

# KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE

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## Less Wheat and Larger Profits

**A** DECLINE in the wheat acreage in Kansas this year is to be expected. This is desirable. A great many fields which are growing grain could be used with more profit for some other crop, especially alfalfa. The reduction in acreage is needed especially in the leading wheat counties.

In sowing a smaller wheat crop farmers will only be getting back to normal from the abnormal war times—the planting last fall was far above average. It was so large that much of it was sown on seedbeds prepared in a very inefficient way, and that will be true this year on many places unless the acreage is reduced. The yield of wheat, as an average for a series of years, depends so markedly on the care taken in seedbed preparation that it is foolish for one to take a chance on soil that is not in good condition. The ideal is to break the soil deeply early in the season, and then keep it cultivated well enough to kill weeds and conserve moisture.

There is, of course, always the temptation to "go in" for a large acreage. That is one of the unfortunate things which one always finds in farming when he operates under conditions so favorable for any one crop as Kansas is for wheat. When a farmer with a large acreage encounters the happy condition of a good yield with a high price, as most wheat growers did in 1917 for example, specialized production is mighty profitable. But that usually is not the case—certainly there is nothing at this time that should lead one to believe that abnormally high prices will prevail with wheat either this year or next. It is a good time for producers to keep reasonably near the shore in working out their plans. A lower acreage, planted on well prepared soil, is in order.

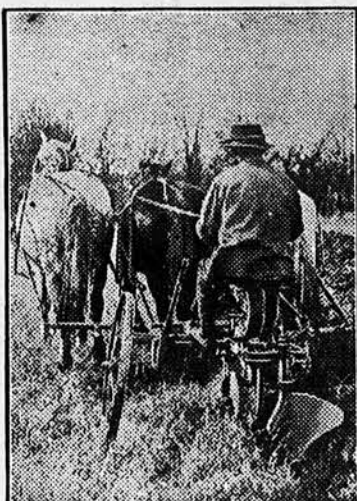
### Alfalfa Acreage in Kansas Should be Doubled, Not Reduced

This will make it possible for the state to resume the start made into diversified farming when the war came, which upset all of the real progress it was just about to make in better farming methods. Especially will it be possible to grow more alfalfa; this legume needs a great deal more attention in Kansas. The acreage ought to be doubled. Actually it has been reduced by insect damage so severe that it killed some fields—if the conditions are favorable, hundreds of thousands of acres should be planted this year. It is an interesting and favorable fact that much of the wheat land of the state also is well adapted to alfalfa, which makes the change to this legume easy in the seasons which are favorable for getting it started. It is to be hoped that 1921 will be a year of this kind.

When one goes in for alfalfa growing it is natural that this should lead him into other lines of diversified agriculture, and into livestock. Kansas needs more attention to both.

It will not be advisable to reseed the old alfalfa fields to this legume for a few years. Other land should be seeded to alfalfa at this time. The old fields are more or less weedy, contain insects that feed on alfalfa and grass, and are often infested with diseases. It will be impossible to clean up these fields without growing other crops for a few years. The fields where alfalfa has been killed can be plowed this fall and planted to corn or rowed sorghum crops next season. These crops could be grown to advantage on such land two years in succession. The land could then be seeded to a small grain crop the third year, and, if necessary, alfalfa could be sown again following the small grain crop the third season. Ground that has been in small grain this season will be in the best condition to seed to alfalfa this fall.

"A good seedbed, prepared by starting the preparation of the soil early in the summer, is the best possible insurance of a stand of alfalfa next year," said L. E. Call, professor of agronomy in the Kansas State Agricultural college, recently. "Ground that has been in small grain can be prepared for alfalfa by double-disking or shallow plowing as soon as possible after the



small grain crop is removed from the field. If the crop is shocked on the field it will be advisable to stack the grain if a threshing machine cannot be secured at once, in order to prepare the ground for alfalfa at the earliest possible date. The seedbed can be prepared by shallow plowing or by diskings.

"In a wet summer it is easier to control weeds and volunteer grain where the ground has been plowed. In a dry summer ground that has been thoroly double-disked early may be firmer and therefore in better condition for alfalfa at seeding time. If the seedbed is prepared by diskings it may be necessary to redisk and harrow several times during the summer to destroy weeds and volunteer grain. If the ground is plowed it should be worked enough to prevent weed growth and to kill volunteer grain and to leave the ground in a firm condition at seeding time. Where there have not been good packing rains it is an excellent plan to pack the ground both before and after seeding alfalfa with a packer or roller. In Southeastern Kansas where difficulty is experienced in starting alfalfa on the upland, it may be necessary to summer fallow land for one season before seeding alfalfa. It also may be necessary to drain and lime

some soils in this section before alfalfa can be grown.

"Alfalfa should be sown early enough in the fall to insure a good growth before winter. The more productive the soil the later alfalfa can be sown with safety. On thin land alfalfa should be sown as soon after the middle of August as possible. On more fertile land it is safe to sow later, but it is not advisable to sow alfalfa on any soil in any part of the state much later than the middle of September. It is a good plan to prepare the seedbed for alfalfa as early as possible and have everything ready for seeding. The seed can then be sown as soon after the middle of August as weather conditions will permit. It should be planted following a good rain when the ground is moist and in condition to germinate the seed promptly. If August and the first part of September remain dry it is best to postpone seeding until spring, or to seed wheat on the ground and prepare a seedbed for alfalfa again the next year."

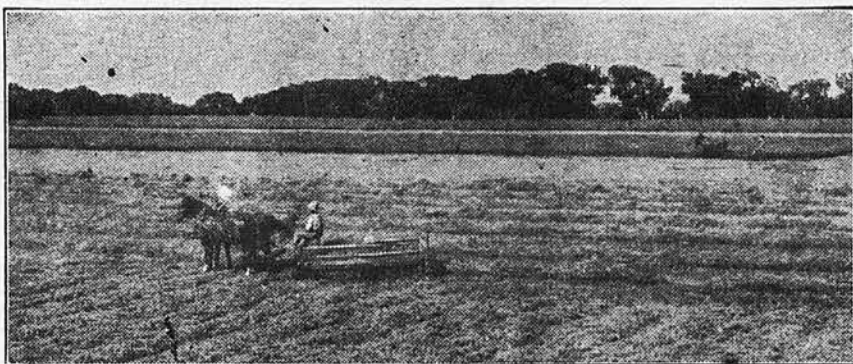
### Fall Seeding Has an Advantage in Getting a Stand

The fall usually is a little better than the spring for seeding alfalfa. If the seedbed is well prepared one is more likely to obtain a stand at that season. Fall sown alfalfa also is large enough in the spring to outgrow the weeds and usually will make several good cuttings of hay the first season after seeding. Spring sown alfalfa often is choked out by weeds and seldom produces a profitable cutting of hay the first year.

The common variety of alfalfa generally grown in Kansas is the best kind to plant. Grimm alfalfa is being highly advertised and is used generally for seeding in the Northern states. Common alfalfa will produce more hay under Kansas conditions than Grimm.

A large amount of alfalfa seed is imported into this country from foreign countries nearly every year. This seed often can be sold for less money than good home grown seed. This foreign seed usually is inferior in quality, sometimes contains bad weed seed and frequently is from strains of alfalfa that are less productive than the alfalfa now commonly grown. It is best when alfalfa seed is purchased to buy from a neighbor who is known to have seed of good quality or from a reliable seed house. When buying from a seed house always insist on getting Kansas grown seed if you desire to get the best results.

Troublesome weeds frequently are carried from farm to farm in alfalfa seed. The most dangerous weed commonly found in alfalfa seed in this state is dodder. Reliable seed houses will not knowingly sell alfalfa seed that contains dodder, but there was seed sold in Kansas last season that contained as many as 1,022 dodder seed to the pound. If in doubt regarding the quality of seed that you are buying, send a sample to the seed laboratory of the Kansas State Agricultural college at Manhattan for a free purity test.





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3/4 3 1/2x4 1/2		5c
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# Banks To Build Farm Herds

Diversified Farming Limited by Poor Financing

BY RAY YARNELE

FARM developed herds, growing from small beginnings, built up over a period of years, without question are vital to the improvement of agriculture in Kansas. Every farmer should be a breeder of livestock, rather than merely a feeder of cattle and hogs or sheep.

Few farmers there are who will gain say that statement. They realize the value of farm bred herds both to themselves and the Nation at large. It is evident that the farm which has livestock coming on regularly, developing as the farm develops, is a business institution superior to the farm without livestock or where cattle and hogs are brought as a temporary arrangement to be fattened and then sold.

No permanent diversified farming program can be built on a system of which speculative feeding of livestock is the foundation. For permanence something more than that is needed.

### A System That Wins

It is the farmer who builds from the bottom, who raises the young stuff which he finally markets as finished meat, who grows stock as he raises corn and wheat—it is that farmer who has the winning system and who stands the best chance of showing a profit for his year's work.

It takes money to carry the investment in livestock necessary to build up a farm herd. Years elapse before cattle mature. Such an enterprise cannot be launched on short time credits. Loans covering a minimum of at least four years are required.

Farm owners can obtain such loans by mortgaging their land, unless it already is encumbered. But the renter, ordinarily, has no realty he can put up as security for a long time loan. Without money he cannot make a real start in developing a farm herd.

Inability to obtain long time credit has done more to hold back the spread of diversified agriculture than anything else, despite the fact that this type of farming is recognized as the greatest need of the Mid West.

Experience of those so situated as to be able to build up farm herds within a reasonable period has been such that most farmers are converted to the idea. The need now is some machinery of finance which will enable the man without real estate collateral to obtain the money necessary to promote his venture.

The farmer who wishes to feed out a bunch of cattle or hogs can go to the bank and borrow money for three to six months, putting up his stock as security. Machinery exists to finance the feeder. Such paper is liquid enough to meet the requirements of bankers in ordinary times.

### Loans Difficult to Negotiate

During the last year, especially, it has been difficult to negotiate loans for any purpose. Farmers have been up against many difficulties in financing their operations. The general business situation has been such that banks have been more than hesitant in making loans for long periods.

And this situation has made more evident the need for a bank that will make long time loans to farmers who wish to make a start with livestock.

Eventually this farm finance problem must be solved if agriculture is to go forward. Farming for many years has demonstrated an extraordinary resistance to the diseases resulting from a faulty economic situation. It has persisted despite many weakening drains upon its vitality. But that process cannot go on uninterrupted.

It would appear that there is room for a bank in the agricultural regions devoted exclusively to supplying long term credits to farmers, the money to be used only in the building up of permanent livestock investments. Certainly there exists a demand for such an institution. The only question is as to how it shall operate.

J. C. Mohler, secretary of the state board of agriculture, has suggested a system of such banks. They would be organized like any other bank except that they would not accept checking deposits. The person with surplus funds on hand who wished to obtain an interest return, could deposit his money for periods of six months to a year, receiving in return cashier's cer-

tificates. He would be unable to withdraw these funds before the certificates matured. This would result in a relative stabilization of deposits so the bank could judge approximately the amount of money it would have available for long time loans over a stated period.

On these time deposits the bank could afford to pay slightly more than the average interest because it would have the money for a specified period.

The capital stock and eventual surplus would be available also for investment. But those two sources would not yield sufficient funds. Secretary Mohler suggests that such a bank could obtain additional funds thru the sale of its own paper, issued as short time certificates, secured by the assets of the bank as well as the livestock collateral given by all its farmer patrons who had borrowed money.

These bank certificates would be more safely secured than a note given by any individual because behind them would be all the assets of the bank. In fact every certificate would be secured by every chattel mortgage held by the bank as security on the loans it had made.

When an issue of short time certificates matured it could be replaced by another issue. The transaction would in no way disturb the bank's long time loans to farmers. The investing public would at any time be able to purchase these certificates with surplus funds, moneys accumulating slowly until such a time as there is sufficient to purchase securities which are not issued in small denominations.

Many farmers would purchase such certificates, knowing that the security behind them is of the best, because it is basic. Often a farmer has a few hundred dollars idle. He may hesitate to lend it to an individual on a chattel mortgage, tying it up for four years, but he would be glad to lend this money to a bank, with as good or better security, knowing that he could get it again within six months or a year. And his neighbor could go to this bank, negotiate a loan and get that same money. Both farmers would be accommodated. The bank would make it possible for this sort of financing to be done. As it is, the farmer with the money to lend probably leaves it in the bank and gets no interest, and the farmer desiring the loan cannot get it. Both lose.

### Interest Rates Would be Reasonable

Many men in the cities, who have saved up a hundred dollars, would welcome an opportunity to buy short time bank certificates. Much money, in this way, would be made available for farm loans that now is beyond the farmer's reach.

Under such a plan interest rates would be no higher than when the farmer negotiates a short time loan with his bank or with a neighbor. There already is evidence that interest rates are on the down grade. Eventually they will be much lower than they are today.

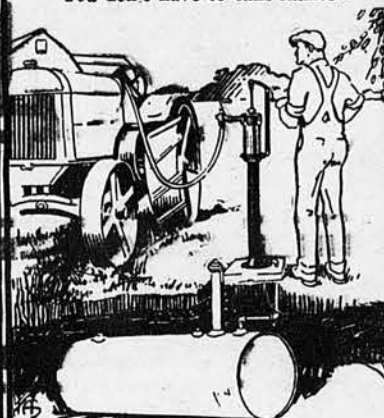
It is impossible to state what interest rates such a bank would have to charge on four-year loans or what interest rate it could afford to pay on the certificates it issued or on its time deposits. Really that is somewhat beside the point because that feature would be worked out on a basis of reasonableness.

The essential thing is to establish the machinery by which the long time loans can be obtained. This plan has not been widely submitted to experts for criticism, but several bankers who have briefly studied it, have given the opinion that it does not seem to be impracticable.

Going one step further Secretary Mohler asks why it would not be possible to create a department of the Federal Farm Loan Bank System, which would specialize in long time loans on livestock to farmers desirous of building up farm herds. Bond issues thru which money for real estate loans is obtained, could be used in financing such a department. These funds would be available to any farmer who could present evidence of his good faith, his ability as a farmer, his opportunity, and a chattel mortgage on the livestock he purchased with the borrowed funds.

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# KANSAS FARMER and MAIL & BREEZE

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## Kansas Writes Another Epic

### Longhorns, Kafir, Dairy Cows, Land Booms, Oil, Corn and Fat Hogs Work an Agricultural Transformation in Jayhawker State

By Ray Yarnell

**A**N AGRICULTURAL epic has been written in Kansas in 20 years. On the pages of state history it has been recorded in terms of accomplishment, suffering, deprivation, fine courage, persistence, adaptation to conditions, patriotism, state pride, enthusiasm and an inspiring willingness to go ahead.

On the farms it can be visualized in terms of improved machinery, better buildings, more comfortable homes, tractors, trucks, motor cars, better systems of crop management, superior seed, improved livestock and improving roads.

It is flashed to the public by the census in the statement, backed by statistics, that the wealth of every farmer in Kansas has increased 65 per cent in the last 10 years.

Under the mask of 20 years many factors have been at work making and moulding agriculture in Kansas. The changes wrought have come slowly and the transition from one farming practice to another has been accomplished so quietly that its revolutionary character has been minimized in the public mind.

Longhorned Texas steers have drifted south and the grazing lands of Southwest Kansas are making their Twentieth century debut decked in mantles of wheat and kafir. Chap clad men on mustangs are fewer, and the once toughest towns retain little of the past except a reputation or an occasional Boot hill.

Oil and migratory Texas cattle have wrought important changes in another group of counties. Sleek-coated dairy cows have come to stay along the Eastern border of the state, and heavy corn production has given way to systematic rotation in which wheat occupies an important place.

#### Hogs in a Steady Procession

Far out on the Western edge the fight of venturesome homesteaders to turn dry prairie into productive farms, promoted by land boosters and real estate enthusiasts, has been waged and lost. Buffalo and Gamma grass are winning back part of the domain once wrested from them. Cattle have come in and with them a new system of farming in which sorghums play an important part.

Thru the Northern tier of counties corn-fed hogs, in steady procession, grunt their way to market. There the changes have been smallest.

War was a potent factor in the transformation. Since 1914 Mars has put a crown of yellow wheat upon the broad Eastern Kansas upland and demonstrated its utility.

Statistics are dry. But very often they conceal a story rich in romance. This is a story of statistics translated. It is all told on the map by the plus and minus signs, and the two groups of counties are marked by the heavy black lines.

The figures show the per cent of change in a decade, 1910-1920, in the total acres in tilled crops, hay and bluegrass. They are based on the Kansas assessors' annual census.

Here is the story the dry statistics, made vocal, tell:

Down in the Southwest corner of the map notice those plus signs and per cents and the smashing gain in tilled areas they record. There is Morton county with a gain of 149.9 per cent; Comanche, 143.2; Clark, 132.1; Gray, 100.7; Stevens, 92.9; Seward, 75.4; Meade, 64.3; Kiowa, 57.3; Haskell, 62.5; Ford, 45.5; Finney, 22.3; Grant, 28.9; Edwards, 31.6; Hodgeman, 55.9 and Barber, 31.2.

Thirty years ago that was virgin cow country. On unfenced grass land thou-

sands of Texas longhorns grazed and grew the bony frame that was filled out by a corn diet gotten farther east and north.

The country was wild and the towns and the men in them were wilder still. Dodge City was the capital of that region and in that era it achieved the distinction of being the toughest town in the Southwest. Boot hill, with its stories and its graves, now topped by a fine school house, remains as a last monument to the longhorn and the efficiency of Colt's long-barreled, thumb snap shootin' irons.

Medicine Lodge, Ashland, Coldwater, Liberal and other towns competed with Dodge City for the honor of dominating the cow country.

Prairie schooners crawled between the sand hills and along the river valleys, but few stopped then. Those that did soon took up the trail again. The longhorns held on.

But after while the range country became spotted with groups of homesteaders who clung to a slender footing in the sea of grass land until they ripped open the surface and got a crop foundation to stand on. Farming was perilous, but these pioneers persisted and others joined their ranks. Fences cut into the range country and railroads came.

Then occurred the taming of "the

To this natural progress, which has worked itself out slowly with the passing years, the Great Southwest Association today is adding an up-to-date impetus, and with publicity and organization is speeding up the last work of transformation.

That's the story the figures tell. The dry statistics indicate what tomorrow's results will be.

That isn't the end of the longhorn story, however. Texas cattle still are having their potent influence on agriculture in Kansas, and perhaps it will be felt for many years. Oil has helped the steers write a different figure story in the group of counties located three tiers from the Eastern border and reaching three-fourths of the way across the state north and south.

In that group of nine counties, Geary, Wabaunsee, Morris, Lyon, Chase, Butler, Greenwood, Cowley, Elk and Chautauqua, the area under cultivation has shrunk. The decline ranges from 0.5 per cent in Cowley to 10.4 in Butler and 16.9 per cent in Greenwood. The average decline for the nine counties is 6.17 per cent.

The minus signs do not tell a story of retrogression. The change has been an adaptation to meet the new conditions brought about by the retirement of the longhorns to Texas. It has been further speeded by the oil streaming

ing than to cut wild hay for a glutted market or to attempt to raise tilled crops on soil that, tho rich by nature, was shallow in subsoil and lacked in moisture-holding qualities. Some cultivated land went back to grass, and the demands of the longhorns are likely to keep it so.

Perhaps, fearful that the longhorns alone could not accomplish this result, a watchful Providence led a venturesome prospector to bore beneath the surface of the soil for black gold. Many hundreds of feet below the roots of the long grass this new wealth was found imprisoned in the sand, and freed.

Over counties in the Southern portion of this group spread the oil fever. Drilling rigs spotted the landscape. Eager treasure hunters offered fancy prices for leases and many farmers found it more profitable to lease for drilling purposes and retire on the unexpected wealth, leaving the surface of the land idle.

Spotted with wells and derricks and stained with oil, many acres have ceased to produce their annual contribution of food. The tilled area in Butler county has decreased, in the last 10 years, 10.4 per cent.

Much of this agricultural epic is the story of cows. They were crowded out of the Southwest by wheat and sorghums and drawn into Eastern counties by the long grass. Today they are solving an agricultural riddle in seven counties in the far Western portion of the state.

This group of seven negative counties shows a decline in cultivated acreage ranging from 0.9 to 39.1 per cent. A few years ago a land boom struck Western Kansas. Much land was in the possession of real estate dealers and professional boomers and large areas still were held by the Government.

#### Ignored Climatic Conditions

Ignoring geographical and climatic conditions these boomers told in "glowing terms" of the possibilities in farming this Buffalo grass land. Settlers came and homesteaded or purchased land. Crops were planted and many of them never were harvested. Dry weather and hot winds shriveled up growing grain.

Many homesteaders left after the first year. Many of those who stayed to prove up on their land sold out for a song or mortgaged the land for what they could get and let it go for foreclosure.

Pioneers who realized the value of this land for grazing bought up the homesteads and blocked them into cattle ranches and the cows came in. Cattle were accumulated on "a thousand hills."

Plow torn soil soon went back to sod, and Buffalo and Gamma grass again carpeted the prairies. It was only a matter of a few years until the scars torn by homesteaders' plows were healed.

