named the three issues he feels are most important in Kansas now.

"Kansas must have good roads," he said, "if the farm folks are to cash in as they should in competition with their neighbors. Hard surface roads are necessary to link the state together in a transportation way. Good roads are more important in the country than in the city. They will cheapen the marketing of farm produce and work in a hundred ways toward real economy.

"The time is rapidly coming, if it is not already here, to build hard surface roads. They are being built in other states. We can't afford to be left out of this rural transportation development.

"I fear there are men who look at the present cost and not at the future savings. The truth is that there is a way in which these roads can be built so the persons who use them will pay for them eventually.

"That is why I hold that the adoption of the good roads amendment to the state constitution is important. It authorizes the legislature to extend state aid to counties in building roads. If this authority is granted it will not necessarily mean the immediate enactment of a good roads law. But it will enable the legislature, when the proper time comes, to have a free hand in granting state aid to counties desiring to build roads.

"Now in regard to the source of this

state aid. My theory is that it should come in the form of a tax on gasoline, say 1 cent a gallon, and by increasing the license fee of automobiles to \$15. The Oklahoma license fee is \$17 and in some other states it is even higher. These two taxes would raise enough money to build 500 miles of hard surface road a year. And it would be the automobile owners and users who would pay the bill. The man who used the road most would pay most."

The tax amendment to the constitution, Governor Allen declared, was of equal importance, because the present system of double taxation is unjust, and particularly so to the farmer. He insists that it is not right to tax property and also mortgages and permit a great quantity of personal or intangible property to evade taxation as it does today.

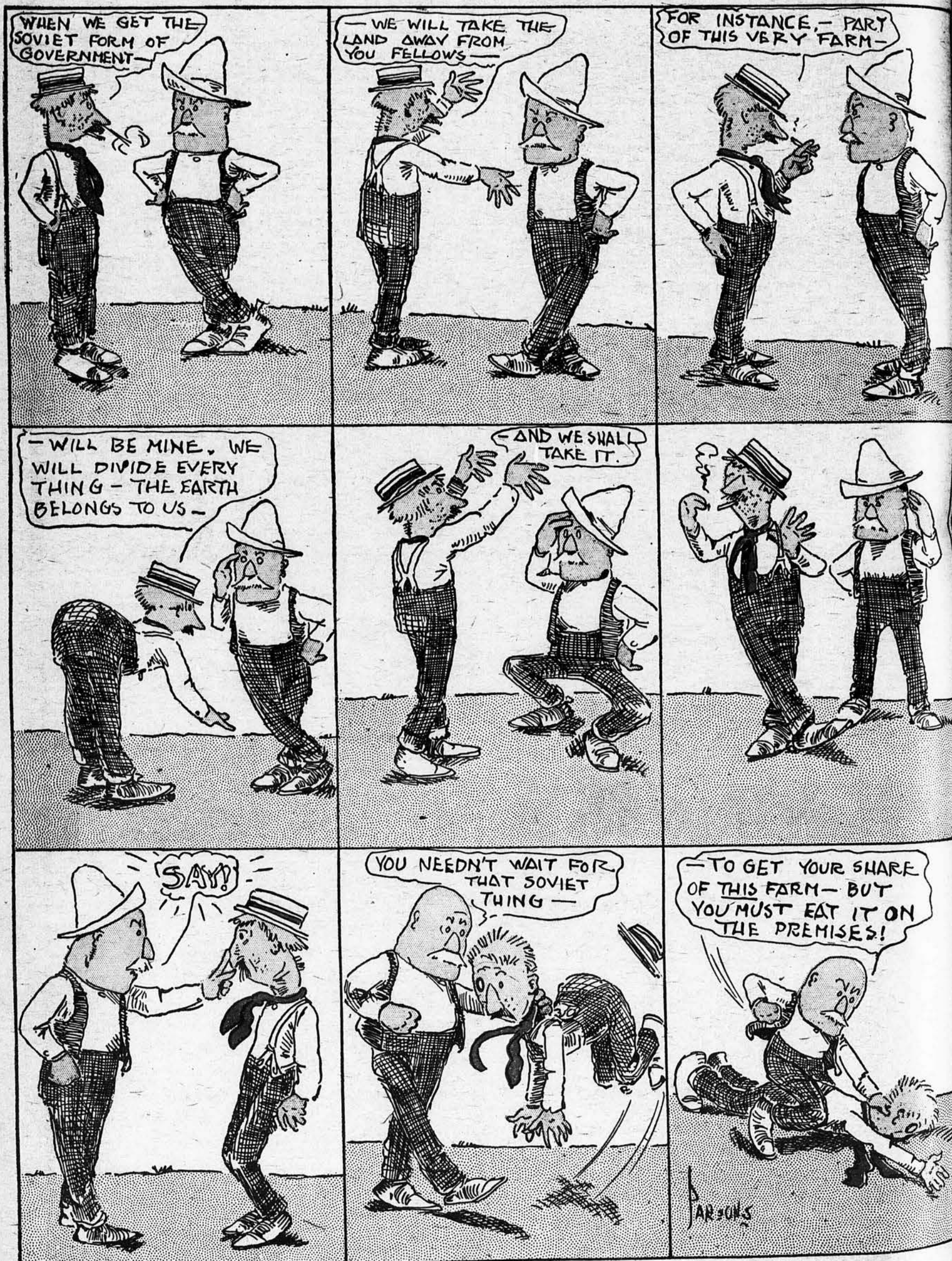
The two important features of this proposed amendment are that it grants authority to classify the subjects of taxation and gives the legislature the right to exempt property—mortgages

(Continued on Page 29.)



# The Adventures of the Hoovers

*It Appears That Hoover is Not Favorably Impressed with the Soviet Form of Division of Real Estate and He Demonstrates This Very Forcibly*

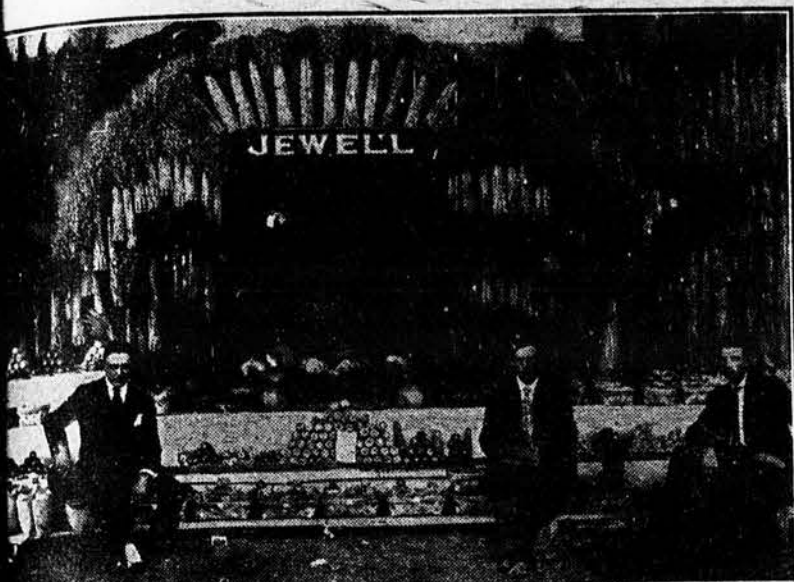




# State Fair at Hutchinson

Kansas Will Show Its Best Products This Year

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON.



Any Excellent County Exhibits of Farm Products Like This One Will be Seen Next Month at the Kansas State Fair in Hutchinson.

KANSANS usually are leaders in every thing that they undertake, and their achievements as registered thru the Kansas State Fair year will be no exception to this. The breeders of purebred livestock in the state have long shown themselves to be top-notchers in every line of the word and some the best of beef and dairy cattle in the trace their origin to Kansas. The value of all livestock in the state for 1919 was estimated at \$490,377 which represented an increase over that of 1918 of \$154,495.

The wheat crop of 1919 in Kansas yielded 146,109,192 bushels while it is estimated that the yield for 1920 may be from 123 million to 147 million bushels, which will make Kansas lead the states in wheat production. The yield will exceed the combined yield of Oklahoma, Missouri and Illinois the next three best wheat producing states by 2 million bushels at least calculation and possibly a great deal more. Conditions for corn, beans, legumes and other farm crops also have been very favorable and record yields are expected for all of them. Truly this has been a wonderful year for Kansas in nearly every way. As soon as these crops have been converted into cash Kansans have plenty of money which they will invest in new buildings, motor trucks, tractors, farm machinery, new furniture, home water systems, improved systems of heating, new fences, better livestock, and many other things needed on the farm.

## Kansans Plan Improvements

This means that the county fairs at the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson will have bigger and better exhibits of livestock and crops this year than ever before. Western Kansas and irrigated sections like Garden City, Scott City, no doubt, will have exhibits at Hutchinson that will startle anyone on account of their excellence and general worth. Every thing in readiness at Hutchinson for the best event of the year. The Kansas State Fair will open September 21 and will continue thru September 28. The Livestock Pavilion which is a third brick building erected since the Kansas State Fair became a state institution has just been completed and will afford ample quarters for housing livestock indoors. Seating accommodations have been provided in the building for several thousand people. This is an improvement that no one will be appreciated by all the stock breeders as well as the public in general.

The Kansas State Fair is managed year by the following board of managers, selected from the state: H. S. Thompson, president; E. E. Frizell, of Sylvia, vice-president; Dr. O. O. Wolf, of Ottawa; H. W. Avery, of Wakefield; and O. F. Whitney, secretary of the Kansas state horticultural society.

The department superintendents are: Dr. C. W. McCampbell, of the Kansas State Agricultural college, superintendent of the horse department; E. L. Barrier, of Eureka, superintendent of the cattle department; C. E. Wood, of Topeka, superintendent of the sheep department; W. J. Young, of McPherson, superintendent of the swine department; Fred Taylor, of Lyons, superintendent of machinery exhibits; O. F. Whitney, of Topeka, superintendent of the farm products department. A. L. Sponsler, of Hutchinson is the secretary.

## Many Valuable Prizes Offered.

In addition to the generous prizes offered in the Livestock classes by the state, the following breeders' associations are participating in prizes or offering special prizes: The American Hereford Cattle Breeders' association; The Shorthorn Breeders' association; the Polled Shorthorn Breeders' association; the Aberdeen Angus Breeders' association; the Holstein-Friesian association of Vermont; the Ayrshire Breeders' association; the Brown Swiss Cattle Breeders' association; the Percheron Society of America; the American Shire Horse association; the Standard Jack and Jennet Registry of America; the American Shropshire association; the American Hampshire association; the American Oxford Down Association; the American Berkshire association; the Standard Poland China Record association; the National Duroc-Jersey association; and the Chester White association.

A new addition in the agricultural department this year is the offering of 10 prizes ranging from \$100 down to \$25 to the Kansas farmer raising the greatest number of bushels of corn from 1 acre of ground. The boys' and girls' club department will be almost a complete Junior State Fair this year and this department will be enlarged every year until it is one of the biggest features of the Kansas State Fair.

On Wednesday, September 21, there will be a State Farm Bureau reunion held on the Kansas State Fair grounds—the arrangements being in charge of the Kansas State Farm Bureau, for which occasion prominent members of the State Farm Bureau and the American Farm Bureau will be obtained as special attractions.

During Fair week there will be a fine array of free attractions and amusement features both day and night, harness races, auto races, auto polo, and other interesting amusements to suit all tastes.

## Big Profits from Crop Rotation

Crop rotations netted S. H. Simpson, who lives north of Abilene, \$13 an acre on the part of his land which was in wheat this year, according to F. L. Fleming, instructor in vocational agriculture at the Abilene high school. Mr. Simpson had a 40-acre field of wheat. The east half of the field had been in wheat continuously for the past 10 years; the west half was cropped in

oats last year and in corn the year before. Previous to these two years, this half of the field had been in wheat the same as the east 20 acres. Both halves of the field had exactly the same preparation, and seeding last fall. Mr. Simpson took the trouble this year to thresh the two fields separately. He found that the one where crop rotation had not been practised yielded 310½ bushels and the one where rotation had been practised yielded 410½ bushels, a difference of 100 bushels, or 5 bushels an acre, in favor of the one on which corn and oats had been grown. The wheat on land where rotation had been practised was of a better quality and Mr. Simpson believes it will bring from 3 to 6 cents a bushel more on the market.

## Kansan into Guernsey Field

Prof. E. L. Westover of the Oregon Agricultural college is the first Guernsey field representative to be appointed by the American Guernsey Cattle Club in accordance with the plans outlined at the annual meeting of the club last May.

Prof. Westover is a man of wide experiences, who is especially fitted for the new work. After his boyhood days, spent on a large grain and dairy farm in the Middle West, he completed a course in dairy husbandry at the Kansas Agricultural college. Following a year of graduate work at the University of Minnesota, he served two years as director of Agricultural work at Milaca, Minn., and three years as head of the dairy department of the California Polytechnic Institute. During the last three years he has been field dairy specialist at the Oregon Agricultural college. Professor Westover's territory will be in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast states but he will lay special emphasis on Guernsey development in the Pacific Northwest territory.

## Help for Sheep Raisers

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1134, Castrating and Docking Lambs, has just been issued by the Government. A copy can be obtained free on application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Every sheep raiser should have this bulletin.

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## Farming in Western Kansas

**S**UDAN grass in Kansas should, under average conditions, yield two cuttings of hay every season. Under favorable conditions three cuttings will sometimes be secured, while under extremely unfavorable conditions only one cutting will be obtained. Yields under average conditions should run from 1 to 4 tons or more for the season's crop.

Seed yields vary greatly. The average yield of the seed grown under field conditions without irrigation in this state has been 300 to 400 pounds an acre. Yields in excess of 600 pounds have been secured; and on a field scale, yields in excess of 525 pounds have been authentically reported. Much larger yields have been reported in other states.

### Pit Silos

The successful management of the dairy herd at the Colby Experiment station would not have been possible without silos. There are two pit silos at the station. One was built in 1917. It is 13 feet in diameter, 34 feet deep, and will hold about 85 tons if full of settled silage. It was built at a cost of \$167 for labor and material. The material consisted of nine loads of sand and 65 sacks of cement. This silo is much larger than the average pit silo. Some common sizes for pit silos are 7 by 25; 8 by 18; and 10 by 20. Such silos can be built for from \$50 to \$125.

The pit silo is simple in construction and can be made by any farmer that knows how to mix cement. The plan of the silo is to make a curb of cement 6 inches thick extending at least 6 inches above the ground and 18 inches below the surface. The inside of this curb will represent the inside of the silo. When the curb has hardened sufficiently the forms that were used to make the part above ground can be removed and the soil can be thrown out. When the soil is removed to below the curb, a straight edge can be used to keep the edge of the wall even with the curb. After 5 or 6 feet of soil have been removed, the concave surface should be smoothed down carefully and about 1 inch of cement plastered on the wall. A mixture of 1 part of cement to 2 parts of clean sand has proved satisfactory. When this section has been plastered, more soil can be removed. By plastering as the silo is dug the necessity of building a scaffold is removed.

A pit silo completed should have a smooth perpendicular wall. A floor is not necessary but is often convenient in removing silage. The most difficult part of building a pit silo is removing the soil. In most cases some sort of windlass or system of pulleys is made for excavating, and is afterward used for removing the silage.

Pit silos can be constructed satisfactorily wherever the wall is firm and dry. In sandy or wet soils, the thin layer of cement will not hold. For this reason, pit silos are not recommended east of the 100th meridian in Kansas. The advantages of the pit silo are:

1. The pit silo calls for little cash expenditure. Labor is the chief item.
2. It is constructed easily, requiring very little skilled help.
3. The ensilage cutter does not require a blower, and therefore costs less and can be operated with less power than a cutter with an elevator.
4. The pit silo will not blow down.
5. The silage will not freeze.
6. The silage will keep well if it is properly distributed and packed.
7. Since pit silos can be constructed without much cash expense, many farmers could have two, using one for summer feeding or keeping it in reserve to use in case crops fail entirely.
8. No expensive forms are required in building a pit silo.

### A Sorghum Day

Early in September the Fort Hays Experiment station will hold its annual Sorghum Day, when problems relating to this important crop will be discussed with the visitors.

### Wheat Seeding

Many wheat growers prefer to seed their wheat early in September and in the case where a large acreage is to be seeded or the wheat used for pasture this may be necessary.

This year, however, in the territory where the Hessian flies are so prevalent and the danger of a serious infesta-

tion so great, late seeding is much desired.

Since 1914 the Fort Hays Experiment station has been conducting a rate and date of seeding experiment for determining the best date and rate of seeding winter wheat. The seven-year average yields are as follows: Seeding September 1 to 7 at the rate of 2 pecks to the acre has given a yield of 18.3 bushels; 3-peck rate 18.1 bushels and the 4-peck rate 18.3 bushels. Seeding from September 17 to 20 the 3-peck rate has yielded 18.9 bushels, 4-peck rate 18.6 bushels. Seeding from October 1 to 4 the 3-peck rate yielded 20.8 bushels; 4-peck 20.1 bushels.

It is to be noted that the October 1 to 4 date of seeding gave the highest yields, and that this is the fly-free date for Western Kansas. These experiments were conducted on a good, clean seedbed. To successfully combat the Hessian fly a good seedbed is essential, and it is fortunate that the farmer has nothing to lose when he is putting up a good fight against the Hessian fly, for in preparing a good seedbed he is insuring himself of a much larger wheat crop next year.

### Notes on Turkeys

Turkey raising in Western Kansas, as ordinarily engaged in, is a side line on the general farm. For farmers who are favorably situated for raising turkeys, a more profitable side line can hardly be found. Plenty of range is essential to success.

The most widely known turkey is the Bronze, after which come the White Holland, the Bourbon Red, the Black, the Narragansett, and the Slate.

One of the most important steps toward success in turkey raising is the proper selection of breeding stock. Birds for breeding should be selected for vigor, size, shape, strong bone, early maturity, and color of plumage.

Turkey hens usually will lay about 18 eggs in their first litter, while those that do not have to be set can be broken up on becoming broody and made to lay

a second and sometimes a third litter. The high mortality common in young poult usually is due to some of the following causes: Exposure to dampness and cold; improper feeding; close confinement; lice; predatory animals; weakness in the parent stock.

During the summer and early fall turkeys can find an abundance of feed on the average farm. About October 1 it is advisable to begin fattening them for market, giving only a little feed at first and gradually increasing this until the birds are marketed. The marketing season for turkeys is very short, running only from the middle of November to the latter part of December.

Of the infectious diseases of turkeys, blackhead is the most destructive. It is notable that whenever the climate and range conditions are such as to permit of the turkeys foraging for most of their feed from the time they are hatched until they are marketed, cases of blackhead are infrequent. No positive cure for blackhead has been found, but free range and care not to overfeed are important factors in raising turkeys successfully.

### To Remove Hybrid Heads

Fields of sorghum in Western Kansas have now headed and in going over the country one will occasionally see some early, tall, rather coarse outstanding plants and heads of sorghum. This is especially true in fields of kafir.

These outstanding heads are hybrids which are the result of crossing, or the pollination of one variety with another the year before. These heads should be removed as early as possible if pure and better seed is desired.

If these hybrids and undesirable heads are allowed to remain and are used for seed the succeeding crops will eventually have plants of many types and variations and of inferior productiveness. In other words this is the way good, pure seed "runs out." It is surprising how quickly a number of these plants can be removed and the general appearance and uniformity of the field restored with just a little work.

### Questions on Farm Management

A farm to be successful should maintain its productivity and should return a reasonable wage for the labor of the farmer and his family, after paying

farm expenses and deducting a rate of interest on the investment.

Four important factors in the success of a farm business are size of business, yield of crops, returns from stock, and efficiency in the use of labor.

What part of your investment is land, buildings, livestock, machinery and other capital?

Is your crop area properly proportioned to the various crops with regard to profits? With regard to labor contribution?

How do your crop yields compare with the average yields of the locality? What classes of livestock return the most money?

How do the returns from your stock compare with the average of your locality?

How many acres of crops do you raise to the man? To the horse?

Is your farm organized so every part of the business is yielding satisfactory returns?

How much have you left for your own labor, after deducting from your total receipts your year's expenses, value of labor performed by members of your family, and interest on your investment?

How much does the farm contribute toward your family living?

### Use Care With Gasoline

With the advent of the automobile, the motor truck, the tractor, and the stationary gasoline engine, gasoline has become almost as common as kerosene on the farm. This is the most dangerous petroleum product in common use. Even at ordinary temperatures it gives off a very explosive vapor, and it burns more fiercely than kerosene. The only really safe place to keep the gasoline supply is in a tank buried underground, and it should never under any circumstances be kept inside any building where it may be necessary to take kerosene or other open light or where a gasoline engine of any kind will be operated.

If the container permits vapor to escape, a spark from the electric equipment or a flame from the exhaust pipe of any gasoline engine may easily ignite it. The vapor from a single pint will render the air in an ordinary sized room explosive. It is heavier than air, and there may be a great deal of it near the ground or floor in the vicinity of a tank, while the odor would not be particularly noticeable to a person standing. For this reason it is especially hazardous to use a lantern on the ground or floor near a gasoline container of any kind, even out of doors, as the flame may follow the vapor from the lantern to the container.

Open-flame lights should never be allowed in the garage or the building containing the farm tractor or gasoline engine, and such a building should never be heated by a stove. It is safe if the automobile and tractor are run outside before the tanks are filled, the vapor may be carried away immediately, and the tank of a stationary gasoline engine should be filled only in daylight and while the engine is in operation. Water, unless applied in large quantities, has no effect on burning gasoline except to spread the flame, and this fact makes such fires all the more dangerous.

The gasoline stove probably is the most dangerous cooking or heating appliance in use on the farm. Kerosene stoves are not nearly so dangerous as fortunately they have in large measure displaced gasoline stoves. If there is a gasoline stove in the house the tank should never be filled while the stove is in operation. Even then care must be taken not to spill any of the gasoline, for the vapor might cause an explosion when the stove is lighted. The tank should never be entirely filled, for the gasoline will expand somewhat as it becomes warmer, and an overflow might result.

Many destructive fires and even deaths have been caused by explosion when gasoline was being used for cleaning purposes inside the house. Often some cleaning agent which will take fire could be used as satisfactorily as gasoline. When cleaning is done with gasoline it should never be in a room where there is a fire; the doors and the windows, if possible, should be kept open so the vapor may escape and the vessel containing the gasoline should not be allowed to remain uncovered. Do not use for a container a glass jar or bottle which will break if dropped or struck accidentally.

## A Relic of a Long Past Age Which Still Persists

BY RAY YARNELL

**Y**OU HAVE seen it—hundreds of times. Maybe you haven't paid any attention to it. More likely it has been a worry to you because it is hooked up so closely with the future welfare of your boy or girl. It's the little, antiquated, wasteful, one-room country school house.

It stands alone, usually on a plot of ground that is unimproved, with two or three shabby outbuildings at the rear of the lot and a pump nearby. It is uninviting and often is unpainted. The legend, "District No. —" frequently is so dim as to be almost unintelligible.

There is nothing particularly inviting about it. Perhaps it gives the opposite impression. And the interior is just as bad as the outside. Because it is small and cheap it cannot be really attractive. And on fall, winter and spring days, inside it you will find a small and isolated group of children, with a lonesome teacher, striving to do her best under difficulties. There generally are either too few or too many pupils. One is as bad as the other. Too few cause a lack of interest. Too many result in work undone, or poorly done.

The one-room school house has served its purpose—yes, served it well. It has done a great deal for rural children. But it is of an age passed. It is behind the times. Teachers know it. Children, when they grow up and meet in the competition of life other children who have had the advantages of education in progressive, up-to-date schools and realize the many ways in which they are educationally deficient, know it.

In the one-room school house rural children are being forced to sit in on a "con" game in which they have very little chance to win. They are being victimized just as much as the man who bets on a "sure thing" tip on a horse race that works the other way. And they can't even call a "cop" to get them a square deal when they find out they have been stung.

Today is a day of co-operative effort, in education as in other things. It is time to consolidate school districts. The transportation problem has been solved. Pupils can be taken from homes to a centrally located school house with ease and dispatch. It is being done in scores of places.

The consolidated school brings children from many communities together and, by affording association with many of their fellows, broadens them. The school has several teachers who can counsel together and do better work thru co-operation. One large school can possess better facilities than many small ones. More subjects can be taught and the instruction will be superior. In a consolidated district a high-school course can be given and the rural children can complete this work without having to be sent to the town or city to get it—yet they will receive every advantage.

Consolidation may cost a bit more and it may not. What if it does? The returns are better. The farmer doesn't object to feeding more corn to a pig if he knows that pig will grow faster and make him more money. He shouldn't object to feeding his child more mental fodder if he knows it will make that child a more valuable man or woman.

Put the word "consolidate" in your "do it today" vocabulary.



## Among Colorado Farmers

UNDER the name, "sorghum," are included sweet sorghum or sorgo, milo, kafir, broomcorn, kaoliang, and Sudan grass. Some of these plants, and possibly all of them, may be poisonous under certain conditions. The poison is prussic acid. In the dry land districts of Colorado conditions are favorable for poisoning. When cane or kafir has made a stunted growth, for two or three weeks before frost, the most poisoning occurs. After it has been cured by cutting or frost has never been known to kill animals.

A few mouthfuls of kafir, on an empty stomach, have been known to kill a cow in 10 minutes, says Doctor Glover of the Colorado Agricultural College. Prussic acid forms in the stomach very quickly.

Conditions for poisoning have been found in quite a number of both native and domesticated plants and it is quite possible that in many cases where animals have died mysteriously, without the presence of either infection or any known poisonous plant, some plant capable of developing prussic acid is responsible.

Farmers should know the conditions under which poisoning is likely to occur and take no chances. Acute cases are so rapidly fatal that the animal usually is dead before remedial measures can be adopted.

### Windbreaks Aid Milk Production

Dairy cattle need protection from wind in the winter. Cold wind or a heavy wind containing moisture or frost has the same effect on cattle as it has on people. To get the best out of cows they must be comfortable at all times. Windbreaks are valuable, can be cheaply constructed and are worth more than they cost. If such are needed they can be made of straw, Russian thistles, rough lumber, slabs, adobe or even sage brush. Windbreaks made of such material are more or less in use in Colorado and are giving satisfactory results. If straw, Russian thistles, sage brush, or other similar material is used, set two rows of posts 3 or 4 feet apart and parallel. The posts when set should be about 10 feet apart in the row and 6 feet above the ground. Tack woven wire fence on the inside of the posts and pack the material to be used in the space between the wire.

Ft. Collins, Colo.

R. W. Clark.

### Harvesting the Beet Crop

(From Power Farming)

One reason why the American farmer today leads the world in production of sugar beets is that he has the most advanced mechanical apparatus for seeding and harvesting the crop. It has been estimated that from the time the ground is plowed until the beet crop is harvested, 135 hours' time is required when one depends on horse and man power, but by the adoption of mechanical power farmers have reduced the hours devoted an acre to as few as 25 hours.

For nearly a generation the Germans enjoyed world leadership in the production of sugar beets, but during the war American growers not only solved the problem of growing needed beet seed in the United States, but they also created several machines for handling the crop, thereby saving horse and man labor in the beet fields. With this new machinery one farmer may handle without difficulty four or five times as large an acreage as he is able to handle with horses and men.

The hand labor on sugar beets, comprising such operations as blocking, thinning, hoeing, pulling, topping and loading, constitutes from 52 to 75 per cent of the total man labor required in growing a crop of sugar beets. It has been demonstrated that machines can be used for performing these various operations, doing the work better, thereby resulting in a larger yield from the same acreage.

Growers have been obliged, with man labor, to expend as high as 30 working hours an acre in pulling, topping, and loading the mature crop. A machine has been introduced in recent months for this work. This is a motor-driven mechanical lifter and toppler. The beets are picked out of the ground by fork

prongs, which push them against the endless chain. This, in turn, carries them to the distributor, an endless chain traveling across the body of the machine at the rear. Here the tops are removed, the distributor chain carrying them to the boxes located on either side of the rear, from which they are removed and taken to the refinery. The tops are dropped as removed.

This machine reduces the harvesting time an acre from 30 hours, as by man power, to 3 hours, which means that it harvests 10 acres in the same time it takes men to harvest 1 acre.

### To Breed for Egg Production

Go over the entire flock at least once a year to select the best hens and keep them for breeding purposes. Get cockerels from a heavy-laying

strain, as in this way the production of the flock can be increased. That it pays to cull and to breed from sons of known high-producing hens has been demonstrated by the record of a Colorado flock of White Leghorns. In 1914 the average production of one strain was 112 eggs, but by culling and breeding to sons of known high-producing hens the average has been raised to 185 eggs. This is an increase of 65 per cent, an added income of \$3 a hen a year.

Of course, it is understood that no matter how good the laying strain from which the hens are raised they should be hatched early enough to mature fully before cold weather comes. This means they should be at least 6 months old by November 1 if they are to be heavy producers during the winter. Very late-hatched chicks should be fattened and sold as soon as possible, for such chicks very seldom make profitable layers.

There will be a huge increase in the use of trucks in hauling farm produce in the next five years.

### Stand Rough Work

Save money and enjoy comfortable work clothes by wearing big, roomy



## FITZ OVERALLS

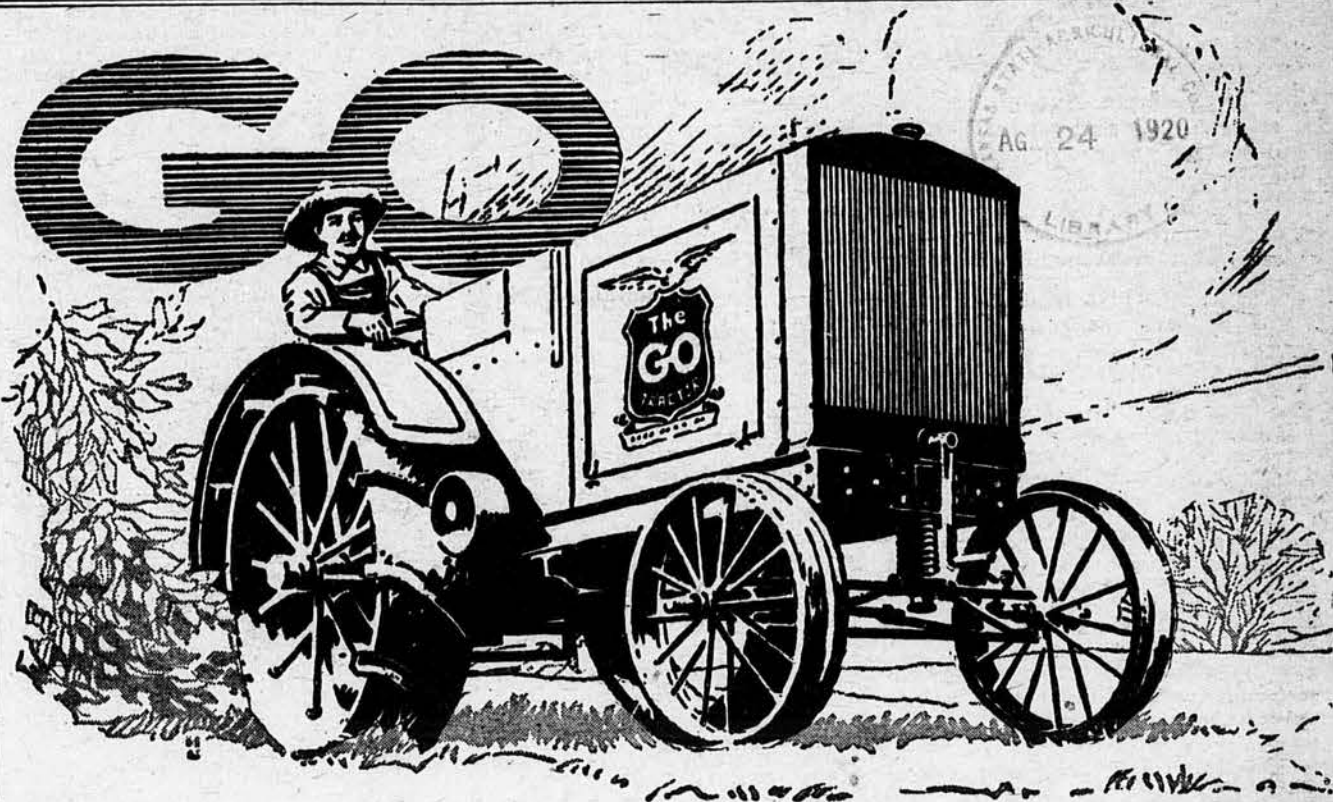
made of pure, indigo, blue denim in 66 sizes. Don't shrink, rip or lose buttons. Wear like rawhide. Satisfaction guaranteed. Dealers can supply you. Special orders filled in 24 hours from BURNHAM-MUNGER-ROST Kansas City, Mo.

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LOUIS A. WILSON  
National Live Stock Auctioneer Logan, Iowa



## What Have You in Mind When You Look for a Tractor

**E**XPERIENCE has taught the farmer that he doesn't buy a tractor. He knows now that he buys tractor performance. And he has specific ideas of performance in mind when looking for a tractor.

You have probably looked at it in much the same way. The tractor you'll buy must give you ability to enlarge your acreage—to increase your production—to catch up on time lost through bad weather—to reduce dependence on hired help—at a cost that will show you a profit. In other words, the tractor you buy must show undoubted ability to produce a dollar plus for every dollar invested. That's about it, isn't it?

For over nine years now, practical farmers throughout the country have been buying the G-O Tractor because it furnishes its own evidence of performance that insures prolonged dollar plus returns.

Even an untrained ear can tell that its big 14-28 motor has power aplenty and some to spare for any job on the farm. It is this that makes the G-O so powerful for its weight.

Dependability is insured by its simple and sturdy construction—fewer parts, no complicated parts—all working parts enclosed and running in oil—no transmission gears to strip and one easy lever for starting, stopping, forward or reverse.

Let us give you our estimates of what the G-O will save you in a year. Keep our figures in mind. Then watch the G-O justify them at any time and place you choose. Mail coupon to-day.

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GENTLEMEN:—Please send my copy of the tractor book "How Success Came to Power Farm."

I cultivate \_\_\_\_\_ acres with \_\_\_\_\_ horses and \_\_\_\_\_ men. Give me some idea how much a G-O will save me a year.

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K. F. & M. & B. S.





## Treats 100 bu. of Grain per Hour

The Cummer Automatic Smut Machine runs without power of any kind and treats 100 bushels of grain per hour. Place grain in hopper (1); formaldehyde in tank (5); open valve (6). Grain passing down through grain valve (2) falls on turbine (3), causing it to revolve, thereby mixing grain with the spray of formaldehyde and passing on down through outlet (4) into basket or sack. Guaranteed simplest, cheapest, most efficient smut machine made.

### Smut Destroys Millions! Why Not Prevent Smut?

Government authorities have issued a warning against spread of smut. Over \$30,000,000 lost annually by grain diseases. Farmers are urged in Bulletin No. 1063 to fight smut with formaldehyde.

So asks University of Minnesota and urges use of formaldehyde treatment. The Cummer Automatic Machine prevents smut and increases the yield. Each seed gets individual treatment and is left in perfect condition ready to sow.

**7c Per Acre Saves the Crop** By actual experiment in many states, 7c per acre will save the grain crop from loss of 10 to 50 per cent. Write us today for booklet telling all about the Cummer Automatic Machine and information on smut.

We have a very attractive proposition for dealers and agents. Write.

**CUMMER MFG. CO. Dept. E Cadillac, Mich.**

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One 12-25 Minneapolis, good shape.....	\$ 500.00
One 12-20 Emerson with plow, like new.....	850.00
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One 8-16 Mogul, good shape.....	200.00
One 40-80 Minneapolis, good shape.....	1800.00
One Model R Waterloo Boy, good shape.....	500.00
Two Model N Waterloo Boy, good shape.....	750.00
One 6-bottom Oliver Tractor Plow, lever lift, two sets of shears.....	200.00

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THE GATES STAND OPEN

6 Big Nights

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### Each Year Greater Than The Last

Attendance 315,000 last year, breaking previous year's record by 53,000. The 1920 FREE FAIR will have all the big buildings jammed with exhibits, live stock barns overflowing, machinery field extended and filled, strong racing card with \$10,000 purses—\$30,000 in premiums. Will you be there?

### The Fair That Made Kansas Famous

L. M. PENWELL, President

PHIL EASTMAN, Secretary

## Rural Engineering Hints

By C. E. Jablow

UPON every farm there are often many engineering problems in which the advice of a specialist would be of great value. The Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze offers the services of its farm engineering editor free to all of its readers who desire information or help along farm engineering lines. Readers who have suggestions for practical farm engineering devices are urged to send us such contributions whenever possible.