Of course all the land didn't go back to grass and there are many productive farms left. But an idea of the decline in cultivated acres that occurred may be gained from the following percentages: Wallace county, -0.9; Logan, -23.8; Greeley, -5.7; Wichita, -39.1; Scott, -8.8; Hamilton, -14.2; and Kearny, -6.4.

Sorghums, in this particular section as well as in Southwestern Kansas, are helping solve the agricultural problems. Roughage is required to feed the cattle and sorghums are the surest crop. Handled thru silos all this feedstuff is thoroughly utilized and when fed to cattle which are marketed at normal prices, it will return a satisfactory profit.

(To be Continued.)

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LANE	THOMAS	ANTHONY	OSAGE	ROCK	SEDGWICK	WYATT	CLAY	ELK	WAGONER	JACKSON	ATCHISON
+39.3	+24.7	+6.2	+9.8	+13.7	+8.3	+7.4	+4.8	+4.2	+0.1	+25.2	+12.7
WALLACE	LOGAN	SCOTT	TRINITY	ELLIS	WYATT	LINCOLN	OSAGE	WAGONER	CLAY	WAGONER	ATCHISON
-0.9	-23.8	+2.8	+28.7	+12.5	+9.8	+11.7	+4.1	+0.9	+2.0	+3.6	+8.4
GREELEY	WICHITA	SCOTT	LANE	NEOSHO	WAGONER	WYATT	CLAY	ELK	WAGONER	JACKSON	ATCHISON
-5.7	-39.1	-8.8	+9.9	+30.5	+0.8	+9.3	+7.6	-0.5	+3.7	-6.2	+6.5
HAMILTON	REAR	WYATT	WAGONER	WYATT	WYATT	WYATT	WYATT	WYATT	WYATT	WYATT	WYATT
-14.2	-6.4	+22.3	+55.9	+15.4	+12.9	+6.3	+9.6	-10.4	-7.6	+10.5	+11.6
WAGONER	WAGONER	WAGONER	WAGONER	WAGONER	WAGONER	WAGONER	WAGONER	WAGONER	WAGONER	WAGONER	WAGONER
+0.7	+28.9	+62.5	+100.7	+45.5	+57.3	+15.1	+13.6	+5.5	-3.6	+9.6	+10.5
WAGONER	WAGONER	WAGONER	WAGONER	WAGONER	WAGONER	WAGONER	WAGONER	WAGONER	WAGONER	WAGONER	WAGONER
+149.9	+92.9	+75.4	+64.3	+57.3	+45.5	+31.2	+11.8	+5.6	-0.5	+5.5	+19.7

The Figures in the Counties Show the Per Cent of Change in Tilled Crops, Based on Assessors' Reports, From 1910 to 1920.

strip" by men determined to reach "Oklahoma or Bust." They crowded the longhorns back to the panhandle and West Texas, and the Kansas cow country began to slip.

Twenty years ago the change was under way. It has worked out slowly. Many old cow men still can hardly realize that it has taken place.

But the cow country has given way to a mixed husbandry where cattle usually are a side line and wheat and sorghums are now of major importance. Cattle are still raised and they always will keep their place, but they are grown now to consume the roughage produced on well-tilled farms and to turn back to the soil fertility thru their manure. Along the river valleys the dairy cow is making her contribution to a better stabilized and more systematic agriculture.

There are no "cows on a thousand hills" in Southwestern Kansas today. The traveler, and there are hundreds of him every summer buzzing along to the mountains in motors, never would suspect, as he views the cultivated fields and sees harvest under way, that he is speeding across territory that once was famous as a cattle district and as a portion of the great buffalo pasture of the Plains states.

from hundreds of wells in the Augusta, El Dorado and Towanda fields. Progress has been made; there has been no slipping back.

When the longhorn was driven back to the short grasses and the poorer watered plains of Texas, it was difficult to fit him for the block. Where he grew there were neither grain nor grasses to finish him.

Up in Kansas was the long grass country. Luxuriant, well fenced pastures beckoned to the feeder. It became a custom to ship Texas steers in the spring of every year to graze for a few months on these lush pastures to glorify them for the shambles.

Matfield Green became the Mecca of the longhorn and the Paradise of the cow puncher. Great trainloads of steers steam into this region every spring, and the cattle spread like a flood out over the countryside from scores of stations. Under this seasonal deluge the tall grass disappears. Then sleek-sided, rounded steers take up an interrupted journey to the Kansas City or Chicago yards. Behind they leave many jingling dollars in the pockets of grass land owners to pay for the meat and fat they have accumulated.

Land owners found it more profitable to lease their hay land for graz-



**DEPARTMENT EDITORS**  
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 Farm Buildings.....Harley H. Hutch  
 Dairying.....J. H. Frandsen  
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 and including Saturday preceding issue.

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 this issue is reliable, and should any subscriber suf-  
 fer financial loss thru fraudulent dealing resulting  
 from such advertising, we will make good such loss.  
 We make this guaranty with the provisions that any  
 transaction take place within one month from the  
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 that in writing the advertiser you state: "I saw your  
 advertisement in Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze."

# Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

**A** DISCOURAGING report is sent out by R. R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Industrial Institute for colored youths, concerning the lynchings for the first half of 1921.

The number of lynchings reported is 36, which is just three times the number reported during the first six months of 1920, and seven more than were reported during the first half of 1919. Of the persons lynched two were whites and 34 were negroes.

One of the lynchings occurred in Alabama, four in Arkansas, four in Florida, nine in Georgia, one in Kentucky, two in Louisiana, 10 in Mississippi, one in Missouri, two in North Carolina, one in South Carolina and one in Tennessee.

All of the lynchings, it will be noticed, occurred in the Southern states, and nearly all were negroes. Two of the negroes lynched were women. Of the 34 negroes lynched 11 were charged with rape. Others were accused of various other offenses and some seem to have been lynched on general principles.

There are certain self-evident conclusions to be drawn from this record; the first is that negroes generally are not given equal protection under the law with whites. The second is that in proportion as negroes are deprived of their political rights they are deprived of protection of person and property. These facts have been evident for a long time, and the discouraging feature of the case is that there are no indications that the negroes are to be granted political rights.

Race prejudice and intolerance seem to increase rather than decrease, and as the migration of negroes from the South to the North increases in volume the racial prejudice in the North increases in like proportion.

## We Need a Plan

**WE NEED,** writes C. G. Bray, of Bowie, Ariz., "a national welfare commission, composed of delegates from every state, chosen and paid for by the state. It could hold sessions in the state capitals to get local views about what should be done and hold general sessions at some central city. Its business would be to find out what is needed to be done and to recommend legislation to Congress and the state legislatures. It could evolve a policy or plan for this country to follow and all legislation should conform to the plan. We could not expect to reach the goal at two jumps but would be always going toward it. As it is we are not going anyhow—not even agreed on a way to go.

"In the old countries they have a foreign policy on which there is practical agreement and in domestic policy there is usually agreement in the plan, the some difference of opinion as to the manner of action on it, but in this country we are at odds about nearly everything. This welfare commission need not have any legal status; it would only study conditions, solve problems, and make recommendations, but a well chosen body like this would have immense weight with Congress."

Continuing Mr. Bray says:

"Just consider what we might do if we always had a comprehensive plan to follow. We might have financed the Great World War with paper money if we had planned that way and had only done all the things necessary instead of only a part of them. By regulating all important prices and wages, compelling everybody to work or fight, we might have fought that war without a cent of bonds and on only an inflated currency. All the interest would have been saved. It would also have prevented the premature deflation in farm products. With no war debt we could have levied war taxes just the same and the surplus revenues, in the form of paper money could have been destroyed; thus deflating the currency. As fast as we deflated we could have reduced all wages and prices. We could have first fixed basic prices and wages which the price-fixing committee could have adjusted from time to time to insure fairness in the face of changing conditions. If wheat was a failure the price could have been increased some, or depressed if the yield was unusually great. Of course that would not have been absolutely fair and exact. Still it would have been a grand improvement over what we did do.

"Many people desire a currency based on commodities. If we would only stabilize prices for the principal necessities of life the present gold standard would work all right. It is just an imaginary thing, anyhow. But it would frighten a lot of us if we threatened to abolish it. Just let it alone

and proceed to make prices of necessities stable. How would we do this? Well, if we should adopt the policy of maintaining a year's supply of all those necessities that can be kept with reasonable cost we could stabilize mighty well. We could fix a maximum and minimum price for every article or class of necessities and prepare places to store them. Then whenever the price of anything declined to the minimum the Government could buy for the reserve supply of it, and sell from the reserve when prices reached the maximum. The maximum and minimum should not be far apart. This reserve would act as a balance wheel to prices. When the reserve supply of anything was almost complete the producers of that thing would slow up, lay off, or try something else a while. Foreign products could be kept entirely out unless actually needed here.

"With the cost of living stabilized all other prices would tend to get stable as well. Everything could be hewed to the cost-of-living line. With such a plan in use there would be no booms or panics. Of course the continued increase in population would upset the plan by and by, but I am expecting the population to stop increasing pretty soon. With immigration cut off the increasing practice of birth-control will check all additional increase in population.

"In conclusion I wish to say that if we would become scientific in the matter of governing ourselves we could solve all our hardest problems."

The suggestion made by Mr. Bray is worth considering. The first results of the conference of this welfare commission would in all probability be disappointing. Such conferences nearly always are. The delegates coming from all the different localities of this great republic, would have as many differences of opinions as people have now, and it is this wide difference of opinion which creates the confusion and lack of definite purpose Mr. Bray so much deplores.

If all of our people were of one mind of course there would be a definite purpose and a definite program. The reason why there is more unity of purpose in the European governments than in ours, is because there comparatively few dictate the policies and of course they can more easily agree.

Still I rather like his idea. It would tend to break down that provincialism, that locality selfishness which stands in the way of national progress. If the people of our Nation really had gotten together at the time we entered the Great World War with a common patriotic purpose we could, as Mr. Bray says, have fought that war without issuing a single interest-bearing bond and practically without inflation of prices. We could have fought it thru also for less than half what it cost us, without making any war millionaires and without the residue of bitterness which is now one of the unfortunate things left us by the Great World War.

## Help Them Pay Their Way

**T**HE last legislature appropriated more than 7 million dollars for the support of the higher educational institutions.

The next legislature in all probability will be asked to appropriate more than that amount, or considerably more than a third of the entire appropriations to be made.

At the same time more than 90 per cent of the young men and women of the state never attend any of these higher educational institutions.

The unfairness of this is so manifest that I have often wondered that legislatures are as liberal as they are.

There is only one theory on which the state is justified in making appropriations for the education of the youth of the state and that is the benefit to be derived by the state from such educated citizens. In other words, the state would be under no more obligation to furnish any individual with an education for the private advantage of that individual than it would be to furnish him with a farm or set him up in any line of private business.

What the state should do is to furnish the opportunity for higher education, but the individual who receives the education should be required to pay the cost of it.

If the state furnishes the opportunity it should be open to all alike, rich or poor. It should establish a revolving loan fund from which any young man or woman of industry and character could borrow on his or her own note, with his or her personal honor as security. The state should not charge for this more than a nominal rate of in-

terest, certainly no more than the state itself would have to pay if it went into the market to borrow money. The loans should be amortized so they would be paid off within 10, 15 or 20 years.

Having made it possible for any ambitious and energetic boy or girl to get the necessary money to pay his or her way thru school the student should be charged whatever might be the annual cost of instruction.

In order to fulfill their proper mission the higher educational schools should be thoroughly democratic. Not only should it be made possible for a student to go thru college for a very moderate amount but it should be compulsory. The amount that any student at any one of our higher educational institutions should be permitted to spend should be strictly limited.

I am not strong for West Point because it is a military academy, and I despise the idea of professional militarism, but there is this much to be said for the institution; so far as the students there are concerned, it is thoroughly democratic. The Government allows to every cadet a certain salary. Until quite recently it was only \$600 per annum, and that must pay all the expenses of the boy while there. He was not permitted to spend any more, no matter how rich his father might be. His parents or other relatives are not permitted to send him money.

The same rule should be adopted in our higher educational institutions. The students should be permitted to spend just enough to pay their actual expenses, figured on the most economical basis consistent with decent living. I would not abolish fraternities but I would compel them to conform to that standard of living.

I am not prepared to say just what the limit should be, but that could be determined easily. Such a program would take from the higher educational schools a good many persons who go there to have a good time, and that would be a benefit to the schools. Let the parents who wish to educate their children to be duds and loafers send them to other schools. The state ought not to be a party to any such folly.

## The Passing of An Idea

By W. F. Ramsey

**T**HE world is witnessing the destruction of aristocratic government and does not realize the real importance of the fact.

From the beginning of recorded time aristocratic government has been the evil fact around which everything revolved. The so-called republics of the past were decidedly aristocratic. Slaves, strangers, women and large classes of the native born, such as farmers, were ruthlessly excluded from any share in the government.

In the beginning of history war was the great, primary fact; success in war meant aristocratic rule; the concomitant facts were spoliation, coercion, suspicion, ill-will, duplicity, intrigue, treachery, poverty, ignorance and disease, resulting in a state of universal hate and fear among the tribes, classes and nations.

Our experiment in 1876 was the first really successful republic, because we were even then almost entirely free from that old evil tradition of aristocratic rule.

The first French republic was blotted out in about 10 years, and it was not until 1871, 82 years later, that a permanent French republic was established. It is only since that date that aristocratic governments have ceased to exist.

No government is aristocratic where and when the heads of the government departments are responsible to the lower house.

England affords the only example known of an aristocracy passing by slow degrees into a democracy, nay more than that, becoming the mother of democracies in Europe. Today the great English speaking race is a commonwealth of democracies.

The nobility of Austria and Germany looked upon the growth of republican ideas as a proof of decadence.

They simply marveled at the common people who ventured to question what was done in France, Belgium, Serbia, Armenia, Russia, and on the seven seas, by the chosen of the Lord. Have not such things always been done? They were fully resolved that the world should continue to revolve in the old vicious circle.

Napoleon's bitter gibe at the aristocrats of yesterday: "The Bourbons came back after 20 years,



having learned nothing and forgotten nothing," fully described the aristocrats of today. The Prussian Junkers are just as arrogant now as they were in 1914. Lately they tried to pass a bill thru the German national parliament granting William Hohenzollern of Holland 100 million marks and almost succeeded. The war has enriched the aristocracy of Germany beyond their wildest dreams. They are still piling up wealth.

When the war started they were so confident of winning that they did not increase their taxes, but financed themselves by issuing bonds and paper money based on these bonds. Of course they supposed the allies would have to pay those bonds but today they are trying to force the German people to pay them. The greater part is held by the aristocratic class which brought on the war.

Repudiation means the complete ruin of that class and the loss of prestige by aristocrats everywhere.

Up to the present aristocrats have ruled the world and the final result is the greatest catastrophe ever known.

The present German government is engaged in a life and death struggle with two antagonists, the aristocratic German militant caste of enormous prestige even yet and the allies. It is an irrepressible conflict; the claims of both cannot be paid. The sullen signing of treaties and the frantic objections to complying with the terms of "those scraps of paper" are all acts of the play of "German Politics."

The same powers that forced that arrogant aristocratic caste to an unconditional surrender on the battlefield are not likely to give up just claims so that the criminals can quit rich. The members of that evil caste will continue to blow and brag, but in the end will go down into poverty and oblivion, for an aristocrat poverty is the only complete and permanent cure.

The German people and the allies are being forced into a union against the common enemy.

### Farmers' Service Corner

**R**EADERS of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze who desire to have legal advice or who wish to make inquiries on general matters may receive whatever service we can render in this way free of charge, but the limited size of our paper at present will not make it possible to publish all of the replies.

If one town is trying to get a new mail route from another town, has a renter the right to sign the petition or does the owner of the land have to sign it? C. A. B.

The owner should sign the petition but there is nothing to prevent the renter from signing it also.

1. There is a stream 60 feet wide running thru the farms of A and B. A leases his share of the creek to C, and C has put up a notice, "No fishing, boat-riding or hunting on this farm." He will not let B fish or boat-ride on the other side of the divide. Can he keep B off? If so, why cannot B keep C off?

2. What size stream is a Government stream?

3. Is there any law against using nets? A. R.

This question is not clear. There is nothing to indicate the location of this divide of which the inquirer speaks. A, the owner of this land had a right to lease that part of his land thru which this stream runs and the lessee has a right to control the stream under his lease, insofar as he does not interfere with the rights of his neighbor thru whose farm the same stream runs. He would not have the right, for example, to dam up the water of this stream or divert it so that it would not run thru his neighbor's farm nor would he have the right to divert it in a manner that would injure his neighbor's land. He would have the right, however, to forbid B or any other person to go upon the premises which he holds under his lease, to hunt or fish or boat-ride and, of course, B, the owner of the adjoining land would have the same rights of control over that part of the stream which runs thru his land.

2. A Government stream is not regulated by the size of the stream. Streams called navigable streams are controlled by the Government but they may be navigable only in theory and not in fact. The Kaw River, for example, has been declared to be a navigable stream altho no boats run upon it and it is not, in fact, navigable for any boats of any size. On the other hand, there are streams that carry much more water than the Kaw which are not navigable streams. So it will be seen that a navigable stream, in the eye of the law, is an arbitrary matter.

3. Our Kansas law permits the catching or taking of fish in the creeks, rivers, ponds and lakes of this state by means of a seine or net having a mesh which stretches not less than 3 inches and provided further that if any fish are caught in such seines which are less than 3 pounds in weight, it is unlawful to injure them or take them from the water but they must be thrown back into the stream or pond. The law also provides that it is unlawful to use such seine at all from April 15 to June 15.

A and B own farms adjoining which are separated by a line fence belonging to A. Now a stream that runs only in time of flood comes from B's farm, crosses the line and goes around a small portion of ground on A's farm, then crosses the line again back on B's farm, making a ditch both around the small piece of land mentioned and below on B's land that was not passable. Now A wishes to fix it so that he can stop the running of this ditch around the small corner of his land so that it can be farmed along with the rest of the field. In order to do this, he set tall posts in the fence a few feet apart and made a dam of straw and dirt on his side of the fence. While he was doing this, B came and looked on several times but

made no objection until the dam was finished. Then he complained to A on the ground that the water would cut off a corner of his field while it was going around the end of the dam and before it got back into the old channel and requested the dam removed. A told him that he would pay for all the damage that the water would do to B's field; the amount to be determined by arbitration, but would not remove the dam, as long as it was there, until he was compelled to do so by law. What can B do in this matter? Can he compel A to remove the dam or will B have to take the sum agreed upon by the arbitrators? M. E. B.

The general principle that a man has not a right to use his own property in a way that will injure his neighbor without compensating the neighbor for any damage caused, would apply in this case. I would judge from the description given in this question that this is a recognized water course and that strictly speaking, A. could only divert it by applying to the township trustee to establish a ditch or drain. Our law provides that the township trustee in this state shall have the power, whenever, in his opinion the same is demanded by or will be conducive to the public health, convenience or welfare, to cause to be established, located and constructed as hereinafter provided, any ditch, drain or water course within such township. However, it would seem that A has offered to do the fair thing in the matter and B should agree to his proposition. He cannot be compelled, however, to abide by the findings of a board of arbitrators.

I am getting a weekly country paper. Subscription expired in January, 1920. I have not renewed it and still get it. What shall I do? R. M. B.

The publisher of the paper has no right to send the paper after the expiration of one year after the subscription has expired. That is, your subscription expired in January, 1920, and the publisher had no right to send it to you for a longer time, at any rate, than January 1921. You should refuse to take it out of the postoffice, and have the postmaster notify the editor of the paper.

My sister-in-law had 40 acres deeded to her by her father. The land was deeded to her during her life. If she should marry and have no bodily heirs, at her death said land was to go to her three brothers, Robert, Isaac and John.

This lady was born in 1840, and died in 1918. The two years before she died she sold all this tract of land of 40 acres. Can the grantee keep the land? Who would pay the taxes? Should the rent from this land, since her death, go to the heirs? This tract of 40 acres is located in Indiana, Tippecanoe county; it is probably worth \$200 an acre. Two of the brothers are dead; there are three heirs. Tell me whether this can be recovered, and how should I go about it? M. M.

There are some rather important facts left out of your letter: First, you do not say whether this sister-in-law left any bodily heirs or not. The inference would seem to be that if she did they would inherit this land in which she had a life estate. Neither do you say whether there was any provision in case of the death of the brothers before her death, that their share of the estate should descend to their heirs or not.

According to your statement she had only a life estate, and, of course, could not deed a greater interest than she possessed, and if she sold the land, whatever interest she transferred, would expire at the date of her death, the grantee under such deed holding no greater interest than she deeded to him. Now, if she left no bodily heirs and if there was a provision in the deed by which, at her death, the estate should descend to her brothers and the heirs of their body, then it now belongs to this surviving brother and the families of the two brothers who are dead.

You will have to start an action in the district court of the county in which the land is located, asking for possession of the land under provision of this deed, and ask that the court grant title to this land and also that it give judgment for a reasonable rental for said land against persons now holding possession of same. In regard to the taxes, of course, if the taxes are not paid, it may have been sold for taxes, and some person may have a tax deed. As the case is of a great deal of importance and involves a considerable amount of property, it will be necessary for you to employ an attorney to look after it for you.