### To Preserve Fence Posts

The most effective method of preserving fence posts is to thoroughly impregnate the outer layers of the wood with some preservative substance that will poison the wood and deprive the fungus plant of its food. Many substances have been used for this purpose, but the cheapest and most effective is creosote, or dead oil of coal tar, formed as a by-product in the manufacture of coal gas. It is not only poisonous to the fungus plant but be-

however, can be utilized and heated by means of a 3-inch U tube. In this case since the creosote is very inflammable it should be shielded from the open fire. In either case a false bottom should be placed in the tank for the posts to rest on.

The posts should be thoroughly seasoned before treatment as the presence of much water in the wood tends to prevent the entrance of the creosote. Ordinarily posts loosely piled will season sufficiently in from five to seven weeks. All the bark should be removed, especially the papery inner bark, as it prevents the creosote from entering the wood. Usually only about 40 inches of the lower end of the post is treated. This will bring the treated portion of the posts 6 to 8 inches above the surface when set.

### Questions and Answers

Address all inquiries intended for this department to the Farm Engineering Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. No charge is made for this service.

### Use of Magnetos

I have a Bosch Magneto type ZEI from a Pope single cylinder motor cycle, and wish to know whether it can be used successfully on a stationary engine? Lydia, Kan.

E. O. JOHNSON.

This is entirely dependent upon the mode of ignition that is used upon a stationary engine. If the method of igniting your charge inside of the cylinder is the same as was used on your motor cycle there would certainly be no objection to making use of the magneto—otherwise, you would probably find it impracticable.

C. E. J.

### A Matter of Drainage

I have a chance to sell about 8 acres of my farm of 250 acres for the purpose of building a packing house. The waste water from the plant will be drained into a small creek which flows thru the land. In summer the creek often goes dry. Will it injure my cattle to drink the water in the stream about a quarter of a mile below the packing plant? Will the water be sufficiently purified when it reaches this distance? Marysville, Kan.

FRANK WASSENBERG.

Of course, you will have to suit yourself in this matter; but I do not believe that such a sale would be at all advisable, as the wastes from the packing plant are of high protein content which would putrify and create a bad stench—even if it did not seriously menace the stock that drank from your creek.

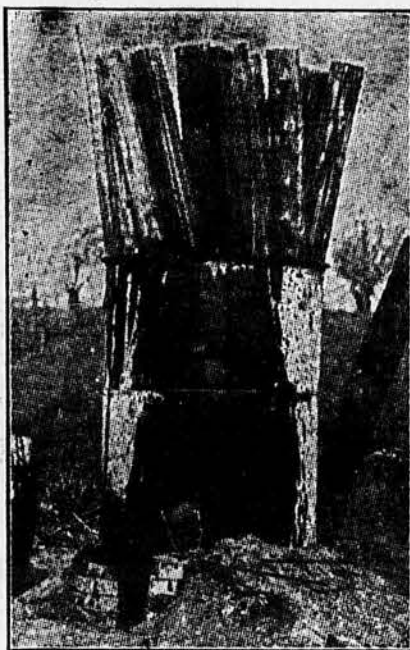
As the creek often goes dry in the summer, I assume, therefore, that you are not dependent wholly upon your supply for water for your stock. If this is the case, it would probably be feasible for you to fence your creek off, disposing of the 8 acres as you wish. However, you should know that quite a large territory will be effected by the necessary accompanying disagreeable odors, even if it would not be a menace to health.

G. E. Jablow.

### Kansas Map to Readers

We have arranged to furnish readers of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze with a big three sheet Wall Map of Kansas. This large map gives you the area in square miles, and the population of each county; also name of the county seat of each county, it shows the location of all the towns, cities, railroads, automobile roads, rivers and interurban electric lines, and gives a list of all the principal cities of the United States. For a short time only we will give one of these big wall maps of Kansas postpaid to all who send \$1.25 to pay for a one-year new or renewal subscription to Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Or given with a 3-year subscription at \$2.25. Every citizen of Kansas should have one of these instructive wall maps. Address Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.—Advertisement.

Too much of the feed and the time that go to a flock in which even a fourth of the hens are naturally poor layers is wasted. One farmer culled his flock of 700 hens and sold 200 hens to the butcher without decreasing the egg production. He says that the culling saved him \$2 a day on feed alone and made the work much easier as well.



A Small Post-Treating Plant.

ing an oil, it also tends to exclude moisture from the wood. Most of the high priced, patented preservatives have this substance as their base.

The treatment is best carried out by the "open tank method." Thoroughly seasoned posts are heated for several hours in hot creosote and then allowed to cool in cold creosote. When the posts are heated in hot creosote the high temperature causes the air and water in the wood to expand so a portion of this air and water is forced out. When the posts are then placed in cold creosote, the air and water left in the wood contract, forming a partial vacuum; and the creosote is forced into the wood by atmospheric pressure, to take the place of the air and water that have been forced out. This forms a shell of creosoted wood from 1/8 inch to 2 inches in thickness around the post, that effectively excludes moisture and prevents the entrance of fungi.

Where a large number of posts are to be treated, it can be done more quickly and economically by using two tanks. The posts are heated for several hours in boiling hot creosote in the heating tank and then immediately transferred to the second tank to cool for an equal time in cold creosote. But for treating a few posts for farm use the single tank method is advised. In this case the posts are allowed to cool down in the tank in which they were heated. As good results can be obtained by the use of one tank as with two.

The simplest form of treating tank would consist of an iron tank 4 feet high and about 3 feet in diameter, set up over a brick fireplace with a stove pipe smoke stack. Such an outfit will cost about \$15. Often an old iron boiler can be found that will answer the purpose. A galvanized iron tank usually has too thin a bottom to set up over an open fire. Such a tank,



# Jayhawker's Farm Notes

By Harley Hatch

THIS farm received no rain during the week which ended August 7, but parts of Coffey county were fortunate and were given a good rain here, but in that time the weather has been very favorable, being cooler than the usual August and on most of the mornings there was a good dew. Corn is still in condition and on this farm is in the ground except in one small piece of winter plowing. It has been experience that winter plowing under dry weather very poorly, but the best corn can be grown on it in a wet season like that of 1915. Of 60 acres of corn all except 6 acres growing on spring plowed land; it plowed with the tractor in March deeper than we ever had plowed ground before. It was then well covered by a double disk and the corn indicates that we gave it about the treatment.

## Fertilizing Wheat Land

All the manure in the lots and yards this farm has been hauled out except 10 or 12 loads. Seven acres of ground was covered and it is ready plowed under. This field comprises 14 acres, of which 7 acres were plowed last year. The field will be in wheat again this fall and it will produce well so far as fertility concerned. A coat of manure will be at least three good wheat crops on this upland soil; by this I mean 5 bushels more to the acre will be grown on unmanured land of like quality. I never have seen soil which manure gives better results in terms of wheat than our heavy soil in Coffey county. In dry seasons manure will sometimes burn corn, but we yet to see the season dry enough manure to injure wheat.

## Manure for Sandy Land

We have a hilltop of 5 acres of sandy ground which forms part of a 25-acre field of rolling, sandy ground on the south side of the creek which runs thru this farm. All this produces good crops, especially of corn, except this high point. We are covering this with manure now and it is about half done. I think that about 20 loads will be required to cover the high land and the field would then be in condition to raise us corn next year. It was in wheat this year and produced a good crop, but I do not think it will yield quite well as the heavier soil on the other side of the creek. Most of this sandy land is of a rather moist nature and manure gives good results there even in a dry season.

## Tractor Speeds Up Plowing

Thanks to the tractor, we have 50 acres of land plowed on this farm, virtually all being done in July. Some of it was done so early that the rains of July started so good a growth of crabgrass that we took the double disk to this week and cleaned it out. This should now be effectually cleared of all weed and grass growth. Of the 50 acres plowed we probably shall sow about 40 in wheat this fall. Of the 40 acres, 8 acres are in alfalfa sod, 14 acres were in wheat which had been plowed within a year and the remainder of the field was in oats which had no manure since 1915, but which is still in good fertile condition. I don't know what will happen to the wheat market during the next year, but we believe that the price will be no more than that of other grains. We will sow 40 acres of wheat this fall, keeping in mind the fact that chinch bugs are with us again. For that reason we plan on having no corn in the prospective wheat fields.

## Grange Insurance on Grain

As soon as our wheat and oats were in the stack we had all of the grain insured. In our co-operative Grange company we can insure grain in either stack, or bin and the insurance allows from one to the other. The average rate on grain for one year is 10 cents on the \$100. We insured for

six months, the rate for that time being 50 cents. If, at the end of six months, we wish to carry the insurance for a longer period, we pay a small monthly rate and the policy is carried without expense of renewal. At this rate we do not think we can afford to carry our own risk on grain, especially that in the stack. A grain stack seems to invite lightning and a burned grain stack is totally destroyed. When a building containing grain is burned the grain is usually only a partial loss. Wheat so burned is ruined so far as flour making is concerned, but it still retains a large feeding value. Very little wheat or shelled corn is burned when the building covering it is burned, but it is smoked and charred until fit only for hog feed.

## Farm Buildings Worth More Now

The greatly increased value of all farm property is beginning to show in the business transacted by the state Grange insurance company. The owner of farm buildings, when he renews his

insurance, takes note of the fact that it would cost him double to replace the buildings over what the cost would have been five years ago, and he increases the value accordingly. This is the only safe plan and in most cases the owner should not wait until his insurance expires before adding the increased value. The best way is to take out a new policy large enough to cover the chance of loss. In a semi-annual statement the co-operative Grange company, of which the full title is "The Patrons Fire and Tornado association," show that losses paid during the last six months amount to \$34,468.26, while the premiums paid in during the same time were \$81,975.04. The last summer brought very few destructive storms and losses are less than usual. This company now has a cash reserve of more than \$136,000. It already has in the first six months of this year made a policy gain of more than 4 million dollars, while the net gain for the cash reserve was more than \$36,000. This is a very good showing when we consider that the rates are but little more than half those charged by old line companies, who are obliged to pay large commissions to agents.

Serum and sanitation make the best preparation for the warfare against hog cholera.

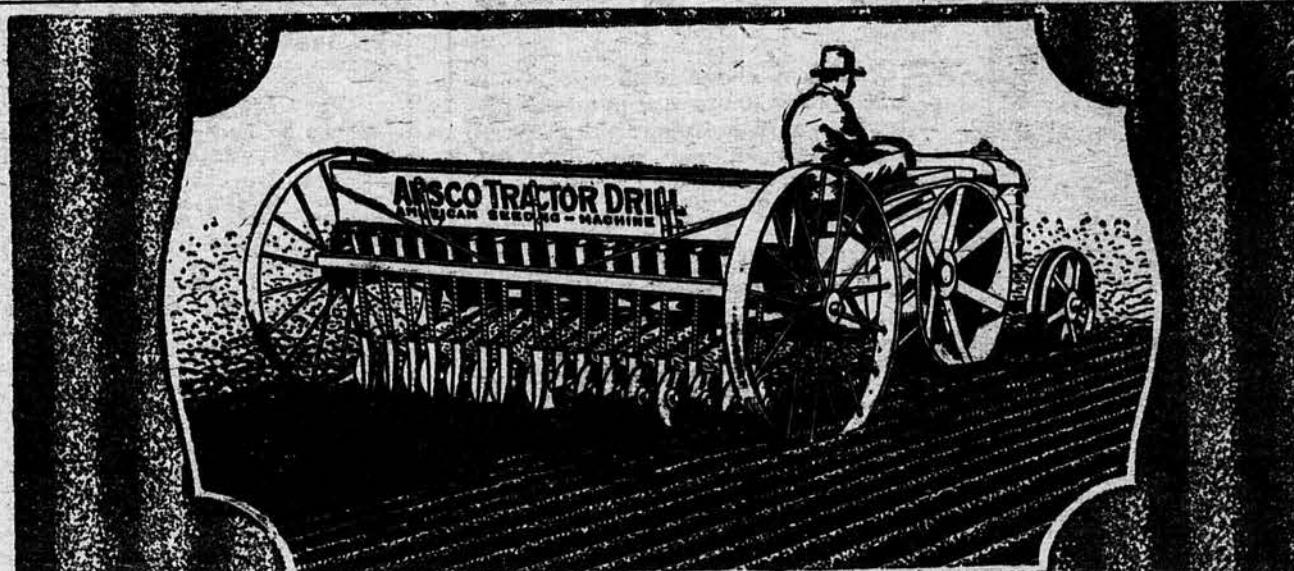
## Silo Filling Engines



**Save \$15 to \$500**  
**2 To 30 Horse Portable Ready To Use**  
**Reduced Prices**  
Buy direct—Cash or Terms. Save big money on this all-steel outfit. Get Quick Shipment. WITTE Engines take less fuel—easy to use—big surplus power. Best for smallage cutters, blowers, threshers. 10 years ahead of old-style makes. Every part of engine guaranteed as long as you own it—no "strings"—no time limit. Write for New Book Today.  
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**\$44 Buys the New Butterfly Jr. No. 234**  
Light running, easy cleaning, close shimming, durable. NEW BUTTERFLY. Superbly guaranteed a lifetime against defects in material and workmanship. Made also in four larger sizes up to No. 4 shown here, sold on 30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL and on a plan whereby they earn their own cost and more by what they save. Postal brings Free Color Folder. Buy from the manufacturer and save money.  
**ALBAUGH-DOVER CO., 2177 Marshall St. Chicago**



**The Oliver No. 7 Plow**  
Oliver Disc Plows also have been specially built to work with the Fordson.

## Roderick Lean Automatic Disc Harrow

Built in seven foot size. Other sizes are also made for special conditions. Complete line of specialized tractor spike tooth, spring tooth and orchard harrows.



# Proper Seeding Assures Profitable Harvests

Every farmer wants a good stand of grain everywhere in his field. He knows that a spotted field means a poor yield. The most vigorous seed in the best seed bed will not yield a maximum harvest unless the seed is properly put into the ground. With the Amsco Tractor Drill, built especially for use with the Fordson, uniformly correct seeding and even growth are assured for wheat, oats, rye, barley, rice, peas, beans, etc.

Thousands of farmers in every section of the country are using the Amsco Tractor Drill with the Fordson and are reaping the greater harvests resulting from better seed-

ing. You, too, can have this same assurance of larger profits which comes with the use of a properly designed Fordson implement.

Then too there are Oliver Plows and Roderick Lean Automatic Disc Harrows especially built for Fordson farming. All of these implements are easily controlled by the operator from the tractor seat.

There is a farm tool especially designed for use with the Fordson to cover every farming need. This constitutes "Farming the Fordson Way."


See the Fordson Dealer in your town.

## Distributors of These Implements

- Hildebrand-Johnston & Co., Kansas City, Mo. (Distributor for Kansas)
- G. T. O'Maley Tractor Co., Kansas City, Mo. (Distributor for Missouri)
- Herring Motor Co., Des Moines, Iowa
- Ryan-Patillo Implement Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.

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**38 years old-still pumping**

**ECLIPSE WINDMILLS** erected 38 years ago are still pumping water, with no repair bills. A reliable water supply year after year at a cost of \$1.65 a year figured on a 38-year service basis.

The **ECLIPSE WOOD WINDMILL** has been sold for 50 years, always giving wonderful service. It is sensitive to light breezes—practically storm-proof. Requires only occasional oiling—has direct stroke—no gears—but little friction—noiseless. See your dealer and have him prove these claims to you.

**Fairbanks, Morse & Co.**  
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Lighten the household labors. Safeguard the health of the family. Bring to the country the comforts and conveniences of modern city residences. This vitrified salt glazed clay sewage disposal system can be used with or without running water. Can be installed at a nominal cost. Lasts forever. Send for descriptive booklet containing complete information.

**W. S. Dickey Clay Mfg. Co., Dept. 51, Kansas City, Mo.**  
Established 1885

**\$5 to \$25**  
**more from every acre**



Straw is a wonderful soil builder and crop protector. It enriches land, stops soil blowing, conserves moisture. Average straw pile contains \$100 to \$150 in fertilizing material. Every crop takes fertility from soil. Return lost fertility. Spread straw with an "Eagle Straw Spreader." Spreads evenly—any desired thickness, even in windy weather. A boy can operate the "Eagle."

**The EAGLE Mfg. Co.**  
Dept. 2020 MORTON, ILLINOIS

**Spread Straw with the EAGLE Straw Spreader**

Free Booklet, "The Eagle Protects Your Fertilizer." Tells how to protect crops and get \$5.00 to \$25.00 more per acre.

## Kansas Farm News Notes

**PAWNEE** County this year reports one of the largest corn acreages in its history. It is estimated there are 50,000 acres planted to corn in that county and the prospects for a good crop were never better. The barley crop also exceeds that of former years and is estimated at 300,000 bushels. James Boyd, a farmer near Larned, raised 5,000 bushels of barley this year.

### New Quarters for Farm Bureau

The Kansas State Farm Bureau, which since its organization, has had its offices located in Kedzie Hall at the Kansas State Agricultural college has moved to its new office location at Third Street and Poyntz Avenue, Manhattan, where five rooms have been rented on the second floor of the Farmers' Union building.

### Trucks Relieve Car Shortage

The milk condensary at Mulvane is helping to solve the freight car shortage in that community by lending out its trucks in the afternoon to farmers to haul wheat to Wichita. In this way many bushels of wheat are being delivered that might not otherwise get to market for many months.

### Big Honey Crop

A bumper honey crop for this year is predicted by C. A. Boyle of Emporia, who organized the first Boys' and Girls' Bee club in Kansas. Mr. Boyle says this year's honey crop is of the finest quality, is light in color, and plentiful. At the farm of J. C. Hoch near Emporia eight colonies of bees this year have already produced more honey than 20 to 25 colonies produce in an average year, Mr. Boyle says.

### Stock Pavilion for Leavenworth

More than \$7,000 worth of shares have been subscribed to build a livestock sales pavilion at Leavenworth. This is being backed by the farmers, and especially by the breeders of purebred cattle in the Leavenworth trade territory. The Leavenworth Chamber of Commerce is also helping with the plans. It is hoped that the pavilion will be ready for the first auction sale of the season, which will be held October 28.

### Farm Agents Combat Grasshoppers.

Grasshoppers are becoming numerous in many parts of the state. However, in counties where farm agents are employed they are being kept pretty well under control. In Jewell county, T. R. Pharr, county agent, has held poison demonstrations at Jewell City, Formosa, Rubens, Esbon, Randall, and Northbranch. Several hundred pounds of arsenic has been distributed. The arsenic was bought by the Farm Bureau at a saving of \$250 to the county.

### Storing Wheat at Madison

Farmers in the vicinity of Madison, Kan., are preparing to store a large percentage of this year's wheat crop. On account of the shortage in building material, very few are building granaries, but a large number are remodeling their corn cribs by lining them with new lumber. They are filling them with wheat, figuring that if a big corn crop is produced they will be able to get the wheat out of the cribs in time to store the corn.

### Texas Fever at Alma

An outbreak of Texas fever is reported at Alma, Kan. Three herds of beef cattle shipped in from Dryden, Tex., are affected with the disease, according to Dr. Henry M. Graefe in charge of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry for Kansas. Farmers are busy erecting vats to dip their cattle and will do everything possible to prevent a spread of the disease. Last year an epidemic of Texas fever near Alma cost the stock raisers more than \$25,000.

### Useful Shipping Device

Stanley Siddorn of Holsington, Kan., has invented a lining for box cars that will permit the shipment of grain in cattle cars and other box cars that are not grain-tight. The invention consists

of a canvas lining made to fit the car. The lining will be made to fit the longest cars and can be adapted to shorter cars by folding back a part of the 8-ounce water proof ducking from which the lining is made. A folding canvas door is sewed in the side of the canvas box, permitting the loading and unloading of wheat and flour. If desired, a canvas top can be added to the equipment, making the entire lining waterproof. Mr. Siddorn has contracted with a Kansas City tent and awning company to manufacture the linings.

### Names for Farms

Farmers in Brown County are beginning to realize the value of a name for their farms. Forty-eight owners that county have already held naming ceremonies. Some of the names selected are, Willow Brook Farm, Galpa Ranch, Sunny Slope Farm, Acres, Valley View Farm, and High Grove Farm.

### Cars Needed for Kansas Wheat

Some mathematician has estimated that it would require 125,586 box cars to haul to market the entire Kansas wheat crop, together with the left-over from last year. Counting 40 feet to a car, this would make a train 913 miles in length. Such a train would run from Chicago to the western border of Kansas, and last mile of cars would have to extend over into Colorado.

### Douglash County Corn Contest

One hundred twenty-three boys and girls are included in the corn growing contest in Douglas County. Each will exhibit at the Douglas County Fair 10 ears of each variety grown. The winners will be given a free ride to the Kansas State Agricultural college at Manhattan to attend Farm Home Week. Two hundred dollars in prizes are being offered the school districts in Douglas County for the best school exhibit. A number of schools already have entered the contest, according to O. J. Lane, county superintendent, who has charge of the school exhibits at the fair.

### Allen County Pools Its Wool

Wool growers in the vicinity of Moran, Allen county held a meeting recently and decided to pool their wool to be shipped to a co-operative warehouse in Chicago where it will be stored until the market is better. Most of the wool in the 33 pools already formed in the state has been shipped there and will be held until the price is up. A year ago wool prices were 50 to 60 cents. Dealers at the present time are offering only 20 to 25 cents. The woolen mills in Boston and Lawrence, Mass., are shut down and it is not expected the price will rise until they again resume operations. The wool supply of the country is not in excess of that of other years, and those in touch with the wool situation look for a rise in price soon after the mills reopen. The decision of the American Farm Bureau Federation to form a National Wool pool, to which all wool growers of the United States will be invited to contribute, is expected to cause prices to rise to somewhere near the mark at which wool sold last year.

### Farm Bureau for Miami

The board of county commissioners of Miami county has appropriated \$500 a month for the use of the Miami County Farm Bureau for the period from June 1, 1920 to December 31, 1921.

### Good Hogs in Jewell County

Jewell county, which has long stood at the head of the list for the number of hogs raised, evidently is striving to become the first county in the state for quality also. Arrangements have been made by T. R. Pharr, the county farm agent, for a Poland China Pig Promotion show and a Duroc Jersey Futurity show to be held in Mankato this fall. Prizes already announced amount to \$350. According to the latest biennial report of the state board of agriculture, Jewell county had 51,000 hogs. No. 1 and Washington county third with 47,948.



Mulvane, Home of Holsteins

(Continued from Page 5.)

ryman visiting the Stubbs farm calf would mentally rank Mr. Abildgaard as a real dairyman without going further. Mr. Abildgaard told me the farm had greatly increased in crop producing capacity since dairy cattle have been kept upon it. He said his yield was regularly considerably more than that of adjoining farms fully rich in natural fertility. All manure produced is hauled out and scattered as soon as possible.

Records for Young Breeders

In the Derby neighborhood, 4 or 5 miles north of Mulvane, several young breeders are making good headway in building up herds of high productive capacity. Joint ownership of a bull is a valuable feature of the development in this neighborhood. C. L. Goodin and his brother, with C. P. High, O. G. High and Ora McKnight now own an aristocrat of the breed, if there is anything in Holstein pedigrees. The annual records of his five nearest dams average 23,504 pounds of milk and 96.29 pounds of butter and there are numerous other high official records in his immediate ancestry. C. L. Goodin has three cows on a 12-month official test and five on a 10-month test. For convenience he is finishing a lot for a cow now belonging to O. H. High, she has 18,000 pounds of milk and 700 pounds of butter to her credit in one month. The Goodin farm was originally equipped for handling beef cattle, but Mr. Goodin has a very good dairy barn with most of the modern conveniences, including electric lights and an electric fan to keep the cows and attendants as cool as possible during milking. An electric washing machine was in operation on the back porch of the house during my visit. In fact every dairyman visited on this trip had an electric light plant, an electric washing machine, and most of them had milking machines operated on electric current.

C. H. High was about to hitch four horses to a gang plow as I came to his place, but tied his horses to a hedge and went to the pasture to show me his cows. He has all the enthusiasm of a born breeder, and is a good farmer as well. Both he and his brother, O. G. High, who was plowing under wheat stubble on an adjoining farm, have learned that early mowing pays. They had stacked their wheat and oats and were trying to get the stubble turned under before the ground got too dry to plow. The other of these two men still lives on the farm which has been divided between the two sons, but takes no active part in the management.

Wonderful Community Progress

Another farm in this neighborhood equipped with a modern dairy barn is that belonging to Mr. Wilkie, who owns two farms. Eugene Swinehart has been operating the farm having the good dairy barn, under a partnership livestock contract with Mr. Wilkie. The Swinehart herd, consisting of many high producing animals, has been sold recently, most of the cattle going to other breeders in the community. The spirit of community progress which has gradually been developing in the Mulvane section is now being promoted by the Mulvane Holstein breeders' club, of which C. L. Goodin is president and Sam G. Carpenter secretary-treasurer. This organization has 10 members. The annual membership fee is \$5. Its purpose is to further in every way possible the interests of the Holstein breed in the community and enable the members to pool their resources in carrying out the promotion plans adopted. The far-reaching results of community efforts of this kind have been shown most strikingly by the co-operative breeders' associations operating in Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota and other older dairy states.

Concerning the Honey Bees

The following Farmers Bulletins on bee keeping may be obtained free on application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.:

- 447. Bees.
- 533. Honey and Its Use in the Home.
- 961. Transferring Bees to Modern Hives.
- 975. Control of European Foulbrood.
- 1012. The Preparation of Bees for Outdoor Wintering.
- 1014. Wintering Bees in Cellars.
- 1039. Commercial Comb Honey Production.

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# With the Homemakers

Stella Gertrude Nash  
—EDITOR—

## A Warm School Lunch Will Help Keep Boys and Girls Well

**T**HE PROGRAM for the September meeting of the Kansas Homemakers' clubs as supplied by the division of extension of the Kansas State Agricultural college is of interest to every school patron. Mrs. Mary Whiting McFarlane, director of home economic extension, has prepared some information which will be found helpful in planning the club papers. She says: As you know the annual school meeting presents the best opportunity to bring before all the people of the district anything of interest to them as school patrons.

The average child who takes a cold lunch to school suffers one of the following handicaps: He usually has a long walk. This keeps him tired and he is slow about getting up in the morning. Often he hurries thru breakfast or goes to school without eating. At noon he misses the main meal of the family, the one that contains the foods that he needs most for normal growth. When he returns in the evening he is hungry and eats heartily of cookies, or other sweets. By supper time his appetite has been satisfied and he does not eat as he should.

Is it any wonder we find such a large proportion of children under-nourished or that the Government draft examination boards found such a large number of the boys entering service unfit for military duties? The doctors attributed this condition largely to improper feeding.

What are some of the results of under-nourishment? The child's health is not at its best and he suffers in many ways. He is nervous, irritable and unable to think clearly. His school work is neglected. A great many poor report cards are not the fault of the child but the fault of the poor system of feeding him.

The fact that so many school children are under-weight is attributable to the cold lunch system. This condition of under-nourishment is the more surprising in that Kansas provides large amounts of just the right kinds of food for the growing children and it is not a difficult task to correct this unfortunate condition. It would take but little equipment to prepare one hot dish at school to supplement the cold lunch brought from home and the results would please both the parent and the teacher, besides making the children better and happier.

In some states teachers are required

to have had a course in foods so they can manage the hot supplement at school. In one county in our own state the school boards are offering \$5 a month more to teachers who can do this work.

Five years ago at a Farmers' Institute meeting in one of our western counties, one of the speakers discussed the hot school lunch. The idea appealed to some of the mothers present, and equipment was bought for the school. The results of the first year were so satisfactory, that the hot dish feature became permanent in that school. One qualification the applicant must have for teaching there is

of four of the whole number enrolled.

An interesting experiment was worked out two years ago. Otis, a boy of 10, was sent to school by his parents to get him out of the way. The neighbors called him an idiot, although he was only an undeveloped child. In size and intelligence, he was only 6. Many times the teacher noticed his lunch basket contained soggy pancakes, hard fried eggs or biscuits. Occasionally there would be a cup of cold beans.

After much planning and persuasion, the teacher succeeded in gaining the permission of the school board to prepare a warm dish for the children

reading. At the end of five months he could read in the second reader—a feat that was nothing short of a miracle in the eyes of the people who knew him. He had acquired normal weight and from a sleepy child had developed into an active one. Practically every other child showed marked improvement in weight and mental interest. The teacher was given a raise of \$25 a month and a full set of kitchen utensils was installed.

The hot school lunch has many advantages. It helps to balance the child's meal and it aids digestion, therefore better afternoon work can be done. It encourages slower eating and makes the noon hour a time of sociability and order. It furnishes lessons in table-manners, politeness and social customs. It teaches the boys and girls how to cook and how to share work. It develops the ability to make and carry out plans. It strengthens the friendship between teacher and pupil. It improves the child's health, makes him more contented and school life more interesting.

The hot school lunch is not an experiment. It has been carried on under so many and such varying conditions that its success is no longer questioned. The equipment may be obtained from the school board, an entertainment or social. A novel way to secure the necessary utensils is to plan a community shower. Individual equipment, that is the cup, plate, spoon and fork, can be furnished by each child.

Supplies may be furnished by the school board, or small fees may be paid regularly. This system requires some account keeping which affords valuable practice for the children.

With this information as a working basis the following program will make an interesting and a beneficial club study:

Subject—School Lunches.  
Roll Call—My best dish for the lunch basket.

Paper—Health Conditions Among Rural School Children.

Points—Statistics compiled by the Government and other reliable sources show a larger per cent of rural children suffering from improper feeding than city children.

In counties in Kansas where weighing and measuring has been carried on the figures show that many Kansas children suffer from under-feeding.



The Results of the Hot School Lunch Please Teacher and Parents and Make the Children Happier and Better.

that she be able to manage the hot noon lunch to the best advantage.

In one of our eastern counties a teacher baked a potato for herself one day and invited the children to bring one to bake for themselves the next day. They did this, and were so pleased with their hot baked potatoes that they brought two apiece the next day. Then the teacher suggested that they might cook their potatoes some other way and soon there was a hot dish for every noon meal. At the beginning 25 children were weighed and all but three were found to be under-weight. At the end of the year, and it was flu year, too, they had all reached their normal weight with the exception

daily. She weighed each child before carrying out her experiment and especially did she observe Otis. The coal stove was utilized and various pupils donated utensils. The boys and girls took turns about bringing vegetables and milk. Each child brought a tin cup and a spoon.

During the remaining months of the year something hot such as soup or cocoa was served to the pupils daily. Otis and a number of the other children were persuaded to bring milk in bottles and encouraged to drink it.

Otis soon showed signs of "awakening." After having been in school for 36 months, he had not learned his letters nor was he able to do any sight

## Careful Buying Requires Study

**M**Y FRIENDS say I am an expert when it comes to buying piece goods. Hand-capped as I have been with a meager purse, it has been thru careful buying that I have been able to keep my family comfortably clothed, neat and in good style.

While my children were small I got the habit of buying short lengths from the remnant counters. Now since four of the girls are grown and the other two are not small, I still buy quite a bit of short length material for making dresses. Short lengths may be purchased at a considerable saving over the same quality of goods cut from the piece.

To economize by purchasing remnants one should be able to choose good quality and such colors as will not streak when washed. However, most material will wash well if the work is properly done.

Soak the garment in weak salt water for 30 minutes, have the rinsing water and the starch ready. Rub thru a warm suds until clean, rinse, put thru the blue water, starch, turn wrong side out, shake and hang in the airiest shade possible. Washed thus the most delicate colors will be fresh and bright.

One should never expose delicate colors to the sun's rays.

Present styles offer a wide range for utilizing short lengths of all sorts of materials. Being able to harmonize colors as well as selecting neat trimming in the way of buttons, braid or binding enables any woman to plan attractive costumes. Good fitting patterns in prevailing fashions are always available.

The lack of money makes it necessary that I economize, so I do most all of the sewing. By watching the windows of the style shops, selecting harmonizing shades of color, buying good material, and giving time and thought to my work, I have found it possible to keep my family well dressed.

Mrs. Lillie York.

### From a Farm in the Hills

It takes genuine courage to do the little, unnoticed, unappreciated things of life.

To give way to petulance is a weakness that grows with every indulgence. In parents it often leads to a tyranny that causes children to become morose and ill tempered. One should think

twice before inflicting a lasting hurt upon defenseless childhood.

When buying plaid dress goods, always allow a little extra for matching the plaid at the seams, especially if the skirt is to be cut on straight lines.

Everything that helps to stretch the fruit supply should be saved this year. Many garden vegetables make good sweet pickles.

If sirup is served for breakfast, let the children try mixing a little peanut butter with it. This makes a good spread and is a change from plain sirup.

Waists of Jap silk are always pretty and serviceable besides being quickly and easily laundered in an emergency. Wash in tepid suds, rinse and roll in a clean sheet for a few minutes. Iron at once and the waist will look like new.

Hasty salad dressing—3 tablespoonfuls prepared mustard, ½ cup sour cream, a few drops of vinegar and a dash of paprika. Salt to suit taste. Mix and place on lettuce, shredded cabbage, cucumbers, tomatoes or cold boiled potatoes. Chopped onions or

celery, or both, may be used for variety.

Sometime when you rescue some of the young chicks during a rainstorm, look under their wings and among the wet feathers for body lice. Lice kill more chicks in late summer than hawks or rats.

There is no joy more supreme than that occasioned by loving service. We may not have wealth to bestow in gifts, but the poorest of us may have something far better. A kind word, a neighborly action, even a bunch of wild flowers are tokens of good will and may make some fellow creature's heart lighter and his life seem more worth while. Strange as it may seem, the more we give of ourselves, the richer we become.

Muskmelon preserves or sweet pickles are very tasty. The addition of a lemon, cut in thin slices, to each quart of melon imparts a pleasing flavor and acidity.

For a healthful hot weather beverage, mix the juice of 3 lemons and 1 orange, ½ cup of pineapple juice, ½ pint of grape juice, 1 cup of sugar and 1 quart of water. Serve very cold.



August 21, 1920.

whipping cream is not available, this substitute. Stir a little dissolved gelatine into some fresh sweet cream. Let stand until it begins to set, then whip with the egg beater. Add sugar and flavor to suit the taste.

To prepare cracker crumbs without a mill, put them in a small cloth sack and roll on the bread board.

If you have a dog that will not allow you to enter among the chickens or turkeys, whenever he sees a couple of mischievous birds he promptly separates them. Mrs. Clara Smith, Topeka, Kansas.

### A Smart Blouse

42—Ladies' Waist. Blouses that worn over the skirt are especially popular this season. The one shown illustrates a new panel treatment. Sizes 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

46—Misses' or Small Women's Blouse. This design shows what can be done with plain and figured materials.



obtain an interesting effect. The design extends the full length of the blouse. Sizes 16, 18 and 20 years.

45—Ladies' Apron. This bungalow apron buttons at the back. It gives freedom of movement as it is belted at the front and back. Sizes 36, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. These patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 12 cents each. State size and number of pattern.

### Easy Way to Launder Quilts

Instead of paying 50 cents apiece to have my quilts laundered I wash them myself. I have learned to do it successfully without much hard work. I choose a bright day and if there is a breeze I wash but one quilt at a time. I make a soap-jelly by dissolving a bar of soap in 1 quart of boiling water, adding 1 teaspoon of concentrated lye with 2 tablespoons of kerosene. When the jelly is cool I rub it on the soiled places and put the quilt in a boiler of cold water. I bring the water to the boiling point and let it boil 30 minutes.

I rinse the quilt thru three waters and hang it on the line without wringing. Mrs. S. E. Bandy, Arkansas.

### Homemade Peanut Butter

As peanuts are grown in abundance on our farm I do not buy peanut butter, but make it myself. I parch a pan of peanuts and hull them. Then with the finest knife on my food chopper I chop them and mix the paste with a little butter or a few drops of peanut oil. Mrs. S. E. Brandy, Arkansas.

Tile drainage is needed on many farms.

## Farm Home News

Most of the farm women in this neighborhood are working hard so their tables may be well provided for in the future. Gardens that have yielded little more than people needed in the past are this year breaking all records. As a result jars are being filled with vegetables.

Had there been such an abundance of fruit some of it would have been wasted. There were no cherries here and very few berries. One can count the pears on our trees. A small quantity of peaches survived. The one favored peach orchard near Lawrence is paying the owner for its years of idleness. He has no difficulty in selling all that ripen for \$5 a bushel at the orchard. At that price we would let the commercial packers do the canning.

We expect to take advantage of an abundance of tomatoes and provide for another year when the scarcity of the past may be the rule. There are few products more relished and few so easily canned. One may can them cold-pack or open kettle method. She may remove the skins or merely wash and cut up the product. Tomatoes may be preserved for fruit, salted for vegetables, or spiced for pickles.

Those that are canned for use in soup may as well be sliced without paring. We have canned quarts of tomatoes for soup by removing the core, cutting the tomatoes into pieces so they would cook quickly and boiling them in the open kettle. One advantage of the cold-pack is that no water is added and the pure tomato flavor is retained better than in the open kettle method.

The yield of the cucumber vines of a bushel and more every other day has taxed the jar space for the products. To keep some in reserve we have tried the old brine way of preserving them. Wooden or earthenware containers are required, a brine strong enough to "hold up an egg" and a plate or wooden lid to weight the cucumbers down under the brine. If a few beans are added there is no harm done.

The advantages of caponizing cockerels is apparent in our flock of chickens now that they are more than half grown. The young roosters of the same age weigh between 3 and 4 pounds and the capons, 6 pounds. At present prices the young roosters would bring \$1.33 and the capon \$2.28. They have required the same amount of feed. The caponizing, had we hired it done, would have cost 10 cents a bird. That is the price quoted us by an expert caponizer.

It is remarkable what a difference has been made in the operation of the small washing machine engine by changing from dry cells to magneto. The engine was unreliable and the dry cells seemed short lived. The magneto cost \$15 but there has been no break in the firing and with better running the speed has been increased so that the work is better done.

Mrs. Dora L. Thompson, Jefferson Co., Kansas.

### Women's Service Corner

Send all questions to the Women's Service Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

#### How to Make Lemon Jelly

Please tell me how to make lemon jelly. L. M.

Extract the juice of the lemons. Cut the skins and pulp into small pieces. Place in kettle and replace about one-third of the juice. Cover with water and boil 1 hour. Add more water as the boiling proceeds to keep the proportion of the water constant.

Filter the juice thru a jelly bag and let stand 24 hours. Add an equal quantity of sugar to the clear juice and boil until the usual jellifying point is reached.

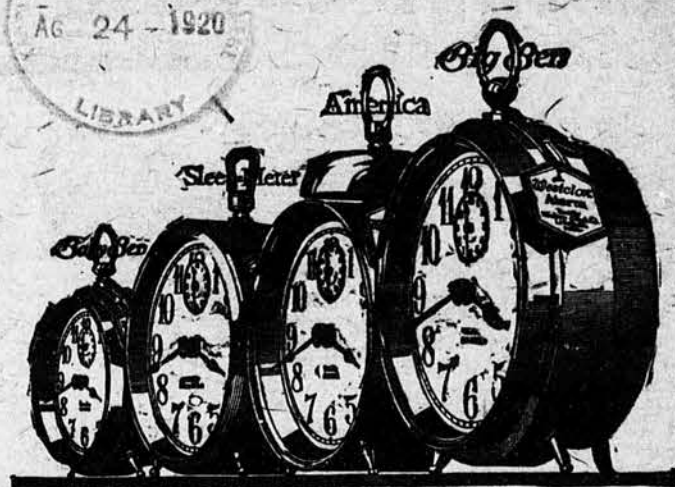
#### To Rid Feathers of Moth

How can I rid feathers of moth?—Mrs. E. O. V., Riley Co., Kansas.

Moths will not get into feather pillows, feather beds and so forth unless the ticks are ripped or torn, but should they infest feathers, the best remedy is to boil the feathers 1/2 hour or more, and afterwards wash and dry them. Or soak the feathers thoroly with benzine or gasoline.

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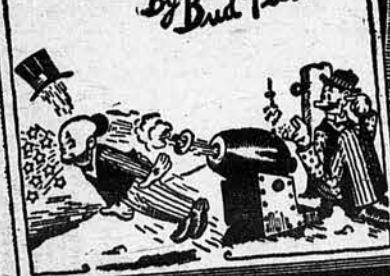
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Robt. Lee, 44 Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

Please send me at once 8 pictures to distribute so I can get the book of Mutt and Jeff and Bringing Up Father.

Name .....

Town .....

## She Led a Club to Success

Mrs. J. A. Devlin is Interested in Her Community.

BY MRS. C. M. MADDEN

A WOMAN who is able to preside over a body of 110 women in such a manner that no one ever feels slighted, or has room for complaint, possesses all of the qualities which would make her a major-general were she a man. Mrs. J. A. Devlin, president of the Effingham community club, has filled her office so satisfactorily that she was unanimously elected for the second year. Much of the success of the club is due to her untiring interest in the work.

The last regular meeting was one that might be termed "Backward, turn backward, oh time, in your flight."

are we going to choose the same method and employ a physician to prevent illness?

Our great industry, the raising of hogs, was once almost wiped out by hog cholera. A good veterinarian was hired by the hog growing association. He was paid a salary and made deputy sheriff so that he could enforce sanitary regulations. What community will be the first to do as much for the children?

Last year there were six contagious diseases among our school children at one time. We had four healthy children when the two younger ones entered school and began to catch disease. Our oldest son became ill with a fever and missed his graduation by four weeks. Our second son lost a year of school because of rheumatism, heart trouble and related ailments.

Our baby boy had tonsillitis followed by rheumatism and leakage of the heart. He has lost two years of school and is seriously handicapped for life.

These children had the best medical aid obtainable—after the disease was contracted. Annette L. Hart, Colorado.

### Helpful Household Hints

Try slicing cold, cooked vegetables on the slow cutter. It is easily and quickly done.

Small hand brushes are excellent for cleaning vegetables.

Do not throw away tin or enamel pans because they leak. Make small holes in the bottom and use the pans to cover butter, milk or dishes of food.

Our favorite kindlers for fires are made by placing several cobs in a can of kerosene. After a few hours' soaking one is sufficient to ignite the other fuel.

Fill waste paper bags with odds and ends of sticks and cobs. Twist the top of the bag. These make good kindlers and there is no litter.

Are you wishing to pick up your crocheting, embroidery, or some hand sewing while having to keep a coal fire? Fill several paper bags with coal and you will not soil your hands when replenishing the fuel. This is an excellent plan when the baby is asleep or in the invalid's room, as there is no noise.

If you spill foods on the stove or in the oven sprinkle with salt. This will prevent the disagreeable odor of scorching.

We all like the neat finish of hemstitching, but it is tedious for those of us who have so much else to do. The machine work takes little time and it is almost as pretty as handwork. Draw two or three threads, turn the edge for the hem and baste down the center of the open space. Stitch close to the edge. Take hold of the edge of the hem with one hand and the material with the other, pull apart. Press the hem.

I have found the rake useful in keeping down the weeds in the garden. After each rain, as soon as it is dry enough, I draw the rake along each row. It helps conserve the moisture and destroys the young weeds that are ready to come thru the ground.

A slate hung near the kitchen work table is convenient for noting supplies needed. Hang a slate pencil beside the slate. When you are ready to go to town you will be sure of your shopping list. A small pad on the library table is equally helpful.

Put small articles such as handkerchiefs, collars and doilies in a cloth bag before placing in the boiler. You will be saved the inconvenience of fishing for them separately.

A paper funnel inserted in the opening of a juicy pie will keep the juice from boiling out.

Mrs. Levi Gingrich, Hodgeman Co., Kansas.

### Try an Ounce of Prevention

Is it not time to consider the sweep of epidemics that strikes our schools every year? Is our remedy going to be a visiting nurse and a physician or



# Health in the Family

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

**SERVICE** in this department is rendered to all our readers free of charge. Address all inquiries to Dr. Charles H. Lerrigo, Health Department, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

## Blood Pressure

There are many reasons why the blood pressure is an important item to consider in standards of health. It is an indication of the power of the heart beat. It is an index to the resistance or elasticity of the arteries. It tells something as to the total volume of blood in the body. It has been demonstrated that there are certain degrees of blood pressure that are normal to the healthy individual and that a variation of more than a few degrees, especially a variation upward, is a warning symptom.

It is not enough that you have good blood, arteries and veins to carry it, and a heart to supply pumping power. A good state of health demands that the pressure of the blood be such as to give normal distribution thruout the entire body, supplying all the tissues without overtaxing the circulatory system.

The sphygmomanometer measures the blood pressure by the combination of a mercury manometer, an arm cuff with an inflatable rubber bag inside and an inflating bulb or pump.

The arm cuff is applied just above the elbow and the rubber bag is inflated just sufficiently to suppress the beating of the radial pulse. The mercury manometer, which is graduated in millimeters, registers the amount of pressure required for the performance.

It is fair to presume that the pulse will not be shut off until the pressure applied externally is equivalent to the internal pressure that makes the artery beat. Therefore, if, for example, the mercury tube goes up to 130 millimeters before there is enough pressure applied to stop the pulse, we say that the blood pressure is 130.

Blood pressure varies a few degrees for many factors. It varies with age, sex, excitement, weakness, hunger, heat, cold, nervousness, hour of day and other conditions.

A fair general estimate of normal blood pressure is 120 for a person 20 years old, with addition of one-half point for each increasing year of age. In order to make sure of the normal pressure for an individual he should be examined at least three times.

A low blood pressure often indicates valvular heart affection, anemia, debility or chronic weakness.

The common error in blood pressure is that of being higher than normal. It is very important to discover the increased pressure early. A few added millimeters of pressure, constantly maintained, very soon adds enormously to the burden placed upon the circulatory organs.

Adults are beginning to make a practice of having blood pressure tested at least once each year so that errors may be detected and remedied before serious damage has been done.

## Questions and Answers

I have been troubled with my stomach. Tried every remedy I heard of and nothing helped me. It comes in hard pains which take my breath and come in certain times. —UNSIGNED.

Chronic stomach trouble can only be cured by finding out exactly where the deficiency lies and correcting it. You may be secreting too much of a certain digestive fluid, you may not be secreting enough. An analysis of the stomach contents by a competent physician together with an X-Ray examination will give definite information. It is no good taking medicine haphazard. In this case there is some question in my mind whether the main difficulty is not due to some heart disturbance.

## Coated Tongue

What causes coated tongue? I am 35 years old and seemingly in good health, about 5 feet, 3 inches tall and weigh about 135 pounds. My tongue is always coated. Please give a remedy. My bowels are regular. D. A. S.

A coated tongue is not always an indication of indigestion. It may be due

to a local mouth condition or to caries. A person in as good health as you need have little to fear from it, but watch the teeth carefully and clean up any local mouth or throat disturbance.

## Slow Mental Growth

We have a child now 8 years old. She seems to develop slowly in mind. She is healthy otherwise. Whipping does but very little good. Can you tell me what is wrong with her? Or can you tell me where I can find a good doctor to examine her brain. J. D.

I can scarcely think of a more unwise procedure or a greater cruelty than whipping a child because of being "slow." Let there be no whipping. Be very patient. Try to make even the simplest matters very clear. Careful training will often do wonders with a backward child. I cannot give doctors' names in this column but will do so if you send me an addressed envelope.

## Probably Adenoids

My son breathes thru his mouth and seems to have a stoppage in his nose. Is that an indication of adenoids in the nose? Should he have them removed if he has them? S. R. H.

One of the most reliable indications of adenoids growths is inability to breathe thru the nose. If adenoids are present to such a degree it is necessary to have a surgical operation to remove them. It must be remembered that certain other troubles such as deformities of the nasal septum or enlarged nasal turbinates also interfere with proper breathing. A nose and throat specialist should be consulted if possible.

## And Now for the Sorghum

(Continued from Page 8.)

amounts to the boiling juice until it will no longer turn a piece of blue litmus paper red. The amount used will be about 1/2 to 1 ounce of whitening a gallon. Only the best whitening should be used. An excess will do no harm. The treated juice is allowed to settle several hours after heating and before drawing it off from the sediment for concentration. It usually is not necessary or advisable to use whitening for small scale operations.

Most small plants have only a barrel to catch the juice from the rolls and an evaporating pan. A 10 1/2 foot pan for a 2-horse mill is a satisfactory combination. In cooking, the juice is let in at the fire end and the coagulation and removal of impurities by skimming takes place there. The effectiveness of the skimming will depend on how the fire is handled. Do not boil the juice too violently at first. The skim arises first with a green color. After cooking some time it takes on a grayish tinge and little white bubbles will finally burst thru. Then it is ready to be skimmed off and little juice is lost. The fire must be kept going briskly, but do not use too much of a roaring blast.

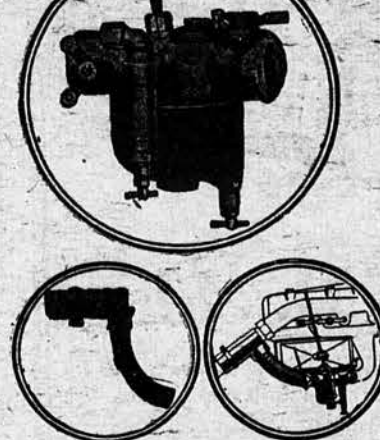
The sides and bars of the pan must be kept clean. This is a source of much trouble in making good sirup.

Ten to 12 gallons of sirup a ton of stripped cane is a fair average return. When properly made, sorghum sirup is amber in color, of about the consistency of ordinary table sirup, is usually slightly cloudy or opalescent in appearance, and possesses the pleasing characteristic flavor of sorghum cane. It is an excellent table sirup for use on hot cakes and biscuits. It can be used as a substitute for sugar in making corn bread, cup cakes and in similar ways.

Containers for sorghum sirup, whether barrels, kegs, jugs, milk cans or pails, should be thoroly cleansed with boiling water or steam before they are used. Souring and molding, which sometimes occur, are nearly always the result of using containers which were not thoroly clean. If the sirup is to be sold at retail, 10-pound pails are the most satisfactory containers. For home use milk cans are especially suitable. It is not necessary to use sealed cans or jars for sorghum sirup. Any substantial container that is thoroly cleansed will be satisfactory. A cool, well ventilated room is the proper place to store the sirup.

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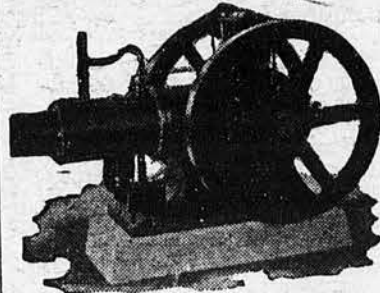
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## Fairs and Picnics

The old friends who have moved to other parts of the state like to come back at "fair time" or for the "picnic days." Then they can meet the old neighbors and have a real good visit. Lots of them don't come back because they are not reminded of the date. On the Classified Page we will run for the next few weeks a "Coming Events" column. More than half the farmers of Kansas read Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. A little ad will

Bring the Old Friends Back!





## Let Your Own Eyes Decide

Study these pictures carefully. They show why Carbide Gas is used on more than 300,000 farms in preference to all other forms of lighting.

1. An oil lamp flame; large, wasteful, dim and smoky, consumes much of the life-giving oxygen from the air. Has an unpleasant smell and discharges soot into the room. *The clipping shows how ordinary newspaper type looks to normal eyes by lamp-light at a distance of 12 feet.*
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## For Our Young Readers

If You Think Farm Boys and Girls Don't Have Interesting Times Read these Letters

**THE YOUNG** Folks' Editor is vacationing in Colorado and she asked me to see about the contest letters. Such an interesting lot! I liked reading about the pretty Shetland pony, the crow who doesn't like to be scolded, the picnics, fishing and swimming trips, camps, in the woods, parties, farm work, music, flowers, everything! All the letters are interesting, of course, but there are so many of them that I have space only for the best. Here they are:

### Sparkle and Twinkle

I have two Shetland ponies, one bay and one spotted, and their names are Sparkle and Twinkle. One of them knows a few tricks, such as shaking hands and standing on her hind legs. I have lots of pleasure with them, playing, teasing and riding. I have a buggy with two seats for them to pull. One of the ponies is 11 years old and the other 2. I am 12 years old and in the eighth grade.

Chester A. Hylton.

Council Grove, Kan.

### Makes Vacation Count

I live on a farm just across the Missouri line and I think farm life the most wholesome there is. Just now I am feeding a Poland China hog which I expect to sell this fall to help pay for the coming year at college. Her name is "Get There" and she surely is a fine hog. I feed her a special diet three times a day and by fall I hope she will have made her name worth while and have "gotten there."

I don't give all my time to hog raising, for I have 40 quarts of beans wrapped and stored in the basement. I canned these myself by the cold-pack method. I am very much interested in canning and intend to take some of my canned products to the county fair.

Then there are my flowers. I am especially proud of my sweet peas. I have planted them all along the fence and they are the prettiest and most varied colors I ever saw. I have sent several boxes of them away to friends and every morning I cut a large bunch. I am very careful to water them each evening and see that fresh, rich soil is kept around the roots.

Bessie M. Tye.

Pleasanton, Ia.

### Hen Adopts Chicks

We have 50 little incubator chickens and in the day time they run in a pen. One day it began to shower and when we went to get the little chickens we found a hen hovering the weakest ones. She wouldn't let us have them, so we put her into a coop with the entire lot and she has taken care of them ever since. She brings them all up at feeding time and always takes them to the coop when it begins to rain. She is a little Ancona hen and has never hatched any chickens of her own, tho she has been wanting to sit.

Mt. Hope, Kan. Elizabeth Lill.

### Crow Plays Ball

I have a pet crow. His name is Jim Crow and he is a very wise bird. He likes me to pet him and call him "Pretty." We are teaching him to play ball. When we throw the ball he will run and catch it in his mouth, holding fast to it with his claws. I think we shall be successful in teaching him. He is a bad bird sometimes, tho. He tries to catch the baby chicks and turkeys. We scolded him for it and he has been very quiet since. He won't ask us for water to bathe himself as he did before. I think he will be all right soon. He is like some of us—he doesn't like to be scolded.

Santhella Moore.

Kansas City, Kan.

### Picnic in Mountains

I am going to tell you about the day I spent in the mountains. We started with my uncle and aunt about 6 o'clock in the morning and reached our camping place about 9. We traveled on the Spanish Trail which crosses the Rocky mountains. The road winds along the

side of the mountains with the river 200 or 300 feet below. The road is so narrow that two cars cannot pass without difficulty. We traveled for miles on this road.

Papa and my uncle went fishing, while my aunt, mamma and my sister and I walked along the road and picked wild roses and other flowers. One time we climbed almost to the top of a mountain. We ate our picnic dinner under some trees on a rock near Decker creek. We were glad to get home in the evening. I am 11 years old.

Helen Cross.

Monte Vista, Colo.

### Puppies for Pets



Meet Anita and Loy Hovious of Hartford, Kan., and their four pet puppies. Two puppies make about an armful for one small boy or girl, don't they? But Anita and Loy seem to be able to handle them.

### She Has Many Pets

My little dog knows lots of tricks which papa taught her when she was little. I have a little duck, too. It is 4 days old. I am raising it with nine little chickens. It likes to go into the high weeds and hunt for bugs and grasshoppers, but it is too little to find very many. I also have two hens which have 10 baby chicks each. My grandmothers gave me the hens.

We have flowers and trees in our yard and I love them. We had a nice garden this year. I like to have the birds come in the spring and stay as long as they can. An oriole made a nest in one of our trees not long ago. Mother and I are going to the river and I am going to wade.

Stockton, Kan. Eva Churchill.

### The Turkeys Were Lost

Our two old turkey hens have little baby turkeys. The other evening when we were going visiting we went out to the coop to put the baby turkeys and their mothers away and found they were gone. The next day I was down in our orchard playing in an apple tree. The dogs began to chase a rabbit and ran right into the old turkeys. I ran to tell mother that I had found the turkeys. When mother came the old turkeys were making a funny noise. We looked and looked for the baby turkeys, but couldn't find them. Mother went back into the house, but I waited for quite a while and pretty soon one of the turkey hens began to make the queer noise again. Then I heard little cheeps and there were the little turkeys hidden in the grass. I am 10 years old.

Udall, Kan. Ruth Hensley.

### Many Interesting Things

I am 10 years old and in the sixth grade at school. I have four brothers and four sisters. My pets are chickens and rabbits. The little rabbits receive their dinner early in the morning or late at night. The old rabbits eat cab-



age, carrots, parsnips, lettuce, peas and onion tops. The little rabbits are black and the mother is brown. My chickens are Buff Leghorns and I have a dozen of them. The birds that build in boxes on our farm are martins. There have been three broods this summer and there are some more birdies in the box ready to fly. The parent birds feed the babies bugs and worms. My favorite flowers are poppies, zinnias and pansies. I water my flowers every evening after the sun is down. I have a garden, too, in which I have planted many vegetables. I hoe in it every week to keep down the weeds. Holton, Kan. Mary Hengel.

#### Good Time at a Party

One of my friends had a party July 1st at her house in the country. I was invited and had a very fine time. Thirty girls were present. The party began at 1 o'clock and lasted until 7. Among the games we played were Dare Base, Flying Dutchman and Drop the Handkerchief. Then we went into the house and played the piano and some of the girls danced. About 4 o'clock we were served meat, buns, French fried potatoes, cake and ice cream. At 6 o'clock we went home and then I went to a picture show. I am 12 years old. Olpe, Kan. Genevieve Bender.

#### Roast Fish for Dinner

One day three of my friends and myself went fishing, starting about 10 o'clock and driving our horse. When we reached the creek we baited our hooks and threw in our lines and by noon we had 10 fish. We had some salt with us, so we built a fire and ate roasted fish for dinner. We came home about 4 o'clock that afternoon. Blaine, Kan. Rex Ford.

#### A Fishing Trip

I am going to tell you about a fishing trip. My brother and his wife and two children came to visit us and we planned a fishing trip. We started about 8:30 o'clock and took our dinners with us. We caught five small fish in the morning. In the afternoon my sister and I hunted mushrooms. We found about 25 kinds, but only two that we knew to be good. We came home in the evening and had fish and mushrooms for supper. Ruth E. Hoover. Lone Star, Kan.

#### Pet is a Chicken

I like to go to school. We take the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze and like it very much. I have one sister at home and our pets are a cat, two dogs and a chicken. The chicken and one puppy are mine. My chicken is a Plymouth Rock and my puppy is a collie. My birthday is December 25. Wellington, Colo. Bessie Mack.

#### Takes Music Lessons

I am 6 years old and went to school last winter. I finished the first grade and will enter the second this fall. I have a dog named Sport, a cat and 29 little ducks and three old ones. I hope to sell them this fall and put the money into the bank. I have \$50 in the bank now. I have a new piano and am taking music lessons. My cat's name is Buster. I love flowers and like to go to Sunday school. Oella Martz. Olmitz, Kan.

#### A Mountain Trip

I have been to the mountains twice and am going again this summer. I made one trip in the car with my father and mother and little brother. It is cool and shady in the mountains. We stopped by mountain streams to drink. I went over Wolf Creek pass, going up one side and down the other. Mother thought she saw a bear, but it was just a black streak that went behind a big tree. I saw some tame bears in the park at Pueblo. There were two of them and they were eating their supper. They eat meat all the time. Isn't that funny? If we should do that we would die, wouldn't we? I am 10 years old. Wamego, Kan. Alice Haid.

#### Home Just in Time

It was early in the morning when our school started for the Altce Milling company where we were to picnic. It is a small town consisting of a mill, a store and a few houses. But there is a large grove with the river running thru it and it is a very beautiful place. We fished and then ate our dinner. In the

afternoon we bought some candy, ice cream and pop and then we played games. While we were playing it began to thunder and the clouds became very black. So we packed up and went home and just got there in time, for it rained and hailed and thundered. Altho the rain spoiled our afternoon we had a very good time. Loreen Voth. Moundridge, Kan.

#### Likes Flowers Best

I like flowers best in our home. I planted lots of them but only about half of them came up. My hollyhocks are 4 or 5 feet high. I have two lilac bushes. We have one apple tree and one mulberry tree and I surly do like mulberries. We also have a peach tree and a thicket of wild plum bushes. I am 11 years old. Agnes Reitchek. Hoxie, Kan.

#### Many Kinds of Birds

There are mocking birds, kingbirds, orioles, blue jays, brown thrashers, blackbirds, meadowlarks and many other kinds of birds near our home. We have a large cactus tree in the front yard and a mocking bird built a nest in it. Four pretty little birds were hatched and soon they were strong enough to fly. The kingbirds and blackbirds have nests in the mulberry hedge. The meadowlark has a nest under the plum bushes and the brown

thrasher and blue jay have nests in the Osage hedge. We have lots of trees. The birds bathe in the drinking vessels which we set out for the chickens. We put a board in the water tank and the birds go there to drink. I will be 9 years old this month. Burdett, Kan. Lawrence Hayward.

#### Can You Guess These Words?

Here are some words that spell the same backwards as forward. The first one is Madam. When you have guessed the others, send your answers to the Puzzle Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. There will be packages of postcards for the first six boys and girls who send in correct answers.

- A title of address.
- A synonym of smooth.
- A girl's name of four letters.
- A nickname for a cad.
- A boy's name.
- A small child.
- Part of a day.
- Two Bible characters.
- Two family nicknames.
- The sound of a horn.
- An exclamation.
- A small chick's cry.

Solution August 14 Puzzle: An Indian Puzzle: Peace Pipe. Prize winners are: Helen Patterson, Arlington, Kan.; Lois Wohlford, Centuria, Kan.; Thelma Whitford, Garnett, Kan.; Martin Reh, Homewood, Kan.; Harry O'Keefe, Bucyrus, Kan.; Inez Bland, Soldier, Kan.

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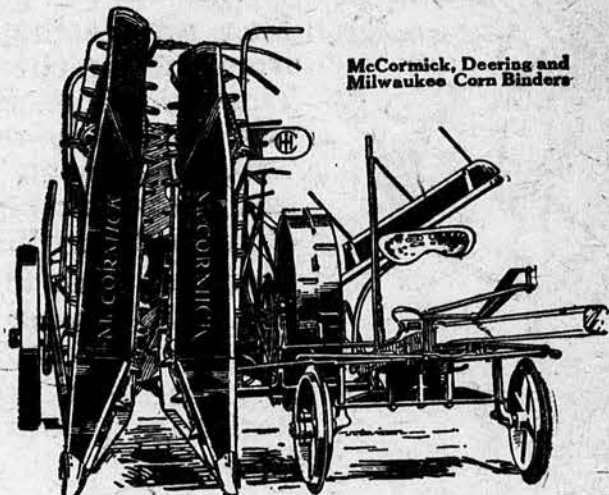
## Corn Harvest Headquarters

CORN harvest begins in the field; but it does not end until the firm, hard kernels are shelled from the cob and the shredded stalks or cut fodder are blown into the silo.

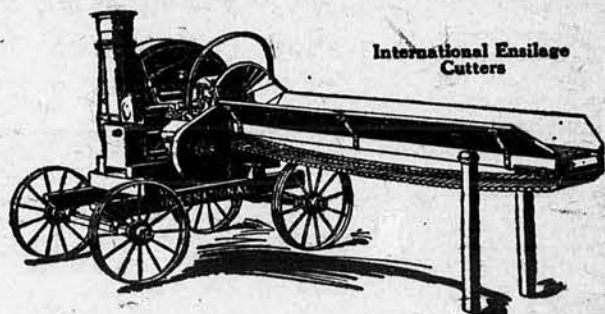
Corn harvesting is like a manufacturing enterprise. Every step in the process is a vital link between the raw material and the finished product; each step requires the same degree of efficiency and economy of operation, so that the final cost of production will be low enough to permit a fair profit.

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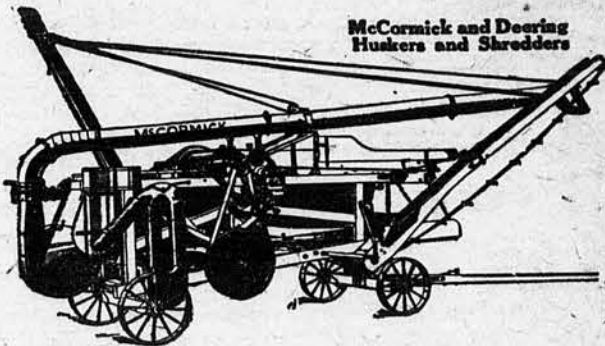
Corn harvest satisfaction is best guaranteed by the line of equipment handled by your nearby International dealer—corn harvest headquarters. See him—and let us mail you illustrated catalog of machines, in which you are interested.



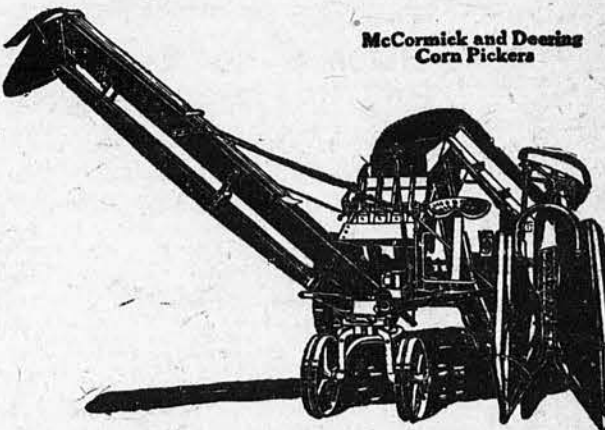
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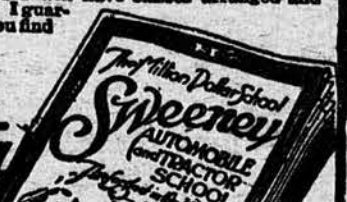
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Capper's Farmer, Book Dept., Topeka, Kan.

# With the Capper Calf Club

This Girl is Out After the Prizes

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN  
Club Manager

THE OLD saying, "The early bird gets the worm," has more truth in it than most of us realize. As I'm not talking to poultry club members, perhaps, I shouldn't mention chickens in this story, but it seems to me that hens afford one of the best examples of what happens to loafers. Ever watch the flock in the morning and see a few hens still on the roost when everything else on the farm is astir? Nowadays poultry raisers are recognizing these hens as "star board-

our club members don't stop their activities. Milburn Atkins of Nemato county was a pig club member then became a calf club boy this year. He has two fine Shorthorn calves, in addition has a good bunch of pigs. In his last letter he tells about another part of his farm work. "I have a acre patch of corn this year. It's surely fine, too—some of it about feet tall. I hope I have enough to my hogs during the winter without buying any from papa."

The other day I had a note from the mother of Clara Long. That longing Clay county club member was at home, so Mrs. Long sent in her report. "Clara is away hauling with the threshing machine where her father is working," wrote Mrs. Long. "She is trying to earn partly enough to pay for the calf which she bought."

Ray Jones of Kearney county is another club member who has been working to get enough money to pay for his calves. Ray's been following the thresher and now says he can take care of his debt. There's a good lesson to be learned from the example of such members as Clara and Ray. How are you going to pay your note? Don't wait until the last minute to begin plan for that.

A Harper county boy, Walter Menning is another chap who is showing his business ability. "My feed report is a little late," writes Walter, "as I was not at home the first of August. I was out over the county testing cow for the Harper county cow testing association. I have had this job all summer—making money to pay for calves."

Walter sends in some interesting information about his calves which I'm sure other club members will enjoy reading, as I did. "My grade calf was 5 months old August 12," continued Walter in his letter, "and my purebred 4 months old August 25. I named the grade Buttermaid and the purebred will be registered under the name of

## Pep Meeting Announcement

In the issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze for August 28 the calf and pig club manager plans to have a story for all three Capper clubs. In this story he will tell about the arrangements for the big pep meeting to be held next month at Topeka during Kansas Free Fair week. This meeting is going to be a record breaker; don't neglect to read the announcement.

ers" and the lazy birds soon find themselves on the way to market.

Sometimes I think folks greatly resemble chickens. Some are loafers, and if left to their own devices they never amount to anything. Perhaps they're not sent off somewhere as they deserve, but most of the lazy ones drift down the line and never amount to anything.

Are there any loafers in the Capper Calf club? I believe no one knows all the boys and girls in our club as does the manager, and judging from the fine work being done this year I'm inclined to say we are 100 per cent efficient. However, some members are more wide-awake to their opportunities than are others, and those members are going to win some of the prizes that depend on pep and enthusiasm. Up in Republic county there's only one member of the calf club—Mildred Pressnall. Is Mildred discouraged because she has no company? We'll say she isn't! And not only has she two fine Holstein calves which are going to make her a strong competitor for the cash prizes, but she's out after associate members who will help her win the pep trophy next year. "I have three associate members and two more in view," writes Mildred. "Glen Seegrest, Lucille Pressnall, my cousin, and Archie Calhoun are the members that I have."

How's that? Can any other club member say as much? Are you all going to stand back and let Mildred walk away with the \$3 in cash offered as the first prize for the boy or girl first obtaining five associate members? Well, even if you can't catch up with Mildred, why not try for the remaining prizes—\$2 and \$1? Send to the club manager for associate member recommendation blanks and go after your friends. Associate members have only social duties this year, but next year they'll get into active work. Club pins and rules will be sent to all new members, and they'll also be cordially invited to attend the big pep meeting next month at Topeka.

Fred True, county leader of Jefferson, is having his troubles in trying to line up associate members. His brother, Otis, is a member of the Capper Pig club, and both Fred and Otis want to get new members but each wants them for his own club. "Guess we'll have to gag Fred if he doesn't stop trying to get the fellows into the calf club," remarks Otis. "I'll wager Fred will have something to say about that, tho."

Ever stop to think how the Capper clubs work together? By the time a boy has gone thru with the work of the pig and calf clubs, or a girl taken the poultry and calf clubs' work, a good training in at least two lines of farm work has been obtained. But



Merle Cubbison of Anderson Co.

Lady Segis DeKol Pontiac Piebe. On the first day of August Buttermaid weighed 290 pounds and Lady 225. During June Lady gained 45 pounds and Buttermaid 85 pounds. That month it required 0.58 pounds of milk, 1.45 pounds of hay and .75 pound of grain to make 1 pound of gain. In July 6.17 pounds of milk, 1.15 pounds of hay and 1.07 pounds were necessary."

Fine looking pair of Guernseys and their owner we have with us this time, isn't it? Merle Cubbison of Anderson county is one of the hustlers of the club, and if he and his teammate, Geneva Branning, can get three more members like themselves they'll make the rest of the state hurry to keep up next year.

Sorghum leaves the ground in poor condition for the following crop, and is therefore commonly considered hard on the ground. Pound for pound of material produced, sorghum does not remove more fertility than other crops.



## Farm Questions

Address all inquiries intended for this column to John W. Wilkinson, Farm Questions Department, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

### Leg Weakness

A correspondent writes as follows: "I adopted the feeding schedule recommended by you except that I fed chick food twice a day and two feeds of mash. Also gave them creamy buttermilk but no water the first few days. I didn't consider the weather at all to let them outside. I never saw a chick do better than they did until 2 weeks old. Then I noticed something wrong. When they would run they didn't use their feet right and in a day or two some of them would tumble over when others ran against them. They would still be eager to get up until they got so weak they couldn't stand. I have lost 30 out of 390. K. D.

The above trouble is probably due to too close confinement, lack of exercise and possibly over-feeding. Trouble of this kind usually occurs early in the season and is less frequently experienced after the weather moderates so that the chicks can run outdoors. The larger the size of the brood the more danger will occur. By keeping the chicks slightly hungry and active during the day they will be encouraged to exercise. They can be filled up at night. By getting the chicks out-doors the trouble can be usually avoided. It is now believed that the trouble may be due to lack of vitamins in the ration and where buttermilk is fed it will be advisable also to feed boiled eggs until the chicks are able to consume green food. Possibly adding 2 per cent of bone meal to the mash will help in avoiding the trouble. H. L. Kempster.

### Brownish Tinted Eggs

I have purebred Brown Leghorns and some of the egg shells are not pure white, they have a yellow cast. Can you tell me the reason of it? They are Rose Comb Brown Leghorns. I have nothing on the place but them and cannot account for it. It worries me. Can you give the reason? M. R.

A brownish tint to eggs is probably a hereditary character. It can be eliminated only by careful breeding. It is impossible to change the color of the egg shell by feeding. Occasionally a person will get tinted eggs, due to infusion of blood into the shell at the time the shell is being formed. Under such cases the laying of tinted shells would be accidental. If the hen, however, continues to lay eggs with tinted shells, it would indicate that it was due to a hereditary factor which can be eliminated only by careful selection and use of those eggs for hatching which show no color. Even then it will require continuous selection to entirely eliminate the trouble. H. L. Kempster.

### Soil for Asparagus

I would like to know the kind of soil to put in the pot for the asparagus fern to make it grow fast and rank. A READER. Wiley, Colo.

The soil for potted plants should be rich and somewhat porous to get drainage in the pots.

In preparing soil for house plants it is a good plan to take well rotted barnyard manure, clean sharp sand and good pasture sod, using about one-fourth manure and one-fourth sand to one-half sod. This should be well mixed by passing thru a coarse sieve or screen wire. M. F. Ahearn.

### Market for Walnut Lumber

I would like for you to tell me where I can find a market for walnut lumber, as I have a number of good walnut trees. Arlington, Kan. A SUBSCRIBER.