### Taxes 18 Millions a Day, Plus

**T**HE year's earnings of the average citizen now amount to about \$950. Taxes, local, state, federal and indirect for a family of five, amount to about \$410, or approximately 43 per cent of the average family provider's income.

According to calculations made by Representative Knight, Ohio, taxes averaging \$82 for every man, woman and child in the United States will have to be levied this year to defray the cost of government.

Once upon a time, before Uncle Sam got so deeply into the war game, the total tax bill was only \$7 per capita.

In some respects, those were the good old days, indeed. Now the people are paying taxes to the Government not simply every day, but almost every hour, at the rate of about 18 million dollars a day. Prices increased 100 to 200 per cent during the war, but the cost of government increased 600 per cent. Many a man whose taxes now come to a dollar a day, was barely earning that much 20 years ago.

When the expenses of government average 43 per cent of the average citizen's income, as the statisticians now estimate they do, we can truth-

fully say we have lived to see public business become nearly as important as private business. We dare not let it become more so.

For years we have been electing men and parties to office pledged to economy, but generally the appropriations of every succeeding national administration have been larger than those of its predecessor.

When we had our first billion-dollar Congress more than a quarter of a century ago, Speaker Reed apologized for it by saying we had a billion-dollar country.

Since that time we have had one Congress which levied 10 billions in taxes and authorized 22 billions in bond issues, a world's record of expenditure.

From 1917 to 1920, the Government collected 13,000 million dollars in taxes, borrowed 24 billion dollars more, and spent all of it. It now is spending nearly 18 million dollars a day. And, we have reason to know, that government expenditures inevitably increase the cost of living.

The rapid increase in federal appropriations and the growing need of a budget system for national expenditures is illustrated by this table, showing federal appropriations since 1897:

Fiscal Year	Appropriations	Fiscal Year	Appropriations
1897.....	\$515,845,194.57	1909.....	\$1,008,397,543.56
1898.....	525,735,679.30	1910.....	1,044,401,857.12
1899.....	593,231,615.55	1911.....	1,027,901,629.18
1900.....	674,981,022.29	1912.....	1,026,082,881.72
1901.....	710,150,862.88	1913.....	1,019,412,710.91
1902.....	730,338,575.99	1914.....	1,098,678,788.40
1903.....	800,624,496.55	1915.....	1,116,118,138.55
1904.....	753,058,506.02	1916.....	1,114,937,012.02
1905.....	781,172,375.18	1917.....	1,178,908,962.99
1906.....	820,184,634.96	1918.....	27,092,094,720.75
1907.....	879,589,185.16	1919.....	8,089,667,298.07
1908.....	920,798,143.80	1920.....	7,272,559,415.37
		1921.....	4,859,890,327.30

While the figures in this table show appropriations of only \$4,859,890,327 for the last fiscal year, indirect appropriations, payments under revolving funds, and the like, bring the total of the Government's expenditures to about 6 billions for the year. The treasury's statements show expenditures of more than 5 billions.

Six hundred thousand employees still draw salaries from Uncle Sam. Before we entered the war there were 439,798. When the armistice was signed the number was 917,760. The present number is more than 300,000 less than on Armistice Day. June 30 the War Department dismissed 1,900 and the Navy Department 300, because of reduced appropriations. But to get back to pre-war figures 161,000 more will have to go.

No administration has ever come into office under greater necessity for cutting every appropriation and every item of expenditure to the bone, than the Harding administration, and it is facing its task courageously.

"There is not a menace in the world today like that of growing public indebtedness," said President Harding, opening the recent unprecedented budget meeting June 30, at Washington. Five hundred officials including bureau and department chiefs met that day with the President and cabinet and General Dawes, the country's first budget director and business manager, to lay the foundation for the new budget system of expenditures and begin a drastic 30-day drive for efficiency, economy and a 25 per cent reduction in current expenses. General Dawes pledged himself at this meeting to cut the expenditures of his own bureau that much even if he had to give up his salary.

Never did 500 officials of any government get so blunt and frank a talking to. The custom of every bureau spending every year all and more than had been appropriated in order that its "spending money" might not be decreased the next year, had now come to an end and that 25 per cent must be saved out of the current year's appropriations, the new budget director told them. Each bureau chief was given 30 days to report on such a cut in his expenditures. Dawes hopes to save 900 million dollars a year, or a little more than 2 million dollars a day.

It was a dramatic moment when at the conclusion of the meeting General Dawes, speaking of the prostrate condition of the country, turned toward the President, and, asking the bureau chiefs to rise, stood with them while he pledged one and all to do their utmost to reduce expenses.

"The Battle of the Budget" is the way Washington refers to this remarkable meeting.

I do not see how the new budget system could have been inaugurated better. General Dawes, as a former bureau chief, is familiar with bureau methods. President Harding could not have chosen a more capable director.

Thru this slashing of expenses, merging of bureaus, elimination of waste and reducing of clerical forces, I am hopeful of substantial results; ultimately a net saving of from 25 to 40 per cent in national expenditures—a long step toward "business in government" and toward prompt, economical, efficient public service. For there is even more in it than the saving of funds.

Money for taxes has to come out of the pockets of the people. Its source is labor—the farm, the factory, the workshop, and the mine. The burden of government and the public debt have become a crushing weight, a huge mortgage of humanity.

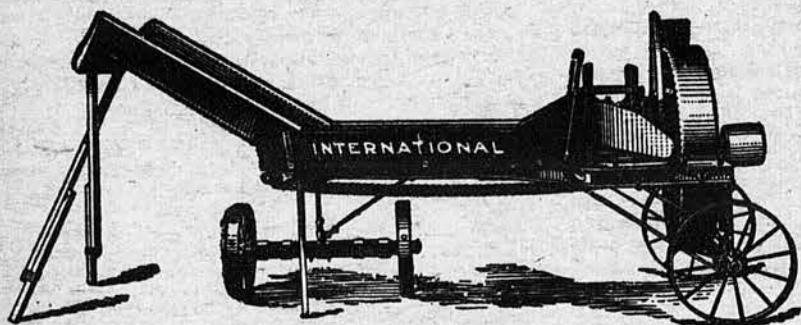
Under the old system we created here at Washington a gigantic money-wasting machine which will bankrupt us if not brought under control. I am for cutting off every item of Government expense not absolutely or vitally essential to the maintenance of government or the welfare of the people. It will have to be done.

We must make a new start.

*Arthur Capper*  
Washington, D. C.



## Prices Reduced on International Ensilage Cutters



**I**NTERNATIONAL Ensilage Cutters are simple and practical. Cutting and elevating are combined into one operation, eliminating an extra cylinder and blower sprockets or gears that waste power.

The knives and fans are mounted on a sturdy flywheel made of boiler plates riveted together. This construction permits first-class work at low speeds, which prolongs the life of the cutter and makes it safe for your men. All working parts are carefully housed.

The positive force feed and corn chute for feeding direct from the wagon or corn rack saves labor.

Capacities range from 6 to 25 tons per hour.

Ask your nearby International dealer to explain how International Ensilage Cutters reduce the cost of putting up ensilage. Also see him about your other corn machine requirements—corn binder, picker, husker and shredder, corn sheller, or grinder.

**INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY**

CHICAGO OF AMERICA USA.  
92 Branch Houses and 15,000 Dealers in the United States

## "You'll Always Find" says the Good Judge



That you get more genuine satisfaction at less cost when you use this class of tobacco.

A small chew lasts so much longer than a big chew of the ordinary kind. And the full, rich real tobacco taste gives a long lasting chewing satisfaction.

Any man who uses the Real Tobacco Chew will tell you that.

Put up in two styles

**W-B CUT** is a long fine-cut tobacco  
**RIGHT CUT** is a short-cut tobacco

Weyman-Bruton Company, 1107 Broadway, New York City

## Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze ORDER BLANK

KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL AND BREEZE, Topeka, Kansas.

Enclosed find \$1.00 for which send Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze for a term of one year.

Name .....

Address .....

## Jayhawker Farm News

BY HARLEY HATCH

### The 20-36 Separator Did Good Work at a Reasonable Cost.

The wheat on this farm is all threshed. The yield was good considering the premature ripening. One field made 24 bushels an acre and another 19 bushels, with an average for the entire acreage of 21 bushels. The yield on the field making 19 bushels was cut down by 8 acres of alfalfa ground. On this the straw grew rankly and to look at the shocks one would have said that the alfalfa ground was much the best, but it probably did not make more than 15 bushels to the acre.

### Four Wagons Were Used

So far the little tractor has pulled the 20-36 separator day in and day out without missing a beat. It keeps four bundle wagons busy in the field and one man is very busy pitching into the feeder. This is doing better than we expected for we only planned on running three bundle wagons. We did try three wagons on the first two half days we threshed but there were no wagons at the machine too often to make it profitable. A fair average with the little outfit is 50 bushels of wheat an hour. We do not hurry as we have our own help with the exception of one neighbor. An average day's work since the wheat dried is 400 bushels, and we thresh this with but six hands, machine men counted. It takes four men to the bundle wagons, and one to tend the separator, while another looks after the tractor and hauls the grain away in a truck. This is, it seems to me, about the minimum of help that could be used in getting 400 bushels of wheat from the shock to the bin in a rather short threshing day.

### Lower Charges for Threshing

An agreement was made between the threshers and farmers of this county just before harvest that if the price of wheat on July 1 was \$1 or less that the charge for threshing should be 7 cents. If wheat was above \$1 the charge was to be 8 cents. Needless to say, the rate, according to agreement, is 7 cents, the grain owner to provide the fuel. The tractor threshers provide their own fuel and make a set charge for it, in most cases, of 1 cent a bushel. We have kept close account of the gasoline used and find that the average cost is just about 1 cent a bushel. Yesterday, with the grain in the afternoon very dry, we threshed 408 bushels and used 18 gallons of gasoline which at 18.2 cents a gallon makes \$3.28, but the average run on 400 bushels will take a little more gasoline as we did not move on the road that day.

### A Smaller Wheat Acreage

From what I can learn the acreage of wheat will be reduced in this county this fall, the reduction depending on what the season for plowing is to be during the next 60 days. Should we have an ordinarily dry summer the ground will plow very hard as the wet June brought on a heavy growth of grass which will sap the moisture quickly beside making the plowing draft heavier than usual. This alone would tend to cut down the acreage to be sown to wheat, as much of our farm land has grown wheat largely during the last four years and most farmers feel inclined to give the land a change of crops. Most farmers also feel that the advantage in price which wheat has had over other grain crops during the last year is not to continue and that before another crop season wheat and corn will be on the old parity of about two to one. In former years it used to be said that when corn was 35 cents a bushel, wheat should sell for 70 but before those prices come again let us hope we will not have to pay \$135 for a wagon or \$100 for a set of farm harness.

### Good Results With Metal Bins

A letter from Butler county asks about metal grain bins, their cost, how erected and how they keep grain. From an experience of one year with them I feel certain grain in a metal bin will keep just as well as in a wood bin. One should have a main wood frame granary on a farm where grain is grown largely, of course, but we find the metal bins very handy as they are moved easily from place to place, and we feel

certain that grain stored in them is perfectly safe from fire or lightning. For this reason we carry no insurance on grain stored in metal bins. They should be mounted on runners so they can be moved easily with a team. The cost at this time runs from \$115 to \$135 for a 500-bushel bin, but this does not include the setting up charges which have to be borne by the purchaser. Two men with wrenches, a punch and screwdriver can set up a 500-bushel bin in a day, provided the day is not too hot. It makes an exceedingly hot job at this time of the year setting up a metal bin. The 1000-bushel size provides much cheaper storage than the small sizes. If I am not mistaken, the 1000-bushel size was priced to us by the dealer at \$165, while the 500-bushel size cost \$133. The larger size is not so easily moved, however, and is not so convenient as two of the 500-bushel size but the cost a bushel of storage is much less. As to durability, if the bins are not allowed to blow over while empty, I see no reason why they should not last for at least 25 years.

## Cockleburs

By Ray Yarnell

"What we need more than anything else," remarked a friend the other day, "is more hickory and less silk in everybody's shirt."

Which reminds us that Greek boot-blacks, who still charge 10 cents for polishing your shoes, hold a monopoly on wearing silk shirts.

If the Greeks would fight as consistently as they wear silk shirts they would whip the Turks in a couple of weeks.

The column got another laugh out of life when the jury tied another can on Alex Howat and the judge sentenced him to jail and to pay a fine of \$500.

By the time Alex gets thru monkeying with the Kansas industrial court law the column opines he will have an A-1 collection of convictions to his credit and a term of years to spend in jail that will cause him to lose interest in the task of bossing other men who dig coal. It seems likely that Alex will be one of the men who do the digging.

As a labor leader the column believes that Howat would make an excellent coal digger.

There are persons who still believe that if prices are arbitrarily increased during a time of depression, prosperity will return.

We'll leave it to you: How many farmers ever marched in Cockey's army?

The column is waiting with interest for the appearance of the gentleman who will agree to cure the ills of the nation upon receipt of the proper retainer in advance.

Getting the retainer in advance is always a necessary preliminary.

Dear Sir:

You're a boob. It makes me mad every time I read your stuff because you can't see but one side of a question. You are so prejudiced you'd swear a dollar was counterfeit if you saw it come right out of the mint. Where'd you get that stuff about the board of trade being crooked? If it wasn't for the board of trade the farmer couldn't get along. He wouldn't have a market. The board of trade has saved him many a harvest by buying his grain even though the price went down. You ought to be square enough at least to give the board of trade credit for the many times it has saved the farmer financially, but you'll be afraid to print this. Anyhow I've had the pleasure of telling you what I think of you and what you say.

I. M. Margin.

Chicago, Ill.

The column was glad to get the letter from Mr. Margin. We always like to know what the other fellow thinks about a question, and our Chicago correspondent is frank. It has been our observation, however, that when a man's collar is clean, he seldom pays any attention to the gent who insists that it is dirty. We suggest that Mr. Margin avail himself of the services of a good laundry.



## Money Made in Dairying

BY J. H. FRANSEN

### Cows Market Roughage and Grain With Profit on Many Kansas Farms

The writer frequently has emphasized the importance of dairying in developing the most prosperous agricultural conditions in the West. This idea is borne out rather strikingly by Mr. Oldham of Wisconsin. Here is what he says:

"The morning's mail brought in five prospective orders from as many outside states for Wisconsin Holsteins. Our sales made this winter, as mentioned from time to time, together with the future outlook as encouraged by such correspondence brings forth once more our contention that Holsteins are the best property on the farms of Wisconsin right now. If it wasn't for this Black and White milking machine and all 'round wonder cow, Wisconsin farmers would be suffering from the financial burdens of the farmers in the West, South and Eastern states. The dairy cows of Wisconsin, and two-thirds of the 3 million are Holsteins, have made a market for the farm roughage and coarse grains of the farm.

"They have paid a monthly check from which a very steady income has kept the old farm going and kept our credit good. As a state among states, Wisconsin stands on a sound financial basis and if misfortune doesn't overtake the cows, and hard work overstrain their owners, perhaps we can withstand the blow that has taken 5 billions from the agricultural industry; cut off the buying power of our farmers; forced labor out of employment and raised havoc generally with America's prosperity."

### Cheer Up, Stockmen!

The Federal Department of Agriculture states that there are 10 million fewer cattle in the United States this year than there were last year. The decline in numbers and value aggregates a money loss of about 2 billion dollars. This is quite a shrinkage in both numeral and financial interest, but it should not cause the stock-keeper to feel depressed or blue. The very fact that we are so many millions short means that there will be a splendid future in the business.

We must have stock and stock products. The livestock of our country are the great condensers of cheap, raw material, and we cannot get along without them.

### Dairy Cattle Decrease in 1920

The United States Department of Agriculture estimates the following decrease in numbers of dairy cattle January 1, 1921, over that of January 1, 1920: Wisconsin, 1 per cent; New York, 3 per cent; Minnesota, 0 per cent; Iowa, 3 per cent; Missouri, 5 per cent; Kansas, 4 per cent; Nebraska, 3 per cent; Illinois, 3 per cent; South Dakota, 4 per cent.

The decrease for all the states was slightly more than 1 per cent. However, the present interest in dairy cattle due to heavy losses with fat stock and low prices for grain, forecasts a big increase in the number of dairy cattle during the year 1921.

### Where is the Largest Cow?

How big is the largest dairy cow? Spring Brook Bess Burke 2d, bred in Minnesota, is said to have weighed 2,250 pounds. She was a Minnesota bred Holstein.

Now Kansas has the honor of having the next dairy cow in size, Maid Henry Pontiac, owned at the Kansas State Agricultural college. Maid Henry Pontiac weighed 2,150 pounds recently, just before calving.

In her lactation period ending a short time ago, she made what was then the state record for butterfat, 31.9 pounds in a week. Her dam, Maid Henry, also a large cow, held the Kansas record for butterfat for a time. Maid Henry Pontiac's record for a year is 6,596 pounds butterfat and 18,877 pounds milk, or nearly 10 times her own weight, big as she is.

### Club Cheese is Easily Made

Club cheese is made by mixing butter and well-ripened Cheddar cheese. Both the cheese and the butter should be of good flavor. The cheese is first ground fine by running it thru a food

chopper. One-fifth pound of butter is then mixed with a pound of cheese. If the cheese is dry, it may be necessary to use a little more butter.

The cheese and butter should be thoroly mixed. The entire mixture is then again run thru the food chopper in order to break up any lumps that might be present and to mix more thoroly the butter and cheese. If the cheese is worked too much, there is danger of its becoming soft and sticky. It should, therefore, be worked only enough to break up all the lumps.

Club cheese is very fine for sandwiches. It can be spread like butter. Since it is richer than ordinary cheese, it should always be eaten with bread or crackers and not alone. It usually can be made up cheaper at home than it can be bought.

### A Big Hereford Business

Business in Hereford cattle is active, if the record of transfers in the association office may be taken as a guide. According to this record 5,012 registered Herefords changed hands in June, 1921. Missouri leads in transfers with 851,

selling 666 within the state and 185 outside. Texas, second in total, was first in sales within its boundaries, selling 690 at home. Kansas came third in total transfers, with 555, and Iowa a close fourth with 546. After that came, in order, Nebraska, Illinois and South Dakota.

It is noteworthy that the 13 states from each of which over 100 registered Herefords were transferred during the month, form a solid block in the Mississippi Valley and Western plains region. In addition to the seven states already named, this area includes Colorado, Indiana, Minnesota, Montana, New Mexico and Oklahoma. This block of 13 states did 861.7 per cent of the month's business in registered Herefords—4318 transfers—while the remaining 35 states did 136.7 per cent.

The farmer is the most independent man in all the world. He has the most initiative. His success depends, perhaps, more largely on his individual effort than that of any other class. He is the strongest character of our race—always has been and probably always will be.

### DRY WEATHER INSURANCE

Prepare now for an ample dependable water supply during summer months.  
**\$31.00** Galvanized Steel Wind Mill  
Currie mills in use 20 years. Write for catalog.  
**CURRIE WIND MILL CO.**  
610 E. Seventh Street, Topeka, Kan.

### FILMS DEVELOPED FREE

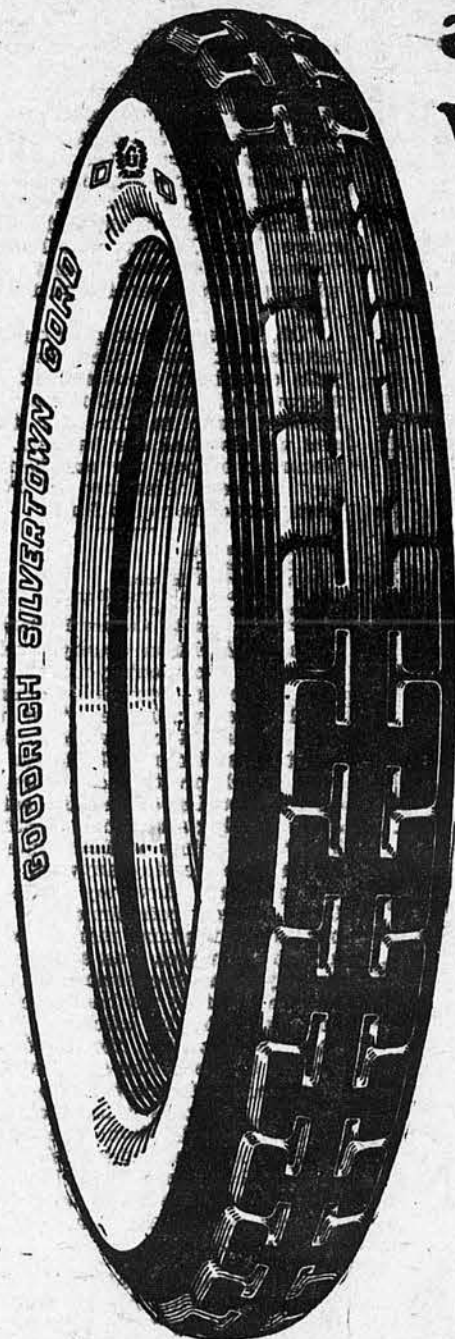
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### Book On DOG DISEASES

And How to Feed  
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# Goodrich Tire Price Reduction applies to all sizes—without reservation



The anti-skid safety tread  
Silvertown Cord

The name of Goodrich on a tire means just one thing—quality. And that quality is always the highest that can be produced.