There are some firms that are still handling walnut logs but I think for the most part the logs were purchased before the signing of the armistice.

The Renrod Hardware Lumber Company, Kansas City, Mo., and J. H. Tschudy Hardwood Lumber Company, Kansas City, Mo., and the Des Moines Sawmill Company, Des Moines, Ia., may possibly still be in the market for walnut logs.

Albert Dickens.

### Loss of Milk

Is there any way to keep a cow from losing her milk? My cow's udder is in good condition and she gives a large flow of milk but the milk runs in streams from her teats at times thru the day. Big Sandy, Mont. CHARLES MOSBY.

It is not very easy to prevent a cow from losing her milk. About the best that we have been able to do is to tie a broad bandage, that is, about 1 inch wide, around the teat. The bandage should cover all of the teat and especially the lower half. If a very narrow bandage is used, or a piece of

string, and this is applied high up on the teat so that the free extremity of the teat is not covered by the bandage, then there is danger that the circulation will be impeded in the extremity and trouble might ensue.

In addition to bandaging, we usually apply to the teat (and we make it a special point to rub thoroly into the tip of the teat) after each milking, some glycerite of tannic acid. This has a tendency to draw up the tissues and in some animals is so efficient that bandaging may in the course of time be discontinued.

R. R. Dykstra.

### Navel Ill

Please tell me if anything can be done for a colt that has navel ill? The colt is 3 weeks old and its hind legs are swollen at the joints. Sometimes when it lies down it has to be helped up. J. T. WILSON. Canon City, Colo.

When navel ill has advanced so far that it causes swelling of the joints, the condition is practically incurable. Occasionally an animal in such an advanced stage of the disease recovers,

but in that event it is usually permanently unthrifty.

Prevention of the disease consists in applying to the navel immediately after birth, a piece of cotton saturated with a 5 per cent solution of formalin. This should be held against the navel from 3 to 5 minutes. It disinfects the navel and causes it to dry so that there is but little danger of trouble.

Dr. R. R. Dykstra.

### Harvesting Sweet Clover

When is the right time to cut Sweet clover, to make the best hay? Should it be cut as often as alfalfa if it grows well? Osawatimie, Kan. W. E. DIEDIKER.

I am obliged to say that our experience in cutting Sweet clover for hay has not been entirely satisfactory. A very good quality of hay is obtained in the fall of the year in which the Sweet clover is sown, but the second year's crop is stalky, succulent and very difficult to cure. Also the leaves drop off very easily. Unless one cuts it before the plants get more than 18 or 20 inches high, there is danger of

(Continued on Page 27.)

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# Co-Operative Marketing

THE grain exchange system of the United States constitutes the first successful co-operative market in the world. In it today the buyers and sellers of the world's grain crops meet. It is colossal yet like the most delicate scientific instrument, its quotations instantly and accurately reflect crop values as affected by world conditions. It is only by such a system that correct prices may prevail and the crops of the world be brought into honest competition.

HONEST competition! How does the public benefit by that? It benefits because competition in the open market for any product reduces to the minimum, the profits of the middleman. The law of supply and demand determines values; competition determines the profit of the intermediary, for buyer and seller naturally gravitate to the bartering machinery which is most economical.

IF the grain exchange system were wiped out today any succeeding system would, of a necessity include all of the machinery and functions of its predecessor. The farmer would still haul his grain to some country receiving station; this station would have to sell it to some central market; transportation companies would still have to take their toll of charges for moving it; some one would have to store it; some one pay insurance and perhaps taxes; some one find an ultimate market for it.

AND through it all, some one would have to assume the risk of ownership. There is no ownership without risk. In grain

crops worth billions of dollars the risk of ownership is almost boundless, yet any marketing system must care for it.

UNDER the present system thousands of speculators assume the responsibility. The farmer himself who holds back his grain, waiting for a higher price, takes the most of the risk, and is therefore as a class the greatest speculator of all. Such risk as he desires to transfer to other shoulders is assumed by speculator. In any grain marketing system the speculator will always exist, for there must always be an owner.

THE risk of ownership of American grain crops is one which no insurance company is big enough to take. Only the government was capable of sustaining the burden during the war.

IT is probably wise that no single organization can assume this insurance, for the speculators who in the aggregate assume this function are not organized, and hence cannot fix their own profit for the service they render, and the return on the money they risk.

THE grain exchange system, including the Board of Trade of Chicago, has been searchingly examined by legislative committees, courts and economists. All have recognized the fairness of its dealings, the economy of its processes and the necessity for its marketing machinery. It is because of the great service rendered the public that it has become indispensable, while other organizations, unable to deliver service so cheaply, have come and gone like puffs of wind. Herbert C. Hoover made this report to congress: "The Chicago Board of Trade is the most economical agency in the world for the distribution of foodstuffs."

It is vital that growers and handlers of grain should understand the grain marketing system. To do so simply drop a postal to Room 717, Board of Trade, Chicago and receive free booklet entitled "Things You Should Know About The Board of Trade."



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# Capper Poultry Club

## Our Boys and Girls Set Standard for Others

BY MRS. LUCILE A. ELLIS  
Club Secretary

**C** LUB WORK develops character," said Arthur Capper in his talk at Coffey county's pig picnic, held August 6 at Lebo. "You girls and boys are set apart as a standard for other girls and boys in your county to aspire to. I enjoy my work at Washington, but I tell you I get homesick for Kansas folks." Mr. Capper devoted the principal part of his speech to the work of the boys and girls in his clubs, telling just what has been accomplished by them since the clubs were organized in 1915. And then knowing that the older folks would be interested in his work at Washington, he told of some of the important bills he has voted for and his reasons for doing so, and of others that he voted against.

"I was glad to have an opportunity to vote for equal suffrage, because I think that women all over the United States should have the same privilege as the women of Kansas have," said Mr. Capper. "Equal suffrage has proved a success in Kansas," he continued. "It means cleaner politics, better government, progress, advancement, higher ideals and a deeper interest in all those vital problems which concern the welfare of the people."

"I was also glad to have the opportunity to vote for the Volstead prohibition act. The whole world knows how Kansas stands on the liquor question and the nation is following our lead. I voted against compulsory military training because I consider it un-American. I don't believe in a big army in peace time. Ninety-two per cent of all the billions of dollars needed to run this government is going for war purposes past and present. It takes a billion dollars to maintain our army and navy and the Secretary of War came before us and asked for a standing army of 576,000 men."

It is impossible for me to give all of Mr. Capper's interesting talk because of my limited space and the other big features of the day which I must tell about, but I am sure that everyone in attendance went away feeling well repaid for the time spent during this busiest of seasons when every day counts. The Lebo park was literally thronged with people, all friends of the Capper clubs and interested in the work of the boys and girls of Coffey county. Two hundred automobiles, which had brought folks to the picnic, were counted by H. A. Dressler of Lebo. The average estimate of the crowd was 1,500, the attendance being swelled by the great number of persons who came from Lebo. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hatch, Harley Hatch, and their mother, who, altho about 75 years old, felt that she had to attend this picnic and shake hands with Mr. Capper. The Lyon county pig club boys were the only visitors from neighboring county clubs.

### A Fried Chicken Dinner, Um!

I think you can guess which part the girls and boys enjoyed the most. Why, that picnic dinner, of course. Our party didn't arrive until dinner was over, but a lot of choice fried chicken and other good things had been saved for us and as we had worked up quite an appetite from our 52-mile drive, you can imagine how good it tasted. After dinner, Mr. Willard, photographer for the Capper Publications, took several pictures of poultry and pig club members. The one I am using today shows the Coffey county club girls and members of the mothers' division, Mr. Capper and myself. Senator Capper has just been sympathizing with Katie Morey, who lost all of her chickens, and needless to say, Katie feels much better because she is having her picture taken with her hand in Mr. Capper's.

Coffey county folks considered themselves very fortunate in having both Mr. Capper and Congressman Hoch of the Fourth District present at this picnic. Mr. Hoch also talked on na-

tional topics. The state poultry club manager told how the Capper clubs train girls and boys for leadership, how they increase the production of purebred stock and how they make rural life more attractive, reciting several instances to prove that all of this really is being accomplished by our clubs.

S. B. Wilhoit, breeder of dairy cattle, gave a talk which was of especial interest to the calf club members present. He told of the methods which he has used to make his work successful. But the poultry club girls also received some very helpful ideas from H. A. Dressler, a successful poultry raiser of Coffey county. Mr. Dressler is strong for purebreds and emphasized the fact that, given the same care and attention, purebreds win over scrubs every time.

Con Van Natta from the Topeka office, who has been an employee and intimate friend of Mr. Capper for 21 years, entertained us by telling a number of little incidents about Mr. Capper which showed his never failing kindness to girls and boys.

### Good Music Provided

Everyone likes good music, and that provided by the Key West Glee club won hearty applause. A beautiful solo was given by Mrs. Glenn Blue and a duet by Mrs. Selber and Mattie Grover. The recitation, "If I Should Meet Mr. Capper," by Irene Wheeler, won favor with our Senator. Recitations and exercises were given by Reta Bowman, Charley Schellenger, Ethel Ellis and other members of the clubs. Club yells and songs scattered thru the program gave it added life and also gave the girls and their mothers a chance to show the crowd a little Coffey county pep and spirit. Edith Grover, leader of the girls' club, handled the program as ably as most older persons could have done and her contribution was a summary of the work done in her county since the beginning of this year's contest. "I thought the young folks should do all they could in preparing for this picnic," said Mrs. Grover, Edith's mother. "And of course I wanted Edith to do her part and receive the benefit of this training."

A beautiful silk tatted flag was presented to the poultry club manager as a token of Coffey county's esteem. It is not necessary to say that she was very much surprised and pleased.

After the program came a movie treat by Mr. Torrence of the Lebo Star, followed by a ball game between Waverly and Neosho Rapids for a business men's purse.

Did we have a good time? Well, I should say so! Except for having a blow-out on the way home and striking a bump which caused me to hit the top of the car with my forehead, we arrived home safely, tired but feeling that club work is very much worth while when it can make one so many friends. I am only sorry that I couldn't stay a while longer and have a chat with each one individually.

I wonder whether it is generally known that there will be no junior poultry department at the Topeka Free Fair this year. I am not urging girls to bring their chickens to Topeka this fall because they would have to compete with hundreds of experienced breeders from all over Kansas. But I do want them to exhibit their chickens whenever possible at local or county fairs where competition will not be so great and they will stand a better chance of winning prizes. Good luck to all of you.

### For Larger Wheat Yields

Wheat yields can be increased greatly in Kansas by more care in seedbed preparation. In this, one of the greatest grain growing regions of the earth, the crops have never given the most satisfactory acre returns, except in the very favorable seasons, such as 1914. Fourteen bushels to the acre, the

average yield for Kansas, is not high enough for this section, with the favorable soil and climatic conditions which we have.

The things needed in increasing wheat yields in Kansas are well known; they are a part of the accepted farm practice by the leading men in almost every community. Deep, early plowing is perhaps the most important essential. This has been well shown by the experimental work of the Kansas State Agricultural college on the stations, in the co-operative tests and by the work of good farmers everywhere. In the past, before the days of tractors, it was difficult in many cases to get the land plowed properly; the power was not provided to handle this work in the limited time available in many seasons.

Now, since power farming has become the rule, deep, early breaking is the system used on a greatly increasing number of places. It is very helpful if one can disk the ground at the time the small grain crop is cut. It is especially easy to do this if one uses a binder. Many farmers hitch a binder to one corner of the tractor and a disk to the other. In this case the binder fall on the disked land just behind the disk. The evaporation of moisture from the land is thus stopped a few minutes after the grain is cut. Conditions are made favorable for the forming of available plant food; volunteer weeds and grain are started, which can be killed by the plowing, and the conditions are made unfavorable for the Hessian fly, which has gone down into the stubble.

Plowing can be continued on fields that have been disked a long time after the undisked soil is too hard to work. There will be an increasing tendency toward disking, as rapidly as farmers can get the equipment for doing this work at harvest. It will pay well.

More work is needed on wheat land after the soil is plowed and before it is drilled. The big thing needed is to keep down the weeds, provide a surface mulch after rains, and aid in the packing. Most of this work is done with a disk or harrow. Light tractors are being used to an increasing extent to provide the power.

### Put a Silo on Every Farm

(Continued from Page 3.)

the silo are, perhaps, sufficient, one to carry the distributor and the other to do the tramping. With larger outfits two or three men in addition to the man carrying the distributor may be needed.

An important factor in packing silage is the manner of distributing it in the silo. The most common method is to pile the silage about two feet high around the walls and tramp this well, then fill the center and tramp it equally; and then again build up around the walls. By this means the silage will settle without pulling away from the walls. Tramping is more important in the upper half and top of the silo because this silage will have less weight on it to force it down.

When the silo is full 10 to 20 barrels of water may be poured over it and the material well tramped each day, especially near the edge, for two or three days. This forms a seal on the top. As the spoiled material will probably not represent more than 1 ton or 2 tons of silage at the most, a farmer cannot afford to spend much time and money to reduce it.

There is an unusually good crop of sorghums and corn in nearly all parts of Kansas this year. It should be put into the silo wherever possible. We do not always have such crops and if there are no cattle on hand to eat the silage it will keep for one year, two, or even five years if properly packed. Feed stored in the silo is like having money in the bank.

### Co-operative Woolen Mill

It is reported that the wool growers of the province of Alberta, Canada, have launched the project of a co-operative woolen mill to take care of their staple product. This mill, it is expected, will absorb practically all the wool in the province. Last year this amounted to 2,309,584 pounds and brought 61½ cents a pound. The sheepmen will receive current prices for their wool, and in addition will share in the profits of the mill, if such there are.



## Farm Questions

(Continued from Page 25.)

lling the plants and even then one must leave 5 or 6 inches of stubble to avoid this difficulty.

If you examine the Sweet clover plant of the second year's growth you will find buds on the stem at various distances from the ground. The buds near the ground soon die as a result of shading and if the cutter bar of the mower cuts off all of the buds which are alive the plant will die. In other words, unlike alfalfa the new growth of the Sweet clover arises from the stem instead of at the crown of the plant. This precaution regarding close cutting is not so essential when Sweet clover is cut in the fall of the year in which it is sown.

I would suggest in determining the time of cutting and also the height of the stubble that you examine the plant and leave enough stubble to insure a number of live buds on each stem.

S. C. Salmon.

## Growing Pine Trees

Will you tell me how to grow pine trees from the cones that fall from the trees or in this be done?

MRS. HENRY ASHTON.

R. 1, Ashton, Kan.

The seed should be planted as soon as the ground is well warmed. Care should be taken that the seedbed is of good fertile soil and well drained. The seed should be planted in rows and covered about 1/2 inch deep with good soil and the bed then covered with about 1/2 inch of clean sand. If sand is not used for a covering the mud washes the seedlings and is likely to smother them. The seedlings are not vigorous and if a heavy splash of mud covers the terminal buds it is likely to prove fatal.

The seedbed should be partially shaded during the first year and care should be taken to keep it in good condition. Remove all weeds and keep the bed fairly moist but it must not be kept wet as there is danger of damping off which is a fungous disease that frequently occurs if the seedbed is too moist in hot weather. The second season the amount of shade may be reduced and when 2 years old the seedlings should be transplanted. Many nurserymen grow the seedlings in the nursery one year and then transplant. The seedlings are delicate and require careful attention in watering and shading.

Most tree growers find it more satisfactory to buy young seedlings from some of the evergreen specialists who grow seedlings and transplant them once or twice before sending them out.

Albert Dickens.

## Melon Aphids

Our melon crop is seriously threatened by the melon louse or aphid. We have used kerosene emulsion, insect powder, tobacco and other remedies without accomplishing very much. Can you suggest a satisfactory remedy?

C. H. McCARY.

The usual treatment for the control of melon aphids and one that has usually given very effective control, is to spray with Black Leaf-40 using 1/4 pint to 100 gallons of water, to which has been added 3 to 5 pounds of soap. The soap should be dissolved in a small quantity of boiling water before it is added.

Fill your sprayer tank with water, add the dissolved soap and the proper amount of Black Leaf-40 and spray thoroughly.

If this spray is applied to the under side of the leaves, I can see no reason why the lice cannot be controlled. While it is rather an arduous task to obtain efficient spraying that will reach the under side of the leaves, it is worth while trying.

M. F. Ahearn.

## Raising Young Turkeys

Do chicken hens make satisfactory mothers for young turkeys? What kind of feed should be given the young poults?

A SUBSCRIBER.

The chicken hen makes a very satisfactory mother for young turkeys. It is a good plan to keep the hen confined until the poults are about 3 weeks old. The hen should be dusted with sodium fluoride previous to the time that she is put with the young turkeys as lice play havoc with the young poults.

One may feed them almost the same as little chickens, but be careful not to overfeed. A mixture of cracked grain supplemented after the first week or 10 days with a dry mash of

bran, shorts, cornmeal, and a little sifted meat scraps will prove very satisfactory.

After the poults are 1 month to 6 weeks old the hen can be given her freedom and the poults will get their feed very largely upon the range. It is a good practice, however, to get them accustomed to coming home at night for the last feeding.

F. E. Fox.

## Care of Young Chicks

Why do chicks die in the shell? Please offer a few suggestions on the feeding and care of young chicks.

READER.

Arkansas City, Kan.

There are a number of reasons why chicks die in the shell just before hatching or live only a short period after hatching. If the eggs from which the chicks hatch are from good vigorous stock, properly fed and housed and were not chilled during the period held for incubation and your incubator held a uniform temperature with plenty of moisture, the chicks should be strong and vigorous at hatching time. From this period until they are a month old, if the brooder gets cold and chills them or what is just as bad, if they are over-heated, they are almost worthless and will die sooner or later.

I would not give them food of any kind until 48 hours after hatching, then, their first feed should be grit and a little water from which the chill has been taken. After this they

may have Johnny cake, rolled oats or a good milk mash or commercial chick feed.

After they are 1 week old, I would also supply them with a dry mash, composed of bran, shorts and cornmeal, equal parts and 10 per cent sifted meat scraps. Also supply them with all the sour milk or buttermilk that they can drink.

As soon as the weather permits, I would get the chicks out on the ground where they can get some green feed.

Grit, green feed and a mash that supplies minerals and protein are necessary if the chicks are to do well.

F. E. Fox.

## Horse With Bad Ankle

I have a young mare—weight 1,600, that has a bad ankle. When a colt the foot was snagged and swelled badly, this ankle has always been weak and a short time ago she became lame. This ankle joint pops at every step. It makes her very lame but is not swollen very much. What can I do for it?

Blue Mound, Kan. R. S. ALEXANDER.

I wish to state the chances of obtaining a cure of your mare's bad ankle are not very good. In my opinion the best thing that you can do is to rest the animal by keeping it up in a single stall for three or four weeks and during this time blister the affected region with a strong blistering ointment. If that does not relieve the condition, I do not believe that it can be cured.

R. R. Dykstra.

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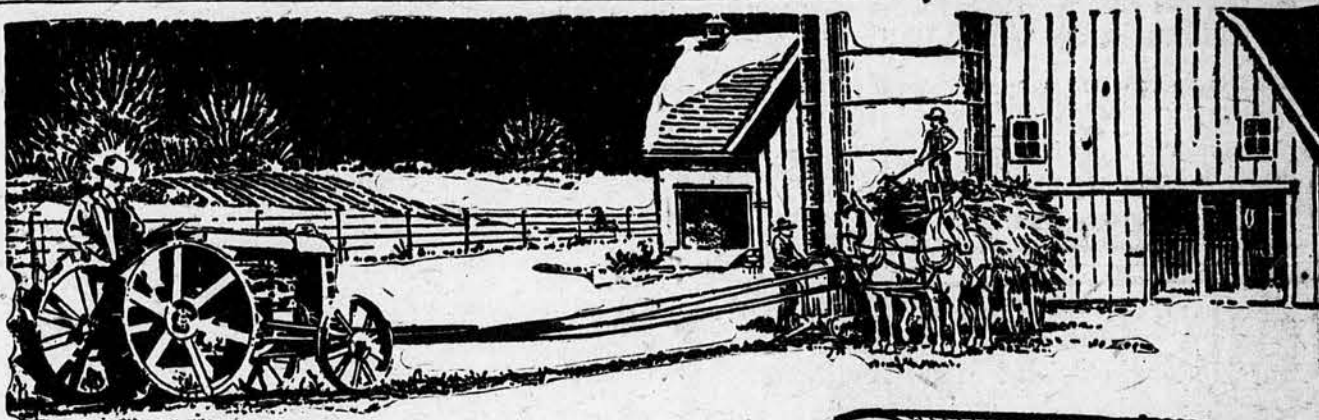
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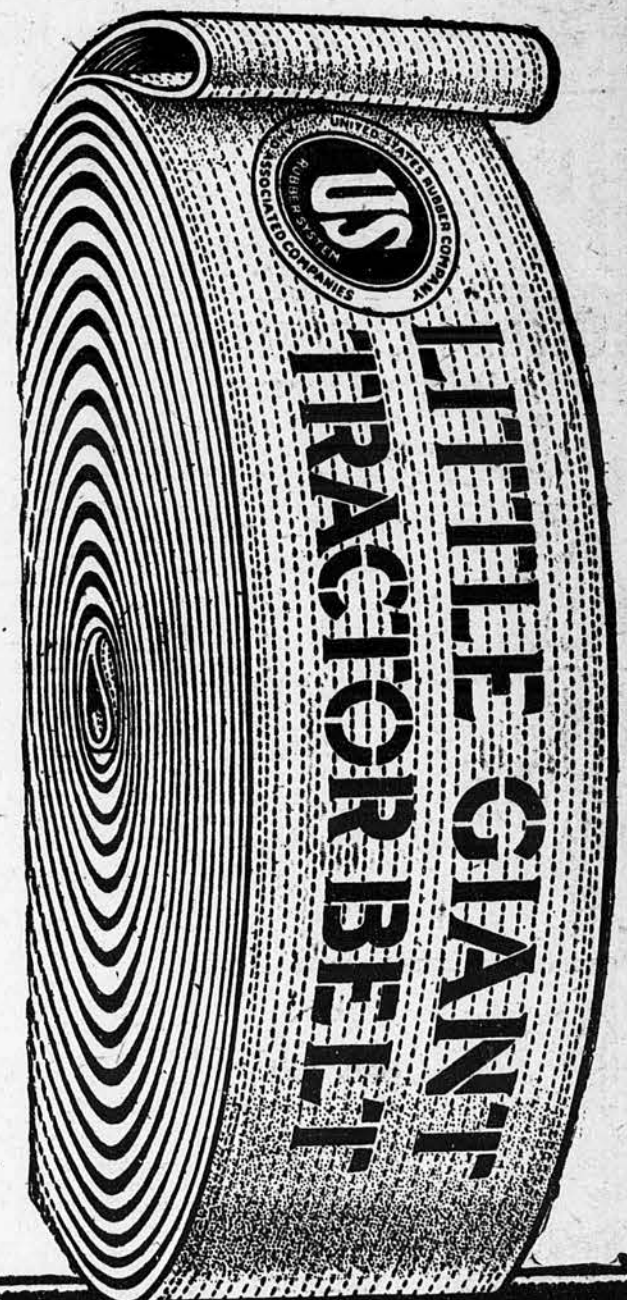
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# Crops Need More Rain

Farmers Will Invest Profits in Needed Improvements

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

KANSAS farmers are still feeling optimistic about the outlook for crops and good yields are expected nearly everywhere except in a few counties where the rains were somewhat irregular. The state this year will certainly be in a more prosperous condition than it has been for many years. The profits and savings from these crops will be invested wisely. Tractors, cream separators, lighting and heating plants, motor cars, improved farm machinery and other equipment needed on the farm will be purchased. Many new homes, new barns and silos will be built and all of these things will mean that in the future Kansas will continue to be one of the leading states in agriculture.

Crop conditions during the past week were fairly favorable, but cool weather prevailed over the state with temperatures at night much lower than usual for this time of year. The rainfall for the week has been of a local character, mostly in the eastern third of the state. However, some heavy local rains fell in the southwestern and also in the northeastern part of the central section.

### Fall Plowing in Progress

Fall plowing is going steadily forward in all counties and conditions are excellent for this work except in the southeastern and south-central counties. In the north-central part of the state the ground is beginning to get dry, furrows are turning up hard and rains to remedy the condition will be welcome. From one-half to three-fourths of the plowing is finished in the southeastern and south-central counties and is also well along in the east-central and northeastern sections.

Crops in many sections are beginning to need rain again. The Kansas state board of agriculture in its report of August 14 says: "Corn in the northern part of the state, where the larger acreages prevail, is in good condition, but is beginning to need rain; in fact, unless good rains come the yields will not be so large as anticipated. In the southeastern part corn ground is very dry and chinch bugs are doing some damage. Thru Central Kansas corn has been badly damaged by dry weather; in some counties it is now being cut for what forage it will provide. Sorghums in western Kansas are in good condition, but have been damaged in the central and southeastern parts by dry weather and in the south-east chinch bugs are numerous.

### Pastures Need Rain

"The third cutting of alfalfa is light and in many portions will not be cut for hay. Grasshoppers are thick in the alfalfa fields of the northeastern and north-central sections. Pastures in all parts of the state with the exception of the western section are needing rain badly.

"The movement of the 1920 wheat crop is being delayed by the shortage of cars. Elevators are full and in many cases buyers have increased the margin in prices to such an extent that farmers are refusing to sell except in emergency cases. Storing to await relief from the car situation and a better movement of grain to market, which may have a tendency to reduce the margins asked by elevator men, is the rule where it can be done without financial embarrassment."

Local conditions of crops and farm work are shown in the following county reports from crop correspondents of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze:

**Barber**—The dry, hot weather we have had the last two weeks has badly damaged the corn. Recent rains in part of the county have partially relieved the situation. Kafir and cane have not suffered much from lack of moisture. Grasshoppers have been hard on alfalfa and gardens, but do not seem to be hurting the corn or sorghums. Wheat threshing is almost completed. The yield is not as satisfactory as expected.—Homer Hastings, August 14.

**Brown**—Fall plowing is in progress. Weather is dry, but the corn still looks good. Acreage of wheat will be as large as last year's. Wheat, \$2.10; corn, \$1.45; cream, 55c; eggs, 40c; hens, 29c.—A. C. Dannenberg, August 12.

**Clay**—Stack threshing will soon be completed. Corn is suffering for want of moisture. Plowing is half finished, but the ground is very dry and hard. Cattle have lost flesh because of the flies and short pastures. Melon aphid pest is bad here. All farmers who can are holding their wheat.

It is bringing \$2.10 a bushel; corn \$1.55; oats 60c; shorts \$3; bran \$2.10; flour 48c. New tomatoes are plentiful at \$3 a bushel.—P. R. Forslund, August 14.

**Edwards**—Weather is cool and rainy. Corn prospects are good, although some corn was badly burned in July. Plowing is progressing rapidly. The ground is in excellent condition.—L. A. Spitze, August 14.

**Ellsworth**—Weather is dry, but exceptionally cool. Feed crops are still in good condition, but corn is seriously damaged and the crop will be light. Grasshoppers have eaten the silks in many fields. Tons of poisoned bran have been sown over the county with good effects. About half of the plowing for fall wheat is finished, but the ground is too dry to do good work. Threshing is progressing rapidly.—W. L. Reed, August 14.

**Elk**—The weather is cool and fair. Threshing is nearly completed. Oats are yielding from 40 to 50 bushels an acre. Corn prospects are very good. Some sweet clover is being threshed and is making a very good yield. The oil fever is high here. Old corn is worth \$1.75 a bushel; oats, 50c; wheat, \$2; flour, \$3.60.—D. W. Lockhart, August 7.

**Geary**—Weather is hot and dry. Corn is suffering and crop will be light if rain doesn't come soon. Alfalfa has been cut only once this season. Plowing is in full progress and the acreage of wheat will be large.—O. R. Strauss, August 12.

**Harvey**—Hot, dry weather has injured the corn crop very badly. Shock threshing is almost completed. Most of the stubble ground is plowed. Wheat is \$2.35; potatoes, \$1 a peck; butter, 50c; eggs, 34c.—H. W. Prouty, August 13.

**Haskell**—Feed crops are in good condition. Threshing has been delayed on account of rain. Farmers are preparing their ground for wheat. Wheat is bringing \$2.—H. E. Tegarden, August 7.

**Linn**—Weather is very dry. Corn is still looking good, but will soon need rain. Threshing is almost finished and farmers are planning to plow for wheat, but the ground is almost too dry except for tractors. Wheat is bringing \$2.30; oats, 60c; potatoes, 3c; eggs, 38c. Farm hands are plentiful.—J. W. Clinesmith, August 14.

**Marion**—Weather is very warm. Plowing is in full progress, although the ground is getting almost too dry. Pastures are getting short. Wheat has gone down to \$1.90. Farmers will soon be busy haying and filling silos. Some corn is drying up, but part of it is still in good condition. Many sales are being held. Horses are cheap.—J. H. Dyck.

**Morris**—Threshing is practically completed. Quality of the wheat is good, but the yield is light. Bottom land wheat is averaging much better than upland. Corn looks good and with a little more rain will make an excellent crop. Pastures are good. Alfalfa crop was light. Everyone is plowing for fall wheat.—J. R. Henry, August 14.

**Norton**—Wheat threshing is about one-third done. Yields are good and the quality is excellent. Some parts of the county need rain for the corn. Wheat acreage will be about the same as this year's. All kinds of stock are looking well.—Sam Teaford, August 14.

**Osage**—Threshing is almost completed. Yield of wheat is not as high this year as it was last, but the quality is better. Ground is in good condition for plowing, but not much has been done yet. Elevators are full of wheat and there are no cars for shipping. Prospects are good for corn and sorghums. Melons were ruined by melon aphid.—H. L. Ferris, August 14.

**Rawlins**—North part of the county has had several good rains. Plowing for wheat is in full progress. Not much threshing has been done yet. Prospects for corn are excellent, especially in the north part of the county. There is a big demand for Kanred wheat here, as it is yielding better than any other.—J. S. Skalant, August 14.

**Riley**—Shock threshing is finished, but stacked wheat has not been threshed yet. The prospects for corn are good, but we will need more rain soon. Feed crops are all in excellent condition. Pastures are looking better since the last rain. Plowing is in full progress and ground is in good condition for it. A large acreage for wheat is being planned. Not much wheat is being hauled to town, as the elevators are full.—P. O. Hawkinson, August 7.

**Rooks**—We had a good rain of 2 1/2 inches. It put the feed and corn in excellent condition, but caused considerable damage to the shocked and headed wheat stacks. Plowing is progressing rapidly. Pastures are doing well since the rain. Hogs are scarce. Wheat, \$2.15; corn, \$1.40; oats, \$1; barley, \$1.20; butterfat, 48c; eggs, 34c; tomatoes, 8c a pound.—C. O. Thomas, August 13.

**Saline**—There has been no rain during the last three weeks. Pastures are burning up and corn is suffering. Alfalfa seed is being harvested. The crop is fairly good. Grasshoppers are causing much damage. Many farmers have finished plowing for wheat, but soil is very hard. Threshing is nearly completed. Farmers are holding their wheat. Twenty bushels an acre is considered good yield. The quality is good. Oats and barley are making good yields. Early corn is in good condition. Wheat is bringing \$2.15; eggs, 39c; butterfat, 52c.—J. P. Nelson, August 15.

**Stafford**—Local showers have greatly benefited the crops and put ground in good condition to plow and list for wheat. About 75 per cent of the ground is already listed and plowed. Threshing is almost completed. A number of public sales are being held. Corn is bringing \$1.35; wheat, \$2.13.—H. A. Kachelman, August 14.

**Thomas**—Threshing is in full progress. Wheat is yielding 8 to 30 bushels an acre. The quality is good. Corn and feed crops are in good condition. Many farmers are plowing. We have had plenty of rain in most parts of the county. There are many public sales and prices are very low. Wheat is bringing \$2.25; barley 70c. Lots of tractors and trucks are being bought. Farmers are preparing to hold their wheat.—C. C. Cole, August 12.

**Washington**—The drought remains unbroken. Crops look bad and farmers are getting discouraged. Threshing is almost finished and plowing is in full progress. Ground is in good condition considering the

dry weather. Cattle are being herded in hay meadows turned into pastures. \$34c; butterfat 50c; wheat \$2.05.—Ralph Cole, August 6.

**Wilson**—We have had occasional showers and cool weather. Shocked wheat is about 10 bushels an acre. The quality is medium. Oats are excellent. Corn prospects are good. Pastures are fairly good, but much stock in them.—S. Canty, August 14.

**Wyandotte**—Corn prospects are excellent. Alfalfa and other feedstuffs will make good yields. Apples are rated at 10 per cent. Grapes 40 per cent and peaches 30 per cent.—G. F. Espenlaub, August 11.

### More Sugar for You

People who have soft-pedaled the sugar bowl for six years may be interested in the statement that crop conditions on July 1 promised an increase in next fall's sugar production in the United States; an increase amounting to, approximately 333,000 tons, enough to load a train of freight cars 70 or 75 miles long, counting 40 to a car. This prospective crop is equal to more than 22 pounds of sugar for every man, woman, and child within the United States, and the increase over last year equals more than 100 pounds a person. The sugar-beet crop this year covers almost a million acres as against the five-year average of about 3/4 of a million; and the growing condition on July 1 was above the 10-year average. There is more than half a million acres of sugar cane this year, about half of which is intended for sugar and the other half for silage after deducting considerable amount for planting the next crop. There is a substantial increase in acreage over last year, especially in Louisiana where nearly all the cane sugar of the United States is made. The growing condition of the cane in Louisiana is much better than last year but considerably under the average for the past nine years. The Department of Agriculture, which has carried on a number of projects, looking toward making this country self-sustaining from a sugar standpoint, is co-operating with other agencies in protecting the crop from insects and disease and otherwise promoting the production and utilization of a bumper sugar crop. It should be borne in mind, however, that the forecast for 1920 is based upon conditions on July 1 and the actual outcome would be above or below this forecast according as conditions between July 1 and harvest are better or worse than average. Kansas farmers are wondering whether this means cheaper sugar.

### Damage by Lightning at Gridley

From the Burlington Republican

Quite an extraordinary and unlucky event happened a few miles southeast of Gridley early Monday morning, August 9, 1920, when four flashes of lightning hit four different objects on the Wm. Pilcher ranch and lightning hit a barn on the Sam Bahr place, doing a great deal of damage in both places. On the Pilcher ranch, it struck a barn at 2 p. m., setting it on fire and burning it to the ground. The barn contained 40 tons of timothy and 10 tons of prairie hay all of which were burned up. Another flash struck in the field, killing a mule for Frank Heimer who is farming the Pilcher place. A third flash of lightning struck a pile of baled hay in the field and completely destroyed 400 bales. The fourth flash hit and killed a hog. About 10 minutes after one of these flashes a large barn of Sam Bahr's in the same vicinity caught on fire and burned to the ground, destroying almost all of 500 bushels of wheat, 500 bushels of oats and from 75 to 100 tons of hay. The tool house near the Bahr barn was also burned to the ground. Mr. Bahr had \$1600.00 worth of insurance on his barn and Mr. Pilcher had some insurance on his barn but none on the hay.

### Wool Warehouses

Regulations for wool warehouses under the United States warehouse act recently approved by the Secretary of Agriculture are now ready for distribution by the Department of Agriculture. The act was passed with a view to bringing about the uniformity of warehouse receipts and making them of higher collateral value. They will be issued by warehouses storing wool that will become licensed by the Government. Because the act is entirely permissive in its nature, warehousemen will be licensed only upon their application to the Secretary of Agriculture.



August 21, 1920.

## Farm Problems, and a New Age

(Continued from Page 8.)

instance—when the public welfare will be benefited thereby. Three times such a law has been passed by the legislature and three times thrown out, once by the supreme court. That is why it is necessary to amend the constitution before the tax system can be reformed. The classification of property, Governor Allen declared, would do much toward equalizing the burden of taxation. He is opposed to the farm owner, whose place is well improved, having to pay a far larger tax than the absentee land owner who has permitted his farm to become run down and poorly improved. Today, the governor said, 70 per cent of the taxes are assessed against farm and real estate, while the land and buildings represent less than half the taxable wealth in the state. Much intangible property escapes taxation. Thru the proposed law it is hoped this property may be brought to light and compelled to help pay the expense of the commonwealth.

## Square Deal for Farmers

"The tax amendment and the laws that would follow it," said the governor, "mean a square deal for the farmers and more nearly just taxation."

"The more small farms we get in Kansas, owned by the men who run them, the less serious a shortage of labor will be. The owner will be able to run his farm by himself, except possibly during harvest. These small farm owners will have opportunity to work for their neighbors and make many a dollar every year. It is on the farms which are too large for one man or one family to handle that the labor shortage brings a serious situation."