Each tire is specially designed for the service it must deliver. Goodrich Fabrics, in the popular sizes, have established themselves as unusual values from the standpoint of real economy. Silvertown Cords in their class have always held first place in the esteem of motorists, not only because of their symmetrical perfection of finish, but furthermore, by reason of their long life, complete dependability and satisfactory performance.

Your dealer will supply you at these fair prices:

### SILVERTOWN CORDS

SIZE	Anti-Skid Safety Tread	TUBES
30x3 1/2	\$24.50	\$2.55
32x3 1/2	32.90	2.90
32x4	41.85	3.55
33x4	43.10	3.70
32x4 1/2	47.30	4.50
33x4 1/2	48.40	4.65
34x4 1/2	49.65	4.75
33x5	58.90	5.55
35x5	61.90	5.80

### FABRIC TIRES

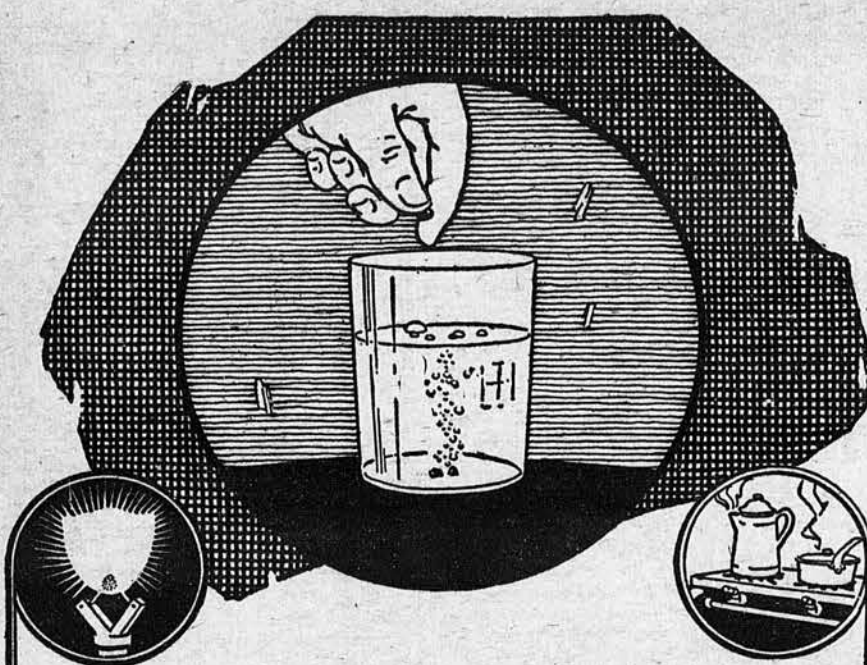
Smooth	30x3	\$12.00	Safety	32x3 1/2	\$20.25
Safety	30x3	13.45	Safety	32x4	26.90
Safety	30x3 1/2	16.00	Safety	33x4	28.30

### 20% Lower Prices

The Goodrich price reduction which took effect May 2nd was without reservation. It included Silvertowns together with Goodrich Fabrics tires and Goodrich Red and Gray inner tubes

**THE B. F. GOODRICH RUBBER COMPANY**  
Akron, Ohio





### Crushed stone and water —and a machine to mix them

**T**HAT is Colt Carbide Lighting-and-Cooking reduced to its simplest terms. And what a wonderful combination! The Colt machine brings carbide (crushed stone) and water together, producing a marvelous gas.

This gas produces the *hottest* cooking-flame known; and a light that is seemingly a miniature of that great orb that rises in the east and sinks in the west.

### Cook and Illuminate with a Colt

The Colt Carbide Lighting-and-Cooking Plant drops a handful of carbide intermittently into a self-contained tank of plain, ordinary water. The water releases the gas from the impregnated stone, and there you are!

There is no waste. The Colt machine shuts off automatically as you draw upon it for fuel and light. The carbide residue is slaked lime, good for fertilizer.

Picture a cool, sweet kitchen; even in sweltering summer, made possible by carbide fuel for the gas-range, the hot-plate and the flat-iron.

Picture your house, barns, outbuildings and driveways a blaze of radiant glory in the pitch black of the country night. And the little old Colt machine making gas as you need it, with the ease and dignity of the old-fashioned windmill!

You want to know what it costs and all about it. We'll tell you gladly, if you'll just send us your name and address on a postcard. Do that.

**J. B. COLT COMPANY**

30 East 42d St., New York

**COLT**  
TRADE MARK

**CARBIDE LIGHTING-  
AND-COOKING PLANTS**

C-4-21

**Only \$2 DOWN  
ONE YEAR  
TO PAY**

**\$44** Buys the New Butterfly Jr. No. 2½  
Light running, easy cleaning,  
close skimming, durable.  
**NEW BUTTERFLY** Separators are  
guaranteed a  
lifetime against defects in material and work-  
manship. Made also in four larger sizes up to  
No. 8 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  
Catalog Folder. Buy from the manufacturer  
and save money.  
**ALBAUGH-DOVER CO., 2177 Marshall St. Chicago**

### 75c Loaned on Wheat Ship Now, Sell Later

We have made arrangements to loan you—in cash—75c your station on all grades of good wheat, furnishing official weights and grades. We will pay you market price for your grade of wheat any day you notify us to sell within six months. References, Security State Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Dun or Bradstreet. Ship now—so that you will have your wheat on Kansas City market to take advantage of any advance. If market is high enough we will sell upon arrival of car, if not we will hold until you think price is right. Just send your name and address—card will do—and we will send you full details of our proposition. No obligation on your part.

**Gateway Milling Co.**  
203 Postal Telegraph Bldg.  
Kansas City, Missouri

**NATIONAL Hollow TILE SILOS**  
Last FOREVER  
Cheap to Install, Free from Trouble.  
Buy Now  
Erect Early  
Immediate Shipment  
Steel Reinforcement every course of Tile.  
Also  
**NO** Blowing in  
Blowing Down  
Freezing  
Also  
**National Metal Grain Bins**  
Write today for prices.  
**Special Delivered Prices on Grain Bins**  
Good territory open for live agents,  
**NATIONAL TILE SILO COMPANY**  
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Kentucky  
Baxter Springs  
Kansas



### Capper Poultry Club

MRS. LUCILE ELLIS  
Club Manager

### A Community Vision Wins in Leavenworth County Poultry Work.

Whew, it's warm! But the warm weather doesn't seem to affect the pep of Capper Poultry club girls at all. They go ahead and care for their chickens, make plans for big club meetings and picnics, get their monthly reports in on time and work on county "news-papers" just as if it were nice and cool. "Making hay while the sun shines," that's what they're doing, for they know that the way they care for their chickens during vacation and the success of the meetings that are held during the summer months will help determine the prize winners in the different parts of the contest.

One of the most successful club affairs held this year was a social at Jewett, given by the Leavenworth county girls. "We bought 5 gallons each of vanilla and strawberry ice cream and sold nearly all of it," wrote Orpha Jones in telling about it. "There was a couple of gallons left and we sold it to some of the neighbors the next morning. We played all sorts of games on the church lawn. Then we gave our program in which nearly all of our members took part. Thelma and Pauline gave a little negro drill. After the program we served the ice cream. You should have seen the table full of cakes that the Leavenworth county girls made. All of the girls were there except Beth Beckey, who had only returned that evening from the hospital where she was operated on for appendicitis.

"Oh, it was fun to give our little entertainment, and when we gave our yells everybody wondered at the noise a crowd of girls could make. Our new buttons came in time for the social and we also had our banners. We are planning to pay for our banners and buy a new 'Standard of Perfection' with part of our club fund."

Razzle, dazzle,  
Not a frazzle,  
Every thread is wool,  
All together, all together,  
That's the way we pull,  
Atchison County Capper Poultry Club.

That's Atchison county's yell and a good one, too, don't you think? "Red and white are our club colors," wrote Mable Weaver, leader, "our uniforms will be blue skirts, white middies and red ties, and our club flower is a red rose. I felt pretty badly when I got up on the morning of the day set for our June meeting and found it raining, but Mary and Alma Bailey came and we had a fine meeting anyway. We gave our program then my little brother, Cecil, served refreshments. First he passed the napkins, then he brought us a plate on which was a dish of strawberry jello with cherries and two kinds of cake. After we had eaten he took our plates to the kitchen. He was a very good waiter, for he didn't spill any of the food like some waiters do."

If Mable attends the pep-meeting at Topeka, you girls will have to ask her to tell you all about the big all-day poultry meeting which she attended. At this she learned that chickens really do talk, and she knows now just what her chickens mean when they make certain noises.

Superintendent Mildred Pressnall. That's a big title for the leader of the Republic county team to have, isn't it? Now I know you're wondering what Mildred is superintendent of. At the Republic county fair this year there will be a separate division for all girls under 18. This will be called Class "E" Junior, and Mr. Barnard has told Mildred that she might be at the head of it. Some good premiums have been offered and the poultry club girls in Republic are planning to walk off with them. These girls had an experience coming home from their June meeting that they hope won't be repeated soon. The front wheel came off the car they were in and nearly upset them. They were greatly frightened, but none was badly hurt.

Next year Haskell county is going to line

up a pig club, then the poultry and pig clubs will go for hikes and have picnics. I received my button and think it is pretty.—Rheta Baker, Haskell county.  
My biggest little roosters are crowing. They surely do sound funny.—Marguerite Johnson, Anderson county.  
I haven't lost one of my chickens. The rats take mother's, but they never catch mine. They must know they are Capper Poultry club chickens. I made them a drinking fountain out of a baking powder can and it works fine. I am going to use the proceeds from my chickens to pay for music lessons.—Dorothy McCaul, Montgomery county.

In the spring when I penned my chickens and had to pull grass and hunt worms for them every day, I thought it was a difficult task, but now that I have such a nice, big flock of chicks, I feel that I have been well paid.—Mary Bailey, Atchison county.  
My chickens are doing fine. The little ones are running everywhere and are full of pep like I am trying to be. Papa is going to take my picture soon.—Maude Berry, Greenwood county.

I wish to introduce you to Elsie Roberts of Meade county. Elsie is only 10 years old, but is a Capper club girl in every sense of the term.

### The Silo a Sign Post

BY A. L. HAECKER.

The silo is a good place for a farm sign. It is the most conspicuous building on the farm. As a rule, it towers high above the other buildings, and is matched only by the windmill or a very tall tree. Any farmer who believes that it pays to advertise should seriously consider a farm sign. Get some painter who can do fairly good lettering and get him to put a sign on your silo. Go to the road in order to get the correct view. Take a view from the road in front of your barn and to right and left, then choose the most conspicuous part of the silo. This is generally found close to the top. If you are advertising the name of your farm, use the name and follow with your own if you wish. Breeders of all kinds of purebred stock should keep in mind the fact that advertising is a very essential feature in their success. There are continually going thru the country men looking for various breeds of livestock. Give them a chance to learn of the business you are in without looking you up in the field or calling at the door. The purebred breeder should advertise no less than a storekeeper in town. Conditions are rapidly changing, and we must keep abreast of the times. The motor car has increased highway travel greatly—thousands of persons pass thru the country going in every direction and from everywhere. Many of these travelers are farmers, and they may see your sign.

Occasionally the farm buildings are so situated that the advertisement should appear in more places than one. The gable of the barn or a conspicuous building so located that it can be observed for a long distance from either railroad or highway should bear the sign. As practically all silos are round, it is difficult to get a view from any point that does not give a good surface for a short-to-the-point sign. For this reason the silo is the most conspicuous billboard on the farm.

However, the principal use of a silo is not in the capacity of a billboard or sign post. That is only one of its many good uses. The stock farmer without a silo is likely to need such an equipment more than he needs a sign. The fact that he has no silo is a sign in itself that he lacks the best and most economic food for his stock. All feeding experiments and tests prove this to be true, and our progressive stock-keepers are indeed "reading the signs" and recognizing the silo's value.

### Veterinary Answers

We have a supply of booklets containing Veterinary answers taken from the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. We will send one of these booklets to subscribers on receipt of three one-cent stamps. Address, Subscription Dept., Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

### Avery in Finance Work

H. W. Avery of Wakefield, a Kansas director of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., has been elected secretary of the finance corporation of that organization. W. F. Schilling of Northfield, Minn., is president.

Seventeen men have been started on the organization work of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., in Kansas. Their first work will be largely among the elevators.

Some farmers immunize their spring pigs and some just let the cholera get 'em.



## Health in the Family

BY DR. C. H. LERRIGO

### Pure Water is an Absolute Necessity in Every Farm Home.

A subscriber came into my office the other day and drew from each pocket of his coat a bottle of well water. He desired to have it analyzed for typhoid germs and supposed this would be an easy matter. This is such a common and erroneous idea that it is worth a little trouble to dispel it. An examination of water for typhoid germs is a very difficult piece of work and is very seldom done. Instead the analyst tests for evidence of sewage, particularly the presence of germs belonging to the bacillus coli group. If these are found in any great extent the water is unfit for drinking purposes; but a trace often may be found in good water, and especially if the samples are procured as were those brought to my office.

Taking samples of water for purposes of analysis is a very delicate task. The bottles must be sterile, the stoppers must be sterile, the sampler must not let his hands come in contact with the water. The samples should be iced for shipment to the point of analysis. The whole thing ought to be done by someone skilled in the work.

It is seldom wise to have the water of an ordinary well analyzed. It is more trouble than it is worth. Spend your time and effort instead, in making sure that your well is placed in a sanitary position, that it is properly cased and protected from contamination at the well curb and top. Clean it out once a year, at least. If you fear that the water has become contaminated you may purify it by stirring into the water just enough of a solution of chloride of lime to give a faintly perceptible odor of chlorine. It is quite harmless and also safe.

### Old Age and Palsy

I am more than 70 years old and for more than a year now have been troubled with constipation to such a degree that I take a tablet every night to produce results. If I fail even once to use the remedy I find no movement. I never had a hard spell of sickness or any great ailment but for some two years have had a trouble which is called palsy or I think more like creeping paralysis. I have tried the usual treatments and I fear there is obstruction. Can I hope for cure? Would electrical treatment be of benefit? L. E. M.

In such a case it is not likely that much can be done by electrical treatment, tho it is worth trying if you can arrange for it without too much trouble and expense. You should continue taking mild laxatives, using only what is demanded.

### To Kill Head Lice

I read with interest your good advice every week. Now I would like to ask you how shall I get rid of head lice on my little girl? I have tried coal oil, also lard, but without success. A. R.

Kerosene will eradicate head lice if thoroly applied. Saturate the scalp and apply a loose bandage. Let it remain 12 hours then scrub the head in hot soapsuds. Remember that this does not kill the nits, but they must be combed out with a fine tooth comb.

### How to Reduce Fat

Please tell me how I can reduce my overburden of fat. Is there any reliable remedy to take? B. B. L. L.

I've written about this repeatedly. There is only one real answer. Cut down your food. Reduce 20 per cent for two weeks, then 10 per cent for two weeks, then 10 per cent more for two weeks. Do this honestly and then write to me about the results.

### A Case for the Local Doctor

Can you tell me what to do for a sore back of my ear which seems to be caused from wearing glasses? I had this sore for nine months. It hurts me a great deal, especially when cold air strikes it. F. C. F.

Such a sore may be due to eczema but there is also danger of cancer. If you have endured it nine months without improvement I advise you to get a more expert doctor. It is dangerous.

### Can Third Cousins Marry?

Can third cousins get married in Kansas? If they do, are they lawfully married? A. F. S.

The restriction is against first cousins only. There is no legal bar to the marriage of third cousins.

### Effect of Removing Tonsils

My daughter has throat trouble and the doctor said she should have her tonsils removed when she gets out of high school this spring. Now she has a good voice for singing and some persons say that removing

the tonsils will ruin her voice. Is there any truth in that? Is there danger of cold going into the lungs after having the tonsils removed? G. O. C.

At your daughter's age the tonsils have completed their function and if not diseased are beginning to atrophy. They would therefore play no part in the tones of her voice. If they do not undergo normal atrophy it is because they are diseased and their removal will be more likely to improve than to injure the voice. In such a case the danger of "taking cold" or of a cold "going to the lungs" would be less than greater.

### To Prevent Whooping Cough

Is there any way to prevent or lighten an attack of whooping cough? Our town has many cases of whooping cough and I wish to keep my baby from taking it. M. B.

The way to prevent whooping cough is to keep your child away from it. It is extremely important that a young child shall not be exposed. The older the little one is, on taking the disease, the better his chance for complete recovery. Your doctor can administer Pertussis vaccine that is of some value both in prevention and cure.

### Treatment for Over-weight

I am a girl 19 years old and am 5 feet 7 inches tall, and weigh about 185 pounds. Should I do something to reduce my weight? Also I have bad tonsils. E. L.

You are about 50 pounds over-weight and would certainly feel much better and stronger thru reducing your weight. No doubt you eat too much. Cut down your eating one-fifth, by

weight, and be especially sparing about the use of fats, cream, butter, sugars and starches. If you have suffered with your tonsils for two years you should have them removed.

### Treatment for Rheumatism

I am all crippled with rheumatism. Lately I have had all my bad teeth taken out and I hope to get better, but my hands and feet are all drawn up. What can I do? J. J. S.

If the trouble is of long standing the contractures will not yield fully to any treatment. Massage, hot baths and systematic exercise will be the best treatment. For one who can afford it a course of treatment at Hot Springs, Ark., where medical experts make a specialty of such complaints, is worth while.

### Cure for Asthma and Piles

I have been a sufferer from asthma for some time. It first bothered me about 16 years ago and have been bothered with piles about the same length of time. Do you think having the piles removed could in any way affect the asthma? C. W. H.

Yes. Asthma is quite often dependent upon some irritating disease that at first sight seems to have little connection with it. I have known the cure of piles to cure asthma.

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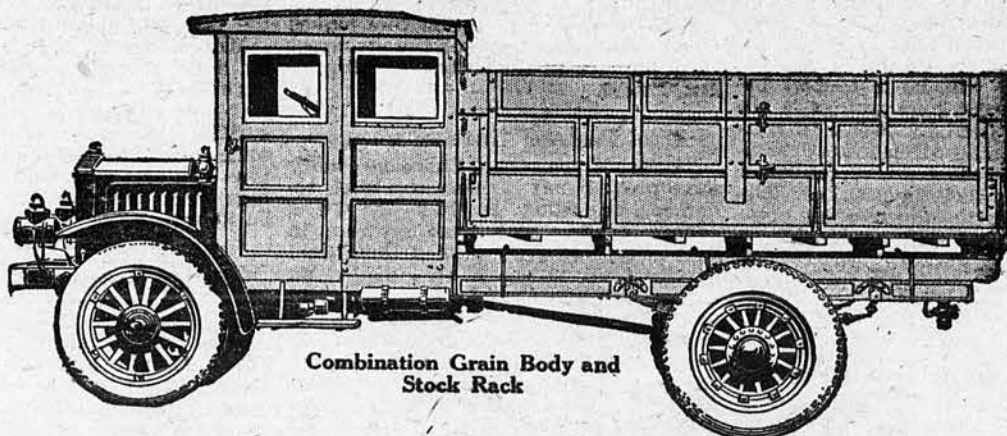
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# Flashes From the State Farm Bureau

## County Agents Report That Farmers are Interested in State Fair Corn Contests, Poultry Culling, Wool Pools and Other Activities

By Rural Contributing Editors

**C**OFFEY COUNTY farmers are again preparing to take part in the corn acre contest held at the Kansas State Fair, according to J. H. McAdams, county agent. Practically the same rules as were followed in 1920 will be used this year, with the exception that all corn will be gathered between the dates of November 14 and November 28. This will preclude the possibility of un-ripened corn at the time of gathering. The following prizes are offered: First, \$100; second, \$90; third, \$80; fourth, \$70; fifth, \$60; sixth, \$50; seventh, \$40; eighth, \$30; ninth, \$25; tenth, \$25. Omer Gwinn, Coffey county farmer, won first place in this contest last year. Second place also went to Coffey county. Entry for this contest must be made on or before August 15, 1921. Mr. McAdams says corn prospects in that county look fully as good as at this time a year ago, and he believes it will be possible for Coffey county farmers to carry away some of the prize money again this year.

### Culling Poultry Proves Profitable

Poultry culling will be one of the biggest projects of the Bourbon County Farm Bureau this year. Avery O. Maloney, county agent, says this will be the principal work of the agent during July, August and September. Last year several demonstrations were held in the county. The farmers were shown how to pick out the unproductive hens. Farmers found that they could sell from 25 per cent to 40 per cent of their hens and still get as many eggs as they had obtained previously.

This year Mr. Maloney plans to hold about 60 culling demonstrations. From four to five will be held in every one of the different communities in the county. There will be a contest between the different communities to see who can make the best record in culling. Farmers who attend the demonstrations will report to a chairman how many hens they have culled. The community reporting the greatest number of hens culled will be considered the winning community. Other communities in the county will give a banquet to members of the winning community.

### Fulghum Oats Outyield Other Varieties

C. O. Grandfield, Wilson county agent, reports that Kansas Fulghum oats raised this year by Otto Apollo and Burr Knaus, yielded better than the local variety of Texas Red oats. Mr. Grandfield says that this variety of oats has yielded more than any other variety in every section of the state where it has been grown. He says it resembles Texas Red to some extent, and that the heads may be confused with Texas Red oats. Kansas Fulghum oats will ripen about 10 days ahead of other varieties, according to Mr. Grandfield.

### Kansas Herds Pass Federal Test

Kansas stockmen are not taking advantage of the opportunity for federal supervision in the tuberculin test for cattle as they should, according to C. R. Osborn, veterinary inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, who has his headquarters at Abilene. Mr. Osborn states that 230 Kansas herds have passed one free test and that there are 480 herds under federal supervision in the state. He says that Kansas has 164 herds which are accredited. However, this is not up to the standard of other states, according to Mr. Osborn. He says Indiana alone has 2,489 herds under federal supervision. Mr. Osborn says that a large number of individuals in herds in this state have been reactors.

### Boy Scouts Help in Harvesting

Members of the Boy Scout organization at Kingman, went to the country and helped in the harvest when there was a shortage of hands, according to H. L. Hildwein, county agent. The smaller boys were paid 30 cents an hour and the larger boys 40 cents an hour. The money they earned goes to pay for army tents and equipment re-

cently bought for camping purposes. Whatever they make above the amount needed for this purpose will go to the boys themselves. Many of the boys made as good hands as the transient harvesters who came in to help handle the wheat crop, according to farmers who employed them.

### Hog Cholera Reported in Sedgwick

Hog cholera has been reported in Sedgwick county, and E. J. Macy, county agent, is warning the farmers to take precautions to prevent an epidemic. The outbreak was in the herd of Hugh Henderson near Peck, who had 60 animals afflicted with the disease. The weather is favorable to the spread of the disease, Mr. Macy says. All farmers should see that dogs do not run at large, since they roam the county at night and are likely to carry the disease to other herds. The disease probably originated on Mr. Henderson's farm as a result of infected pens, Mr. Macy says. There was cholera on the farm last year and he says it is probable that the germs which started the disease were from that source. Mr. Macy is advising all farmers to vaccinate, since this is the only sure method of prevention.

### Greenwood Farm Bureau Enlarges

A "clean-up" campaign for farm bureau members was recently put on in Greenwood county, according to F. J. Peters, county agent. Mr. Peters says 62 new members were obtained, making the county membership 475. On the basis of population this makes Greenwood county one of the strongest farm bureaus in the state, according to Mr. Peters.

### Wool Pool for Cherokee County

The wool growers of Cherokee county have proved that farmers can stick together, according to Roy E. Gwin, county agent. The wool growers in that county recently hauled their wool to Cherokee, where it was loaded on a car with the Crawford county wool and shipped to a co-operative warehouse in Chicago, which handled last year's clip. Three cents a pound covers the cost of storing, grading and insurance for a period of five months, Mr. Gwin says. Wool is then sold direct to the mills and the selling price, minus the cost of handling, is returned to the farmer owning the wool.

### Pratt Farmers Need More Help

Farmers in Pratt county are now seeking farm hands to work by the year, and demand for good men is increasing, according to V. S. Crippen, county agent. The county farm bureau office has placed a number of good men already and there is a demand from other farmers, Mr. Crippen says. The wages offered are from \$35 a month upward. Most of the men are being placed at \$40, according to Mr. Crippen.

### New Wheat Differential Demanded

BY SAMUEL O. RICE

More than a hundred farmers' organizations in Kansas have joined with the state grain dealers' association, the millers and the seven boards of trade in the state in an effort to eliminate the war-time differential on wheat and to restore the pre-war, 1-cent differential. Negotiations are in progress with exporters to induce them to adopt the pre-war differential again and to eliminate the war-time differential. E. J. Smiley, secretary of the state grain dealers' association, estimates that the war-time differential will cost the wheat growers of Kansas 6 million dollars on this year's crop, if the exporters are permitted to keep it in force. This loss, Mr. Smiley says, is entirely unjustifiable and unnecessary and benefits only the exporters.

The war-time differential replaced the old, 1-cent differential which had been in effect for years. It made a

much wider spread in the price between grades than was allowed by the 1-cent differential. It made a difference of 3 cents between No. 1 and No. 2 wheat, 6 cents between No. 1 and No. 3, 10 cents between No. 1 and No. 4 and 14 cents between No. 1 and No. 5.

This differential was put into effect by the United States Grain Corporation along with its \$2.20 guarantee on wheat. When the guarantee expired May 30, 1920, and the Government released its hold on the market, for some reason the war-time differential was not suspended also, and appeals to the United States Department of Agriculture have received the response that the Department of Agriculture is powerless to rescind the war-time differential. The Government made this differential, but apparently is powerless to unmake it.

The war-time differential, kept in effect today, is another example of profiteering. The big spread of the war-time differential may have been fair when applied to \$2.20 wheat, but wheat today is not half of that so the differential is at least 50 per cent unfair and in the nature of wild-eyed profiteering. To illustrate, we may say that a certain article sold for \$100 during the peak of high prices in the spring of 1920 and that the dealer received 20 per cent profit or \$20 on that \$100 sale. When the slump came the manufacturer cut the retail price of that \$100 article to \$50, but the retailer still demanded \$20 profit. That is exactly parallel to what the grain exporters are doing in maintaining the war-time differential on \$1 wheat when the differential was put on \$2 wheat.

Mr. Smiley in a recent tour of the state to attend meetings in all the grain centers in protest against this war-time differential learned of a few scattering bids by exporters and made under the old, 1-cent differential. The few dealers who had received such bids were, however, reluctant to let it be known.

### Jersey Breeders With Vision

The Jackson County Jersey community is egg shaped. One end centers about Holton and the other around Dennison. For the most part sweet cream is sold, the skim milk being fed to calves, hogs, or chickens. One or two dairymen sell whole milk. R. A. Gilliland, one of the largest dairymen in the county, ships whole milk to Kansas City, Kan., where it is retailed.

A new dairy community is taking form near Circleville. In this district Harry Oursler is the leader. He has a herd of 25 purebred Jerseys. Within the next year he plans to build a large, thoroughly equipped dairy barn. His success with purebreds has caused neighbors to make a start with dairy cattle with the idea of gradually working into purebreds on a considerable scale.

Around Dennison there are a number of good herds. R. A. Gilliland has one of the largest and best known. His father and brother also have small herds. Other breeders are the Linton Brothers, Jake and John Coleman, J. B. Porter & Sons, Milton Chestnut, LaVerne Knowles, Ed Brown, W. A. Coleman.

Among the breeders located around Holton are W. A. Walton, E. C. Latta, Frank Knopf, L. K. Bacon & Son, Theo Haag and F. M. Latimer.

W. R. and B. N. Linton, southeast of Dennison, have 42 head of purebred Jerseys with 13 cows now producing. They have been in the business for 14 years, working from grades into purebreds as they learned the business.

The Linton boys entered the breeding game as converts to the theory that by crossing a Holstein and a Jersey they could retain the quantity production of the Black and White and add the richness of the Jersey. Failure of the theory to work out in practice caused the brothers to turn to the Jersey as their favorite dairy cow and they have been very successful.

The Linton place consists of 80 acres of which 25 are in pasture. Oats and

Sudan grass are grown for summer pasture and corn is raised both for grain and silage. This year soybeans have been planted with the corn to be used for silage, as an experiment.

Cream is sold and skim milk is fed to calves. The growth of this herd has not been sensational but it has been consistent. The owners are constantly improving the quality of their stock. The herd sire is Bosnian's Golden Boy.

This herd is representative of Jersey development in Jackson county. It is of slow growth and there is nothing speculative about it. There are many other herds developing in just the same way and it is with those herds that the future of this Jersey community lies. If they flourish the community steadily will become more important; if they decline the community gradually will lose its standing.

### Tractor Demonstration Results

BY FRANK A. MECKEL

The Demonstration and Show committee of the National Implement and Vehicle Association met in Chicago recently and approved the reports of observers at the Tractor Demonstration held at Fargo, N. D.

The results were announced as general averages of all tractors which completed the work laid out for them which consisted of plowing, preparing and seeding a 10-acre plot of gumbo soil. There were 36 tractors which completed the test. Of these, 25 burned kerosene and 11 burned gasoline. The depth of plowing was 5 inches.

For kerosene tractors the following results were shown:

#### Plowing

Average fuel an acre, kerosene	3.01 gallons
Average fuel an acre, gasoline	.12 gallons
Lubricating oil an acre	.11 gallons
Man hours an acre	.94

#### Preparing and Seeding

Average fuel an acre, kerosene	1.25 gallons
Average fuel an acre, gasoline	.04 gallons
Lubricating oil an acre	.04 gallons
Man hours an acre	.418

For gasoline tractors the following results were reported:

#### Plowing

Average fuel an acre	2.77 gallons
Lubricating oil an acre	.05 gallons
Man hours an acre	.95

#### Preparing and Seeding

Average fuel an acre	1.23 gallons
Lubricating oil an acre	.03 gallons
Man hours per acre	.43

These general averages are for all tractors in the demonstration.

The averages for the six tractors which showed the best records in fuel consumption based on Fargo prices which were 11.8 cents for kerosene and 23.1 cents for gasoline were also reported by the committee. They showed the following results:

#### Plowing

Average fuel an acre, kerosene	2.51 gallons
Average fuel an acre, gasoline	.041 gallons
Lubricating oil an acre	.08 gallons
Man hours an acre	.84

#### Preparing and Seeding

Average fuel an acre, kerosene	1.01 gallons
Average fuel an acre, gasoline	.034 gallons
Lubricating oil an acre	.02 gallons
Man hours an acre	.32

Horses were also entered in this demonstration, but not in direct competition with the tractors. The same amount of work was laid out for every horse outfit entered, and results carefully noted in comparison with tractor results.

The heat took its toll among the horses, five of them dying due to the hard work in the terrific heat which prevailed all thru the demonstration. There were originally 12 horse outfits entered, but only five of the outfits were able to finish the job. It was pitiful to see the results of the heat so far as the horses were concerned, but it only goes to show that in hot weather and for heavy hard work, the tractor is the best bet. The work of summer fallowing must be finished late in June and early in July, and the farmers who do it with horses are handicapped.

The result of the horse drawn outfits is given in the following table:

Average pounds of hay an outfit	352
Average bushels oats an outfit	13.85
Average man hours an acre, plowing	2.64
Average man hours an acre, preparing and seeding	1.43



Experiments conducted by Agricultural Colleges of the leading winter wheat states show an

average yield of more than 80 extra bushels of wheat for each ton of fertilizer used



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# Our Kansas Farm Homes

*Mrs. Ida Migliario*  
—EDITOR—

## Peach Canning Time is Here

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON

The woman who has a great many peaches to can does well to sort the fruit as she works and to use different grades or kinds in different ways. One "peach year" in Oklahoma we canned



Help Makes Peach Paring Pleasant.

a large number of jars, and we found that ordinary peaches such as Elbertas, are well fitted to four different uses. These are canned peaches, preserved peaches, pickles and peach butter.

Canned peaches may be made from fruit that is ripe but not soft or mushy. One who has used a rotary parer finds she can pare a bushel of peaches in less time than a hand parer would use in paring a peck. Peaches, when pared, should be halved and pitted. The halves should be placed in the cans and packed closely without mashing. A wooden spoon is a helpful tool for this purpose. Over the halves a hot sirup, medium thick, should be poured. Cans should be partially sealed and processed according to the ripeness of the fruit. Ripe fruit should be processed 20 minutes in boiling water. Some find half that time sufficient. When removed from water, one can may be used to fill vacant spaces in several, if necessary. An additional 3 minutes boiling period should be added if this is done. Cans then should be sealed and placed on lid end to test for leaks.

For preserved peaches, ripe fruit should be pared, and pits removed. Make a sirup of 1 pound of sugar to 1 quart of water, drop the halves into the hot sirup and let simmer about 10 minutes, then bring to a boil. Fill the cans, and seal. If sterilized 3 minutes in boiling water there will be less chance for growth of mold.

Small peaches may be used for pickling. They may or may not be pared. A sirup of 5 pounds of granulated sugar and 2 quarts of best cider vinegar should be made and flavored with a few sticks of cinnamon. A few cloves stuck in each peach add to the spicing. If round heads are removed, cloves will not discolor the peaches. The peaches should simmer in the spiced sirup at least 40 minutes. They are then ready to be placed in the cans and sealed.

Over-ripe or small fruit may be used for peach butter. The pits of the peaches should be removed and the fruit pressed thru a colander to remove the skins. For each pound of peaches use  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound of sugar and boil until a paste-like consistency is reached. This requires constant stirring. No spices are required. The butter should be canned and sealed while boiling hot.

## Parental Pride

BY MRS. VELMA WEST SYKES

One of the greatest pleasures of parenthood is the joy we feel at times when our children are appearing at an advantage. Perhaps it is a little recitation at school, maybe it is a good report card, or it may be along athletic lines. But whatever it is, every mother and father has his eyes on his own child, and when the child excels his comrades, the face of the parent is lit up with an emotion different from any other emotion—parental pride.

We all have a right to be proud of our children, for it is in some measure due to our efforts that they are able to do those things. And I do hope you are not ashamed to let the children see that you are proud of them. How their eyes will shine when you pat their heads and commend them! If parents realized how much father's and mother's praise meant to the child. I am sure they would not be so chary about giving it.

On the other hand, there are parents who carry praise and pride to the extreme. They beam as if he were the smartest child there ever was. They praise him publicly and kill all sense of modesty as to his abilities. They have him strutting like a peacock, which is as obnoxious in a child as in an adult.

I suppose all of us brag more or less about our children, but it can be overdone, especially if it is done before the child. One should never refer to physical beauty of a child in his presence. More stress should be laid on things of stable value. And if you want to bore your friends, be continually talking of some bright remark your Johnnie made or some talent Susan has. If they have these things, the qualities will speak for themselves, so don't let your parental pride run away with your good sense.

## Rice Dressing for Steak

A steak stuffed with rice and served with tomato sauce is almost a meal in itself. From the United States Department of Agriculture comes a tested recipe for such a dish. Beat 1 pound of round steak until thin. Blend 2 cups of boiled rice with salt to taste, 2 tablespoons of chopped parsley, 1 teaspoon of onion juice and paprika to taste. Spread the steak with a layer

## Looking on the Bright Side

What do we find as we go along?  
Does life offer nothing but grief and wrong?  
Do we always look for the darker hours  
And allow the thorns to mar the flowers?  
Can we find nothing in life but tears  
As we travel the trail of the friendly years?

Yes, if we travel the darker way,  
We'll let our gloom spoil the sunshine's ray;  
But if we can look on the brighter side  
Of all our days as they swiftly glide,  
We'll find more songs of joy than tears,  
On this silent trail of the friendly years.

—Rachel A. Garrett.

of the rice, making about  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch thick. Roll and tie in shape or fasten with skewers. Put in a covered pan with enough water to keep from burning and cook in the oven 30 minutes. Take off the cover and brown before removing from the oven.

Or, if you prefer, make individual servings. Cut a 3-inch square of steak, place a tablespoon of the dressing in the center, roll the steak around it and fasten. Place it in a pan with a little water and cook as the roast is cooked.

## Goodies Sure to Please

BY MRS. NELL B. NICHOLS

Caramelized sugar is a boon to the housekeeper. When the desserts begin to be commonplace and everyone wants a change, its flavor can be used. Little work is required in its making. Great success is acquired by its use.

In caramelizing sugar, use an ordinary frying pan. Place the granulated sugar in this utensil over slow heat, stirring the sugar constantly so it will not adhere to the sides of the pan. When the sugar melts and becomes of a thick sirup-like consistency and light or golden brown in color, it is caramelized.

If sirup is made from it by the addition of boiling water, it may be bottled and used in cakes, puddings, pie

fillings, candies, sauces and ice creams to give the caramel flavor.

Here are recipes in which the flavor is supplied by caramelized sugar:

### Butterscotch Pie

$\frac{1}{4}$  cups boiling water  $\frac{1}{4}$  tablespoons butter  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  cups brown sugar  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon salt  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  tablespoons granulated sugar  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon vanilla  
4 tablespoons cornstarch 3 eggs

Caramelize the granulated sugar and add the boiling water and brown sugar. Let this boil thoroly, then thicken with salt and cornstarch, mixed with enough cold water to moisten. Stir continually until the mixture thickens, then add butter and pour the mixture into the slightly beaten egg yolks. Pour into a cooked pastry shell, cover with a meringue, made by beating the egg whites very stiff, adding 2 tablespoons of sugar and  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon of lemon extract.

### Caramel Cake

$\frac{1}{4}$  cup sugar 1 tablespoon caramelized sugar  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  cup butter  $\frac{1}{4}$  cups flour (powder)  
1 egg  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoons baking  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  cup water  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon vanilla

Dissolve the caramelized sugar in the water. Cream butter and sugar, add the beaten egg yolk, the water, flour, baking powder and vanilla. Fold in the stiffly beaten egg white and bake as a loaf.

### Caramel Sirup

1 cup caramelized sugar 1 cup boiling water

Carefully add water to sugar by pouring water slowly into hot sugar. Boil quickly until this forms a thick sirup. Bottle and use as flavoring when needed.

### Caramel Icing

$\frac{1}{4}$  cup milk  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup caramel sirup  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  cups sugar 1 teaspoon butter  
1 teaspoon vanilla

Cook milk and sugar together; add the caramel sirup when the mixture is boiling rapidly. When the mixture reaches the soft-ball stage, remove from fire, add butter and vanilla, and beat until creamy, and thick enough to spread on the cake.

### Baked Caramel Custard

1 cup milk 1 tablespoon sugar  
2 eggs [sirup] 1-16 teaspoon salt  
1 tablespoon caramel 10 drops vanilla

Beat the sugar and eggs together and add salt. Add the cold milk, caramel sirup and vanilla. Pour into molds, set in pans of water and bake until done.

### Caramel Pudding Sauce

1 cup sugar 1 tablespoon cornstarch  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  cups boiling water  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon salt  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  tablespoon butter  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon vanilla

Place the sugar in a small frying pan and melt it over a slow heat until it has become somewhat sirupy and the color of maple sirup. Add the water, cook until the sugar is dissolved and then add the butter, cornstarch and salt, creamed together. Stir until thick and allow it to boil about 3 minutes. Then add vanilla. Use hot on such puddings as rice and bread or on ice cream. Serve cold on custards, tapioca puddings and cornstarch molds.

### Caramel Ice Cream

1 cup heavy cream  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup caramelized sugar  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  cup milk 1 teaspoon vanilla  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  cup sugar

Whip the cream and add all other ingredients. Pour into freezer and freeze.

## Mrs. Adrian L. Greene Dies

Mrs. Adrian L. Greene, secretary of the Kansas traveling libraries commission, died at Newton, July 6. Mrs. Greene has many friends in Kansas, where, thru her efforts, the library commission has developed into an institution benefiting hundreds of Kansas communities without library privileges. She will be remembered by many as filling every little request that came to her attention with unceasing devotion during the 12 years that she was connected with the libraries commission. The service she has rendered Kansas will not be forgotten.

## Dairy Scholarship Placed

BY A. B. WOODY

Luella Sherman of Grinnell, Kan., was awarded the dairy scholarship of \$500 given each year by the Sharples Cream Separator company to the most outstanding girl scholar at the Kansas State Agricultural college.



Luella Sherman

Miss Sherman is a native Kansan. She was born and reared on a grain and stock farm in Gove county where she completed her primary and secondary work in the Grinnell schools. Before entering college at Manhattan she taught two years in the rural schools and attended summer school at the Hays

Normal. In the fall of 1917 she entered the Kansas State Agricultural college as a freshman. During 1918 she taught in a high school and in 1919 entered school again to finish her college course.

Miss Sherman has not only won the admiration of the faculty by her scholastic attainments, but she has proved herself a real leader in the student body. She is a "K" debater, a member of Zeta Kappa Psi, a woman's honorary debating fraternity, a member of Omicron Nu, honorary home economics sorority, president of the Kappa Phi club, vice president of the Browning Literary society, and representative to the intersociety council of literary societies. She is a member of the girls' glee club, the Woman's Athletic association, is a cabinet member of the Young Women's Christian Association, and a big sister captain.

"In granting this scholarship the Sharples Cream Separator company is endeavoring to create a greater interest in dairy products as food," said Professor J. B. Fitch, head of the department of dairying at the college. The committee to grant the scholarship consists of F. D. Farrell, dean of the division of agriculture, Dr. Helen B. Thompson, dean of the division of home economics, and Professor J. B. Fitch, head of the department of dairying.

The girl receiving this scholarship is asked to spend at least one year after graduation in teaching the value of dairy products. If she is enrolled in the department of home economics, she must take at least 15 hours work in the dairy department, or if she is enrolled in the department of agriculture, she is required to select 15 hours in the department of home economics.

## Many Women Were Helped

More than 1,000 women have completed the correspondence course in training for motherhood, published by Dr. Florence Brown Sherbon, chief of the child hygiene bureau. A questionnaire was sent with the last lesson of the course, asking that the recipient give her opinion concerning the value of the lessons. In every instance the answer came, "Every woman and girl should take the course."