"During the last 40 years there has been a rapid increase in farm tenantry in Kansas. In 1880, 17 per cent of the land was owned by absentees. Today 50 per cent of the land is owned by persons who do not live on it. That is not right; it is not safe."

## Limitations of Tenantry Amendment

"The farm tenantry amendment is strictly limited. The state can purchase and re-sell land but it cannot make plans to farm purchasers. It buys the land outright and sells it to an individual, giving him a long time in which to pay for it. Under this proposal the first payment could be much less than 10 per cent of the valuation. The law would be administered by a commission. It would be the business of this commission to size up the would-be purchaser, to determine his fitness as a farmer, his character, his credit and his ability to make good and pay for his land. On the facts so ascertained, the commission would base the terms on which it would sell land to him, or would reject his application entirely if he could not pass the test. "In this way the state would be protected against a large number of foreclosures."

Governor Allen explained that it would not be necessary for the state to issue bonds. He said that there are millions of dollars in the school fund, which came from the sale of public land, which could not be employed to better advantage than in helping more persons own their farm homes. This money today is earning not more than 3 per cent. If it were invested in land which was re-sold, it probably would earn between 4 and 5 per cent interest and the school revenue of the state would be increased materially.

California started a plan of this kind with a fund of \$250,000. The next year this was increased to 1 million dollars and the state is now voting on a proposition to increase the fund by 10 million dollars. The plan has been tried out successfully in a number of states and countries, among which New Zealand was one of the first.

Census statistics covering the period from 1900 to 1910 show that there was an increase in the number of larger farms in Kansas and a falling off in the number of smaller farms. Here are the figures:

Size of Farms.	1910	1900
3 to 9 acres.....	220	690
10 to 19 acres.....	4,221	2,908
20 to 49 acres.....	3,601	3,408
50 to 99 acres.....	25,151	32,102
100 to 175 acres.....	57,789	58,421
175 to 250 acres.....	26,590	22,663
250 to 499 acres.....	34,696	28,182
500 to 999 acres.....	10,475	8,895
1,000 acres up.....	3,860	3,599

There is one other rural problem in which Governor Allen is interested.

"We must not forget schools," he said. "The rural school system needs bettering in many ways. More attention should be given the training of the country boys and girls in subjects directly connected with the farm and home. Courses in vocational agriculture should be established wherever possible. Our agricultural college is doing a fine work; there is no reason why the rural schools cannot render a similar service. These children can be trained in the science of agriculture so they can apply this in a practical way. I believe Kansas will take long strides forward along this line in the next few years. "But above all else we need more home owning in the country." The great increase in the acreage of alfalfa which is coming in Kansas is most hopeful. It means that we will develop a more profitable agriculture, and that a greater effort will be made in conserving soil fertility. Keep cholera hogs and carcasses away from the stream and insist that your neighbor do the same.

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Save by getting an all-steel, two-row Jayhawk from the factory. Body in one piece. Strong, riveted T-bar runners. Firmly riveted 22-inch blades. Wings fold flat. Knives easy to sharpen. Two coats of paint. A guaranteed machine. Lasts a lifetime. Works in any soil. Complete with seat, only \$30.00. F.O.B. Salina, cash or C.O.D. Big demand. Order NOW, or send for free illustrated folder.  
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## CREATING NEW MARKETS

### The Dairyman's Problem

**T**HE successful business takes advantage of every market presented for its products. Utilizing the formerly wasted by-products of manufacturing processes has invariably benefited both the producer and the consumer.

Three fundamental principles of business practice which have stood the test of long experience are—

Eliminate waste by utilizing the entire product.

Always seek new outlets for the product.

Create for every by-product a legitimate market.

Now how can these business principles be applied to dairying?

Government reports show that about 41 per cent. of the total production of milk in this country—or about thirty-four and one-half billion pounds—is devoted to butter-making. Of this amount only about four per cent., or three and one-third billion pounds, actually becomes butter. The balance—about thirty-one and one-third billion pounds—goes back to the dairyman as skimmed milk for which some other use must be found. There are no statistics to indicate what becomes of all the skimmed milk, but government figures show that only about two per cent. of this valuable food finds its way into the human dietary.

The Dairy Division of the Department of Agriculture, in a recent bulletin, says about skimmed milk:

"In the past, much skimmed milk has

been wasted, both by throwing it away and by feeding it to live-stock, when it could have been used to better advantage as human food. This does not mean that no skimmed milk should be fed to calves, hogs and chickens. Such a conclusion would be ridiculous, because our markets are not ready to absorb all of the skimmed milk produced, but human needs should be cared for first, and only the surplus skimmed milk should be fed to live-stock. Such a procedure is logical and is based upon economic grounds."

It is apparent that the dairyman is not putting all of his product to its most profitable use.

And this is due largely to the fact that because lacking a fat content, skimmed milk does not appeal to the taste.

It is necessary, therefore, to find for skimmed milk a human use, and so improve the product that it will be best suited for that use.

By the addition of a fat, wholesome and nutritious, skimmed milk can be made very desirable for use in cooking and baking.

This fact is what first suggested HEBE, a product consisting of pure skimmed milk enriched with cocoanut fat. HEBE is the first real effort to develop a broad commercial outlet for skimmed milk as human food. It sells to a multitude of housewives who would not otherwise use milk for cooking at all, and thus it increases the general consumption of dairy products.

## HEBE BENEFITS ENTIRE DAIRY INDUSTRY

Then the question arises—How will HEBE benefit the dairyman who is not near enough to a HEBE condensery to send his milk there? The answer is that while the HEBE industry is young and HEBE plants few in number, yet every can of HEBE sold is helping to develop this new market, and every bit of advertising put out by The Hebe Company is helping to educate the public to a greater use of dairy products. The ice-cream industry is a parallel case. Although many dairymen are not within shipping distance of an ice-cream factory, yet every milk producer is benefited by the increased demand caused by the use of nearly four billion pounds of milk

yearly by the ice-cream manufacturers.

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Thus HEBE becomes an important factor in the solution of the dairyman's problem—"creating new markets." As an ally to the dairying industry it seeks to make for itself a new market, without interfering with other established markets, and in doing so it increases the general use of dairy products to the profit of the entire dairying industry.

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## Some Handy Farm Devices

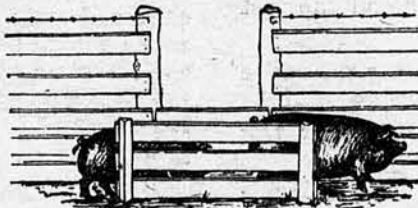
Many Labor Saving Machines are Easily Made

BY OUR RURAL CORRESPONDENTS

**O**FTEN many useful and labor saving machines can be made very easily by any one who knows how to use a hammer, and saw to good advantage. Readers of The Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze who have suggestions for practical devices of this kind are urged to send us at once rough pencil sketches of any useful appliance that can be made by persons of ordinary skill. We will pay for all suggestions that we accept and publish. Address all communications for this department to John W. Wilkinson, Farm Device Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

### Hogs Can't Use It

Very often, especially in pasturing stalk fields that are not fenced tight, it becomes desirable to have a gap thru which horses and cattle may pass at will but thru which the hogs cannot go. The sketch sent herewith illustrates the plan I have used to solve this problem. The horses and cattle easily step or jump over the false panel as well as the lower boards that have been left on the main fence; but the

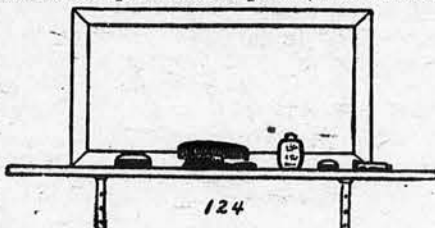


hogs can't use this gap. They go in at one end and come out at the other—on the same side of the fence! The essential thing is to make this chute narrow enough so that the hogs can't turn around in it. A hog can't jump over even a low fence unless he can back off and come at it squarely. Therefore on entering this chute he can do nothing but pass on thru. If the low panel is made solid or with very narrow cracks there is no danger of cattle or horses getting their legs fast in it.

G. T. Williams.

### An Idea for Summer

Several months of the year a mirror and toilet shelf on the back porch would be quite out of place; but I have



found them very useful in summer. Usually the men like to wash on the back porch. It is cooler for them and keeps a lot of dirt out of the house. Consequently it is well worth while to fix up a shelf on the porch and place a good mirror above it.

Take two 8-inch steel shelf-brackets and fasten them to the wall at proper height. On this place a light pine board, 8 inches wide and 32 inches long. Place a good-sized mirror directly above this and on the shelf place comb, brush, talcum powder, tooth paste, hand lotion and the like. The shelf saves lots of time and labor—even if it is only a temporary affair. Altho it is homemade, it may be enameled white, with the mirror frame enameled to match.

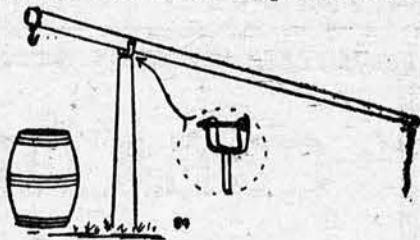
H. A. R.

### Saves Hard Lifting

Here is an easy way to scald a hog. Have the blacksmith make a steel fork as shown within the dotted circle in the sketch. Then set a post where your butchering is to be done and bore a hole in the top of it in which the stem of the swivel may fit easily. The post should project from the ground 8 feet. Then get a pole 15 feet long and mount it in the swivel fork, by boring a hole thru it about 5 feet from the larger end. A stay chain looped around the larger end serves well as fastening for the gambrel, while a rope attached to the other end

makes a hand-hold to pull the pole down within reach.

With this outfit two men can scald and hang a 400-pound hog with ease. The stay chain should be hooked in the hog's jaw while the hind part is scalded



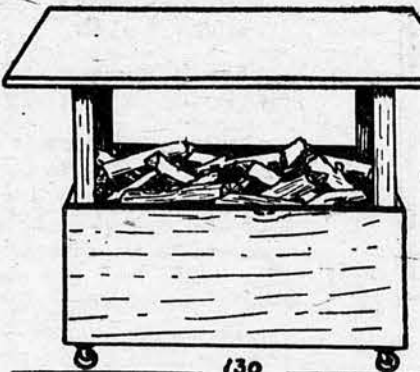
and in his leg while the front part is scalded. The platform should be placed beside the barrel and, like the barrel, just 5 feet from the center pole. The pole on which the cleaned carcasses are to be hung also should be just 5 feet from the center pole. Thus the hogs can be lifted from barrel to platform and from platform to cooling pole by swinging the lifting pole around on the swivel.

Joseph Friedman.

### Two Helps in One

Every housewife who has a small kitchen will appreciate a woodbox-table. This affords economy of space and strength.

Get a good, heavy box and mount it on castors. Then inside its four cor-



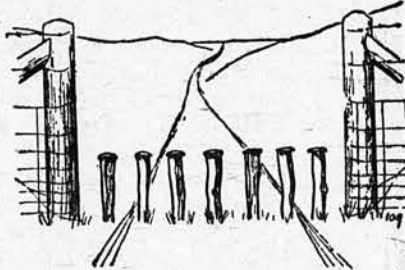
ners fasten the uprights or legs for a small table. Then if you wish you can hang a neat curtain around the ends and the exposed side of this handy combination.

The woodbox-table may be rolled to the kitchen door so that the wood may be put into the box from the outside—in muddy times. Then it may be rolled back near the stove or under a window—anywhere you wish to use it. And altho it answers several purposes it takes up only one small bit of space.

Mrs. L. M.

### It's Always Open

Herewith I am sending a sketch of a gateway that I have used for some time to allow cattle and horses to pass



thru, yet keep the hogs in. A row of stobs should be driven across this open gateway—near enough together so that hogs cannot pass between them and high enough that they will not jump over. If the stobs are left about 14 or 16 inches high they will be about right. If care is taken in driving the stobs—and in driving the team—one can pass thru this sort of a gap with a wagon.

I. J. Holmes.

### A Baby Tender

Mothers with babies just beginning to try to walk will appreciate the help of an old kitchen chair—from which the cane seat has been removed and the legs shortened. By putting castors in the four short legs and covering the frame of the seat with some soft ma-

terial the old, bottomless chair is transformed into a light and efficient baby-walker.

Care should be taken to cut the legs just the right height so that the padded rim of the seat-frame will make a comfortable rest for the baby's arms—but not so high as to raise the little shoulders.

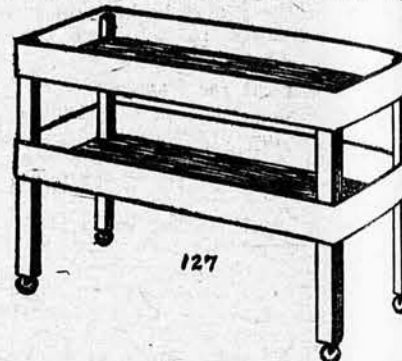
L. C. M.

### Will Save Many Steps

A homemade dumb waiter will save steps for the housewife. The top is a goods box about 4 inches deep, 18 inches wide and 30 inches long. The lower shelf may be the lid or other half of the same box; and the legs may be made of any straight pieces about 2 inches in thickness.

Bore holes in the lower ends of the four legs and fit these with the casters from an old bedstead.

When it is finished, sandpaper it carefully and then stain it with tea or hickory bark and alum and finish with



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two coats of varnish. You will be proud of your work.

On this simple contrivance everything that is needed for a meal may be brought from kitchen to dining room at one trip; and following the meal all the dirty dishes may be piled in and wheeled back to the kitchen.

Edna Dalton.

### A Handy Gate

A gate was recently constructed in a fence between a newly seeded piece of alfalfa and the old hog pasture. It had to be hog tight and horse high and swing so that a 7 or 8-year-old boy could open it. Here is the way we built it:

Lumber required:

3 pieces 2 by 6, 12 feet long.

1 piece 2 by 4, 12 feet long.

Hardware:

18 bolts 4 by 1/2 inch.

1 turnbuckle.

About 30 feet of heavy wire.

12 feet of 26-inch hog fencing.

1 pair of heavy strap hinges.

12 inches of chain.

Bore all holes 1-16 inch smaller than bolt so as to obtain a tight fit. The

turnbuckle will take up any sagging that may occur, and the chain will take up still more, if necessary. The

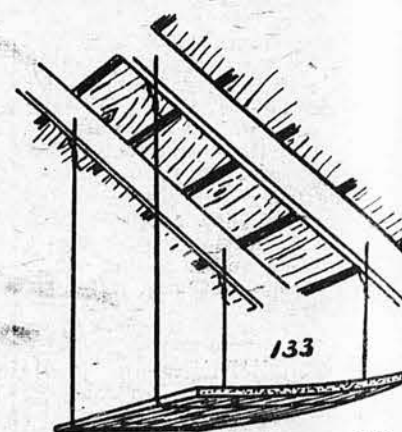
brace wire is fastened to the next post in the fence and near the ground on the second post.

This gate, so far, fills all requirements.

B. C. Roe.

### Mouse-Proof Shelf

A pair of wire loops from the rafters of the garret or from the joists above the basement will support a mouse-proof shelf. Suspended thus, a long



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board will serve as an ideal place to keep flour or almost anything which you desire to keep safe from rats and mice.

Banny Hockett.



# Corn Silage for Milk Cows

Succulent Feeds Will Increase the Dairy Profits

BY A. C. McCANDLISH

CORN SILAGE is essential on all dairy farms where corn is grown. Without it the largest and most economical milk production cannot be maintained. Corn being a succulent plant which is easily harvested and put thru a cutter makes an excellent silage.

That the use of the silo makes possible the most efficient harvesting of the corn crop is shown by the following figures from the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment station. During several years' work there it was found that when the corn crop was dried in the shock there was an average loss of 23.8 per cent of the dry matter and 3 per cent of the crude protein, whereas when the corn was made into silage the respective losses were 15.6 per cent and 16.8 per cent. This shows considerable conservation of the valuable food nutrients. Then again, when the crop has been put into the silo all of it will be consumed by the animals, whereas when the corn has been shocked the stock will refuse a large portion of it.

## When to Cut for Silage

The stage of ripeness at which the crop is cut has a great influence on the yield and quality of silage produced. If the ensiling is done too early the largest yield of nutrients will not be obtained. Also, owing to the large percentage of water and soluble substances present, the fermentation will be excessive, much valuable feeding material will be lost, a poor quality of silage will result, and the silo may leak. If the cutting is delayed too long, the yield of dry matter will be reduced, but owing to the large amount of air present, due to the difficulty of emptying the dry material, the contents of the silo may become moldy and perhaps rot unless water is added at the time of filling. Moldy silage is not only undesirable but is sometimes dangerous to the stock.

The best silage is produced when the corn is cut just as the kernels are well denting. At this stage the yield of dry matter is large and there is still usually sufficient moisture to insure proper packing and a succulent, palatable silage.

## Corn Fodder Often Used

The good succulent corn is best for silage, fairly satisfactory silage can be made from a corn crop damaged by drought or frost which otherwise would be largely wasted. Such material is not necessarily poor or dangerous as a feed. It contains the same amount of nutrients as it did immediately before it was damaged, tho of course less than it had been allowed to come to the proper stage of development. If it is ensiled as soon as possible after it is damaged it will come out of the silo in the spring in good condition. If permitted to dry out, however, add water to the corn is being put into the silo to assist in its packing, and to impart the necessary succulence. Corn fodder that has been dried in the shock can also be made into good silage if plenty of water is added. Tho not just as palatable as the silage made from the fresh green forage, it gives good results and will be more thoroly utilized

than would the dry fodder. Similarly, corn stover can be made more valuable as a feed by being put in the silo, tho of course the absence of the ears lowers its feeding value.

The value of corn silage is due largely to its succulence, bulk and palatability, and to its beneficial effect upon the digestive tract of the animal. In effect it is laxative and cooling. These are the essential characteristics of a good ration for a dairy cow and they make silage an excellent feed for milk production. The feeding of silage in winter gives many of the advantages of pasture as the essential characteristics of the two are very similar.

Silage, tho of greater value in winter, can be used to considerable advantage in summer when the pasture is short and dry. The feeding of silage in the barn during the hot dry weather of July and August not only supplements the rather scant pasture, but also permits the cows to feed in a cool place where they can be sprayed to keep off the flies.

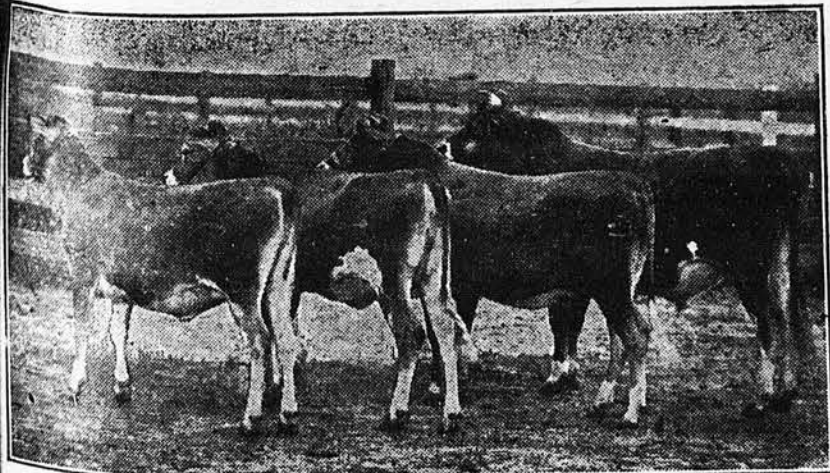
The feeding silage is not a difficult matter, it should be done with care or trouble may arise. The silo should be of such a diameter that enough feed will be taken out each day to prevent decomposition of the top layer. This is especially important in the summer, so if a silo is erected for summer use only it should be of smaller diameter than the winter silo. In winter the silage will keep well if at least 2 inches a day are removed for feeding purposes, but in summer about 4 inches a day should be fed from the silo.

## New Record Guernsey Sale

A new record has been established in a sale of a third interest in the Guernsey bull, Cherub's Prince, by Charles L. Hill & Son, Rosendale, Wisconsin, to F. G. Rueping, Fond du Lac, Wis., for \$11,000. At the same time Hill & Son made a third interest in the bull to W. W. Marsh, of Waterloo, Ia. Cherub's Prince is now a 3-year-old and in 1918 he won junior championship at Iowa State Fair, the Cattle Congress, and the National Dairy Show. In 1919 he was Grand Champion at Missouri State Fair, Illinois State Fair, Minnesota State Fair, and the Dairy Cattle Congress, and Senior Champion at the National Dairy Show. A Grand Champion himself, he is the son of, and brother to, a Grand Champion.

## Kansas Holstein Breeders' Meet

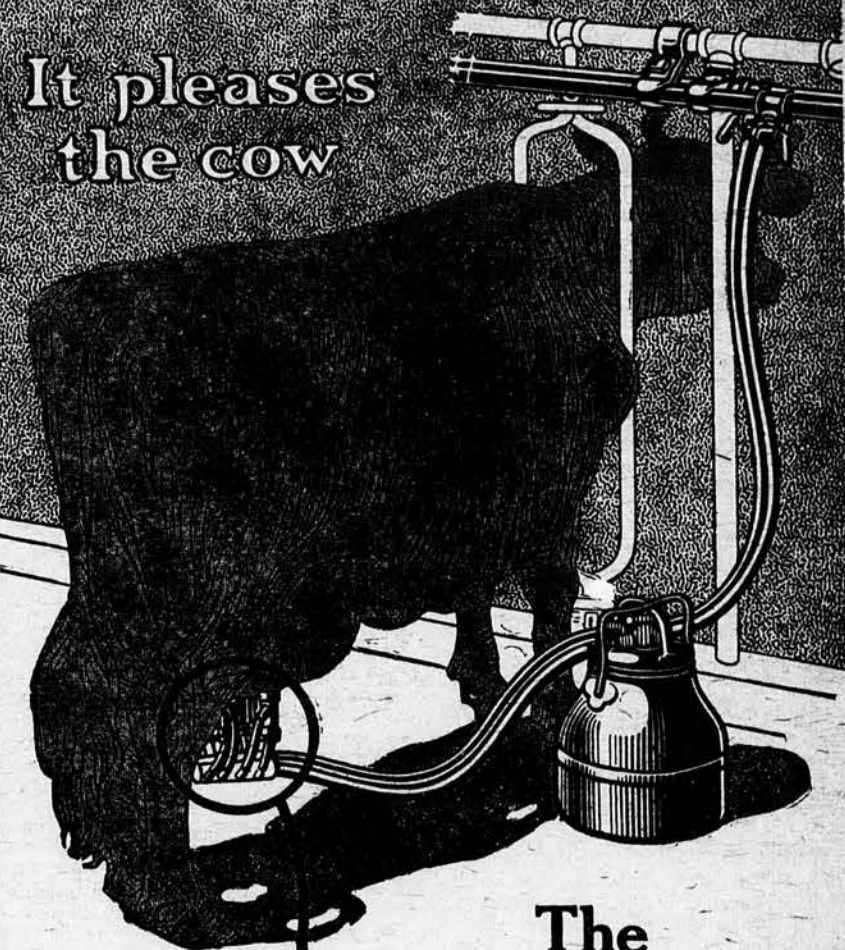
The next semi-annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian association of Kansas will be held the evening of October 18 at Hutchinson, Kan. This is the date of the association consignment sale to be held at Hutchinson. The commercial club of that city is doing everything in their power to make October 18 a real red letter day in the annals of the Kansas Holstein association. A new sale pavilion has just been completed at the Kansas State Fair grounds and the Holstein sale is to be the first sale held in the new building. A banquet will be given on the evening of October 18 following the sale and the semi-annual meeting will be held at that time.



These Dairy Cows are Well Bred, Well Fed, Well Cared for, and Well Prepared to Bring Satisfaction and Profit to Their Owner.

# The De Laval Milker

It pleases the cow



## The Teat-cups and Udder Pulsator

The De Laval teat-cups alternately draw the milk from the udder and massage the teats. This change in action takes place 45 times a minute and is regulated by the Udder Pulsator.

The Udder Pulsator is an exclusive, patented De Laval feature.

As shown in the illustration, it is located within a few inches of the teats, resulting in positive, snappy action of the teat-cups. Every cow is milked in the same way every day and the result of this gentle, regular action is maximum production.

There is only one moving part in the Udder Pulsator—a plain piston—requiring no oiling, adjusting or repairing.

The De Laval teat-cups and Udder Pulsator are a distinct step in advance in milker construction, and the success of the De Laval Milker depends to a very great extent upon their functions.

The De Laval Milker possesses many other new and exclusive features that are of inestimable value to the careful dairyman and owner of valuable cows. Its action is positive and uniform from day to day, and it is faster, more reliable and more sanitary than any other method of milking.

Wherever cows are milked the world over, the name "De Laval" stands for quality and highest value to the user. The fact that it bears the name "De Laval" is a guarantee that it will give the service claimed for it.

Write to nearest De Laval office for Milker Catalog, mentioning number of cows milked

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# The Grain Market Report

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

**B**Y THEIR unwillingness to sell wheat at current prices, farmers of Kansas and the Southwest generally are unknowingly exerting much bullish pressure on the trade. Their refusal to dispose of holdings is becoming more and more pronounced, the market for the bread grain, of course, reflecting more plainly the attitude of producers. There is no combined effort being made on the part of farmers or holders of wheat in first hands to refuse marketing as a means of forcing the price to a more profitable level. They are doing it unconsciously, however, tho individually. Recognizing that prices being offered for their wheat, often far below the quotations

## Many Farmers Holding Wheat

Farmers are adding strength to the market for wheat by their growing reluctance to dispose of holdings of the bread grain at current prices. They are pursuing a wise policy in refusing to part with their harvests and will profit by this action later in the marketing season. The refusal to sell, while already being felt in prices, should become more general.

prevailing on the Kansas City market, are either below cost of production or without a fair margin of profit, the growers are merely holding their wheat for a possible upturn later in the season.

## Obligations Are Pressing

Many farmers are unable to hold their wheat, tho they may be bullishly inclined toward prices. Either they have pressing needs to meet, or the banks may have reached the limit on loans and are unable to extend credit to the producers on their harvests. On the other hand, there are numerous instances where farmers are holding wheat strongly against their own desires. The elevator operator at the local station may be experiencing extreme difficulty in obtaining cars to load out his purchases and, owing to the erratic action of prices and inability to hedge on the grain he buys from the farmer, is forced to refuse additional offers by growers. Still another obstacle to the free purchase of wheat by many country elevator men is the lack of sufficient liquid funds to buy grain tendered by farmers. In this connection, tight money or the strained credit situation is playing a more vital part in the market for wheat than at any other time in recent years. The larger country elevator operators who have considerable money available for their needs are able to buy wheat at many points at a sharp discount, owing to the absence of competition from the smaller handler. The producer, of course, suffers by selling under such conditions.

## Trying Situation for Mills

As to the extent of the holding tendency on the part of producers, it is interesting to note that many mills are without a sufficient supply of wheat on hand, even if located in a section where a large crop was gathered, to permit active operations for more than a short period. There have been instances of mills that sold freely earlier in the crop year, owing to liberal marketing by farmers, while within the past two weeks a slight spurt in the demand for flour forced these same mills to make purchases of track wheat in Kansas City for shipment back to their plants. This is an extraordinary condition. Many mills are unable to obtain wheat from their nearby buying stations because of a shortage of cars. Marketings of wheat from Kansas and other Southwestern states to Kansas City thus far on the crop have aggregated little more than half the total in the corresponding period a year ago or two years ago. Seldom at this season in recent years have the arrivals of wheat been of such a small volume as are being witnessed today. It is true that a heavy movement of wheat has

been under way to Galveston, New Orleans and other Gulf ports, purchases in the country direct having been made on a large scale for export shipment, but there was as heavy or heavier movement at this season a year ago.

In the past week hard winter wheat sold around a top of \$2.75 and red winter up to \$2.54, prices averaging 1 to 5 cents a bushel higher than the preceding week. In the wheat future market, the December delivery is selling around \$2.36 a bushel and the March at \$2.40, about 2 to 3 cents net higher for the week. Some operators have urged farmers to sell the December or March deliveries where they cannot obtain cars for moving wheat, but this does not seem advisable. A policy of holding wheat for marketing later in the year should be followed, and the more farmers who delay selling their grain, the earlier the period for a profitable level of prices. The Government forecast on spring wheat production showed a greater decrease than the winter wheat estimate's gain, and had a bullish effect upon prices. Farmers may be assured that the combined wheat production of the country, amounting to 795 million bushels, does not indicate a super-abundance.

## Corn Prospects Are Bright

A firmer feeling has developed in the market for corn, but the prospects for an enormous crop are too brilliant to permit of any broad upward price movement for the grain. In fact, it is probable that corn will work downward if the present ideal conditions are maintained. Only twice before in the annals of American agriculture have greater corn crops been harvested than forecasted for this year. The Government estimate is for a yield of 3,003 million bushels. Naturally, with such a crop in prospect, the trade inclines to bearishness on prices. Carlots of corn are selling on the Kansas City Board of Trade at a range of \$1.46 to \$1.65 a bushel, showing a rise of about 6 cents for the week. The future market has been irregular, higher on the nearby delivery and as much as 6 cents down on the more distant options, this reflecting the bearish sentiment resulting from the crop outlook. Corn should be bought sparingly.

## Oats are Low

The market position for oats, while not particularly encouraging to a higher level of prices, does not invite a rush of selling. Oats are comparatively low already and can easily maintain firmness during a period of depression for corn. Prices are around 68 to 76 cents a bushel, less than half the value of corn. The cash market

rose about a cent net for the week and the futures down about a cent. Large quantities of new oats are available in the country, and the movement is sufficient to meet needs of the trade.

Bran and shorts are undergoing a natural reaction from the sharp break of more than \$15 a ton in recent weeks. Prices have rebounded about \$2 a ton, with spot bran bringing around \$41, September around \$40, gray shorts for prompt shipment about \$56 and brown shorts around \$53 to \$54. Mills are grinding more freely and another setback in prices may be expected.

## Stronger Demand for Hay

The hay consuming trade is accumulating stocks of forage before the advanced schedule of freight rates becomes effective, and this demand, together with the strained condition of transportation, is forcing upturns in prices. Practically all varieties of alfalfa, prairie and tame hay have shared in the gains. Whether the advances will be sustained after the rise in prices is a question, however, as demand will probably become less buoyant owing to accumulations. A setback as a partial discounting of the advances in rates may develop, tho this is dependent to a very great extent upon the car situation at the time. Prairie is selling at \$13.50 to \$20, alfalfa at a range of \$19 to \$30, timothy at \$16 to \$28 and clover around \$16 to \$22 a ton in Kansas City.

## Small Fields Expensive

On a number of Missouri farms that have been keeping complete cost account records, in co-operation with the University of Missouri an average of the labor required for different sized fields of corn shows that the 35-acre fields average 46.6 per cent more economical of man labor and 31.4 per cent more economical of horse labor than the smallest fields of 3 acres each.

The average amount of labor required an acre for the different sizes of fields was:

Area Acres	Yield Bushels	Man Hours	Horse Hours
3	32	31	51
8 1/2	30	25	45
12	30	25	43
18	33	23	39
23	29	16	33
34	26	17	35

These figures are for horse-drawn machinery of average size. The tractor or the larger horse-drawn machinery would emphasize still more the economy of the larger fields.

## Farmers Are Not Guilty

BY JOHN A. M'SPARRAN

The farmer was called a profiteer because he got \$2.20 Chicago basis for his wheat. But as far as we know no one complained because the same wheat that the farmer got from \$2.10 to \$1.50 a bushel for sold all during the war and is now selling in the form of puffed or popped wheat at \$36 for 60 pounds. The farmer was growled at

because he got \$1.80 a bushel for his corn, but toasted corn flakes commanded \$15.60 for 56 pounds. A great hullabaloo was kicked up because the farmer got 35 cents a pound for cotton, but his share of the cost of a 75-cent yard of gingham was slightly less than 4 cents. The farmer was called a profiteer because he got 65 cents for his wool but when he went to buy it back in the form of woolen clothes, he paid as much as \$23.50 a pound for it.

## Big Sugar Beet Crop

According to estimates made by officials of the Garden City Sugar company, the sugar beet yield in Garden City territory this year will surpass that of last season by more than 10,000 tons. Such an increase would place the 1920 beet crop in Kansas well above the 90,000 ton mark.

An average of from 10 to 12 tons an acre is expected, said officials of the company when they announced that last week was the first time they had been compelled to depend on irrigation, so plentiful has been natural watering this year. Lake McKinney now contains sufficient water for three or four irrigations. It is not expected this many will be necessary, so a big beet crop is assured.

## Could You Pass This Test?

W. A. White of the Emporia Gazette says that no first-grade certificate should be granted to teachers who are not familiar with these verses written by Kansas authors: "The Washer Woman's Song" and "Canine" and "Zephyrs," by Eugene Ware; "Walls of Corn," by Ellen Atherton; "Pawpaw Is Ripe," by Sol Miller; "The Call of Kansas," by Esther Clark-Hill; "The Journey," "Little Green Tents," "The Mirror," by Walt Mason; and "God and Evolution," by W. H. Carruth.

"While these verses may not be masterpieces of English," Mr. White says, "they do put various phases of the Kansas spirit into direct, beautiful, emotional language and in rhythmical verse that scans and rhymes well. They are a necessary part of every Kansan's liberal education."

## Haying in Rainy Weather

BY G. C. WHEELER

Curing alfalfa without losing the leaves, even in unfavorable haying weather, is accomplished by John Greenlund of Washington county by the use of windrows on the sickle bars of his mowing machines. Reference was made to this method in an article on handling alfalfa hay in the June 5 issue of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. A Bourbon county reader asks for more definite information on this method of curing hay.

This use of the windrower first came to my attention in 1915 when Mr. Greenlund reported curing alfalfa successfully even under the most adverse weather conditions. He now states that he would not attempt to put up alfalfa by any other method. After putting up his first cutting this year he writes as follows:

"In cutting my alfalfa this year I ran two mowers each with a windrower on the sickle bar. I mowed 40 acres of alfalfa June 8 and 9 and did not touch the small windrows until Monday, June 14. In stacking I used two buck rakes. It took me three days with five men to put up a stack 28 feet wide, 32 feet long and 22 feet high and it was 28 feet wide all the way up. I always use a board cover on my alfalfa stacks. The hay was cured perfectly in the windrows left behind the sickle bars. I did not use a rake at all. The buck rakes saved every leaf and the sling at the stack picking up a buck rake load at a time did not lose a leaf.

"Last year I had the same field mowed and then it started to rain, and 6 inches of rain fell. When the rain was over and it looked as if there would be a few days of fair weather I whipped two windrows together with the side delivery rake and in two hours the hay was ready to pick up with the buck rakes."

## 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 subscrip-

# For the Common Good

BY THEODORE ROOSEVELT

**I**F THERE is one day when it is our duty to serve the state, there are a hundred days when it is our duty to serve our families; but we ought all of us to be ready to serve the state when the day comes. Woe unto the nation which is unable to endure in such a season; woe unto the nation whose sons shrink from making a sacrifice that only heroic natures can make.—The New Nationalism.

There never yet was a service worth rendering that did not entail sacrifice; and no man renders the highest service if he thinks over much of the sacrifice.—The Foes of Our Own Household.

Let us pay with our bodies for our souls' desire!—The Foes of Our Own Household.

Let the woman be trained in all the ways that will fit her for her work in peace or war. Give to man and woman equality of right; base the privilege thus secured on the service each must render; and demand from them, not identity of function, but, as a matter of obligation, the full performance of whatever duty each can best perform.—The Foes of Our Own Household.

It is simply common sense to recognize that there is the widest inequality of service, and that therefore there must be a reasonably wide inequality of reward, if our society is to rest on the basis of justice and wisdom.—The Foes of Our Own Household.

Bring your children up not so that they will shirk difficulties, but so that they will overcome them; not so that they will try to have a soft time of selfish ease, but so that they will have the greatest joy that comes to mankind—the satisfaction of knowing that whenever the end may come they have led worthy lives.—The New Nationalism.



# FARMER'S CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Rate: 12 cents a word, each insertion, on orders for less than four insertions; four or more consecutive insertions the rate is 10 cents a word. Count as a word each abbreviation, initial or number in advertisement and signature. No display type or illustrations admitted. Remittances must accompany orders. Real estate and livestock advertising have separate departments and are not accepted for this department.

## TABLE OF RATES

One time	Four times	One time	Four times
1.20	4.80	1.20	4.80
1.32	5.28	1.32	5.28
1.44	5.76	1.44	5.76
1.56	6.24	1.56	6.24
1.68	6.72	1.68	6.72
1.80	7.20	1.80	7.20
1.92	7.68	1.92	7.68
2.04	8.16	2.04	8.16
2.16	8.64	2.16	8.64
2.28	9.12	2.28	9.12
2.40	9.60	2.40	9.60
2.52	10.08	2.52	10.08
2.64	10.56	2.64	10.56
2.76	11.04	2.76	11.04
2.88	11.52	2.88	11.52
3.00	12.00	3.00	12.00

## RELIABLE ADVERTISING

We believe that every advertisement in this department is reliable and exercises the most care in accepting classified advertising. However, as practically everything advertised in this department has no fixed value, and opinions as to worth vary, we cannot guarantee to reach the buyer unless he or she is ready to pay for the ad. We will reach our offices in attempting to adjust disputes between buyers and sellers, but will not attempt to settle minor disputes or bickerings in which the parties are vitiated each other before appealing.

**Special Notice** All advertising copy must reach the Classified Department must reach office by 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week advance of publication.

## EMPLOYMENT

**MARRIED MAN WANTED, TO DO GENERAL WORK ON RANCH.** A. Pitney, Belvue, Kan.

**WANTED—BY MIDDLE SEPTEMBER.** Steady, single farm hand by month, year or season. Man over 30 preferred. Royal Henderson, Munden, Kan.

**MAN USED TO COUNTRY LIFE TO ASSIST IN KITCHEN AND DINING ROOM.** \$30 per month and board. S. T. Walker, Topeka, Kan.

**WANTED: JOB FEEDING CATTLE ON RANCH THIS WINTER.** Young married man. Good wages, terms. Rob't W. Reed, Vernon, Kan.

**DON'T WASTE YOUR SPARE TIME—IT CAN BE TURNED INTO MONEY ON OUR EASY PLAN.** We have a splendid offer for ambitious men who desire to add to their present income, and will give complete details on request. Simply say, "Tell me how to turn my spare time into dollars" and we will explain our plan completely. Address, Circulation Manager, Capper Publications, Topeka, Kan.

## SALESMAN

**SELL THE BEST NURSERY PRODUCTS IN AMERICA.** Our line includes finest fruit trees, plants, ornamental shrubs, etc. All or part time. Liberal commissions paid each week on all orders. Our feature product makes sales easy and cannot be obtained from your competitors. Big advertising campaign and attractive literature helps you get leads and close orders. Established 50 years. Best bank reference. Our 35 salesmen all making big money. Write today for our liberal offer. Mount Hope Nurseries, Lawrence, Kansas.

## AGENTS.

**MASON SOLD 18 SPRAYERS AND AUTO WASHERS ONE SATURDAY.** Profits, \$250 each. Square deal. Particulars free. Ruslet Co., Shawtown, O.

**BIG MONEY AND FAST SALES. EVERY OWNER BUYS GOLD INITIALS FOR HIS AUTO.** You charge \$1.50 make \$1.35. Ten orders daily easy. Write for particulars and free samples. American Monogram Co., Dept. 10, Glen Ridge, N. J.

**TREES WANTED TO SELL FRUIT TREES, berry plants and ornamentals.** Our agents are doubling last year's sales. We want experienced men but also teach beginners. Costs you nothing to get started. Draw our pay every Saturday. Catalogue free to agents. 25 years in the business. Carman Nursery Co., Lawrence, Kan.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

**TRADE: GOOD YOUNG DRAFT HORSES FOR WALLACE CO. LAND.** Arch Davis, Reno, Kan.

**FOR SALE—VETERINARY PRACTICE AND PROPERTY.** 3 acres improved joining town. R. S. Martin, Mount Hope, Kan.

**FOR LEASE: BEST SIXTY ACRE POULTRY AND DAIRY OUTLAY IN KANSAS.** Possession. Address Owner, care Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

**HANDLE MORE BUSINESS? ARE YOU GETTING ALL THE BUSINESS YOU CAN HANDLE?** Not get big results at small cost by running a classified ad in Capper's Weekly. The Great News Weekly of the Great West with more than two million readers. Same copy free for the asking. Only 15c a week each week, 12c per word on four consecutive time orders. Send in a trial ad now while you are thinking about it. Capper's Weekly, Topeka, Kan.

**PUT YOUR BUSINESS BEFORE MORE THAN 1,000,000 FARM FAMILIES IN THE 16 BEST AGRICULTURAL STATES IN THE UNION,** by placing the Capper Farm Press. A classified advertisement in this combination of power—every three of the great Mid-West, and it will bring you mighty good results. The rate is only 65c per word, which will give you one insertion in each of the five papers, Capper's Farmer, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Missouri Ruralist, Nebraska Farmer Journal, and Oklahoma Farmer. Cap-

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

**GOOD HARDWARE AND IMPLEMENT BUSINESS.** Invoice about \$20,000. Can be reduced. Last year's business over \$60,000. Good town to live in, splendid school and college facilities, center of rich farming community. Just the right kind for some farmer who wants to move to town to educate his children and have a paying business besides. More sure than farming. Write or wire at once, will not last long. Reason for selling, poor health. John E. Hoeglund, owner, Hesston, Kan.

## SERVICES OFFERED

**PLEATINGS—MRS. M. J. MERCER, 800 Topeka Ave., Topeka, Kan.**

**AUCTIONEERS MAKE BIG MONEY; 67 PAGED ANNUAL FREE.** Mo. Auction School, Kansas City, Mo.

**PHONOGRAPH RECORDS AND PIANO ROLLS EXCHANGED.** Old for new. Fuller, Wichita, Kan.

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

**TOBACCO OR SNUFF HABIT CURED OR NO PAY, \$1 IF CURED.** Remedy sent on trial. Superba Co., Sy. Baltimore, Md.

**BE AN EXPERT PENMAN—WONDERFUL DEVICE GUIDES YOUR HAND, CORRECTS YOUR WRITING IN FEW DAYS.** Complete outfit free. Write C. J. Ozment, 40, St. Louis.

**LET US TAN YOUR HIDE, COW, HORSE, OR CALF SKINS FOR COAT OR ROBE.** Catalog on request. The Crosby Frisian Fur Co., Rochester, N. Y.

**KODAK FILMS DEVELOPED, 10c ROLL.** Same day service. Hi-glossy prints, 3c each. All sizes. Say how many. Gilliam's Photo Shop, Box 1044, Kansas City, Mo.

**VEIL MATERNITY HOSPITAL FOR YOUNG WOMEN BEFORE AND DURING CONFINEMENT; PRIVATE; TERMS TO SUIT; BABIES ADOPTED FREE.** Mrs. C. M. Jones, 15 W. 31st, Kansas City, Mo.

**FAIRMOUNT MATERNITY HOSPITAL FOR CONFINEMENT; PRIVATE; PRICES REASONABLE; MAY WORK FOR BOARD, BABIES ADOPTED.** Write for booklet. Mrs. T. B. Long, 4911 East 27th St., Kansas City, Mo.

**INVENTORS WRITE FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED BOOK AND EVIDENCE OF CONCEPTION.** Send model or sketch for our opinion of its patentable nature. Highest references, prompt service. Reasonable terms. Victor J. Evans & Co., 225 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

**HIGH PRICES PAID FOR FARM AND DAIRY PRODUCTS BY CITY PEOPLE.** A small classified advertisement in the Topeka Daily Capital will sell your apples, potatoes, pears, tomatoes and other surplus farm products at small cost—only one cent a word each insertion. Try it.

## FOR SALE

**FOR SALE—CATALPA POSTS, CARLOTS.** H. W. Porth & Co., Winfield, Kan.

**BUY YOUR LUMBER AT SAWMILL.** WE sell direct to consumer. Write us your wants. Boles and Shelton, Pangburn, Ark.

**WRITE FOR DELIVERED PRICES ON CEDAR POSTS.** Pay after unloading. J. B. Overton, Sagie, Idaho.

## TRACTORS

**FOR BULL TRACTOR PARTS WRITE.** S. B. Vaughan, Newton, Kan.

**FOR SALE: ONE 15-30 MOGUL TRACTOR** in good shape. H. C. Modellmog, Moundridge, Kan.

**FOR SALE—16-30 RUMELY TRACTOR, 28 IN.** Rumely Separator used 10 days, \$3,500. Abilene Tractor & Truck Co., Abilene, Kan.

**15-26 FOUR DRIVE TRACTOR, GOOD SHAPE.** One three bottom Oliver plow. Chas. Millg, Kanopolis, Kan.

**MOLINE UNIVERSAL TRACTOR, MODEL D.** plows and binder hitch. \$1,000. Geo. F. Stephan, Winchester, Kan.

**FOR SALE OR TRADE: 20-35 AVERY TRACTOR,** fine condition, worth \$1,000, take \$850.00. Terms. Wilson Lindsey, Cherokee, Kan.

**BARGAIN SALE. NEW 12-20 EMERSON** Birmingham tractor used four days. Price \$1,000. Complete with plow hoist. Chas. H. Daenzer, Sterling, Kan.

**WALLIS CUB TRACTOR 26-52 PLOWED** 100, disc 200 acres. Practically new with 4 bottom Grand Detour plow and disc. Price \$2,500. R. J. Stucky, Pretty Prairie, Kan.

**FOR SALE: A BRAND NEW, LATEST MODEL Moline** Universal tractor, with plows, extra rims and rear carrying truck. Price \$1,300. Regular price \$1,615. F. B. Parker, Ford Agent, Robinson, Kan.

**25-50 AULTMAN AND TAYLOR TRACTOR** used two seasons, in first class running order. Reason for sale, must have larger one. Price \$2,500. H. B. Mueller, Macks-ville, Kan.

**FOR SALE OR TRADE: TWO SECOND HAND 10-20 TITANS** in first class condition, have been out one and a half and two years. One second hand 8x16 Mogul in first class condition, just equipped with new cylinders and pistons. One second hand 15x30 Mogul also in good shape. Will trade for Ford cars and Ford trucks. Write for special prices and terms. Graber Hdw. Co., Kingman, Kan.

## EDUCATIONAL

**U. S. GOVERNMENT WANTS RAILWAY** Mail clerks, \$140 month. List positions free. Franklin Institute, Dept. B 15, Rochester, N. Y.

## FOR THE TABLE

**HONEY, FANCY, 27c POUND 60 POUND** cans, here or Beatrice, Neb. 2 cans delivered free. J. M. Lancaster, Greeley, Colo.

**TWO SIXTY POUND CANS EXTRACTED** honey \$26.40 f. o. b. cars, La Cruces. V. N. Hopper, Las Cruces, N. M.

**HONEY, CHOICE WHITE 12 LBS., \$30.00.** Amber \$25.00. 60 lbs. fifty, extra for boxing. Bert W. Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

**CUBAN MOLASSES: OLD FASHIONED** Black, Sweet, Cuban Molasses, that good old kind, 30 gal. barrels 45c gal. 60 gal. barrels 40c gal. Cash with order. Winston Grain Co., Winston, N. C.

**"THEBESTO" ROCKY MOUNTAIN HONEY,** light colored, thick, fine flavored. Per can, five pounds net, postpaid anywhere west of Ohio river, \$1.50. Send remittance with order. The Colorado-Honey Producers' Association, Denver, Colo.

## MACHINERY.

**JOHN DEERE 10-BOTTOM PLOW, J. H.** Baumgartner, Halstead, Kan.

**SALE OR TRADE HYDRAULIC CIDER** press. Ed. Dorman, Paola, Kan.

**BIRDSELL ALFALFA HULLER, 40 IN.** cylinder, Blower and Feeder. In No. 1 condition. J. H. Sowers, Burlingame, Kan., R. 4.

**ONE NEW 1920, 24-43, RUSSEL SEPARA-** tor, used 7 days for private threshing. Guaranteed as good as new, priced right. A. J. Miller, Canton, Kan.

**FOR SALE—AVERY ELEVATOR,** weigher, and swinging conveyor complete. No. 1 shape, also 10-20 Titan Tractor, also 12-25 Bull Tractor, excellent shape, priced for quick sale. Wakefield Motor Co., Wakefield, Kan.

**FOR SALE—12 INCH SMALLER SILAGE** cutter, 30 ft. blower pipe mounted, good running order, price \$80. T. J. Sands, Robinson, Kan.

**FOR SALE: TWO REEVES STEAM EN-** gines, all O. K. 12-20 Oil Pull used 14 days, has extension cleats and plow guide, price \$1,350. 16-30 Oil Pull used 1 day, price \$2,100. Both fully guaranteed, also 32-inch Advance Separator and 8 bottom plow. Wakefield Motor Co., Wakefield, Kan.

## TOBACCO.

**TOBACCO: KENTUCKY'S EXTRA FINE** chewing and smoking tobacco for sale hand prepared in the twist; ready for use. Write for sample and prices. Adams Brothers, Bardwell, Ky.

**TOBACCO—HOME MADE, RED AND** dark leaf, 2 pounds \$1; 10 pounds \$4.50; 100 pounds \$40. Mild smoking, 3 pounds \$1; 10 pounds \$3; 100 pounds \$25, prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. U. O. Parrish, Holstein-Duroc Farm, Route 8, Union City, Tenn.

## SEEDS

**KANRED SEED WHEAT, J. H. TAYLOR** and Sons, Chapman, Kan.

**PURE KANRED SEED WHEAT, VERNON** Nichols, Mankato, Kan.

**KANRED WHEAT SEED, \$3.25 PER** bushel. A. Pitney, Belvue, Kan.

**ALFALFA SEED, 85% PURE, \$10 PER** bushel track Concordia. Send for sample. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.

**WANTED: NEW ALFALFA SEED, GOOD,** pure quality. Mail sample stating quantity. Mitchell Seed Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

**FOR SALE: ALFALFA SEED, NEW CROP.** Per pound 33c. Write for free sample. Hayes Seed House, Topeka, Kan.

**CERTIFIED KANRED WHEAT RE-** cleaned. Write for price. Bowman Bros. Seed Co., Concordia, Kan.

**CHOICE, HOME GROWN, PURE ALFALFA** seed. No weeds, samples. McCray, Zeandale, Kan.

**500 BU. KANRED SEED WHEAT; PURE,** good color and heavy. \$3 bu. Sacks extra. D. L. Stagg, Manhattan, Kan., R. 1.

**STRICTLY PURE INSPECTED KANRED** Seed Wheat. Fort Larned Ranch, Frizell, Kan.

**FINE ALFALFA SEED; EXTRA FANCY** home grown Alfalfa Seed for sale. If you want the best write for free sample. Henry Jefferies, Ottawa, Kan.

**GUARANTEED SEEDS: ALFALFA \$12.00** bu.; Sweet Clover \$17.50. Red Clover \$27.00. Kanred Seed Wheat \$35.00. Turkey Wheat \$30.00. Rye \$2.50. Sacks free. Liberty bonds accepted. Meier Seed Co., Russell, Kan.

**THE BEST WHEAT FOR SOUTHEASTERN** Kansas. Fifty experiments for five years by Agricultural College prove Fuleaster the highest yielding wheat in that territory. Address Avery Malone, County Agent, Ft. Scott, Kan.

**SWEET CLOVER AND ALFALFA SEED.** Fancy scarified White Bloom Sweet Clover Seed, \$15 per bu. Non-irrigated, re-cleaned Alfalfa Seed \$18 and \$21 per bu. our track. Seamless bags 70c each. The L. C. Adam Merc. Co., Cedar Vale, Kan.

**SEED RYE: WE HAVE A CAR LOAD OF** pure tested, re-cleaned, new crop, seed rye that is the finest we have ever seen. It weighs 59 1/2 pounds to the bushel. Price is \$2.90 per bushel on cars here, in two bushel sacks only sacks free. The Brooks Co., Ft. Scott, Kan.

## LIVE STOCK COMMISSION FIRMS.

**SHIP YOUR LIVE STOCK TO US—COMPE-** tent men in all departments. Twenty years on this market. Write us about your stock. Stockers and feeders bought on orders, market information free. Ryan Robinson Commission Co., 425 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City Stock Yards.

## PET STOCK.

**EXTRA FINE PEDIGREED NEW ZEALAND** rabbits for sale. A. R. Smith, Hamilton, Kan.

**FERRETS FOR SALE. PRICES FREE** book on Ferrets. 10 muzzles \$25. Roy C. Greene, Wellington, Ohio.

**PEDIGREED FLEMISH GIANTS, RUFUS** Red, New Zealand Red, breeding age and youngsters, bargain prices. John Yowell, McPherson, Kan.

## STRAY NOTICE

**TAKEN UP BY A. MUNOZ, WHO RESIDES** in Sec. 31 T. 23 R. 34, Finney county, Kan., and whose postoffice address is Deerfield, Kan., on the 15th day of June, 1920, one bay mare weight 1,000 lbs., branded 6 T, appraised value \$50.00. F. H. Laberteaux, County Clerk.

**TAKEN UP BY F. J. KRAISINGER, WHO** resides in Rush Center, R. F. D. No. 3, Rush County, Kan., on the 1st day of June, 1920: One two year old gelding, black tinged with gray, wire cut on left front foot. Appraised value \$30.00. George Wehe, county clerk.

**TAKEN UP BY J. J. SEXSON, WHO RE-** sides in Ruliton, Grant Township, Sherman county, Kansas, on the twelfth day of July, 1920, one 1,800 lb. brown horse with white star in forehead and valued at \$75.00; one 1,700 lb. bay horse with white star in forehead and three white feet, appraised value \$125.00. Doris E. Soden, County Clerk.

**TAKEN UP BY FRED RYSU, WHO RE-** sides in North township, Woodson county, Kansas, on the 17th day of July, 1920. One red, male steer, age 3 years, with hole in right ear and appraised at \$60. One brown, male steer, age 3 years, branded J on left hip and appraised at \$40. One red, male steer, branded J on left hip and appraised at \$60. C. V. Orendorff, County Clerk.

## COMING EVENTS.

**MEET YOUR FRIENDS AT THE KANSAS** Free Fair at Topeka, September 13-18. Six big days and six big nights.

## POULTRY

### BABY CHICKS

**BABY CHICKS: WHITE LEGHORNS 14c;** Reds, 16c. Prepaid. Guaranteed alive. Young's Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.

**CHICKS: BARRED ROCKS, REDS, WHITE** Wyandottes, mixed, 8 to 12 weeks. Few of each. \$45 100. M. Schneider, Howard, Kan.

**BABY CHICKS, PURE BRED LEGHORNS,** Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, best laying strains, postpaid. Reduced prices. Catalog free. Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Mo.

### LEGHORNS

**WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, PURE** Barron stock. May hatched, \$12.00 per dozen. Fleda Jenkins, Jewell, Kan.

**PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN** Cockerels, March hatch, \$1.50, August only. Mrs. John J. Berry, Waterville, Kan.

**ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCK-** erels, 4 months old, \$1.25 each. Mrs. Ida Shigley, La Harpe, Kan.

**PURE BRED S. C. W. LEGHORN COCK-** erels 4 months old, excellent laying strain, \$1.25 each. Lloyd Ringland, Sedgewick, Kan.

**PURE ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN** cockerels, pullets (dandies) April. May hatch. \$15.00 dozen if taken soon. Mabel Kelley, Raymond, Kan.

**IMPORTED ENGLISH S. C. WHITE LEG-** horns. Averaged 288 eggs, each per year. Cockerels, bargain now. Geo. Patterson, Melvern, Kan.

**BABY CHICKS: HEALTHY, SELECTED** layers. Purebred. White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Barred Rocks, \$15.00 per 100. Reds \$16. Postpaid. Live arrival guaranteed. Catalog free. Booth Hatchery, Clinton, Mo.

### ANCONAS.

**ANCONA COCKERELS 10 WKS. OLD, \$2.** Carrie Yapp, Jewell, Kan.

### ORPINGTONS.

**PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCK-** erels. April hatched, \$1.75. Fred Swoveland, Burr Oak, Kan.

**PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF ORP-** ingtons. Hens and cockerels from my breeding pens. \$2 and \$5. Mrs. Jas. Dunham, Ashland, Kan.

### POULTRY SUPPLIES

**THE BEST PRODUCTION FOR CHICKENS,** cows and hogs in the world is La-Mo-Pep. Box 122, Kansas City, Mo.

### POULTRY WANTED.

**PAYING FOR HENS, 27c. SPRINGS, 35c.** Eggs 40c. Coops and cages loaned free. The Copes, Topeka.

**PREMIUM POULTRY PRODUCTS CO., 216** N. Kansas Ave., Topeka, buys poultry and eggs on a graded basis. We furnish coops and cages. Premium prices paid for select eggs and poultry.

## Irrigation Farmers Will Meet

The Kansas State Irrigation Congress will meet September 16 to 17 at Dodge City. An excellent program is being provided by George S. Knapp, state house, Topeka, state irrigation engineer and the secretary of this organization. Every man and woman in Kansas interested in irrigation is invited to be present, a large attendance is expected.

Alfalfa is the most profitable field crop grown in Kansas.



## Real Estate Market Place

Real estate advertisements on this page (in the small type, set solid and classified by states) cost 65 cents per line per issue. Send check, money order or draft with your advertisement. After studying the other advertisements you can write a good one and figure the cost. About six words make an agate line. Count initials and numbers as words.

There are 7 Copper Publications totaling over a million and a quarter circulation and widely used in this advertising. Ask us about them.

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

### KANSAS

**NORTON COUNTY**—Good farms, any size, for any purpose. Williamson, Norton, Kan.

**IMPROVED FARMS** for sale. Best of terms. Parsons & Stewart, Fredonia, Kan.

**WHEAT**, corn and alfalfa farms, all sizes. Theo. Voeste, Olpe, Lyon Co., Kansas.

**160 A. IMP.**, \$65 a. Many alfalfa farms for sale. M. T. Spong, Fredonia, Kan.

**WANT TO BUY** your Western Kansas wheat land, for cash. Layton Bros. Land & Inv. Co., Salina, Kansas.

**A SPLENDID** 80 acre well improved farm four miles county seat, gravel road, \$8,000. Terms. Robbins & Craig, Thayer, Kansas.

**IF YOU WANT** to buy, sell or exchange your farm, write W. T. Porter of the Kansas Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

**EASTERN KANSAS FARMS** Large list Lyon and Coffey Co., for sale by Ed. F. Milner, Hartford, Kansas.

**FOR SALE**—All kinds of farms in N. E. Kan. Send for printed list. Silas D. Warner, 727 1/2 Commercial St., Atchison, Kan.

**200 ACRES**, 3 miles to Council Grove. Well improved, county road, \$75.00 per acre. Send for list. S. L. Karr, Council Grove, Kan.

**WE DON'T OWN THE WORLD**, we sell it. Write for farm list and pictures. Kansas Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

**WRITE** for our free list of eastern Kansas farms and ranches for sale. The Eastern Kansas Land Co., Quenemo, Kan.

**HAMILTON AND STANTON** county lands, \$8 up. Write me your wants. Tomson, Syracuse, Kansas.

**BARGAINS** In Western Kansas wheat and alfalfa lands. **THE BROOKE LAND & LOAN COMPANY**, Winona, Kansas.

**IMP. LYON COUNTY** Kansas Farms, from \$60 a. up with possession for putting in wheat. Write Ira Stonebraker, Allen, Kan.

**80 ACRES**, highly improved, lots of water, and 2 miles from Westphalia. Price \$90. W. J. Polre, Westphalia, Kansas.

**640 A. IMPROVED**, 280 A. cultivated. Immediate possession. \$35-a. Terms. Would trade. Templeton & Johnson, Spearville, Kansas.

**FOR SALE**—160 acres 7 miles from Hill City, Kan. Good improvements, good well, windmill, water piped into home. For particulars write W. A. Cole, Hill City, Kansas.

**160 ACRES NEAR EMPORIA** only 5 miles out on main road, level land, good buildings, land all tillable, 60 under cultivation, \$90 an acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

**160 ACRES**, 4 miles from town. Good 7-room house, new barn, other outbuildings; 90 acres in cultivation, balance grass. Price \$85 per acre; terms. Le Roy Realty Co., Le Roy, Kansas.

**TWO SNAPS**—160 acres Ness County, level, all cultivated, unimproved, \$5,600. Also 160 acres, rolling, half cultivated, unimproved, only \$3,800. Write Jas. H. Little, The Land Man, La Crosse, Kansas.

**480 ACRES**, all fine smooth, rich, tillable land, black soil, no rock, 2 sets buildings, 3/4 mile town, only \$85 per acre. Easy terms. Sewell Land Co., Garnett, Kansas.

**QUARTER SECTION**, \$4,000. 3 miles from town. 60 acres in crop. All level fine land. Easy terms. Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kansas.

**A FINE SECTION** Handy town, well improved, timber, water and alfalfa land. Price \$37.50 per acre, good terms. Write for land list. Justin T. Avery, Traer, Decatur Co., Kansas.

**SUBURBAN HOME, NEAR EMPORIA** 20 acres near High School and College, best of land, well located, new buildings, good water and fruit. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

**74 ACRES**, 2 mi. Hutchinson. Rich, level, sandy loam, subirrigated, no overflow, soft water, good improvements, \$12,000, \$4,000 cash, terms. W. P. Riley, Route 4, Box 26, Hutchinson, Kansas.

**80 ACRES** 2 1/2 miles good town, 15 Ottawa. Good improvements, plenty water, school across road, 50 acres cultivation. Some alfalfa. Early possession. Must sell at once. \$100.00 per acre. Write for list of others. Dickey Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

**FOR SALE**—36 a. 1/4 mile of University, 9 r. house, fine large barn, good outbuildings, fruit of different kinds. 20 a. alfalfa, 16 acres bluegrass pasture, tight fence, water pumped into house and barn. Clawson & McPheeters, 744 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kansas.

**FINE 80 ACRE HOME** 3 1/2 miles Ottawa, Kansas, 56 miles Kansas City; every acre smooth, good laying, tillable land; 20 acres bluegrass pasture; never failing water; good improvements, County Highway; R. F. D., milk route, ice route all in front of door. Owner wants more land, will make a special price for 30 days. Casida & Clark Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

### KANSAS

**GOOD FARMS** 80 to 125 acres. Call or address O. C. Paxson, Meriden, Kansas.

**1,040 ACRES**, highly improved, Scott Co., Kansas. Price \$50. Part trade. Clark Realty Co., Garnett, Kan.

**FOR SALE**—Building and lot in Chapman, Kan. Inquire of A. W. Waterstradt, Manchester, Kan.

**320 A. SUMNER CO.** 3 mi. Caldwell. Stock and grain farm, large buildings. Rich black soil, fine neighbors. Price \$34,000. Fuller, Wichita, Kan.

**FOR SALE**—Improved wheat and alfalfa farms near Chanute, Kansas, many with oil and gas royalties. See or write E. H. Bidcau, Chanute, Kansas.

**LANE COUNTY FARMS**, priced \$25.00 to \$40.00 per acre, wheat making 40 bushels per acre. Write for list. W. V. Young, Dighton, Kansas.

**SOUTHEAST KANSAS FARMS**—Six, deep, black bottom and upland farms. Write today for bargain list. Kinsey & McCabe, Fredonia, Wilson County, Kansas.

**NESS COUNTY, KANSAS, LANDS** Good wheat, alfalfa and ranch lands at bargain prices. Several excellent ranches. Write for price list, county map and literature. FLOYD & FLOYD, Ness City, Kan.

**SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS** Farms, all sizes; lowest prices. Terms \$2,000 up. Send for booklet. ALLEN COUNTY INVESTMENT CO., Iola, Kansas.

**640 ACRES**, solid section; improved; all in grass; underlaid with abundance of sheet water; not a foot of waste land. Splendid investment. Bargain, so don't submit anything but money or Government Bonds. Price \$20.00 per acre. Terms. D. F. Carter, Leoti, Wichita Co., Kan.

**MODEL DAIRY** and grain farm, 250 a., 1 mile Atchison, alfalfa, orchard, 3 sets improvements, 2 silos, frost proof milking barn, laundry, house, cement poultry houses, electric lights, water system, worth \$75,000. Sell for \$60,000. Half cash, bal. long time at 6%. Herd of Holsteins for sale. F. E. Drake, Owner, Atchison, Kansas.

**313 ACRES**, Bourbon Co., near Hiattville, Kan. 6 room house, good barn, cattle sheds, hog sheds, 2 new silos, good fence, cribs, granary, garage, chicken houses, abundance water, smoke house, R. F. D., close school, bluegrass pasture, \$35 if taken soon. 200 acres barn, 5 r. house, granary, good water, 6,500 a. 240 acres limestone pasture. \$45 acre. D. L. Land, Hiattville, Kansas.

**WE HAVE** the following Kansas farms for sale: 80 acres in Montgomery County, well improved, \$80.00 per acre, 160 acres in Montgomery County, a fine farm, \$30.00 per acre, 169 acres in Woodson County, a fine stock farm, \$40.00 per acre, 80 acres in Ellis County, fenced, half in cultivation, \$30.00 per acre. Reasonable terms. Dickinson & Dickinson, 4838 West Monieriff Place, Denver, Colo.

**WHEAT LAND**—Ness, Trego, Lane and Gove counties, where land is producing from \$50.00 to \$100.00 per acre in wheat. If in Salina drop in and see me. Let me tell you about some real bargains, or go with me to Ransom, Kansas, and will show any of them. Tracts of all sizes, improved and unimproved. On some can make terms to suit. Most of land I am offering rented for wheat 1/2 of crop. See or write John Rodman, Room 14, I. O. O. F. Bldg., Salina, Kansas.

**FOR SALE**—40 a. dairy farm, 1 1/4 mi. from Kansas University, barn for 22 cows and 30 tons hay, silo, stable for 3 horses, granary, chicken house, etc. 5 room dwelling (in need of some repair), 18 head dairy stock, team of horses, brood sow, growing crop, and farm equipment including milking machine. Steep hill getting to farm is the bad feature. Will sacrifice to sell all together and immediate possession or will sell separately. Arthur Ward, R. 9, Lawrence, Kansas.

**THE FARM HOME** you have always wanted. 243 acre, adjoining good county seat town, 4,000 inhabitants; Eastern Kansas, convenient Kansas City; 10 room modern residence; Delco light system, abundance water; 40 alfalfa, 90 bluegrass, remainder cultivation, rock road and cement walks from town to house; a real home and investment. Price for immediate sale, \$165 per acre; half cash. See Cook with Mansfield Land & Loan Company, Bonfils Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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### KANSAS

**CORN, WHEAT** and alfalfa farms. Verdigris and Fall River bottom, also stock ranches all sizes. L. S. Hoover, Eureka, Kansas.

**160 ACRES**, 2 1/4 mi. from Lenora. 70 acres alfalfa land. Improved, \$40 per acre. Good terms. Special bargains in wheat land. Write for list. J. H. Brotemarkle, Real Estate, Lenora, Norton Co., Kan.

**BARGAIN**, 480 a. improved, 200 acres in cultivation, balance good pasture, everlasting running water, \$42.50 per acre. Will take Ten Thousand Dollars Liberty Bonds at full value, carry balance on land. E. W. Moore, Spearville, Kansas.

**SPECIAL BARGAIN**: 160 acres, Anderson County, tillable, black limestone soil, 30 bluegrass, remainder cultivation. 5-r. house; large barn; \$100.00 acre. \$6,000 will handle. Claude Anderson, with Mansfield Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

**SPLENDID DAIRY FARM**, 160 acres, 5 mi. town, well improved, good water, good soil, lays well, all tillable, 20 a. alfalfa, 65 a. cult., bal. fine bluestem grass, bargain at \$65 an a. For list of best Grain, Alfalfa and Dairy farms on earth at prices that will make you big money. Write E. B. Miller, Admire, Kan.

**SPECIAL SALE** 880 acres of alfalfa land in the beautiful Republican River valley, two miles from the most thriving little city in the world, containing the best equipped County High School in Kansas, for quick sale \$60 per acre. We have other great bargains. Dowling & Williams, Law-Loan-Insurance Co., St. Francis, Kansas.

**FOR SALE BY OWNER**. 160 a. 8 mi. of Waverly, Kansas. 80 a. under cultivation, 80 a. fine prairie and blue grass. Nice location in good surrounding country, 5 room house, small barn, fine wells and mill. Price \$70 per a. If you want a better place to live for less money go to Waverly, Kan., and W. J. Williamson will show the farm for me and make terms to suit. W. H. Lathrop, Owner, Corvallis, Ore.

**440 ACRES** Walnut River bottom: 160 acres finest bottom land; 25 acres alfalfa; 100 acres finest corn; 75 acres kafir corn; 200 acres pasture; three finest feedlots in the state, nearly all could be farmed. No rocks. Producing oil well 2 1/2 mi. Owner retiring. Price \$90 per acre. Carry back \$15,000 at 5%. F. F. Root, 109 S. Main, Wichita, Kansas.

**WHERE CAN YOU BEAT THIS**—320 acres fine rich smooth land, Gove County, Kansas, 16 cultivation, 160 grass, half section leased land, good 6 room house, new barn, fine water, other out buildings, owner must sell on account of failing health. Only \$27.50 per acre if sold at once. Good terms at 6%. Write for Kansas Map and farm list. Mansfield Investment & Realty Company, Healy, Kansas.

**THE FARM HOME** you have always wanted. 243 acre, adjoining good county seat town, 4,000 inhabitants; Eastern Kansas, convenient Kansas City; 10 room modern residence; Delco light system, abundance water; 40 alfalfa, 90 bluegrass, remainder cultivation, rock road and cement walks from town to house; a real home and investment. Price for immediate sale, \$165 per acre; half cash. See Cook with Mansfield Land & Loan Company, Bonfils Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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### A Real Bargain

160 acres 3 miles of Waverly, 2 1/2 of Agri-cola, 40 acres wheat, 50 acres oats, 10 acres alfalfa, 35 acres timothy and clover, balance prairie and blue grass pasture, well watered, lays smooth, best of limestone soil, 1 mile of school. Good house of 6 rooms, new barn 36x44 ft., smoke house, hen house, etc., all in good repair, telephone and rural mail. Price \$110 per acre with best of terms. GEO. M. REYNOLDS, WAVERLY, KANSAS.



## Beautiful Modern Farm Home For Sale

359 acres blue grass farm, 100 acres creek bottom, 200 acres cultivation, remainder blue grass pasture, fine large barn, silo, stock scales, other improvements, 10 acres timber, well, windmill, special income, natural gas for light and fuel. Write for full description and list No. 457. Large list to select from.

**Mansfield Land & Loan Co., Ottawa, Kansas**

For Kaw Valley farm bargains address—

**Mansfield Land & Loan Co., Topeka, Kansas**

### KANSAS

**SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS BARGAINS** 3 good improved 80 acre farms at very attractive prices. Can handle one of them on a payment of \$1,000 down, one on \$1,500, one on \$1,500. Our wheat making from 30 to 40 bushels, corn 30 to 40 bushels, why rent when you own a home of your own on such terms? Only limited number on such terms. Come, first served. For further information address The Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kansas.

**WESTERN KANSAS** ranch and wheat land for sale. 27,000 acres, one ranch, two of imp., 1,500 acres in cult. Price \$15 per acre. 7,000 acres price \$30. 5,000 acres same price. 1,120 acres, price \$30. 320 acres, two creeks thru this. 320 acres, joining Utica, price \$65 per acre. 300 acres adjoining R. R. town, two sets of land, price \$50. 175,000 acres, 11,000 head of cattle, 200 head of horses, price \$10.00 per acre. Can suit you in any size tract you want. Agents protected. A. W. Buxton, Utica, Kansas.

**300 ACRES** highly improved stock and grain farm, Douglas County, Kan., 10 r. 2 story modern house, fine large barn, other outbuildings, 10 acres fine alfalfa, 300 acres in cultivation, 50 acres bluegrass pasture, 70 acres oats, averaged 61 bushels to acre this year. \$18,000 in improvements, 100 acres, 9 miles Lawrence, 70 acres creek bottom, balance slope and upland. Price \$200 per acre. Will take part trade. Terms on balance. J. W. Watkins, Quenemo, Kan.

**172 ACRES**, Lawrence, Kansas, 1 1/2 mi. Fort to Fort road, 150 tillable, 60 tight, 10 alfalfa, 12 prairie meadow, 40 pasture; 1/2 corn, 1/2 hay and all pastures goes. 50 for wheat, possession of buildings at once. 7 room house, barn 20x60, granary, machine shed and shop 40x40, improvements good. Everlasting spring water piped to barn. Price \$21,500, incumbrance \$5,000, interest 6%. Hosford Investment & Mortgage Co., Lawrence, Kansas.

**240 ACRES** Osage County, Kansas, 1 mi. town, good limestone soil, practically all can be cultivated, 65 acres bluegrass pasture, 10 acres prairie meadow, 150 acres under cultivation, 35 acres alfalfa, 10 acres clover, balance corn, wheat, 8 room house including bath room, barn 35x40, bins, hay loft, 40x60 shed on one side, 2 hen houses, house cement floor, garage, smoke house, milk house, watered by springs and well, 1 1/4 mi. school, tel. Price \$25,000. Terms. The Eastern Kansas Land Company, Quenemo, Kansas.