A lesson a week will be sent to you for 12 weeks. Each lesson deals with a fundamental fact concerning preparation for motherhood. All that you are asked to do is to acknowledge receipt of the lesson. An envelope will be enclosed for your answer.

The course is free. Write to Dr. Florence Brown Sherbon, State Board of Health, Topeka, Kan.

Fasteners should be sewed on clothing as soon as they are loose or come off. If they are not, pins probably will be substituted and holes and torn places will result. There is no thrift in that kind of care.



## Women's Service Corner

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

### Paints for Silk and Satin

Will you kindly let me know where I can buy the prepared paints for painting silk and satin?—A. R.

I am unable to find any local dealer who sells these paints. I am not sure that Bradley and Vrooman Co., 2632 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill., sells them but I suggest that you write to this firm. If they do not handle these paints, it is possible they could tell you where you might obtain them.

### How to Clean Coat

I have a blue coat that I wish to clean. Can you tell me any way to do the work?—M. K.

The best way to clean a garment is to send it to professional cleaners. It is inexpensive and the results are most satisfactory. If you would care to send the garment away, I can recommend the Superior Cleaning and Dyeing Works, 911 W. 6th St., Topeka, Kan.

### Dill and Bean Pickle Recipes

Will you please tell me how to make dill pickles and how to pickle green beans?—Mrs. A. F.

I believe you will find this a good recipe for dill pickles: Use cucumbers from 6 to 8 inches long. Wash and wipe carefully and arrange in layers in a large earthenware jar or a keg without a head, placing between each layer a small red pepper cut in pieces, a large bunch of dill seed on the stalk, and a layer of clean grape leaves. Proceed in this way until all of the cucumbers have been used. Add 2 pounds of salt to 3 gallons of water, boil and skim, replacing the water that evaporates so as to retain the same quantity. Pour this over the cucumbers in the keg. Spread over the top of the cucumbers more dill, a layer of clean cabbage leaves and a clean cloth. Cover with a plate and heavy stone and leave three weeks. The cloth over

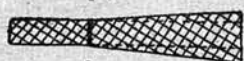
the top should be taken off and washed now and then. The pickles should be transparent with a mild sub-acid flavor.

For pickled beans, use 1 gallon of beans, 1 quart of vinegar 1 pint of water,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound of sugar, 2 tablespoons of mixed whole spices, 1 tablespoon of salt and 2 quarts of boiling water. String the beans but do not break them. Cook in boiling water and salt until tender, then drain well. Put the vinegar, fresh water, sugar and spices tied in a muslin bag, into a saucepan, then bring to the boiling point and boil 15 minutes; now add the beans and cook 10 minutes longer. Can while hot.

### Easy Way to Crease Bias

BY JOSEPHINE F. HEMPHILL

Now that trimmings of bias material are used so extensively on organdy and gingham dresses, the busy housewife will welcome a method that saves



time and labor in making this popular form of trimming, which is especially attractive when the small checked patterns are used.

The strips of material should be cut exactly on the bias, allowing  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch on each side for turning in toward the wrong side. If two strips are to be joined together, they should be carefully matched at the seam. Place the bias strip on the ironing board. Beginning at one end, crease 1 or 2 inches of the material the desired width and fasten it to the ironing board by passing a pin thru the covering of the ironing board, exactly over the creased portion of the trimming, and thru the covering of the ironing board again. It will not be necessary to crease the rest of the material.

If the space between the pin and the ironing board is the same width as the finished trimming, the bias material will be creased the correct amount on each side as it is drawn thru the opening. The trimming need not be basted, but should be pressed with a hot iron. It is then ready to be sewed on the dress.

## Wash Waists Always Good

Rompers That Make Playtime Happier

BY MRS. HELEN LEE CRAIG



9846—Women's Waist. The inexperienced home dressmaker will find this pattern easy to make. The only trimming is buttons. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

9875—Women's House Dress. This utility dress is both serviceable and becoming. It is made with a novel bib arrangement in front. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

9442—Boy's Blouse. This is the standard type of blouse for the boy, and includes two styles of collars. The long sleeves may be finished with regulation or French cuffs. Sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

9661—Child's Rompers. Full bloomers are gathered to a shallow waist which is held on the shoulders with straps. The waist is of white Pique and the straps and trousers of checked gingham. Sizes 1, 2, 4 and 6 years.

1060—Women's Dress. Scallops appear on this chic one-piece frock as a finish for the deeply cut front vest-section. Sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

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

## Thousands show you the way

Increasing numbers of people who could not or should not drink coffee and who were on the lookout for something to take its place have found complete satisfaction in

## INSTANT POSTUM

Postum has a smooth, rich flavor that meets every requirement of a meal-time beverage, and it is free from any harmful element.

Economical—Made Quickly  
"There's a Reason"

Made by Postum Cereal Company, Inc.  
Battle Creek, Michigan.

(Accent on the "pay")

# \$175 PAPEC

SILAGE CUTTER

A PAPEC for \$175!—because it's best-liked and biggest-selling. Hence big production—low manufacturing cost to us, low buying price to you. Regular R-10; latest model; 10" throat; capacity 2 to 5 tons per hour;  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$  and 1" cut; operated by 2 to 6 h. p. gas engine; complete on legs with self-feed table, indestructible cutting wheel, 30 feet of blower pipe with malleable collars, curved elbow for top, extra set of knives—only \$175 (\$192.50 on 2-wheel truck, \$207.50 on 4-wheel truck) f. o. b. Kansas City, Mo. Read this remarkable guarantee:

"We guarantee any Papec Cutter to throw and blow ensilage perpendicularly to the height of any silo, with any power, provided the speed of the cutting wheel does not fall below 600 r.p.m. We also guarantee that any Papec Cutter will cut and elevate more ensilage with the same power than any other blower cutter."

Indiana Silo & Tractor Co., N. Kansas City, Mo., Distributors  
If you need a larger cutter than R-10, write today for catalog, prices and terms. Big reductions on all sizes.  
Papec Machine Co., Mfrs., 124 Main St., Shortsville, N. Y.

(on legs) f. o. b. Kansas City

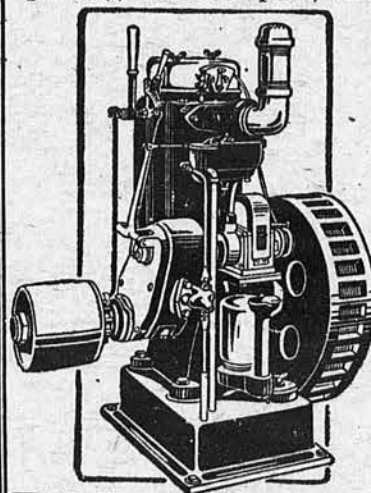
\$192.50 (2-wheel Truck) \$207.50 (4-wheel Truck)

"supreme with men who know"

## Every Week in the Year

You will find a farm job which the 5 H.P. Pierson motor will perform for you more cheaply, easily and better.

The Superior Pierson Motor is by far the best designed, best equipped, most carefully machined and manufactured gas engine on the market. It is also the lightest (50 pounds per horse power), most compact, and is self contained.



The SUPERIOR  
PIERSEN  
MOTOR

will outlast other motors because all wearing parts are enclosed in a dirt and dust proof crank case and are oiled automatically.

You will like the Superior Pierson. It is handled by high class dealers. If you will fill out the coupon we will gladly forward you name of nearest dealer and descriptive literature.

PIERSEN  
Manufacturing Company  
Topeka, Kansas

Please send me (without obligation to myself) descriptive literature on the Superior Pierson motor and name of nearest dealer.

Name, .....

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## OTTAWA

1 1/2 H-P ENGINE IS  
**Now only \$35.50**

Other sizes 2 to 22 H-P at proportionally low prices.

**90 Days Trial—10 Yr. Guarantee**

Good engines at low prices because made in large quantities and sold direct from factory. Stationary, Portable, Saw, Big, Kerosene, Gasoline. Most sizes to choose from.

**FREE BOOK—** Get low prices before you decide on any engine. **OTTAWA MFG. CO.** 55 King Street, OTTAWA, KANSAS

## BURN GAS IN

### Your Coal or Wood Stove

Why chop wood, carry coal or sift ashes? The **UMC-METE** makes its own gas from common kerosene oil. Greater heat—less cost. Fits any stove. Attached in 5 minutes. Satisfaction guaranteed.

**AGENTS** Write quick for amazing offer. Big money. Exclusive territory. **FREE.**

Acorn Brass Mfg. Co., 851 Acorn Bldg., Chicago

## Ship Wheat Now Sell Later

If you think that wheat should sell higher, why not ship your wheat to us now. We will advance you one dollar a bushel delivered in Kansas City and pay you average market price for your particular grade any day within six months that you want to sell. Government inspection, 7 per cent interest on money advanced; no storage charges. Write for particulars.

**J. E. Weber & Co.,**  
Stocks, Bonds—Cash Grain  
Owners of Elevators at Solomon, Lucas and Hope, Kan. We are in the market to buy or lease elevators.  
924 Baltimore Ave.,  
Kansas City, Missouri  
Reference, Bradstreet's

### LEARN TELEGRAPHY

Students Earn Board while Learning  
A practical school with railroad wires. Owned and operated by A. T. & S. F. Ry. Earn from \$125 to \$200 per month. Write for catalogue.  
**Santa Fe Telegraph School**  
505 Kansas Av. Topeka, Ks.

## For Our Young Readers

### A Fish That Walks Like an Elephant

BY DELPHIA PHILLIPS



THE folks in this picture are looking for abalone (pronounced abalony, with the accent on the first syllable) shells on the coast of California. The shell is lined with the hues of rainbows and sunsets and is very beautiful. The inhabitant of the shell is interesting, too. Fastened by a large muscle to the pearly wall of the shell, the abalone clings closely to the rock with a suction that represents 35 pounds to the square inch and presents only the rough, concave surface of his house to the public.

The funny creature walks on the under surface of its body, with an odd, lumbering gait, not unlike that of an elephant. He has a long tongue-like arrangement with which he scrapes the marine growth from the rocks. This tongue is provided with little rasps which serve as teeth in obtaining food. His eyes are set on short stalks, somewhat in the fashion of snails' eyes, and around the muscular portion of his body, fast to the shell, is a sort of fringed mantle that extends beyond the edge when the creature is not too tightly clamped to the rock.

There is a row of round holes in his armor, thru which he can thrust his long feelers. Water, which bathes his gills, is ejected thru these holes, so that he may be said to throw his wash water out of his windows. The holes toward the foot of the shell discharge the waste from the intestines. For some reason, best known to itself, the abalone closes part of its holes with secretions from its own body. As new ones form in the growing shell, the old ones are closed, probably because they are no longer needed. The young shells have no open holes but these form as the shell grows. The lustrous inner lining of the house is formed by a substance called nacre, which is secreted by certain glands.

Abalone fishing is no play; it takes a surprise attack and a strong thrust of an arm to dislodge him from the rock with the iron bar commonly used for the purpose. The fishing usually is done at low tide.

Many articles are made from the beautifully colored shells. The shells are first sawed into strips, as lumber is sawed, and the articles cut from these. After much polishing and oiling these articles are ready for the joinings, and when all these bits of shell have passed thru the hands of the workers there is an array of lovely things—hat pins, dainty beauty pins, useful little clocks, lovely jewel boxes, wee mirrors, buttonhooks, salt shakers, backs for brushes—all fashioned from the abalone's lovely home.

### Letters to a Small Farm Girl

Dear Annie: Does it seem to you, Annie, that there is more sunshine on the farm than any place in the world? Perhaps it's because my days there were so happy. Anyway, when I think of my farm days, I think of sunshine. I can remember sleeping by the open window and not waking until the sunbeams climbed well into the sky and came smiling in at the window to tell me that another wonderful play day had come. I would lie for just a wee bit drinking in the delightful morning air, and I would dream—not grown-up

dreams, not even the dreams of girlhood. I was too small for them. But I would dream of all the things I was going to do that day, and I'd wonder if my cousin was up and if he'd found the eggs in the robin's nest. I would wonder if he'd seen the new colt, and then I would plan a new dress for Ida, the china doll. I should make it of a scrap coaxed from mother. And maybe I'd plan a trip to the woods. Then I would hear a whistle in the orchard or barnyard and I would know that my cousin was up. I would dress and slip out into Play Land to make my dreams come true.

After all, Annie, grown-up folks are just grown-up children. My dreams for Play Land never would have come true if I had remained dreaming all the day. Neither will the dreams in the Country-of-Grown-Ups come true if they just dream. They must get up, when they hear the signal, just as I did when my cousin whistled, and work to make their dreams a reality. I hope, Annie, that you and I will never be too old to dream and then to work and make the dreams come true. For all the great and good things that ever have been done in the world have been the result of dreams.

Lovingly your friend,  
Margaret Ann.

### An Indian Puzzle

If you can answer this puzzle send your answers to the Puzzle Editor, the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

There are big ones;  
There are small ones;  
There are teeny-weenies, too;  
There are many shapes and sizes  
And they're red and pink and blue.

They often travel mile on mile;  
Their name—it isn't new;  
Think of a snake, a funny name,  
And you'll have this answer, too!

The winners of the July 2 puzzle, "A Word of Four Letters," are Opal Thuron, Junieta Harbes, Jane Southern, Aubrey Griffith, Frank Cooper and John Stillwell. The answer is date.

### The Largest Salt Deposit

Vast quantities of rock salt lie less than 1/2 mile beneath the surface of the earth in the United States. In New York, Ohio, Michigan, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and other states there are large deposits, but the largest deposit in the United States, and probably in the world, is that which extends from northern Kansas across the west end of Oklahoma, the panhandle of Texas, and southeastern New Mexico to western Texas. The area underlain by these great Permian salt deposits is not far from 100,000 square miles, according to the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior.

I am 12 years old and have a pony named Billy. My brother is 6 years old and he has a pony and cart. We have two cats, a dog and several calves for pets. I have a garden of my own. We have about 500 little chickens. Brother and I have a few chickens all our own.

Bonnidell Nicholson.  
Spring Hill, Kan.

## Boys! Boys! Girls, Too!

### Many Prizes Given Away Free

### SOLVE THIS PUZZLE

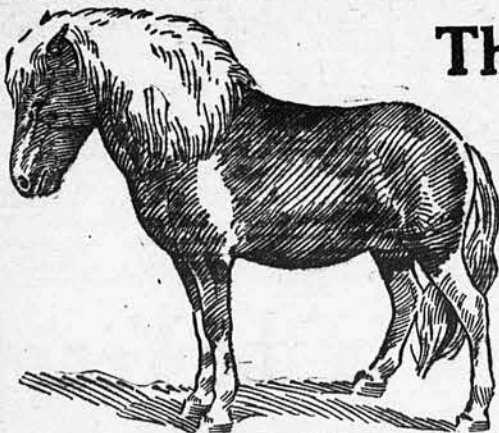
#### BUILT LIKE THE BIG RACERS

Capacity—Carry two passengers.  
Frame—Pressed ch. steel.  
Steering—Gear—Wood with metal spider.  
Wheels—Wire inter, ball-bearing 20 x 2 clinch rim.  
Tires—Culver non-skid.  
Clutch—Foot pedal, 1/2 in. Axle—Crucible steel.  
Gas Tank—22, ch. 1/2 in. Wheel Base—50 in.  
Springs—Cast-iron, elliptic.  
Speeds—3 for, 2 reverse.  
Brake—Foot and hand.  
Engine—Air cooled 5 h.p.  
Weight—250 pounds.  
Speed—Up to 25 miles.



**\$250 Culver Racer**  
First Grand Prize

This fine little automobile is built especially for boys and girls. You can learn to run it in an hour's time. No complicated parts to get out of order and is perfectly safe for a child of 8 years. This little Culver Racer will do anything a full-sized car will do because it is built in proportion to a big car. Have been giving these little automobiles away for several years, and they are giving the very best of satisfaction. The Culver Racer not only affords a world of pleasure for boys and girls but is also a real necessity. You can run errands, take things to market, go after the mail and just do anything with a Culver Racer—all you have to do is to crank it, jump in and go—further information and complete specifications will be sent you. Some girl or boy is going to be the proud owner of this fine Culver Racer at the close of this club—why not YOU—solve the puzzle below and get in on the ground floor.



## This Is "Dan"

Second Grand Prize  
Value \$100

Here I am—I am wondering what nice little boy or girl will be my master at the close of this club. My name is "Dan"; I am 4 years old and about 40 inches high; I am real black with four white feet and some white in my mane and tail. We do not show a very good picture of "Dan" but he is a mighty pretty little pony and loves nice boys and girls and wants a good home. We gave "Dan's" little brother away last month to a nice little girl just 8 years old, and I just wish you could know how easily she won him. Don't fail to join my club—solve the puzzle below and write TODAY.

## Do You Think You Can Spell

### How Many Words Can You Make

This puzzle is a sure winner—everyone who joins the Club wins a prize. It's not hard either—just a question of how well you can spell. The idea of the puzzle is to make as many words as possible out of the letters used in the word "Blacksmith." A few of the words are, black, ask, it, sat, sit, etc. Do not use more letters in the same word than there are in the word "Blacksmith." For example, ball, because that takes two "l's" and there is only one "l" in "Blacksmith." Only words that can be found in Webster's International Dictionary will count. The puzzle looks easy and simple, but if you can make 5 or 10 words, send in your list at once. The person winning first prize may not have more than that many.



Just a couple of crazy birds sitting on a sign which reads, "Blacksmith." One is asking the other how many words he can make by using only the letters which are in the word "Blacksmith." Of course he can't spell so he can't make a single word. But how many can you make? Five? Ten? Twelve or more?

**OFFER.** We are the largest magazine publishers in the West, and are conducting this big "Everybody Wins" word building contest in connection with a big introductory and advertising campaign, whereby we will give away 15 grand prizes. We want to send you sample copies and full particulars as to how to become a member of this word spelling club and be a sure winner. Each one who sends in a list of words on the puzzle above will receive 100,000 votes to start with. Just for fun, see how many words you can make. We will also give 50,000 votes to all who join the Club. To the Club Member having the most votes at the close of the Club we will give the Culver Racer Automobile, first prize valued at \$250.00; to the second highest Club Member, we will give the Shetland Pony Dan, second prize valued at \$100.00; and so on until we have awarded fifteen Grand Prizes.

**NOTICE.** Every new Club Member this month also receives a Gold Filled Signet Ring **FREE** and **POSTPAID**, just for promptness in joining the Club. It's easy—you can do it in a few minutes' time. Anyone may enter this Club and there never was a better offer made, especially to boys and girls. Every Club Member gets a prize. If there should be a tie between two or more Club Members each tying Club Member will receive prize tied for. Get an early start—send in your list of words TODAY.

Uncle Ezra, Mgr., 401 Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.



# Grain Men Plan a Skin Game

## Speculators Raise Big Fund to Crush Farmers

BY JOHN W. SAMUELS

**M**OST of the grain dealers and speculators do not take very kindly to the co-operative methods of marketing farm products proposed by the Committee of Seventeen of the American Farm Bureau Federation and they are organizing for the purpose of fighting the wheat growers to a finish. At a recent conference of grain exchanges in Cincinnati a slush fund of a quarter of a million dollars was raised to crush the farmers' plans for marketing grain co-operatively.

The "hammer and tongs" method of fighting the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., was adopted and a special grain trade committee was named to have charge of distributing this "war chest." This it seems to me ought to be conclusive evidence to any deep thinking farmer that the plans proposed for marketing wheat by the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc. must have merit. However, it is comforting to learn that the scheme proposed for putting the farmers out of business and preventing them from marketing their own products was so revolting that the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce repudiated the action and refused to permit its secretary, John G. McHugh to serve on the committee appointed by the Cincinnati conference. R. I. Mansfield of the Chicago Board of Trade was made chairman of the committee and the other members named were John J. McHugh of Minneapolis; L. W. Forbell of the New York Produce Exchange; Joseph E. Lawther, a prominent grain dealer of Dallas, Tex.; and B. F. Hargis, president of the Kansas City Grain Exchange.

### Big Interests Organize

The Cincinnati group plans to obtain the active support of the following organizations: The United States Chamber of Commerce and allied organizations of all cities; Millers' National Federation; National Flour Association; National Feed Dealers; National Hay Association; National Cotton Growers' Association; National Wholesale Grocers' Association; country elevators; all state grain dealers' associations; all grain exchanges; country banks; and all exporters on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. From this it will be seen that a gigantic effort is to be put forth to crush the farmers and to break up any plans that they may make for marketing their grain on a co-operative plan. Members of some of the grain exchanges already have been spreading propaganda to discredit the plans proposed by the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc. Farmers have been told that the American Farm Bureau Federation was wasting the funds of the association in renting very expensive office rooms in Chicago and in paying unusually high salaries to some of the officials. Efforts also have been made to get the different farm organizations to fight one another and to insist on different methods of marketing in order to keep farmers from working together on a common plan that would be fair to all.