### BUY YOUR OWN FARM

We are helping Kansas young men and tenants buy their own farms. Only first class places considered. Write fully, give description of land, prices, etc., so can get man to look it over at once. Farm Mortgage Trust Company, Topeka, Kansas.

### MISSOURI

**VALLEY FARMS**—Fruit and berry farms. Write, Chambliss & Son, Anderson, Mo.

**LISTEN!** Well improved 60 acres, nice home, \$2,500, \$600 down. McGrath, Mtn. View, Mo.

**FREE**—All about the Ozark country, map and list of cheap lands. Durnell Land Company, Cabool, Mo.

**THE HOMESSEKERS GUIDE FREE**. Describes 100 south Missouri farms. Blankenship & Son, Buffalo, Missouri.

**IF YOU WANT** a large or small prairie or timber farm, pure spring water, no crop failures, write J. E. Loy, Flemington, Mo.

**MISSOURI**—\$5 down \$5 monthly buys 40 acres truck and poultry land near town Southern Mo. Price \$240. Send for bargain list. Box 169, Mt. Vernon, Ill.

### ATTENTION FARMERS

Do you want a home in a mild, healthy climate, where the grazing season is long, the feeding season short, waters pure, soil productive? Good improved farms, \$30 to \$50 acre. Frank M. Hamel, Marshallfield, Mo.

### FOR SALE BY OWNER

870 acre farm of bottom land with improvements. Well located, lying adjacent to Mound City, Mo. Will sell all or part. Excellent opportunity; account owner having other interests cannot give farm his attention. Address J. A. Johnson, 211 Pan-American Bldg., Tulsa, Okla.

### CALIFORNIA



OKLAHOMA

TERN OKLA. Corn, wheat, oats, alfalfa, over land. Oil district. New country. land for least money. Arch Wagoner, Vinita, Okla.

TO \$60 PER ACRE. Fine wheat, oats, alfalfa, corn and cotton lands. Write for illustrated folder. E. G. Eby, Wagoner, Okla.

A. 5 miles good R. R. town this Co. No up, except fence, 1/2 prairie, bal. scatter- timber 125 a. very finest tillable land, per acre. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

RAIN, FRUIT and dairy farm for sale. room house, large barn, 7 a. pasture, bearing orchard variety of fruits, well, never failing sheet water. See farm and buy from owner, 478 a. rea- ble terms. S. A. O. Easterling, Allene, Okla.

ACRES 2 miles Oakwood, 140 cultivated, balance pasture, 80 acres under woven wire, 4 room house, stable, granary, orchard, State Road, 1/2 mile school. Price \$8,500, on half. L. Pennington, Oakwood, Okla.

OKLAHOMA FARMS  
NORTHEAST OKLAHOMA

We have listings on a number of choice farms and farm lands, in tracts of 40 to 800 acres, all moderately priced, and can make able terms. Inquiries gladly answered. FRYE & RYUN, rms 1 and 2, Virginia Bldg., Nowata, Okla.

OKLAHOMA SNAPS—160 a. 5 1/2 mi. out, well improved, \$8,500; 1,680 a. ranch, im- proved, \$40,000; 160, fine creek bottom, un- improved, \$12,000; 160 a. 3 miles 2 towns back jack land, improved, \$4,500; 320 a. land, 7 miles out, 2 sets improvements, 600, good terms. Free list and map. Deford & Cronkrite, Watonga, Okla.

TEXAS

CABBAGE crop often pays for the land in Lower Rio Grande Valley. Save \$100 acre by dealing with owner. L. W. Heagy, LaFeria, Texas.

OSTERITY ABOUNDS on the South Plains, Lubbock County the center, cheap farms and ranches, large or small. Crops Write us. Wall's Land Exchange, Lubbock, Tex.

HAVE BLACK LANDS for cotton and grain; loam lands for diversified farming. day farms for sweet potatoes and pea- ses; grazing lands for live stock; and suitable for special crops, fruits or berries, either improved or unimproved small or large tracts. Write us just as you want, and give us a chance to cash it. Broad Farm Bureau, San Antonio, Texas.

MINNESOTA

ODUCTIVE LANDS—Crop payment or easy terms. Along the Northern Pacific in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Free litera- ture. Say what state interests you. H. W. Lerly, 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

COLORADO

EASTERN COLORADO.

Irrigated farms. Any size, ranches and land farms. Write for list. C. A. Quimby, Granada, Colorado.

IMPROVED eastern Colorado farms for sale at bargain prices; terms; information and literature on request. Frank Sutton, Akron, Colo.

ORN LAND here costs little, pays big. No failures. Good schools. Fine place, dry and irrigated land for sale. O. W. Gale, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

EASTERN COLO. LANDS OUR SPECIALTY Large lists, personally owned, selected lands. Live agents wanted. Wolf Land Company, Yuma, Colo.

AIN BELT stock and grain ranches our specialty. Large list of irrigated and un- irrigated lands for sale on easy payments. Lock Yards Land Office, Drovers National Bank Bldg., Denver, Colo.

COLORADO IRRIGATED LANDS. Reliable company colonizing their tract of land wants a few good agents to bring us clients. Farmers making money and all boosters. C. A. Smith, 529-535 1st National Bank, Denver, Colo.

COLORADO IRRIGATED FARMS. Large tract of land South Central Colorado just open for settlement. Good water rights, the soil, price approximately \$100 per acre, easy terms. Write for further information and literature. Cordill Estate Develop- ment Company, 529-535 First National Bank Bldg., Denver, Colorado.

DAIRY FOR RENT.

Good opportunity for man with small cap- ital. Dairy can be handled separate from farm. Equipment for twenty-five cows. Plenty of silage, beet pulp, beet tops, and alfalfa hay delivered at barn. Within four miles of the Lamar plant of the Helvetia Milk condensing company. A milk route goes by the front gate. For further par- ticulars write L. M. Sweitzer, Secretary of the Prowers County Dairy Breeders' Asso- ciation, Lamar, Colo.

7,000 ACRES

I bought right, will sell right, corn, wheat, alfalfa, etc. Our crops are proof. Write for particulars. R. T. Cline, Owner, Brandon, Colo.

COLORADO  
IRRIGATED FARMS

Farm lands in the San Luis Valley produce 4 tons of alfalfa, 60 bu. wheat, 300 to 500 bu. spuds, other crops equally well. Best hog country in the world. Farm prices, low. Send for literature about this wonderful valley. Excursions every two weeks. ELMER E. FOLEY, 1001 Schweiter Bldg., Wichita, Kansas.

ARKANSAS

WRITE TOM TETER, SHERIDAN, ARK., for bargains in good farms.

WRITE TOM BLODGETT LAND CO., Pine Bluff, Ark., for real bargains in farm lands.

DOWELL LAND CO., Walnut Ridge, Ark. Fine corn lands, easy terms, plenty rainfall.

FREE U. S. LAND. 200,000 acres in Ark. open to homesteaders. Send \$5c for Home- steaders Guide and township map of state. FARM-HOME CO., Little Rock, Ark.

BUY A FARM in the great fruit and farm- ing country of northwest Arkansas where land is cheap and terms are reasonable. For free literature and list of farms, write J. M. Doyel, Mountainburg, Ark.

SOUTHWEST ARKANSAS—A land of op- portunity. Unusual bargains in low-priced farms with comfortable buildings, offered at startling prices for quick sale. We have scores of properties that will please you and make you a good investment. Send at once for copy of our large farm bulletin with complete descriptions of farm bargains. Stuart Land Company, Inc., DeQueen, Ar- kansas.

MISSISSIPPI

WRITE for free Mississippi map and land list. Land Market, Box 843, Meridian, Miss.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

I HAVE CASH BUYERS for salable farms. Will deal with owners only. Give descrip- tion and cash price. Morris M. Perkins, Box 378, Columbia, Mo.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE

Northwest Missouri farms, the greatest corn belt in the United States. Also west- ern ranches. Advise what you have. M. E. Noble & Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Fifty head of reg- istered Hereford cattle. Twenty-two head of four and six year old cows, eleven calves at side, others will calve this fall. Nine head of two year old bred heifers. Nineteen head coming two year old open heifers, sired by sons of Domino and Generous 5th. All richly bred Anxieties with plenty of scale and nicely marked. These cattle are guaran- teed in every respect. Will consider good Central Kansas land. Hansen Brothers, Lock Box 41, Aulake, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS

SUBSCRIBE today to the service that tells you all about the opportunities (Business and Farming) in Arizona, California, New Mexico, Sonora and Sinaloa, \$1.00 yearly. Address: Dept. H, Rogers-Burke Service, Tucson, Ariz.

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

LANDS ON PAYMENTS, nice smooth level lands, good deep soil, some of these quar- ters now in crops. Near the new railroad running from Shattuck, Okla., to Spearman, Texas. \$25 to \$30 per acre, one-sixth cash, balance yearly payments and interest. Write for literature. John Ferriter, Wichita, Kansas.

HANDLE MORE BUSINESS? Are you get- ting all the business you can handle? If not get big results at small cost by running a classified ad in Capper's Weekly. The Great News Weekly of the Great West with more than a million and a quarter readers. Sample copy free for the asking. Only 8c a word each week. Send in a trial ad now while you are thinking about it. Capper's Weekly, Topeka, Kan.

Farm & Ranch Loans

Kansas and Oklahoma

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

Cause of Car Shortage

The farmers at Wilson, Kan., have discovered one of the reasons for the present car shortage. A short time ago a local tractor dealer received a car load of tractors. The car was suitable for hauling wheat and they tried to get permission to load it as soon as the tractors were out. However, the local agent informed them that he had or- ders to send it back to Kansas City empty and it was sent back in that condition, despite the fact that it could have been sent back loaded as easily and almost as quickly.

The hen shows her ability as an egg producer the first laying year. Pro- duction the first season usually is 15 to 30 per cent higher than in later sea- sons. Only hens whose first year's production is unusually high are worth keeping a second year. Old hens may pay their way just by producing meat for the table, but why have a flock working half-time to produce meat when it might as well work full time, producing both meat and eggs?

The Livestock Markets

BY SAMUEL SOSLAND

MULE AND HORSE buyers are becoming more numerous in Kansas. They are also more numerous on markets, as the demand for these animals, as usual at this season, is beginning to broaden. The buyers are paying record prices for mules, but there is more uncertainty than usual over the outlook for that stock. In the trade in horses, prices are irregular, with quotations between \$12.50 to \$300 a head on the Kansas City market. Mules are quoted as high as \$400 a head.

Mules Command Good Prices

While cattle are \$2 to \$3 lower a hundredweight than a year ago, sheep and lambs fully \$3 lower than at this time in 1919 and hogs down \$7 a hun- dredweight compared with last August.

Mule Prices in Hands of South

Mules are the only animals com- manding record prices on live- stock markets. Whether they will maintain strength at that level or decline depends on the purchasing power of the planters of the South. If cotton declines, farmers who sell mules at current prices will be the gainers. The supply of mules is short in many localities, but it is difficult to imagine the possibility of a higher price level.

It is gratifying to turn to the mule market to find that its prices on the better grades are as much as \$25 a head higher than last year. In the case of horses, the better drafters and Southerners are somewhat stronger, while other grades are irregularly lower.

In the horse and mule market this is the beginning of the season for pre- paring supplies for sale to the South. Dealers at Kansas City and St. Louis, the two largest mule markets, have been renovating their barns, acquiring feed, borrowing money and making other arrangements in preparation for their annual trade with the cotton growers of the South, who are the larg- est buyers of horses and mules. It is noticeable that the dealers in mules are proceeding with greater conserva- tion than a year ago in filling their barns. The sellers of Southern horses are somewhat more confident, for their stock is not so high.

"We are going to feel our way care- fully this season before loading up on mules even if last season was profit- able," said a dealer in mules who ranks as one of the pioneers in that business. "We would be buying more freely today and making somewhat larger sales if money was not so tight. I believe the supply of mules is short in many districts, but prices are so high that we consider it desirable to go slow in our operations. If the price of cotton, which determines the ability of the South to buy, holds up around its present level after the new crop movement is well under way, we will be more confident as to the outlook for the trade in mules."

In Kansas and surrounding states there is a fair demand for good mules to be used in fall plowing work. I saw a Nebraska farmer pay \$3,200 for 16 mules for work purposes. These mules weighed around 1,000 pounds and were 15.2 hands high. If they had been a straight bunch of mare mules they would have cost \$225 a head. Farmers are paying \$400 to \$1,000 a team for mules for work purposes.

Some Interesting Quotations

At Kansas City plain to fair and fair to choice mules of the sizes named are quoted as follows: 13.2 to 14 hands, \$65 to \$80 and \$80 to \$110; 14 to 14.2 hands, \$75 to \$90 and \$100 to \$135; 14.2 to 15 hands, \$125 to \$150 and \$150 to \$200; 15 to 15.2 hands, \$200 to \$225 and \$225 to \$275; 15.2 to 16 hands, \$225 to \$250 and \$275 to \$300; 16 to 16.2 hands, \$275 to \$300 and \$325 to \$400.

If cotton prices break when the new crop moves freely, then a weaker tone

is probable on mules. If cotton holds up in price, mules will rule strong at current quotations. Cotton futures are around 30 cents a pound, while fine wool at Kansas City is no higher than 35 cents. This is not a reasonable margin, and either wool must rise or cotton recede.

Good Showing for Range Horses

Range horses are making the most unsatisfactory showing, selling between \$12.50 and \$100. Unbroken range horses are bringing only \$12.50 to \$50 a head, while broken stock from ranges is selling mainly at \$50 to \$100. The fact that labor is expensive makes the unbroken range horses cheap. Good Southern mares weighing 900 to 1,100 pounds are quoted at \$65 to \$125, prac- tically the same as a year ago. Farm mares between 1,250 and 1,400 pounds are around \$125 to \$200. Choice draft horses are as high as \$250 to \$300, with a light supply. The plain chunks are weak around \$100. Continuation of current prices under existing busi- ness conditions should satisfy pro- ducers of horses.

Small Gains for Cattle

Cattle markets are not yet giving evidence of a turning point on grass- ers. Gains of 25 to 50 cents were re- corded on prices at Kansas City last week, but the market was easy at the advance and probably would have closed lower except for the sharp de- crease in receipts brought about by the break of the preceding week. With an abundance of pasturage, stockmen are in excellent position to nurse the mar- ket, but every heavy run brings a re- cession and it is doubtful whether those who are holding back will en- joy even the present quotations. How- ever, they will obtain better gains in weights. Disappointment still sur- rounds the stocker and feeder trade, with buying by Kansas and other states restricted by the tightness of money.

The bulk of grass steers sold at \$11 to \$13 last week on the Kansas City yards, while corn-feds brought up to \$10.85. There is noticeable an almost general unwillingness to purchase stockers or feeders on the basis of the current tops on corn-feds. Those who are doing otherwise are lacking in con- servatism. Cows are bringing \$6 to \$9 on the bulk of sales at Kansas City. Calves reacted about \$1 to a top of \$13.50. Kansas stocker buyers displayed greatest interest in stock cows and heifers, which ruled between \$4.50 and \$7.25. Choice light heifers were available around \$7. Stock steers ruled mainly between \$6 and \$9 and feeding steers between \$9 and \$12. In- dicative of the part feeders play in the cattle market, a load of corn-fed cattle sold to a feeder for a quick fin- ish at \$15.75. The feeder outbid pack- ers for these cattle. But there is an absence of active competition of this sort, and it is a weakening influence in the trade of cattle.

Packers Show Bearish Attitude

A surprisingly bearish attitude on the part of packers sent hog prices down about 50 cents last week, with the result that the average returns to producers fell below \$15 a hundred- weight. The average cost was down to \$14.90 on one session. Kansas City had a somewhat larger run but re- ceipts in the West as a whole de- creased. Further decreases would bring advances, it is felt. Stock hogs receded with the remainder of the mar- ket and closed at \$11 to \$14.

Lamb Prices Go Down

Somewhat larger supplies from the West sent sheep and lamb prices down 25 to 50 cents, with the best lambs at \$13 and ewes up to \$8. Feeding lambs are available at \$11 to \$12 for the best grades and feeding sheep at \$8 to \$9. Breeding ewes are quoted at \$6 to \$10.50. While these are low prices, improvement is doubtful so long as depression continues in wool.

There will be a great increase in the number of hard surfaced roads in Kan- sas in the next three years.

Kansas needs more alfalfa.



## DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

## DUROC JERSEY HOGS.



# MORE PORK IN LESS TIME

Duroc-Jersey hogs have a tendency to put on great amounts of pork at an early age. They are easy-feeding animals, and raise large families. These hogs were introduced less than 50 years ago, and yet in 1918, 51% of all the hogs marketed in the country were "Duroc-Jerseys." They are uniformly red in color. Increase your profits by raising Duroc-Jersey hogs.

Write for "DUROC-JERSEY HOGS ARE PROLIFIC AND PROFITABLE"—sent free to hog-raisers by the largest swine record association in the world. Over 12,000 members. The National Duroc-Jersey Record Association. Dept. 240 Peoria, Ill.

## DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

## OTEYS' BIG TYPE DUROCS

Fall and Spring boars by Pathfinder Chief 2nd. "The Mighty Sire" and Great Orion 3rd. Gilts bred and open. Priced to sell.

W. W. Otey & Sons, Winfield, Kan.

## Great Wonder and Orion Durocs

Weaned pigs, either sex, by Chief Wonders Pride by 2 times state champion, reserve grand champion and sire of champion litter. The pigs are from 700 to 750 pound sows of Orion and Great Wonder breeding by 1100 pound boar. The quality and breeding of these pigs cannot be beat. No scrubs sold. 1 pay express and record. Priced at 1-3 value, \$22.50 each. Also older pigs at a higher price.

HERB J. BARR, R. 3, Larned, Kansas.

## Big Type Bred Gilts

Six big summer yearlings sired by Pathfinder Jr. and Uneda High Orion, Orion Cherry King and Pathfinder dams. These are bred to Shepherd's Orion Sensation and Pathfinder Jr. for September farrow.

G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS.

## Duroc Pigs, Express Prepaid

Good spring pigs, both sex, priced to sell. Book orders now for fall pigs and save money. Registered, immuned, guaranteed.

OVERSTAKE BROS., ATLANTA, KANSAS

## VALLEY SPRING DUROCS

Pathfinder, Sensation, Orion, Col. and other big type early March boars. Registered and immuned; \$30.00 up; April pigs \$25.00. Satisfaction guaranteed.

E. J. BLISS, BLOOMINGTON, KANSAS.

## GIANT ORION

The Giant Of The Sires  
The Sire Of The Giants  
Watch him. Ask your fieldman.

SAWHILL & SON, CLARINDA, IOWA

## MUELLER'S DUROCS

A tappy bunch of fall gilts and boars ready for service, sired by Uneda King's Col.; priced to sell. Also spring pigs of classy breeding. Geo. W. Mueller, St. John, Kan.

## FULKS' BIG TYPE DUROCS

For sale—Two extra good spring yearling boars. Spring boar pigs after weaned and immune \$50 to \$100. Rippling good ones sired by I Am A Great Wonder Giant (grand champion at the Kansas National Show) and Victor Sensation, a real boar, guaranteed to please. W. H. FULKS, TURON, KANSAS.

## FOGO'S DUROCS

The get of Fogo's Invincible won 1st, 2nd and 3d at Wichita, 1920. Spring boars sired by him for sale. A few choice sows for fall farrow bred to High Sensation Jr., Fogo's Invincible and Scissors Nephew.

W. L. FOGO, BURR OAK, KANSAS.

## Wooddell's Durocs

Will be at the Kansas State Fairs this fall. Be there to see them. Have two nice bred gilts for immediate sale. Also plenty of boars.

G. B. WOODDELL, Route 5, Winfield, Kan.

## WOOD'S DUROCS

Spring pigs, both sexes. Great Wonder strain; registered; immuned, double treatment; satisfaction guaranteed.

W. A. WOOD, ELMDALE, KANSAS

## Extra Good Bred Gilts

spring and summer yearlings of Pathfinder and Orion breeding bred for September farrow to High Orion Sensation and Chief Pathfinder. Young herd boars by Pathfinder and Great Orion Sensation. Write us about good Durocs. GWIN BROS., MORROWVILLE, KAN.

## Now Listen to This!

Three fall boars—1 by Joe King Orion, 1 by Great Orion Sensation, 1 by Golden Wonder. You can't beat this breeding and the individuals are good.

F. J. MOSER, SABETHA, KANSAS.

## Duroc Sows and Spring Pigs

Pathfinder and Model sows. Late May pigs, both sex, out of these sows and sired by an Orion Cherry King boar. Priced to sell. Satisfaction.

G. M. Emmart, R. 2, Wichita, Kan. Phone Kechi 1542.

## Wreath Farm Durocs

For sale: 7 fall gilts bred for Sept. farrow. 3 fall boars. Young boars (March farrow) and bred right for sale.

A. B. MORRIS, MGR., MANHATTAN, KAN.

## DUROC SOWS AND GILTS

To farrow early fall. Spring pigs both sex. Herd sires are two grandsons of Pathfinder and half brother of Great Wonder 1 Am, the world's foremost sire. Good Durocs. Reasonable prices.

HOMER DRAKE, STERLING, KANSAS

## SEARLE Durocs. Leaders since 1883.

Immune. Circular free. Searle & Searle, Route 15, Tecumseh, Kan.

## DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

**DUROCS** Defenders! Largest herd of intensely bred Colonels in the West. Breeding stock of all ages for sale. DAYTON CASTLEMAN, BUNCETON, MO.

**LANDRETH BROTHERS' DUROCS** 3 tried sows for September farrow. Spring pigs, both sexes, for sale. Landreth Bros., St. John, Kansas.

## POLAND CHINA HOGS

## Poland Chinas from our Prize Winning Herd

Breeding stock of all ages for sale at all times.

**Plainview Hog and Seed Farm**  
Frank J. Rist, Prop.  
Humboldt Nebraska

## We Will Not Hold Fall Sale

But will sell privately the 50 head of bred sows and gilts reserved for this sale. Also tops of our spring pig crop, boars and gilts and a few fall boars. Real herd headers. See our hogs at Topeka and Hutchinson fairs.

THE DEMING RANCH, OSWEGO, KAN.  
H. O. Sheldon, Supt. Swine Dept.

## Big Type Polands

We now have a fine lot of spring pigs for sale. Also sows and gilts bred to Jack Buster. Cholera immuned. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Frank L. Downie, Route 4, Hutchinson, Kan.

## Big Type Poland China Sows

For sale bred to Hill's Col. Jack for August and September farrow. Immuned and priced cheap at \$100. W. H. HILLS, MILO, KAN.

## GOOD POLANDS FOR SALE

My entire crop of spring boars, two yearlings, one by Big Sensation, others by a grandson of the Clansman and Long King Joe.

GEO. M. LONG, ST. JOHN, KANSAS

## POLAND CHINA PIGS

Sires: Smooth Miami, 700 lbs.; and Karver's Best, 1,000 lbs. Registered \$25 each, trios \$70. Inquiries promptly answered. Geo. J. Schoenhof, Walnut, Kan.

## Dispersion Sale AUGUST 25

3 registered French Draft horses. 11 other horses. 35 high grade Jersey cattle. All the above good stock. Will also sell farm machinery and household goods.

G. H. Molby, Owner, Barnes, Kan.  
Col. Clyde Scott, auctioneer.

## Record Jersey Prices

Almost half a million dollars' worth of Jerseys were sold at five big sales held in New York and neighboring states during the annual meeting of the American Jersey Cattle club. Three hundred and fifty-four animals were sold for a total sum of \$463,539, averaging \$1,309 to the animal, including bulls and cows of all ages. At the Edmond Butler sale at Mt. Kisco, N. Y., a new high price was established for Jersey cows when F. W. Ayer paid \$15,000 for the 3-year-old heifer, Fern's Oxford Triumph. Sixty animals at this sale averaged \$3,104, the second highest average ever made at a Jersey sale.

At the W. R. Span sale of imported animals 79 head averaged \$1,348. Three sold for over \$6,000 each and one for over \$5,000. T. S. Cooper & Sons of Cooperstown, Pa., sold 84 head for an average of \$923 apiece. In the Hood Farm sale, Lowell, Mass., 71 Jerseys averaged \$775. Sophie's Elberta, a 3-year-old with a record of 668 pounds of butterfat was the top, selling for \$6,300. At the combined sale of Kaplan and Inderkill, held at Staatsburg, N. Y., 60 were sold at an

# THE LIVESTOCK SERVICE

## Of the Capper Farm Press

Is founded on five great farm papers, four of which lead in circulation and farm prestige in their respective sections, while the fifth covers the best one third of the United States with the greatest general farm circulation of this territory.

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### TERRITORY MANAGERS AND THEIR TERRITORIES.

John W. Johnson, Northern Kansas, 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.  
J. T. Hunter, Southern Kan. and W. Okla., 427 Pattle Ave., Wichita, Kan.  
J. Cook Lamb, Nebraska, 3417 T St., Lincoln, Neb.  
Stuart T. Morse, Okla. and S. W. Mo., 631 Continental Bldg., Oklahoma City.  
O. Wayne Devine, Western Mo., 300 Graphic Arts Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.  
Harry R. Lease, Eastern Mo. and So. Ill., Centralia, Mo.  
George L. Borgeson, N. E. Neb. and W. Ia., 1816 Wirt St., Omaha, Neb.  
Glen Putman, Iowa, 2808 Kingman Blvd., Des Moines, Ia.

E. S. Humphrey, Office Manager, Topeka, Kan.  
T. W. MORSE, DIRECTOR AND LIVESTOCK EDITOR.  
Livestock Service Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.

average price of \$661. "Jersey Week of 1920" will go down in Jersey history as one of its notable dates.

## Sale of a Great Bull

The recent sale of a half interest in Sir Pieterje Ormsby Fobes is one of the great events in the year's Holstein history of Kansas and Colorado. This great bull which has been standing at the head of the Windmoor Ranch Corporation herd was first prize senior and grand champion bull at the Kansas National Livestock show in 1920. In addition to being a great individual, he carries one of the best transmitting and producing pedigrees to be found in the West. He is sired by Sir Pieterje Ormsby Mercedes 37th, known throughout the Holstein world as "Old 37th," his nearest three dams—having wonderful yearly records and having proved their ability to transmit by producing one or more 1,000 pound daughters each. Sam Carpenter, Jr., who is president of the Windmoor Ranch Corporation writes as follows concerning the sale. "I have sold a half interest in my great bull Sir Pieterje Ormsby Fobes to Spencer Penrose of Colorado Springs, owner of the Broadmoor Hotel property. The consideration is \$7,500 for the half interest, which I believe is a record price in this state."

## Pedigreed Scrubs Dangerous

Scrub sires are the greatest drawback to livestock improvement. The pedigreed scrub is more dangerous than the ordinary variety. Too often the man who wishes to improve his livestock is satisfied if the animal he buys as a breeding sire can boast a recorded pedigree. While the possession of a pedigree is important, it does not always give an animal value as a breeder.

Progressive farmers who wish to build up the livestock interests of a community should by all means recognize the fact that purity of breeding combined with individual excellence, or capacity for production, forms the basis for livestock improvement. The man who sells purebred stock entirely on pedigrees is not always a public benefactor. If you are buying a sire to improve your home stock, it is a safer investment to double the price and get a sire that is a good individual and has good producing ancestry, than to buy a pedigreed scrub at a low price, whose only claim to merit is the fact that he is registered in the breed herd book.

## Public Sales of Livestock

### Hereford Cattle.

Sept. 6—Southard's Annual Round Up Sale, Emporia, Kan.  
Sept. 8—Ed Nickelson, Leonardville, Kan.  
Sept. 9—Northern Kansas Hereford Breeders Assn., Blue Rapids, Kan., C. G. Steele, secretary and sale manager, Barnes, Kan.  
Sept. 17—Sale of Morris County Herefords, A. J. Howard, Comiskey, Kan., Mgr. Sale at Council Grove.  
Sept. 25—Abercrombie Dispersal, Goodland, Kan., J. O. Southard, sale manager, Comiskey, Kan.  
Sept. 27—John J. Phillips, Goodland, Kan.  
Sept. 28—Foster Farms, Rexford, Kan., at Colby, Kan.  
Oct. 6—J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan.  
Oct. 7—Miller & Manning, Parkerville, Kan. at Sylvan Park, near Council Grove.  
Oct. 16—Eastern Kansas Agricultural Assn., H. L. McMill, Mgr., Paola, Kan.  
Jan. 11-12—Mousel Bros., Cambridge, Neb.

### Angus Cattle.

Oct. 16—Boys' Calf Club, Effingham, Kan. Frank Andrews, Mgr., Muscotah, Kan.

### Shorthorn Cattle.

Sept. 22—Barrett & Land, Overbrook, Kan.  
Sept. 29—A. L. Johnston, Ottawa, Kan.  
Sept. 30—S. E. Kan., Shorthorn Breeders' Association at Independence, Kan., G. A. Laude, Mgr., Humboldt, Kan.  
Oct. 6—F. P. Wilson, Peabody, Kan.  
Oct. 7—A. L. & D. Harris, Osage City, Kan.  
Oct. 8—Morris Co., Shorthorn Breeders' Assn., Council Grove, F. G. Houghton, sale manager, Dunlap, Kan.  
Oct. 13—Northern Kan. Shorthorn Assn., at Smith Center, T. M. Willson, sale manager, Lebanon, Kan.  
Oct. 13—East Kansas Shorthorn Assn., at Ottawa, Kan., F. Joe Robbins, Sec'y.  
Oct. 14—Linn Co. Shorthorn Breeders' Assn. Sale, Pleasanton, Kan., E. C. Smith, Sec'y.  
Oct. 16—Boys' Calf Club, Effingham, Kan., Robt. Russell, Muscotah, Kan., Mgr.  
Nov. 9—Shorthorn Assn. sale, O. A. Haman, Mgr., Peabody, Kan.  
Nov. 4—J. L. Early, Oronogo, Mo.  
Nov. 9—R. W. Dole, Almena, Kan.  
Nov. 10—Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Assn., Concordia, Kan., E. A. Cory, Talmo, Kan., sale manager.  
Nov. 11—E. P. Flannagan, Chapman, Kan.  
Nov. 18—Cherokee-Crawford Co. Shorthorn Assn., at Columbus, Kan.; Ervin Evans, Sale Mgr., Columbus.  
Nov. 19—Blue Valley Shorthorn Breeders Assn., Blue Rapids, Kan., J. M. Nielsen, Sec'y., Marysville, Kan.

### Holstein Cattle.

Aug. 30—H. G. Cherry, Pleasanton, Kan.  
Sept. 1-2—W. H. Schroyer, Miltonvale, Kan.  
Sept. 15—Frank Welter, El Reno, Okla., W. H. Mott, Mgr., Herington, Kan.  
Oct. 5—Hall Bros., Denver, Colo.; W. E. Mott, Mgr., Herington, Kan.  
Oct. 18—Consignment Sale, Hutchinson, Kan., W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.  
Nov. 29-30—Holstein-Friesian Assn. of Kansas, Wichita, Kan., W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.  
Dec. 1—David Coleman & Sons, Dennison, Kan., W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.  
Dec. 8-9—Cowley County Breeders at Arkansas City, Kan.; W. H. Mott, Mgr., Herington, Kan.  
Dec. 22—Annual Sale at Tonganoxie, Kan., W. H. Mott, Mgr., Herington, Kan.

### Poland China Hogs.

Oct. 1—Peter J. Tisserat, York, Neb.  
Oct. 4—Harry Wales, Peccular, Mo.  
Oct. 14—W. H. Hill, Milo, Kan., at Beloit, Kan.  
Oct. 19—Morton & Wenrich, Oxford, Kan.  
Oct. 20—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.  
Oct. 21—Stafford County Breeders' Assn., Stafford, Kan.  
Nov. 3—E. E. Hall, Bayard, Kan.  
Jan. 12—Ross & Vincent, Sterling, Kan.  
Jan. 13—F. Olivier & Sons, Danville, Kan.  
Jan. 14—Barnes & Harvey, Grenola, Kan.  
Jan. 15—Mitchell Bros., Longton, Kan.  
Jan. 17—L. R. White, Lexington, Neb.

### Spotted Poland Chinas.

September 17—Henry Field, Shenandoah, Ia.  
Oct. 6—A. I. Siegner, Vail, Ia.  
October 9—Henry Field, Shenandoah, Ia.  
Nov. 5—Henry Field, Shenandoah, Ia.

### Duroc Jersey Hogs.

Oct. 7—L. C. Kirk, Vandalla, Mo.  
Oct. 11—A. A. Russell, Geneva, Neb.  
Oct. 15—Jno. C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.  
Oct. 16—R. L. & Woodleaf, Ottawa, Kan.  
Oct. 18—Robt E. Steele, Falls City, Neb.  
Oct. 20—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.  
Oct. 21—Stafford County Breeders' Assn., Stafford, Kan.  
Oct. 21—Theo. Foss, Sterling, Neb.  
Oct. 23—Boren & Nye, Pawnee City, Neb.  
Oct. 27—Proett Bros., Alexandria, Neb.  
Nov. 4—Shawnee County Breeders' Assn. sale, Topeka, Kan.  
Nov. 5—Kempin Bros., Corning, Kan.  
Nov. 6—A. C. Brockman, Centalla, Mo.  
Nov. 6—Mather & Burdette, Centalla, Mo.  
Nov. 10—W. W. Otey & Sons, Winfield, Kan.  
Jan. 19—Will Fogo, Burr Oak, Kan.  
Jan. 26—Lyon County Duroc Jersey Breeders' Assn. sale at Emporia, Kan. John Loomis, Sec'y, Emporia, Kan.  
Jan. 27—Shawnee County Breeders' Assn. sale, Topeka, Kan.  
Feb. 3—J. C. Theobald, Ohiowa, Neb.  
Feb. 4—W. G. Real, Grafton, Neb.  
Feb. 5—U. G. Higgins, Fairmont, Neb.  
Feb. 9—Gordon & Hamilton, Horton, Kan.  
Feb. 9—John Loomis, Emporia, Kan., Sale at Bendena, Kan.  
Feb. 10—M. R. Peterson, Troy, Kan.  
Feb. 11—Kempin Bros., Corning, Kan.  
Feb. 11—Wm. Hilbert, Corning, Kan. (Night sale).  
Feb. 14—Night Sale, Boren & Nye, Pawnee City, Neb.  
Feb. 14—Jno. C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.  
Feb. 15—Robt. E. Steele, Falls City, Neb.  
Feb. 15—Lyden Brothers, Hildreth, Neb.  
Feb. 15—E. H. Dimick & Son, Linwood, Kan., at Tonganoxie, Kan.  
Feb. 16—Geo. H. Burdette, Auburn, Neb.  
Feb. 17—Earl Babcock, Fairbury, Neb.  
Feb. 17—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.  
Feb. 19—Guy Zimmerman, Morrowville, Kan.  
Feb. 23—C. H. Black, Neosho Rapids, Kan. in Emporia, Kan.

### Chester White Hogs.

Oct. 20—Arthur Mosse & Daughter, Leavenworth, Kan.



## Sale Reports

### McBride's Duroc Sale.

emales averaged .....\$88.00  
 sows averaged ..... 45.00  
 head averaged ..... 79.00  
 The offering was well bred, most of the being sired either by a son of Path-  
 or a son of Great Sensation. It was  
 ed group, selected from one of the best  
 as herds. The 24 Durocs found fifteen  
 as herds. However, few remained  
 ent homes. but two remained in the  
 e county and but two remained in the  
 nity. It was a fairly satisfactory sale  
 ogs that in a sale this coming winter  
 d bring considerably more money. Crop  
 are good and the scarcity of all  
 ets are only too evident, and sub-  
 at increased demand for purebred hogs  
 ctually assured. Yet buyers at recent  
 ales are timid in spite of these al-  
 asured good prices for hogs, such tim-  
 being largely due to the fact that low  
 prices have prevailed the past months in  
 arison with cost of hog feed and buy-  
 are slow to sense the impending change  
 e hog business. The first nine sows  
 ghts brought exactly \$1,000. Seven head  
 at prices above the average of the 24  
 They were:

g yearling sow by Echo Sensation,  
 Webber, Garnett, Kan. ....\$160  
 g yearling sow, extra, Jas. Mc-  
 Parker, Kan. .... 100  
 g yearling sow, H. & B's Path-  
 der, A. L. Johnson, Ottawa, Kan. 195  
 g yearling sow, A. L. Johnson, Ot-  
 wa, Kan. .... 165  
 g yearling sow by H. & B's Path-  
 der, Herman Goodrich, Parker, 90  
 g yearling sow by H. & B's Path-  
 der, Gus Webber, Garnett, Kan. 80  
 g yearling sow by Great Wonder's  
 thinder, Rule & Woodlief, .... 95  
 e top bear, a March yearling by H.  
 Pathfinder, topped the bear sale at  
 going to Chas. Lee, Lane, Kan.