### Ample Funds for Marketing

The Farmers' Finance Corporation with its capital of 100 million dollars ought to be able to finance properly the plans for marketing grain proposed by the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc. The importance and magnitude of the undertaking is indicated by the fact that Bernard M. Baruch, the noted New York financier, has been closely connected with steps leading up to the incorporation of the Farmers' Finance Corporation and that he has consented to act as financial adviser for the corporation. W. F. Schilling, president of the corporation, says:

"The Farmers' Finance Corporation is the greatest step ever taken in the history of American agriculture to place the business of producing food on a par with that of other industries. It will provide machinery that producers can use to assure their grain being marketed in an orderly manner. We propose to, co-operate with present banking facilities in every way possible. This corporation, in effect, will be a credit reservoir to financial inequalities, which at the present time operate to the disadvantage of grain growers and other farmers. More than that, it will provide the means by which

farmers will be assured that their money will be used in developing and maintaining their own business."

Harvesting of wheat has been completed in most of Kansas and threshing now is in full progress. As a consequence there is an enormous flow of the new grain from the farms to the marketing points. Despite the fact that carriers had accumulated thousands of cars to take care of the early rush there is now strong evidence of a big scarcity of equipment. Already more than 25 towns have appealed to the Kansas public utilities commission in the last week because their crops were endangered by the car shortage which is being felt much earlier this year.

The average prices paid at local elevators have ranged from 75 to 90 cents, altho a few sales at higher figures have been reported. The quality of much of the wheat averages high. The average protein is about 12 per cent and it is producing flour having about 10.75 per cent of protein. The moisture content averages about 12½ per cent. Baking tests on the flour are a little better than usual on new wheat flour. Kansas farmers are asking for lower freight rates on grain shipments and for a new differential on wheat. A return to the pre-war differential has been demanded and early action from the National Government is asked. J. C. Mohler, Secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture estimates that the present unfair differentials have robbed farmers of at least 6 million dollars.

### Unfavorable Reports Cause Advances

On account of the unfavorable world crop reports of last week there was a big advance in wheat. Pessimistic reports concerning the condition of crops in the Northwest also strengthened the upward movement. Wheat futures showed a gain of 10 to 14 cents while corn and oats also made substantial gains. Present indications are that the surplus from the 1921 wheat crop will not exceed 150 million bushels.

Corn futures closed the week with gains of 2¼ to 5 cents a bushel. Oats futures gained 4 to 5½ cents. July wheat futures at Kansas City were quoted at \$1.25; September at \$1.25½; and December at \$1.28¾. July corn was quoted at 52½c; September at 56½c; and December at 57¾c. July oats were listed at 38½c; and September at 41½c.

### Kansas City Grain Sales

At Kansas City at the close of the market hard wheat on cash sales was unchanged to 3 cents lower. Milling samples were unchanged to 5 cents lower. Dark hard wheat was unchanged to 10 cents lower. Red wheat was 1 cent to 5 cents lower.

The following sales were made at Kansas City: No. 1 dark hard wheat, \$1.59 to \$1.60; No. 2 dark hard \$1.50 to \$1.58; No. 3 dark hard, \$1.56; No. 4 dark hard, \$1.54; No. 1 hard wheat, \$1.24 to \$1.50; No. 2 hard, \$1.23 to \$1.50; No. 3 hard, \$1.22 to \$1.40; No. 4 hard, \$1.21 to \$1.28; No. 2 Yellow, \$1.23; No. 1 Red, \$1.25 to \$1.26; No. 2 Red, \$1.23 to \$1.25; No. 3 Red, \$1.21 to \$1.25; No. 2 mixed, \$1.22 to \$1.27.

Corn was unchanged to 1 cent higher on cash sales. The demand was limited and the advance was on white corn. The following quotations were announced at Kansas City: No. 1 White corn, 58 to 59c; No. 2 White, 58 to 58½c; No. 3 White, 57½c; No. 4 White, 54½c to 55c; No. 5 White, 58c; No. 2 Yellow, 58c; No. 3 Yellow, 55 to 56c; No. 4 Yellow, 54c; No. 1 mixed corn, 51½ to 52c; No. 2 mixed, 51c; No. 3 mixed, 50c; No. 4 mixed, 47c.

The following quotations were reported on other grains: No. 2 White oats, 39 to 40c; No. 3 White, 38 to 39c; No. 2 mixed oats, 37½c; No. 3 mixed, 36 to 36½c; No. 2 Red Oats, 37½c; No. 3 Red, 36 to 37½c; No. 4 Red, 35½ to 36c; No. 2 White kafir, \$1.20; No. 3 White kafir, \$1.18 to \$1.19; No. 4 White kafir, \$1.08; No. 2 milo, \$1.30 to \$1.32; No. 3 milo, \$1.29 to \$1.30; No. 4 milo, \$1.24; No. 2 rye, \$1.14 to \$1.15; No. 3 barley, 52 to 53c.

Liberal receipts of hay caused prices to drop again. Prairie hay was 50 cents to \$1 lower. Timothy hay was steady to 50 cents lower. Alfalfa was steady and mixed clover was 50 cents lower.

## The Trojan Fly Wheel Ensilage Cutter

### Another Rowell Triumph

This latest addition to the famous line of Rowell Ensilage Cutters is the result of 25 years' experience in manufacturing silo fillers. It is the last word in the development of the fly wheel type ensilage cutter.

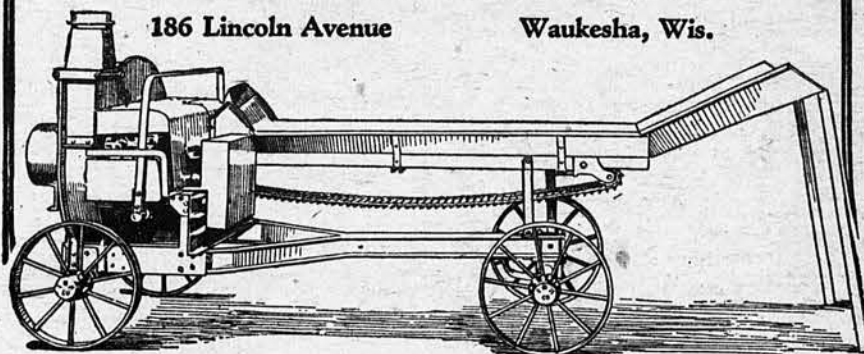
All steel construction with the maximum of capacity and safety. Boiler-plate steel fly wheel—a channel steel blower case—thrust ball bearings on main shaft and safety friction release on pulley—the features that make the Rowell Trojan a super-capacity and super-safety machine.

Write for literature that will tell why the Trojan should fill your silo this season.

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SKINNING KNIFE  
STICKING KNIFE  
BUTCHER KNIFE



## 3-Piece Butchering Set

If you intend to butcher it is absolutely necessary that you have one extra good quality 6-inch steel sticking knife, one 6-inch skinning knife and one 6-inch butcher knife, such as we illustrate and describe herewith. The knives are all with 6-inch blades, highly tempered, carefully ground and highly polished. Beech or maple handles. The sticking knife has double razor edge. The set is shipped in a neat carton, charges prepaid for 75c.

**D. K. AUSTIN**  
Eighth and Jackson Sts., Topeka, Kansas

Have you noticed how many of your neighbors are now reading Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze?

## Down Go Wheat Prices!

THEY invariably do—every year when the market is glutted with the new crop by impatient farmers. Up they go again when the mad scramble is over. Then business-wise farmers go to market at their leisure and sell their stored grain at a profit. Check it up on Government reports. Prove it to yourself.

## Columbian Metal Grain Bins

provide absolute protection to all grains at a cost of less than 1 cent per bushel distributed over their many years of service. Grain threshed directly into them from the shock comes out in better condition than when stored. None is wasted—none is damaged by the elements. Shrinkage is less than 1% as compared to 10% when stored in the open. Improved triple flanged joint and vertically corrugated construction—strong, durable, rat-proof, fire-proof. Should pay a dividend much greater than their cost before 1922 harvest.

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Prices have been greatly reduced and Columbian Metal Grain bins may be bought on terms—a reasonable cash, payment balance to suit. We will help you make a profit on your grain. Your Columbian dealer can arrange it or write us direct. Ask for on terms proposition and Bulletin No. 152D For Quick Shipment Use the Coupon.

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Freight Prepaid in Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Arkansas:  
**500 Bu. \$100 1000 Bu. \$150**  
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**Columbian Steel Tank Co.** No. 152D  
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**480-ACRE PASTURE, 320-ACRE FARM**  
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**FOR BARGAINS** in West Central Kansas lands, write Jas. H. Little, LaCrosse, Kan.

**320 ACRES** Imp. level wheat land, \$30. A. Spitzer Realty & Abstract Co., Gove, Kan.

**WE HANDLE REAL ESTATE** of all kinds. Write us for list. Franklin Co. Inv. Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

**WRITE** for our free list of Eastern Kansas farms and ranches for sale. The Eastern Kansas Land Co., Quenemo, Kan.

**240 ACRES**, 120 cult., bal. grass. Shallow water. \$45.00 A. Terms. Corn and wheat land. Wm. Cox, Collyer, Kansas.

**FOR SALE**—Elevator, good condition; also 50 bbl. Midget mill in good brick building. Farmers Co-operative Exchange, Albert McCartney, Sec'y, Pennington, Kansas.

**BEST BUY** in N. E. Kansas. 58-acre Shawnee county farm near Topeka, only \$5,500. Terms. J. E. Thompson (The Farmer Land Man), Route 15, Tecumseh, Kansas.

**LAND** producing \$100 to \$1,000 per acre, 5 to 40 acre, payments, \$50 to \$300 down. Send for booklet. The Magnolia State Land Company, Iola, Kan.

**1,440 ACRES** Gove Co., 7-room house, barn, good water, 600 a. cult., 150 alfalfa land. Possession Aug. 1st. \$20.00 acre. H. L. Baker, LaCrosse, Kansas.

**WE NOW HAVE** the largest and best list of bargains in raw and improved land, we have ever had. Write for list. R. & G. Inv. Co., 417 Winne Bldg., Wichita, Kansas.

**NESS COUNTY WHEAT LAND**  
Good smooth land from \$30 to \$50 per acre. Write for free list and county map. Geo. P. Lohnes, Ness City, Kansas.

**LAWRENCE CITY**, suburban homes and farms in reach of University. Special 160, 4 miles out, 100 acres wheat. Mosford Inv. & Mort. Co., Lawrence, Kansas.

**FOR SALE**—Unimproved grass lands. One-fourth cash, balance crop payment plan. Prices \$15 to \$30 per acre. Write G. F. Powers or James E. Ely, Garden City, Kan.

**I HAVE 10 TO 15 GOOD FARMS** for sale near Lawrence. Also some attractive suburban places. These farms can be bought on good terms. W. S. Clawson, 744 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kan.

**50 ACRES**, 4 miles trading point; 10 miles Ottawa; all tillable, smooth land, good improvements, well watered; sacrifice price \$8,000. Terms. Mansfield Land & Loan Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

**FINE WELL-IMPROVED 120-ACRE FARM**  
3 1/2 miles of Ottawa, Kansas, worth \$200 per acre. Sacrifice for \$130. Extra good terms. Write for list of other bargains. Spangler Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

**120-ACRE** (bottom land) alfalfa farm. 1 1/2 miles Erie, Kansas. Well improved, nearly new. \$100 per acre. Also stock and implements including 25 head purebred Holstein cattle at farmers prices. A snap. Write owner, Box 16, Erie, Kansas.

**68 ACRES ONLY \$250**  
Only 20 mi. Wichita; near good town; best soil; 60 a. cult.; bal. past.; 6-room house, new barn, etc.; poss. at once; only \$250 cash. \$500 Sept. 1st, bal. \$500 yearly. Hurry. R. M. Mills, Schweitzer Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

**CATTLE AND SHEEP RANCH**, 1,360 acres. 5 miles Erie, mostly tillable. 10 acres alfalfa, 160 spring crop, balance fine grass land, only \$25 per acre. Terms. Write for list and Kansas map. Mansfield Investment & Realty Co., Realy, Kansas.

**CHOICE 160-ACRE FARM NEAR TOPEKA**  
Good improvements; 20 alfalfa; 2/3 of all crops delivered in market goes with place. Owner must sell. Price \$11,200. Get terms. MANSFIELD LAND & LOAN CO., 312-13 New England Bldg., Topeka, Kansas.

**RANCH PRICED TO SELL QUICK**  
1,600 acres in one body about 13 miles north of Tribune, Kan. Plenty water, land can all be cultivated, will sell all or part. One-half cash. Balance terms. John A. Brack, Otis, Kansas.

**BARGAIN**  
200 acres creek and river bottom land. Good improvements, 50 A. prairie grass, 25 A. now in alfalfa, 100 will grow it. Would give possession of wheat ground if sold soon. Price only \$150 per acre, \$9,600 mtg. at 6%, above price only, good till August 1st. Many other bargains. R. E. Johnson, Hartford, Kansas.

**FOR QUICK SALE**—One of the very best bluestem 3,800-acre ranches in Kansas. 10,000 acres creek bottom alfalfa land. Never failing streams, gravel bottom. Excellent location in Central Kansas. Price and terms absolutely right. George Hundertmark, Lincoln, Kansas.

**LAWRENCE, KANSAS**  
My suburban home. 11-room house, modern in all details, wash and tool house and auto garage, with all city conveniences, electric lights, gas, water works, and 18 acres of ground and parking, \$25,000. Surrounded on three sides by the city, short walking distance from State University, 3 blocks from half million dollar high school, 6 blocks from county court house, 4 blocks from 2 street car lines. \$15,000 cash down or will take bonds or stock for amount; balance will carry on first mortgage or will take Kansas City first class rental property. For further information write Henry A. Boerner, Owner, Lawrence, Kansas.

#### KANSAS

**I OFFER** my 200 acre farm for sale for \$16,000, all valley land, 2 miles out. Will make terms. A. J. Schimpff, Burns, Kan.

#### ARKANSAS

**WOULD YOU BUY A HOME** with our liberal terms. If you wish write for our new list just out, over 200 farms, any size. Mills & Son, Booneville, Arkansas.

**BUY A FARM** in the great fruit and farming country of northwest Arkansas where land is cheap and terms are reasonable. For free literature and list of farms write J. M. Doyel, Mountainburg, Arkansas.

#### CALIFORNIA

**300,000,000 ACRES**  
free government land in U. S. Send for free descriptive circular of our 100-page book "The Homeseeker," which tells you how to acquire this land, or send \$2 for book direct. THE HOMESEKER, Department 104, Los Angeles, Calif.

#### COLORADO

**COLORADO FARMS** of any size, irrigated or non-irrigated. Near Denver. Send for free booklet V-3. The Zang Investment Co., American Bank Bldg., Denver, Colorado.

**FARMS** on Colorado Springs famous highway. 620 acres; 2 sets improvements, 2 good wells, 460 acres smooth sandy loam, 160 acres good pasture land with good spring, 180 acres in cultivation, \$12.50 acre. \$1,750 down, easy terms. Noah Holt, Box 587, Pueblo, Colorado.

**MR. FARMER** and investor. If you wish to better your conditions come to SOUTHERN SUNNY COLORADO, and let us show you cheap lands from \$10 to \$18 per acre in the RAINBELT; Crop failures unknown; light taxes; delightful climate; close to railroad and market. Write us for literature and descriptions. SILLS LAND CO., Across from Union Depot, Pueblo, Colorado.

#### MISSOURI

**40-ACRE FARM**, inquire owner, Mrs. Alice R. Findly, Star Rt., Mountain Grove, Mo.

**WRITE LETCHWORTH & SON**, Commerce Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., for farm bargains.

**TRADES** made everywhere. Describe property and tell me your wants. Duke, Adrian, Mo.

**BARGAIN**—Imp. 80 at \$2,000. With \$500 cash. Other bargains. Blankenship & Son, Buffalo, Missouri.

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

**MISSOURI**, \$5 down, \$5 monthly buys 40 acres truck and poultry land near town southern Missouri. Price \$200. Send for bargain list. Box 276, Springfield, Mo.

#### MINNESOTA

**PRODUCTIVE LANDS**—Crop payment or easy terms. Along the Northern Pacific Rv. in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Free literature. Say what state interests you. H. W. Byerly, 81 Northern Pac. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

#### MICHIGAN

**FARMS**—Fruit, grain, dairy. For booklet list, write Hanson Agency, Hart, Mich.

**120 ACRES**, 10 cldr., bal. pasture, timber, level, 7 mi. town, \$1,200, \$200 cash. \$15 mo. Evans-Tinney Co., Fremont, Michigan.

#### NEW YORK

**44 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS**  
Machinery, crops, 160 ft. basement barn, silo, 3 houses, large orchard on state road. 196 acres, \$22,000 complete. Very small payment. Coughlin's Farm Clearing House, Syracuse, N. Y.

#### OKLAHOMA

**CIMARRON CO., OKLA.**, wheat and corn lands. Good & Wagner, Boise City, Okla.

**16 1/2 ACRES**, adjoining McAlester, city 15,000. All bottom land and in cult. Fair imp. \$2400. Fine for fruit, vegetables and poultry. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

**FOR SALE**—658 acres, fine Red River bottom, alfalfa land, 450 acres in cultivation, balance timber; all tillable surface level; 3 barns 60x80; 7 small houses; hog proof fencing, 9 miles from a railroad. Situated in McCurtain county, Oklahoma. Mrs. Otey B. Enschall, 208 Oklahoma Bldg., Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

#### TEXAS

**FOR SALE BY OWNER**, 700 acres 14 mi. N. W. Kerrville, Tex. Fronts state highway and Guadalupe river. Permanent water. Entire pasture 8 wire, crossfenced. 55 a. cultivation, 10 a. now under irrigation natural gravity. R. F. D., graded school and church 1 mile, 3 room house, barn; clear title. \$15 acre. B. Nelson, Box 342, Aransas Pass, Tex.

#### REAL ESTATE WANTED

**I HAVE CASH BUYERS** for salable farms. Will deal with owners only. Give description and cash price. Morris M. Perkins, Box 378, Columbia, Mo.

## Wheat Crop Causes Worry

The World's Grain Bins are Almost Empty Now

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

THE probable yield of the wheat crop of the world is now causing no small amount of worry to grain men everywhere. The world's grain bins no longer have a safe margin of supplies and many of these bins were almost empty before the new wheat began to arrive. Flour stocks have been almost depleted in the East and there is but little left of the old stock in milling centers to restock the Eastern markets. Last year the mills of the United States imported 70 million bushels of Canadian wheat but this year thru the operation of the Young Emergency Tariff bill very little grain is expected from Canada and the big spring wheat millers will have to use Southwestern wheat. They are in the market now in competition with foreign buyers and Eastern consumers.

### Foreign Nations Suffer from Drouths

This year India had a short crop and instead of being an exporter will be a heavy importer. So long as the United States had prospects for a wheat yield well above 850 million bushels as compared with 787 million bushels for last year foreign importers were not greatly concerned about India's short crop. Now all this has been changed since the winter wheat prospects of the United States have been reduced to 574 million bushels and the spring wheat prospects have been reduced by heat, drouth, rust, and insect pests. This brings the total July estimate for the combined spring and winter wheat crops down to 809 million bushels, and a further drop is expected.

Rumania which ordinarily is a heavy exporter of wheat this year will have no grain to ship on account of reduced acreage and unfavorable weather.

Conditions in France and England are extremely bullish. The wheat crop of France especially is giving exporters considerable concern. Recent

reports have been decidedly pessimistic and if the yield should fall as far below an average yield as some unofficial statements indicate the additional importations that will have to be made by the French will draw heavily on the world's grain reserves. Russia has been so disturbed by internal strife and disorders that farming of all kinds is in a chaotic condition and only a limited amount of grain will be produced. Australia and Argentina report good yields and present indications are that Canada will have a good wheat crop but outside of these nations the outlook is not very reassuring. The drouth still continues in Great Britain and the wheat crop will be greatly reduced on that account. Conditions in Germany, Italy, Bulgaria and Belgium are favorable.

Everything seems to indicate that there will be a demand for all of the grain that the United States will have to export and should this prove to be true farmers should receive better prices than are now being offered them. Much wheat in Kansas is being sold at local elevators and mills at prices of 75, 85, 90 and 95 cents a bushel. Some wheat has been sold locally at \$1.10 and \$1.25 a bushel according to grade and quality, but most of the grain is being sold at the lower prices mentioned. Just now the tendency seems to be to dump too much of the wheat on the market at once and this eventually may cause a considerable slump in prices. Fortunately this year Kansas wheat growers for the first time may take their grain to the nearest elevator and receive a negotiable warehouse receipt. This is made possible under the new public warehouse law passed by the last legislature. This law provides that the grain stored in public warehouses is to be weighed by the manager of the warehouse or his employee. A representative sample of the grain offered for storage is then taken and approved by the grain owner and the manager of the warehouse. This sample is sent to an inspector of the Kansas state grain inspection department who issues an official certificate of grade corresponding to the one on which the warehouse certificate was issued. These warehouse receipts it is said will be readily acceptable as collateral by all banks in the United States.