## Field Notes

BY J. W. JOHNSON

### Kansas Shorthorn Breeders to Hold Sale.

L. Dawdy, Arrington, Kansas, sales-  
 arer for the Northeast Kansas Short-  
 horn Breeders' association, says that the  
 ciation will hold a sale somewhere in  
 territory about the middle of Novem-  
 ber. The sale as contemplated will include  
 sexes and all ages. As all animals  
 ed will be looked over before accep-  
 Mr. Dawdy requests that any mem-  
 who wish to consign to the coming  
 otify him as soon as possible so that  
 can make his route for inspection.

### Great N. W. Kansas Shorthorn Herd.

a Cramer, Kanarado, Kan., Sherman  
 y, owns probably the largest herd of  
 ured Shorthorn cattle in that part or  
 west Kansas. His herd now numbers  
 Last Winter Mr. Cramer bought one  
 e best Cumberland bred bulls brought  
 uthwest Kansas recently. In Novem-  
 ssibly about the first or second week,  
 Cramer will sell a draft from this good  
 He will sell 60 head, 50 females and  
 young bulls ready for service. Mr.  
 er does not expect a big average in  
 sale. He knows the real value of the  
 ing but realizes that it is his first sale  
 that his Shorthorns will sell to western  
 as breeders and farmers. Mr. Cramer's  
 is one of real merit and you will be  
 sed with his first offering. You can  
 e him now to send you the catalog as  
 as it is ready to mail.—Advertisement.

### Good Business in Red Polls.

he following paragraph from a letter  
 ived from Chas. Morrison & Son, breed-  
 ed Red Polled cattle at Phillipsburg,  
 as, is of interest to farmers and Red  
 ed breeders alike, so I am going to run  
 ut as he wrote it: "Have just shipped  
 L. J. Sines, a handsome bull to head  
 purebred herd at Sylvan Grove, Kansas;  
 bull and two heifers to F. W. Palmer,  
 ten, Kansas; a fine bull to Gremmel &  
 tmer, Agria, Kansas. Pasture was never  
 er. The third cutting of alfalfa is ready  
 ut. There will be a world of feed for  
 winter corn is going to be a bumper  
 Cattle are fat and the demand for  
 Polls with quality never was better.  
 crop of calves this year is fine and now  
 the time for farmers to order a bull. Get  
 e while he is young, you save by doing  
 as you can grow him out to better ad-  
 vantage."

### Herefords at Emporia Sept. 6.

outhard's Annual Round-up Hereford  
 will dedicate the new sale pavilion at  
 Emporia, Kan. This is to be an annual  
 nt which should be the biggest of its  
 d each year because of its location  
 uly the buyer and seller will come  
 er together. It will offer an oppor-  
 ily for the small as well as the large  
 eeder to sell his surplus stock at good  
 es and at a reasonable expense. The  
 e consigned in this, the first Round-up  
 s, consists of 71 cows and heifers and 29  
 s, consigned by most prominent breed-  
 ers. The offering represents the most pop-  
 ular blood lines of today. All Hereford  
 eaders should be interested in this the  
 st sale of the season which helps to es-  
 ish a price for our cattle for the coming  
 on. All Kansas breeders should attend  
 e sale and help to establish a good, legiti-  
 e, sensible average for Kansas Herefords  
 ere are no better Herefords.—Adver-  
 tment.

### Real Herefords for Beginners.

don't know when before I have handled  
 e advertising for a sale which the seller  
 ed to make especially attractive to men  
 nding herds. That is the object of Ed  
 ickson, Leonardville, Kansas, in the  
 emed sale which he will hold at his  
 m, sixteen miles north of Manhattan,  
 emed, September 8. Altho Mr. Nickel-  
 e has been breeding Herefords for a long  
 e and has built up a strong herd indi-  
 ually as well as in breeding. He has  
 ver catered to the high-priced ultra-fash-  
 ible trade. He has preferred to breed  
 e cattle retaining the blood lines which  
 d make money for him under ordinary  
 rm conditions. His surplus he has pre-  
 ed to sell direct to Kansas farmers  
 ose conditions were the same as his. In  
 e coming sale, he offers sixty-five head  
 ust this type. Forty-five head are cows,  
 ed heifers and ten outstanding junior  
 rling bulls. Mr. Nickelson hopes that  
 ery animal in this sale will go as foun-  
 tion stock for new Kansas herds. Look  
 the advertisement in this issue, noting

# This Is The Last Call!

Are you coming to the great sale of Holstein Friesian Cattle at the home farm of W. H. Shroyer?

## Miltonvale, Kan. Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 1-2

Mr. Shroyer advises us that these cattle are the greatest money makers he has ever owned in all of his farm operations. He is compelled to sell them because he has disposed of all of his farms.

Remember that there are 300 head of them. 120 head of which produced more than \$14,000.00 worth of cream last year and skim milk worth more than half that amount.

There are 175 cows either fresh or due to freshen soon; 125 heifers including two year olds, yearlings, and heifer calves.

There are six bulls including the herd sire, Hamilton Oak Homestead Lad, all registered.

There are also 20 head of registered cows, some with A. R. O. records.

This is a great opportunity for the buyer who wants to purchase car load lots and even a greater opportunity for the man who wants only a few because of the great number from which to select.

Sale starts promptly at 10 o'clock each day. Mark a big ring around that date on your calendar and arrange to be there.

**W. H. SHROYER, Owner, Miltonvale, Kan.**

**W. H. MOTT, Sales Manager, Herington, Kansas.**



### HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

#### Dissolution and Dispersion

Public sale, October 3, 1920, 150 head, registered cows, heifers and bulls. Western Holstein Farm. Hall Bros., Owners and Breeders. Box 2, South Denver Station, Denver, Colo.

#### HOLSTEIN OR GUERNSEY CALVES

either sex, 6 to 8 weeks old, \$30 each; express paid by us. Write for particulars. Spreading Oak Farm, R. 1, Whitewater, Wis.

#### FOR HIGHLY BRED HOLSTEIN CALVES

Heifers and bulls, 6 to 8 weeks old, beautifully marked, from heavy producing dams, \$25 each. Safe delivery guaranteed. Write Fernwood Farms, Wauwatosa, Wis.

#### Registered Holstein Bull For Sale

Old enough for service; ½ white, good individual; out of an untested dam. First check for \$100 takes him. L. H. PAUL & SON, MILDRED, KANSAS.

#### HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY CALVES

6 to 8 weeks old, \$35 each. Express paid by us. We ship C. O. D. subject to inspection. Spreading Oak Farm, R. 1, Whitewater, Wis.

#### \$3000 BUYS

6 registered and 15 high grade Holstein cows and one A. R. O. herd bull. POND VIEW DAIRY, HUTCHINSON, KAN.

Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze—Inclosed find check for payment of advertising. We are getting good returns from our ad in Mail and Breeze as we have had many inquiries for ponies already. Glenn & Parish, Breeders of Shetland Ponies, Leoti, Kansas.

### HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Facts in  
**BLACK & WHITE**

#### Ten Pure Bred Holstein Cows against 20 Scrubs

Two neighbors, on adjoining farms—one milks 20 scrub cows—the other 10 purebred Holsteins. They care for their cows in the same way; they get almost the same amount of cream and the same sized check from the factory where both sell their milk. Though both men take in the same amount of money, the man with the scrubs uses the whole of his receipts to pay running expenses, while the Holstein man lays aside nearly half. Another item: The Holstein man feeds his skim milk to purebred calves; the other man feeds his to scrub calves. It costs no more to raise a \$100.00 purebred than raise a \$30.00 scrub.

Send for Free Illustrated Booklets.

The Holstein-Friesian Association

292 Hudson Street  
Brattleboro, Vermont

When writing advertisers mention this paper

### HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

#### HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BULLS

Several ready for use. A good lot of younger ones from A. R. O. and prize winning ancestry. Prices reduced for 30 days. Write us about what you are wanting. McKAY BROS., CADDOA, COLORADO

#### Willow Meadow Holsteins

For Sale—40 head of young Holsteins, 20 head registered, balance high grade, mostly young cows and bred heifers. These cattle were bred in Western Kansas, where diseases peculiar to dairy cattle are unknown. Have sold my farm and will price the entire bunch right. O. H. SIMPSON, DODGE CITY, KAN.

#### Registered Holstein Bulls For Sale

One ready for service by a 35-pound sire. Younger bulls by sire whose dam was a 36-pound cow. Popular breeding. Federal accredited herd. Write me. J. W. HAMM, HUMBOLDT, KANSAS.

#### Bourbon County Holsteins

Bulls of all ages. Most popular breeding. Guaranteed in every respect. Priced to move. Bourbon Co. Holstein-Friesian Co. Address A. C. Maloney, Co. Farm Agt., Ft. Scott, Kan.

#### HOLSTEIN HEIFER CALVES

We have a few extra choice heifer calves for immediate delivery. \$30 express prepaid anywhere in Kansas. A. D. MARTIN, EMPORIA, KANSAS

#### Registered Holstein Males & Females

For sale. M. E. FORTH, Overbrook, Kan.



## SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS.

## SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS.

## Henry Field's Spotted Poland Chinas

The old-fashioned, big, long, big-boned, prolific hogs of our grandfathers' day. The most profitable, beautiful, and popular breed in existence. We have stock of all ages for sale, from weanling pigs to tried sows. Write for prices, photographs, and full information. Everything thoroughlybred, registered, vaccinated, and insured, and guaranteed satisfactory or no trade. You can either buy by mail or come to our big sale.

HENRY FIELD SEED CO., SHENANDOAH, IOWA



## Spotted Poland Chinas

The Farmer's Hog. Spring pigs priced single, in pairs or trios, not related. Standard and English blood. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

Burton Farm, Box 52, Independence, Mo.



## SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS.

## Spotted Polands

Spring pigs, both sex. Good ones, insured. Satisfaction.

EARL C. JONES, FLORENCE, KANSAS.

## Spotted Polands, Most Popular Breeding

Spring and fall boars. Spring gilts and gilts to farrow in Sept. All out of prolific sows of standard breeding and by Kansas Jumbo and Bud Weiser Boy 92261. Attractive prices.

Thos. Weddle, R. 2, Wichita, Kan. Phone Kechi 1551.

## Spotted Polands For Sale

Full yearlings bred for Sept.-Oct. farrow. Spring pigs, both sex. Reg. and insured. Satisfaction guaranteed. CARL FAULKNER, VIOLA, KANSAS.

## REGISTERED SPOTTED POLAND BOARS

For service; gilts open or bred for English fall litter and dandy spring pigs of English breeding.

C. W. WEISENBAUM, ALTAMONT, KAN.

## OLD ORIGINAL SPOTTED POLANDS

Sows bred and proved. Ready to ship. Young stock of all ages priced to sell. Write your wants to CEDAR ROW STOCK FARM, A. S. Alexander, Prop., Burlington, Kansas.

## Purebred Spotted Poland China Pigs

Either sex, \$25 each. One tried sow at \$100 to make room. Pedigrees furnished.

H. PLASTER, ALTAMONT, KANSAS.

## SHEEP AND GOATS

## SHROPSHIRE RAMS

Yearling rams, mostly Bibby breeding. Nice ones. Satisfaction guaranteed. O. A. Homan & Sons, Peabody, Kansas.

## ENTIRE FLOCK OF REGISTERED HORN DORSETS

To be sold on account of selling Hillsdale Ranch. 10 rams and 40 ewes priced right.

H. C. La Tourette, R. 2, Oberlin, Kansas.

## SHROPSHIRE AND HAMPSHIRE RAMS

Priced to sell; satisfaction guaranteed. CEDAR ROW STOCK FARM, A. S. Alexander, Prop., Burlington, Kansas.

## REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE. Yearling

rams for sale. Cheap if taken at once.

J. W. Alexander, Burlington, Kansas

## SHROPSHIRE RAMS. Choice registered

rams for sale; cheap if taken at once.

R. S. LYMAN, BURTON, KANSAS.

## SHORTHORN CATTLE.

## SHORTHORN CATTLE.

## IOWA THE CATTLE STATE

The value of the cattle in Iowa is greater than in any other state in the Union by far. It is stated that Texas has twice as many cattle as Iowa, but that the value of Iowa's cattle is double the value of the Texas cattle. Perhaps there is a reason.

There are over 5,000 breeders of purebred Shorthorns in Iowa, vastly more than of any other breed.

Think this over. It pays to grow Shorthorns.

American Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n, 13 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.

## HEREFORD CATTLE.

## HEREFORD CATTLE.

## Southard's Hereford Sale Calendar

Sept. 6. Emporia, Kansas. Southard's Annual Round-Up. Sale of 100 lots dedicating new sale pavilion.  
Sept. 8. Leonardville, Kansas. Annual sale of Ed. Nickelson. 100 lots.  
Sept. 25. Goodland, Kansas. Dispersion sale.  
H. L. Abercrombie's Herefords, 104 lots.  
Sept. 28. Rexford, Kansas. Foster Live Stock Co.  
Oct. 6. Comiskey, Kan. J. O. Southard's Annual "Monarch Hereford" sale.  
Oct. 14. Matfield Green, Kansas. Crocker Bros.  
Annual Sale: 1,000 Herefords to be sold in one day, 300 registered Herefords, 500 full blood non-reg. cows, all young, 200 early bull calves. A card addressed to J. O. Southard, Sale Manager, Comiskey, Kansas, will bring you full particulars and all sale catalogs.



## YOU PROFIT BY MY FEED SHORTAGE

I must sacrifice 44 outstanding Hereford females which I had retained for my own breeding herd—20 COWS with calves at side or about to drop calves to the service of Parsifal 24th. 24 HEIFERS by Parsifal 24th and bred to or with calves at side by Arthur Domino, for whom I paid \$4,000 in Mousel's sale. PARSIFAL 24TH and Arthur Domino are outstanding breeding bulls very strongly Anxiety 4th bred. I must sell on account of lack of feed and you benefit by the sacrifice, if you buy. Wire, write or come and see them.

C. G. Steele, Barnes, Kansas

especially how you will reach the sale by way of Manhattan and write Mr. Nickelson for catalog, mentioning Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

## Phillips Sells Herefords Sept. 27.

The Beaver Valley Farms Hereford auction is looked forward to at Goodland each August with interest because of the good things that are sure to be included in this annual draft sale from John J. Phillips' great Hereford herd of over 300 head. In this annual sale he is selling 59 head, and 56 of them are females. Beau Monington, the great herd bull heading the herd and one of the greatest sons of old Beau Mischief, has sired many of the good things in the sale. To give you some idea of the way John Phillips prizes this great bull it need only be said that he owns now 125 females sired by him. Other bulls are Domino Brummel by Domino, dam by Beau Brummel; and Choice Mischief 2nd, by Choice Stanway, dam by Beau Mischief. As an attraction this great bull is selling in the sale. The 30 females by Beau Monington are the kind not found in every sale. A nice string of good things in the sale are by Choice Stanway, a Mousel bred bull weighing over a ton. The sale will be held at the farm as usual and you will be met at the train and returned in time for the evening train to Colby where the Foster Farms, Rexford, Kan., sell a draft of 60 head the day following which will be Tuesday, Sept. 28. This is Mr. Phillips' regular annual August sale which is held about the same time each year. For the catalog address, John J. Phillips, Goodland, Kan.—Advertisement.

## BY J. T. HUNTER

## Need a Good Duroc?

G. M. Emmart, Wichita, Kan., has two very good 15 month old Duroc sows, of Pathfinder and Model breeding. Each has a nice good sized litter of late May pigs by an Orion Cherry King boar. Mr. Emmart will put a very reasonable price on either the sows or the pigs in order to dispose of them at once. Right here is going to be a good opportunity for some one to get a start in Durocs or to add a few good ones to his herd at a reasonable cost. Write him today. Please mention the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. His address is Wichita, Route 2, and his phone number is Kechi 1542.—Advertisement.

## Prolific Durocs of Right Type.

Two pig club boys, Landroth Bros., St. John, Kansas, are advertising Durocs in this issue of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Pig club records show that their Durocs have averaged 8 pigs saved per sow for the last three years. Additional records from pig club members to whom they have sold Durocs show that sows which they have sold have averaged 7½ pigs saved over the same period of time. In addition to being prolific the Durocs which these boys have are a good type and are the kind that should be on the average farm for handling under ordinary farm conditions.—Advertisement.

## Hereford Bull Bargains.

I. B. Simmons, Attica, Kan., has for sale two good Hereford bulls; one of them of serviceable age. This bull is a little over three years old by a Bocardo prize-winning bull. Mr. Simmons cannot use this bull longer and will dispose of him very reasonably. He also has for sale a bull that will be a year old next October. This bull carries the same family blood as the older bull but not sired by him. These bulls are good all over, are out of large cows and are good sized themselves. Mr. Simmons prefers to sell both bulls but would consider exchanging them for good registered cows or heifers. His advertisement commences in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Write him today, mentioning the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

## Selling Shorthorn Herd.

G. E. Babb, Attica, Kan., advertises for sale his herd of Shorthorns. The herd sire is a two year old double cross Avondale, a roan bull that is low down and blocky. The cows, a dozen or more, are mostly sired by Hampton Demonstrator, some are Avondale breeding. They have calves at foot and most of them rebred to calve in the fall. There are a number of three year old heifers by Hampton Archer; several senior yearling heifer calves that are good; and a few bulls of serviceable age. This herd is a herd that Mr. Babb will sell well worth the money. He has watched the herd and developed it carefully with the idea of producing good milking cows. Write G. E. Babb, Attica, Kan., today and please mention the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

## Carl Faulkner Will Sell Spotted Polands.

Carl Faulkner, Viola, Kan., has a group of nice fall yearling Spotted Polands and spring pigs for sale. The fall yearlings are bred for September and October farrow. They are sired by Spotted Milton 2nd, a boar that won second at the Kansas National last winter, showing in the two year old class. Viola Lady, from the Dodd herd at Jamestown, Mo., is the foundation sow in Mr. Faulkner's herd. From her he has produced the dams of the fall yearlings and spring pigs that he has for sale. Spotted Poland buyers will find in Mr. Faulkner's herd, some good quality hogs that are easy feeders and that grow big and smooth. These hogs are priced to move and a letter to Mr. Faulkner at this time will receive ready reply. Address Carl Faulkner, Viola, Kan. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

## Here Are Spotted Polands.

Spotted Polands are outnumbered in Kansas by Black Polands. The margin of difference in numbers between the two kinds of Polands is as large today as it was even last year. This is not due to decreased popularity of the Black Polands but due rather to recent increased popularity of Spotted Polands among Kansas farmers. Thos. Weddle, Wichita, Kan., has been raising Spotted Polands for several years and has produced some good hogs on his farm. Today Mr. Weddle is considered one of the best Spotted Poland breeders in Kansas and a visit to his farm will convince anyone that he has an exceptionally fine herd of hogs. The present herd sire, Kansas Jumbo by Spotted Jumbo by King Jumbo would be in the 1,000 pound class if he were in show shape. He has a 10-inch bone, measures 84 inches from his nose to the root of his tail, has a 76-inch heart girth and is especially strong and heavy in the quarter. A good number of the herd are by this good sire. Some are by Bud Weiser Boy 92261 from the Faulkner herd of Jamestown, Mo. Mr. Weddle starts his advertisement in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. He has for sale spring pigs, both sex, and fall boars ready for service. Altho

## SHORTHORN CATTLE.

## Genuine Herd Bulls by Master of the Dales and out of

## Collynie Bred Cows

Master of the Dales bulls are proving themselves splendid breeding bulls and we can show you a few real bulls of first class herd heading character.

They are a practical, husky and well grown lot that will appeal to breeders wanting bulls of real merit.

H.M. Hill, LaFontaine, Kan.

## LOOKABAUGH SHORTHORNS

FOR THE NEXT SIXTY DAYS WE WILL SELL ON TIME

## High-Class Herd Bulls

The kind that will add prestige to your herd, yet cost no more than elsewhere.

Remember, the position your herd will occupy in the future depends upon the standing of the sires used.

H. C. LOOKABAUGH

Watonga, Oklahoma

## 1886 TOMSON SHORTHORNS 1921

200 high class cattle of most popular strains. Sires: Village Marshal and Beaver Creek Sultan. Several excellent good young herd bulls for sale. Address

TOMSON BROS.

Wakarusa, Kansas, or Dover, Kansas

## FOR SHORTHORN BULLS

All ages. Address

HUNT BROS., BLUE RAPIDS, IA.

## JERSEY CATTLE.

Hillcroft Farms Jerseys headed by Meriton of Raleigh's Fairy Boy, the greatest bull ever bred, 86 tested daughters, 86 tested granddaughters and 86 tested sons. Choice bull calves for sale. Reference Bureau.

M. L. GOLLADAY, PROPR., HOLDEN, MO.

## JERSEY BULL FOR SALE

Registered Jersey bull, 3 years, gentle, well bred, good individual, good color, guaranteed right every way. \$150 if taken soon.

S. C. FARWELL, WOODSTON, KANSAS

## TEN REG. JERSEY COWS \$200 EACH

if all are taken. Jas. E. Snyder, Frazer, Mo.

## LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS AND MANAGERS.

Boil M. 2121 Res. W. M.

## P.M.G. ROSS

Auctioneer

1033 BROADWAY

Kansas City, Mo.

## W.B. Carpenter Real Estate Auctioneer

President of largest auction school in world. Special four weeks term opens Aug. 1. Auctioneers are making big money everywhere. Write today for 67-page annual. Free. Address

818 Walnut Street, Kansas City, Mo.

## JOHN D. SNYDER

HUTCHINSON, KANSAS

Experienced auctioneer. Pedigree livestock and big sales of all kinds.

## BOYD NEWCOM

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER.

Sell all kinds. Book your sales early.

217 BEACON BLDG., WICHITA, KAN.

## WILL MYERS, Beloit, Kan.

Claim your 1920-21 dates with me early.

## Homer Rule, Ottawa, Kan.

Secure your date early. Address as above.

## FRED L. PERDUE, DENVER, COLO.

OFFICE: 320 DENHAM BUILDING, DENVER, COLO.

## Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.

My reputation is built upon the service you receive. Write, phone or mail.

FRANK GETTLE, Livestock Auctioneer

1033 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.

Efficiency First. For open dates address as above.

## Gold Plated Flag Pin Free

Flag Pins are now being worn by all patriotic American Citizens. Get in line and show your patriotism by wearing one of our Gold Plated enameled pins.

We send for only 10c to help pay advertising expenses.

Jewelry House, 141 Eighth St., Topeka, Kan.



August 21, 1920.

Mr. Weddle's Spotted Polands are good. Special mention of the fall boars should be made. Anyone looking for a good Spotted Poland boar Mr. Weddle's herd as he has further than are typey big fellows and boars that go out and make tip top undoubtedly. They have individuality and blood behind them to make them producers of good pigs. There are some gilts in the herd that will farrow in September. The herd by Kansas Jumbo and bred to a Weiser boar. All the Polands for sale are of prolific dams and bred right. It is an opportunity to get into the Spotted Poland business with good blood and individuals and at very reasonable cost to you. Write or phone Mr. Weddle today at these hogs. Address Thos. Weddle, Route 2, Wichita, Kan., or phone Hechli 11. Advertisement.

**Jones' Spotted Polands.**  
In this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Breeze in the field notes concerning Mr. Weddle's Spotted Polands, we have mentioned a few things concerning the merits of the Spotted Polands as good bred hogs for Kansas farmers. Those who will also apply to the Spotted Polands advertised by Mr. Earl C. Jones, Lawrence, Kan., who starts his advertisement in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Breeze. Mr. Jones' herd sire is Andrew's Giant by Spotted Clover, the exceptionally good boar once at the head of Jones' herd at Lawton, Mo. Jones' herd is said to have had at one time more sons at the head of Spotted Polands in Missouri than any other Spotted Poland herd. This herd sire is a good Poland hog and is a producer of good offspring as can be seen by that appearance of the numerous get running around in Mr. Jones' hog pens. The dams of Mr. Jones' hogs and boars for sale are mostly from the winner herd at Jamesport, Mo. The spring for sale by Mr. Jones are a choice lot of worth all that Mr. Jones asks. They are immuned. Write Mr. Earl C. Jones, Lawrence, Kan. Please mention the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. His phone 303 F. Florence. Advertisement.

BY S. T. MORSE

**Deming Ranch Polands.**

The Deming Ranch, Oswego, Kan., is offering a splendid lot of Poland Chinas of type needed on every Kansas farm. These are the same type and breeding as the ones that the Deming Ranch has been showing and winning with at all the state fairs the Southwest the last few years. They are for sale now sows and gilts bred for litters, spring pigs of either sex; and all splendid fall boars. See the Deming Ranch exhibit at Topeka and Hutchinson and see if these are not the kind of what you have been looking for. Advertisement.

**Shorthorn Herd Bull Opportunity.**

In selecting a herd bull first get one that is right individually, one that measures up to your idea of what your herd sire should be. A bull you will be proud to show your customers and friends. If you can find a bull of this kind whose ancestors on both sire's and dam's side for generations back have been widely known as producers of the very best type of cattle, who have been winners themselves and whose sons and daughters have been winners in the leading livestock shows of America, buy him. All these things help you, for they add prestige to your herd. The familiar names of the prize winners in his pedigree make it easier and less expensive to properly advertise him and get. That he comes from such ancestry is a further guarantee that he will breed on, and that his get will be of the desired type and quality. H. C. Lookabaugh of Wagona, Oklahoma, is advertising just such a bull. Lack of space prevents our going into details here but Mr. Lookabaugh will be glad to furnish this information. Please mention this paper when writing. Advertisement.

BY G. L. BORGESON

**Field's Spotted Polands, August 24.**

Don't forget the great sale of Spotted Polands from the Henry Field herd to be held at Shenandoah, Iowa, August 24. Of course you should have sent for the catalog long ago but if you have not done so get on the train and go to the sale anyhow. You will find a mighty good bunch of Spotted Polands, the kind that have been making money for Mr. Field and for his customers. Somewhere in the country you will find such a great herd to select from and it is doubtful if there is any other place in the country where you will get really worthy hogs at so low their actual value. Mr. Field is a farmer himself and intends to have his hogs of the kind that will make good under ordinary farm conditions. He wants to sell to farmers and will make a special effort to please the farmer trade with the high class offering that goes in this sale. While making this attempt he will at the same time have an entire offering any animal of which is worthy of going into the best herds. Advertisement.

**Siegner Has the Goods.**

It might be well for those who are interested in Spotted Polands to know that A. I. Siegner of Vail, Iowa, has one of the best herds in the country. The size, type, quality and uniformity of the pigs in the Siegner herd are the result of five years of careful breeding and selection. Siegner's success in raising his herd to its present high standard can be attributed to his ability to select only the type of his hogs. During the five years he has been breeding Spotted Polands he has paid the greatest possible attention to the kind of sires that he has placed in the service. For this reason it is not to be wondered at that his hogs are of the popular type and kind that will meet the requirements of a discriminating trade. Mr. Siegner invited success by placing the proper emphasis on the worth and value of boars that were capable of imparting those qualities of form and character to their get which entitle them to a classification that is far removed from the ordinary. Today the herd has in service three boars that have proven themselves to be sires of the right stamp, for their pigs are of such type and conformation that they command attention. Gates Leader, English Wonder and Qualities, and they have come to the front and proven themselves to be sires of prepotent character. The man wanting the best kind of hog should keep in mind the fact that Siegner will hold a boar and gilt sale on October 1. Advertisement.

Careful preparation of the seedbed for sorghum pays.

# Anxiety 4th Herefords

## Ready to make money on your farm

Will be sold in a sale, especially attractive to farmers and new breeders, at my farm, 16 miles Northwest of

### Manhattan, Ks., Wednesday, Sept. 8



The Hereford herd of Ed. Nickelson has not been widely enough advertised during its growth to be known as widely as many herds which are not nearly so worthy from the standpoint of real beef type and richness of Hereford blood. Starting with a foundation of cows richly Anxiety 4th bred, Mr. Nickelson has used the greatest care in the selection of herd bulls which would bring to the herd new combinations of the same blood. Today his herd is made up of cattle with wonderful individuality and richness of breeding. The fact that they have been grown under average farm conditions makes them especially desirable for the man who is founding a herd on a Kansas grass farm. I feel sure that the cattle in his coming sale will sell at more nearly conservative prices than cattle of the same worth in sales from more widely advertised herds. The farmer or new man who goes to the sale can feel assured of honest opinions and honest advice if he wishes to consult Mr. Nickelson concerning the individuals he should have to found a herd. It is Mr. Nickelson's desire to found new herds rather than make great profits on this offering. This desire is a profit guarantee to the man who buys in his sale. If you have room on your farm for a few beef cows—cows that will convert your grass and roughage into profits—you cannot afford to miss this opportunity.—J. W. JOHNSON.

I feel that this offering from my herd will make a splendid opportunity for the farmer or new breeder laying a foundation for a profitable herd of purebred Herefords. The cattle will be sold right off of pasture. As they lack "sale fitting" there will not be the necessity of dropping off a load of sale flesh after buying but the cattle can be turned right into your own pastures ready to go to work for you. The fact that every female in the offering is either with calf at side and rebred or is showing in calf makes the offering an especially choice lot of 2 in 1 and 3 in 1 propositions. There is no more economical way to found a new herd than to start with bred cows either with or without calf at foot. Regardless of the fact that my herd was founded many years ago and has been developed with great care being given to both the individuality and breeding of the animals in the breeding herd the fact that I have advertised but little during the growth of the herd makes conservative prices a practical certainty at this sale. Of no less importance than the foregoing is the fact that every animal in the offering carries a large per cent of

**ANXIETY 4TH BLOOD**—This blood, which has proved so great a factor in the improvement of the Hereford breed on American soil, is demanded whenever the purchase of Herefords is considered. This offering presents strong combinations of Anxiety 4th blood in the older animals and fresh infusion of the same blood in the calves and services carried thru my two great herd bulls.

**Gaylon 469775 A Grandson of Domino and Beau Mischief 30th** By Beau Mischief 6th

The female offering includes 45 cows, many with calves at foot and rebred to the above herd bulls; and 10 two-year-old heifers in calf to them.

### 10 Great Bull Opportunities for the new Man in the Hereford Business

For the new man who must buy a bull within his means and still wishes a bull of choicest Anxiety 4th breeding together with choice individuality and of future beef type, I have selected 10 bulls showing a wealth of individuality, choice breeding and a world of outcome. I have selected junior yearlings that they may well within the means of the man who is starting in a modest way. Their breeding insures their development both as individuals and as sires of true Hereford type. These are nearly all sons of the great BEAU DOMINO, an outstanding son of Domino and out of a double granddaughter of BEAU BRUMMEL, one of the true fountain heads of the modern improved Hereford.

To reach the sale come to Manhattan on the Rock Island or Union Pacific and I will furnish free transportation by auto from the Gillette Hotel the day of sale.

Write for your catalog today, mentioning the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. You will be pleased with the cattle. I know, and I feel sure that the prices they bring will be within the means of the farmer and beginner. It is my desire that this sale shall be the means of founding many new herds on a profitable basis. The best guarantee that the cattle will make money for you is their record in having made money for me under ordinary farm conditions. Be at the sale. It will give me pleasure to lay the foundation for your herd.

**ED. NICKELSON, LEONARDVILLE, KANSAS**

Gross and Brady, auctioneers. J. W. Johnson represents The Copper Farm Press.

The motor will leave Manhattan Thursday morning going direct to Blue Rapids for the Northern Kansas Hereford Breeders sale that day, September 9.

**ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.**

**12 Bulls**  
Eighteen to twenty months; big strong fellows. Priced to sell.  
J. D. MARTIN & SONS  
R. 2, Lawrence, Kan.

**Special Angus Offering**

30 registered young cows bred to show bulls. 15 three-year-old heifers bred. 25 yearling heifers. Young bulls serviceable ages. A few two-year-olds.  
SUTTON FARM, RUSSELL, KANSAS

**RED POLLED CATTLE**

## FORT LARNED RANCH

200 HEAD OF REGISTERED RED POLLED CATTLE

A number of choice one and two-year-old bulls and heifers from one to three years old.  
E. E. FRIZELL & SONS, FRIZELL, KAN.

**RED POLLED BULLS**

Some extra fine registered bulls for sale. Write for prices and descriptions, or better come and see them. Herd bulls used in the herd were from the breeding of some of the best Red Polled herds in the country such as Luke Wiles, Chas. Gruff & Son and Mahlon Groenmiller. GEORGE HAAS, LYONS, KANSAS.

**'Pleasant View Stock Farm'**

Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale, a few choice young bulls, cows and heifers.  
Holloran & Gambrell, Ottawa, Kansas

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

**FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE**

A few choice young bulls.  
C. E. Foster, Route 4, Eldorado, Kan.

**GUERNSEY CATTLE.**

## Improve Your Dairy Herd

Buy a Registered Guernsey Bull

\$100 f. o. b. farm, and up. Six weeks old to serviceable age.  
OVERLAND GUERNSEY FARM,  
Overland Park, Kan.

**AYRSHIRE CATTLE.**

**Ayrshire Cattle For Sale**  
ROBERT P. CAMPBELL, Attica, Kansas.

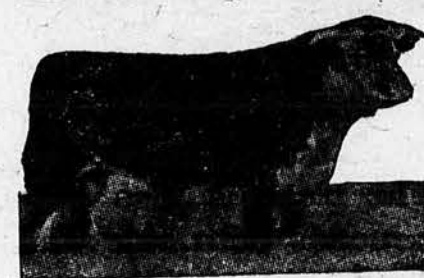
**HEREFORD CATTLE**

## 250 REGISTERED HEREFORDS

Headed by Don Balboa 14th 590021, by Don Carlos 263493. For sale—50 cows about half with calves at foot; 20 open heifers; 15 bred heifers; five good young bulls, herd header prospects. LEE BROS., HARVEYVILLE, (Wabaunsee County), KANSAS.

# SOUTHARD'S

Annual Round-Up



## Hereford Sale

### Emporia, Ks., Monday, Sept. 6

Dedicating the new sales Pavilion

**100 Lots** Consisting of 71 Cows and Heifers, 29 Bulls

Consigned by the following breeders:

J. C. Darr & Son.....	Plymouth, Kan.
Thomas Evans.....	Hartford, Kan.
Paul Hatcher.....	Emporia, Kan.
Carl L. Howe.....	Hartford, Kan.
E. E. Lillian.....	Hartford, Kan.
Mansfield & Jennings.....	Princeton, Kan.
Melgren Bros.....	Osage City, Kan.
Willis & Blough.....	Emporia, Kan.
R. S. Sanders.....	Miller, Kan.
J. O. Southard.....	Comiskey, Kan.

A consignment of very useful lot of breeding cattle representing the most popular blood lines of today. For a catalog. Write

### J. O. Southard, Sale Mgr., Comiskey, Kan.

See other ad in this paper.

## HEREFORD BULLS

Three year old and yearling bulls. Popular breeding. Good all over. Would exchange for registered cows or heifers.  
I. B. SIMMONS, ATTICA, KANSAS.

## 10 POLLED SHORTHORN BULLS

Big husky reds and roans 12 to 20 mos. old. Priced to sell. Can spare a few females.  
C. M. HOWARD, HAMMOND, KANSAS.



# FISK

## Red-Top Tires for Small Cars

**W**E have specialized in a tire for small cars—The Fisk Red-Top. It is pre-eminently a tire designed for hard service under all conditions.

Its success is due primarily to two things: extra size and extra strength.

For size, compare it with any other tire on the market. As an instance, you will find the Fisk Red-Top 30x3½ is larger than the so-called standardized oversize tires.

To get the extra strength an extra ply of fabric is built into the Fisk Red-Top. The tread is also extra heavy. This means both side walls and tread stand up under the most severe usage.

In every section of the country

small car owners are getting from Red-Top Tires greater mileage, greater ease in riding and with the least attention of any tire that is made.

The Fisk Red-Top Tire in its present construction was put on the market early in 1918. It was not offered to our trade until we felt sure that our facilities for production would be equal to the demand—yet the demand was so great that for fifteen months after we were unable to catch up with orders.

With our present greatly enlarged equipment, however, we are now ready to supply Fisk Red-Tops promptly. You will find wonderful satisfaction in this tire especially designed for your small car.

*Next time—BUY FISK  
from your dealer*



*Like all Fisk Tires, Fisk Red-Tops are backed by the Fisk Ideal, "to be the best concern in the world to work for, and the squarest concern in existence to do business with."*