### The Farmers' Finance Corporation

Farmers also expect considerable aid thru the Farmers' Finance Corporation of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc. This organization is the fiscal department of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., and will be the agency thru which the money and credits needed in the business of handling the grain of the members of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., will be obtained. A fund of 100 million dollars will be made available for that purpose. The officers of the Farmers' Finance Corporation are the following persons: W. F. Schilling of Northfield, Minn., president; Adam L. Middleton of Eagle Grove, Ia., first vice president; F. A. Mudge of Peru, Ill., second vice president; H. W. Avery of Wakefield, Kan., secretary; and J. K. Mason of Milton, Ind., treasurer. All of these men are farmers who live on their farms and they are also members of the directorate of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc. H. W. Avery is a member of the Kansas state board of agriculture. Schools for training solicitors to explain the plans of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., have been held in Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas and other states. Seventeen solicitors chosen from the various farm organizations of the state have been chosen by W. H. Avery of Wakefield, Kan., and R. C. Obrecht of Topeka, Kan., to push the work in Kansas and to obtain the active co-operation of the co-operative elevators of the state. In Missouri where the work was first undertaken in the Middle West 33 farmers' co-operative elevators had signed contracts at the end of the first week's canvass.

### Kansas Farm Conditions are Favorable

Crop conditions in Kansas still continue favorable in the greater part of the state. The warm weather and rains of last week were especially favorable for corn. Another good rain within

#### WASHINGTON

**DO YOU WANT A HOME** in a rich valley near Spokane, on three transcontinental railroads, where soil is good, rainfall ample, summers cool, winters moderate? The kind of stump land that pays to clear, where a farmer with \$1,500 can hope to succeed. Timothy and clover green eight months in year, natural dairy country; land cheap; 10 yearly payments at 6 per cent. Humbird Lumber Company, Box E, Sandpoint, Idaho.

#### FOR RENT

**THE BROWN RANCH** for rent, great stock ranch of 1,280 acres Eastern Kansas, 300 acres broken, rest in meadow, corn, oats, wheat, alfalfa land, improved for cattle, hog or sheep raising. 2 miles market. Possession this fall. Write B. F. Bowers, Ottawa, Kan.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

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

### Farm & Ranch Loans

**Kansas and Oklahoma**  
Lowest Current Rate  
Quick Service. Liberal Option.  
Interest Annual or Semi-Annual.  
**THE PIONEER MORTGAGE CO.,**  
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

#### SALE OR EXCHANGE

**TRADES ANYWHERE—WHAT HAVE YOU?**  
Bersie Agency, Eldorado, Kansas.

**FARMS**, city property, suburban homes. Sale or trade. Soule & Pope, Emporia, Kansas.

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

**FARMS**, ranches, city property, merchandise for sale and exchange. Write us. Weeks & Shackelford, 1023 E. 81 St., Kansas City, Mo.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE**—Ranches and farms. Would like to list good income property. E. E. Gabbart, Alva, Oklahoma.

**528 ACRES** high class farm, only 22 miles south Kansas City in Belton district; choice property, want Kansas ranch. Mansfield Land & Loan Company, 415 Bonifils Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

**LIST YOUR FARM**, property or stock of goods with us for sale or exchange. If you expect to buy this fall it will pay you to write us. The Kansas Land Company, 222 S. Main St., Ottawa, Kansas.

**KANSAS FARMS**, ranches and city property, for sale and trade in more than 40 counties. Write me your wants in first letter. Fred J. Fraley, 112 1/2 S. Santa Fe, Salina, Kansas.



the next 10 days will almost insure the state one of the largest crops ever produced. Kafir, milo, feterita and all sorghum crops are making excellent progress. Pasture and hay crops also are in very satisfactory condition. Threshing of wheat is being pushed rapidly in every part of the state except in Northwestern Kansas. About 15 per cent of the wheat has been threshed in Eastern Kansas while only a small amount has been threshed in Western Kansas. The second cutting of alfalfa is under way and the weather most of the time has been favorable for curing this crop. North Central Kansas counties report the need of more rain to insure good corn and pasture crops.

Local conditions of crops, farm work, and livestock are shown in the following county reports:

**Allen**—Farmers are threshing wheat and oats but the yields are poor. Flax is good. Corn shows a fine prospect and nearly all of it is laid by. The hay crop is unusually excellent. Pastures are doing well and stock is in a satisfactory condition. A number of cattle are being shipped out that should remain at home.—T. E. Whitlow, July 9.

**Anderson**—Harvest is completed and farmers are threshing. The first wheat made 11 bushels an acre. It is getting dry here. Corn is very uneven. Wheat is worth from 68c to 90c; butterfat, 33c and eggs are 22c.—J. W. Hendrix, July 9.

**Atchison**—Corn is in excellent condition and promises to be an unusually good crop. Wheat is below the average this year. A few farmers are threshing but the wheat is a little tough yet. A number of farmers are putting up hay and laying by the corn. Oats harvest is completed.—Alfred Cole, July 8.

**Brown**—Corn is all laid by and looks excellent. There is plenty of moisture. Farmers are threshing. Pastures are good. Wheat is worth 85c; corn, 35c; cream, 28c and hogs are 88c; eggs, 22c; hens, 20c; springs, 30c.—A. C. Dannenberg, July 9.

**Chase**—We are having dry, hot weather. Farmers are threshing and wheat is averaging from 15 to 35 bushels an acre. Corn is excellent. Alfalfa is a failure. Many cattle are being marketed.—F. O. Pracht, July 12.

**Chautauqua**—The threshing of wheat and oats is progressing slowly and the quality is very poor. Corn is excellent. Wheat sells for 75c and 80c a bushel; oats, 15c; butterfat, 30c and eggs are 15c; chickens, 20c.—A. A. Nance, July 9.

**Cheyenne**—The weather has been almost ideal with the exception of one day of hot wind. Most fields of wheat are not as good as was expected. Help was scarce at the beginning but the situation is improving now. Wages have been raised to 40 cents an hour. A good, general rain on the Fourth cooled the air and will benefit the wheat and corn. Wheat went to 75 cents but it is 90 cents now.—F. M. Hurlock, July 8.

**Clay**—Farmers are very busy threshing except in the Republican River Valley where fields are too soft. Nearly 90 per cent of the wheat is being sold from the machines. Wheat is testing from 57 to 61 and averages about 12½ bushels an acre. Most fields of oats are a good quality but the yield is light. Growing corn and other crops are very good. Some alfalfa is being cut and is making one-half crop. Wheat sells for 90c; old wheat, \$1.15; corn, 40c; bran, 75c; sugar, 7c; gasoline, 18c; oil, 8c; flour, \$2.05; butterfat, 30c and eggs are 24c; hogs, 88c; shorts, 95c; oats, 35c.—P. R. Forslund, July 11.

**Cowley**—Threshing is well advanced. Wheat is making from 12 to 25 bushels an acre. Most fields of oats are not making more than 20 bushels an acre. Indications are that corn will be an excellent crop. The prairie hay crop will be heavy. The prospect for a fine corn crop is creating a demand for hogs among the growers. Pastures are excellent. Wheat brings 94c.—Fred Page, July 11.

**Gray**—Wheat harvest is well advanced and is more than half completed. Frequent rains have delayed work very much but have been excellent for rowed crops. Late wheat is bleached considerably and will not test as well as the first cutting. Barley is good and oats are fair; some fields were damaged by the Easter freeze. Hands were scarce at first, and many farmers operated only one barge, but there is plenty of help now. Wheat is being cut by combines and is yielding about 10 bushels an acre on an average and 20 bushels for the best. Pastures are good and stock is thriving. Wheat is worth from 90c to \$1.—A. E. Alexander, July 9.

**Greenwood**—We are in need of a good rain for all forage crops. Chinch bugs are numerous now. Threshing is in full blast. Wheat is making from 10 to 20 bushels an acre and oats will make about 10 bushels. Not much help is being hired as the farmers are all exchanging work. The second crop of alfalfa is being put up but not much is being baled on account of the high freight rates. Wheat is worth 93c.—A. H. Brothers, July 13.

**Hamilton**—This week is the hottest of the season, and we are in need of a good rain. It is very dry and we are having hot winds. Wheat is all in the shock or stack. The second crop of alfalfa is being put in stack, but it is only a fair crop. Business, generally, is slow and there are not any prospects for the better. The June precipitation at Syracuse was 4.17 inches. Pastures are drying up. Weeds are growing rapidly. Wheat is worth \$1.30; corn, 50c; rye, \$1.05 and fries are 35c.—W. H. Brown, July 9.

**Harvey**—Shock threshing is in full swing and grain is in excellent condition and is yielding from 16 to 30 bushels and is testing from 60 to 64. Trucks are hauling wheat to market for 1 cent a bushel a mile. Wheat is worth 85c; threshing, 8c and 9c a bushel; hogs, \$4 a day.—H. W. Prouty, July 8.

**Linn**—We had a good rain the Fourth but farmers are back in the fields again. Most of the corn is too big to plow but kafir seeds to be worked. A few farmers are plowing. Very little threshing has been done. Flax is good and is nearly ready to harvest. We have been having warm days but the nights are cool. Stock is doing well but there is a pest. Prairie hay is unusually good this year. Farmers are shipping hogs out but none is being shipped back. Hogs are worth 7c; butter beans, 10c; navy beans, 7c; flour, \$2.10; butter, 15c and shorts

## FARMERS' 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. Minimum charge, ten words.

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11.....	1.32	4.40	26.....	3.24	10.80
12.....	1.44	4.80	27.....	3.36	11.20
13.....	1.56	5.20	28.....	3.48	11.60
14.....	1.68	5.60	29.....	3.60	12.00
15.....	1.80	6.00	30.....	3.72	12.40
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17.....	2.04	6.80	32.....	3.96	13.20
18.....	2.16	7.20	33.....	4.08	13.60
19.....	2.28	7.60	34.....	4.20	14.00
20.....	2.40	8.00	35.....	4.32	14.40
21.....	2.52	8.40	36.....	4.44	14.80
22.....	2.64	8.80	37.....	4.56	15.20
23.....	2.76	9.20	38.....	4.68	15.60
24.....	2.88	9.60	39.....	4.80	16.00
25.....	3.00	10.00	40.....	4.80	16.00

### RELIABLE ADVERTISING

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

### Special Notice

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

### SERVICES OFFERED

**PLEATED SKIRTS FOR THAT VACATION** trip are first in order. Mrs. M. J. Mercer, 800 Topeka Ave., Topeka.

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

**COLLECTIONS, ACCOUNTS, NOTES,** claims collected everywhere on commission; no collection, no pay. Allen Mercantile Service, 252 Lathrop Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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

**DON'T WASTE YOUR SPARE TIME—IT** can be turned into money on our easy plan. We have a splendid offer for ambitious men or women who desire to add to their present income, and will give complete details on request. Simply say, "Tell me how to turn my spare time into dollars" and we will explain our plan completely. Address, Circulation Manager, Capper Publications, Topeka, Kan.

### BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

**HANDLE MORE BUSINESS? ARE YOU** getting all the business you can handle? If not get big results at small cost by running a classified ad in Capper's Weekly, which calls on 500,000 families every week. Sample copy free for asking. Only 15c a word each week; 12c per word on four consecutive time orders. This rate does not apply on real estate advertising. Send in a trial ad now while you are thinking about it. Capper's Weekly, Topeka, Kan.

**PUT YOUR BUSINESS BEFORE MORE** than 1,250,000 farm families in the 16 richest agricultural states in the Union by using the Capper Farm Press. A classified advertisement in this combination of powerful papers will reach one family in every three of the great Mid-West, and will bring you mighty good results. This does not apply to real estate or livestock advertising. The rate is only 70 cents 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 Farm Journal, and Oklahoma Farmer, Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kansas.

### BUILDING SUPPLIES

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

are \$1.10; eggs, 17c.—J. W. Cline-Smith, July 9.

**Lyon**—Farmers are threshing wheat as fast as they can. A great deal of the new grain is being hauled right to market. Wheat is averaging about 25 bushels an acre. Corn, kafir and cane are growing satisfactorily. Pastures are doing well and stock is in good condition. There is very little fruit this season. There is an unusually large hay crop.—E. R. Griffith, July 9.

**Nemaha**—The weather has been ideal for corn and it is making a rapid growth. A considerable amount of it was laid by with two cultivations. We had excellent harvest weather, altho we could have stood it better if it had been a trifle cooler. The thermometer registered 90 degrees on three successive days. Small grain is all in the shock. Some of the fields of oats made very light yields.—A. M. McCord, July 15.

**Neosho**—We are having hot, dry weather. Corn is needing rain. Flax has been cut and some is stacked. A few farmers are threshing wheat and oats, and the wheat yield is more than was expected. Kanred wheat is better than other varieties. The oats crop is chaffy and light. Farmers are making hay and it is unusually fine this year. Both hay and cattle are very cheap. No. 1 wheat is worth 95c; corn, 40c; flax, \$1.25; butter, 25c; eggs, 20c.—Adolph Anderson, July 15.

**Osborne**—We are having rainy weather and the ground is thoroughly soaked and ponds are all filled. There is some wheat to be cut yet. Corn and feed are excellent. Pastures are good but flies are so bad that stock is not doing well. Wheat is making from 10 to 20 bushels an acre.—W. F. Arnold, July 9.

**Phillips**—Harvest is nearly completed. Part of the county had a big rain but this immediate locality is getting very dry. Corn is standing it very well but the blades roll up in the day time. Some threshing is being

### MACHINERY AND TRACTORS

**JOHN DEERE FOUR GANG PLOW.** R. C. Horn, Garnett, Kan.

**RUMBLE 16-30 TRACTOR, 28-44 SEPARA-** tor, nearly new. Ira Emig, Abilene, Kan.

**FOR SALE—NILSON SENIOR TRACTOR,** LaCrosse 4-bottom and 6-disc plows. J. F. Poos, Easton, Kan.

**15-30 TITAN 4-BOTTOM PLOW, GOOD AS** new. Trade, car or truck. Jacob J. Hiebert, Hillsboro, Kan.

**FOR SALE—HART PARR 30; RUMBLE** 12-20; both in excellent condition. C. L. Gifford, Eskridge, Kan.

**16-30 OIL PULL, 28x44 IDEAL SEPARA-** tor, 4-bottom plow. Nearly new. Daniel S. Hiebert, Hillsboro, Kan.

**NEW MOLINE UNIVERSAL TRACTOR.** Complete with plows, \$1,100 f. o. b. Topeka. Raemer Motor Co., 210 West 6th St., Topeka, Kan.

**ONE THRESHING RIG, 20 HORSE EN-** gine, 36x60 separator, Nichols-Shepard, in first-class shape. Price \$1,400. E. L. Nevins, Fairfield, Neb.

**FOR SALE—ONE CLEVELAND (CLETRAC)** tractor \$1,400, which is \$190 less than regular price; 1920 model and new. Address W. W. Webb, Fargo, Okla.

**TWO 15-30 HART PARR TRACTORS, ONE** late model Parrett, one Fordson, one John Deere 3-bottom plow. All in excellent condition. A. F. Wright, Valley Center, Kan.

**CORN HARVESTER CUTS AND PILES ON** harvester or windrows. Man and horse cuts and shocks equal corn binder. Sold in every state. Only \$28 with fodder tying attachment. Postimonials and catalog free showing picture of harvester. Process Harvester Co., Salina, Kan.

### TOBACCO.

**TOBACCO—KENTUCKY'S PRIDE, MILD** and mellow. 10 pounds, \$2.25; 20 pounds, \$4. Farmers' Club, Mayfield, Ky.

**NATURAL RED LEAF TOBACCO DIRECT** to consumer, prepaid. Best grade, 5 lbs., \$2. Extra smoking, 5 lbs., \$1.50. W. B. Adams, Sharon, Tenn. Reference, Bank of Sharon.

### EDUCATIONAL.

**FINLAY ENGINEERING COLLEGE, KAN-** sas City, Mo. Mechanical, electrical, armature winding, auto-elec. 6 weeks to 2 years. Write for catalog. Enroll any time.

### PERSONAL.

**VELL MATERNITY HOSPITAL HOME, 15** West 31st, Kansas City, Missouri. Ethical, homelike, reasonable, work for board. 25 healthy babies for adoption.

### LIVESTOCK 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

**NEW ZEALAND RED RABBITS, \$1.50** pair; cavius, \$1.00 pair. Mrs. Chancy Simmons, Erie, Kansas.

### WHEAT

**GROWERS SHIP YOUR OWN WHEAT.** One hundred fifty cars wanted every week. Will help you get cars. Wire or write for billing instruction. Independent Grain Co., Hutchinson, Kan.

### MISCELLANEOUS

**YOUR FIRST ROLL DEVELOPED AND** six beautiful velvet prints, 40 cents. Careful workmanship. Permanency guaranteed. Chas. S. Wells, Hiawatha, Kansas.

**FREE ENLARGEMENT 5x7 INCHES FROM** each roll sent us for developing and finishing. Mail your films today, or send for prices and particulars. Topeka Photo Supply Co., Box 427, Topeka, Kan.

### SEEDS AND PLANTS

**ALFALFA SEED, 95% PURE, \$7.00 PER** bushel my track. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.

**WANTED TO BUY—ENGLISH BLUE GRASS** seed, also stripped Kentucky blue grass seed. Write Mitchellhill Seed Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

**KANRED SEED WHEAT FOR SALE.** State inspected. Order early and avoid car shortage. Fort Larned Ranch, E. E. Frizell & Sons, Larned, Kan.

### DOGS AND PONIES

**COLLIES AND OLD ENGLISH SHEPHERD** pups. Females, \$5 to \$8. Males, \$8 to \$12. A. R. Martin, R. 1, Macon, Mo.

**ENGLISH SHEPHERDS AND SCOTCH** Collie puppies. Natural heelers, \$4.00 and \$7.50 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. W. Chestnut, Kincaid, Kan.

**GERMAN SHEPHERD, AIREDALES, COL-** lies and Old English Shepherd dogs. Brood matrons, puppies. Farm helpers. 10c for instructive list. W. R. Watson, Box 506, Oakland, Iowa.

**AIREDALE PUPPIES—MALE, WHELPED** April 8th. Pure blood, well marked, eligible to register, \$15 for quick sale, first checks take them. E. Hewitt Griffin, Overlook Farm, Kincaid, Kan.

### STRAYED

**TAKEN UP BY GEORGE WILLIAMS,** Route No. 1, of Kansas City. Wyandotte county in the state of Kansas, one dark red mare 14 hands high, weight about 850 pounds, white left hind foot. William Beggs, County Clerk, Kansas City, Kansas.

**TAKEN UP BY W. V. TEETER, OF SOLO-** mon, Sheridan county, in the state of Kansas, one black horse, white stripe in face, about 3 years old, weight 950 pounds. One black mare about 4 years old, weight about 1,000 pounds. F. R. Robinson, County Clerk, Grinnell, Kan.

### POULTRY

#### BABY CHICKS

**CHICKS, 8c UP, ALL KINDS, POSTPAID.** Book free. Superior House, Windsor, Mo.

**BABY CHICKS—ANCONAS AND REDS, \$11** per 100; Leghorns, \$10. Fleda Jenkins, Jewell, Kan.

**STRONG VIGOROUS S. C. BROWN, WHITE** Leghorns, 12 cents. Barred Rocks, S. C. Reds, 15 cents. Buff Orpingtons, 15 cents. Buff Leghorns, 14c prepaid, live delivery. Ross Hatchery, Junction City, Kan.

#### LEGHORNS

**S. C. B. LEGHORN MARCH COCKERELS.** H. W. Dickson, Quenemo, Kan.

**CHOICE WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS,** March hatched. Mrs. Bert Ireland, Smith Center, Kan.

**CHAMPION BARRON S. C. WHITE LEG-** horn cockerels, \$1 and \$2. Fred Allee, Topeka, Kan.

**S. C. WHITE LEGHORN HENS FOR SALE.** Hillview strain. Extra layers. \$1.25 each. J. O. Coombs, Sedgwick, Kan.

**BARRON'S WORLD FAMOUS SINGLE** Comb White Leghorn cockerels. Write Paul Melcher, Clay Center, Kan.

**SHEPHERD PUPS—ONE BLACK MALE, 8** months old; one brown female, 3 months old. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. Duwe, Freeport, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK-** erels, March hatched, 286 egg-laying strain. Price \$1.25 each. Send orders now to S. B. Bachus, Abbeville, Kansas.

### POULTRY WANTED

**NON-FERTILE EGGS, BROILERS,** springs, hens, good demand. Coops, cases loaned free. "The Copes," Topeka.

**PREMIUM POULTRY PRODUCTS COM-** pany, 210 North Kansas Ave., Topeka, buys poultry and eggs on a graded basis. Premium prices paid for select eggs and poultry.

of the farmers jumped to \$5 so all of us had to raise. Wheat is worth 98c.—Monroe Traver, July 10.

**Scott**—Harvest is in full swing. Fall wheat crop is light. Oats and barley are good. Spring wheat is fair. Corn and feed crops are excellent. Harvest work has stopped cultivation of row crops. Grass is excellent and stock is doing well. Wages for harvest hands are \$4 a day. Some say that threshing will be 12 cents a bushel. Many farmers, however, say they will leave the grain in the stack before they will pay that much. Grain prices are on the decline.—J. M. Helfrick, July 9.

**Stafford**—Wheat harvest is nearly completed and a few threshers are running now. Wheat is yielding from 8 to 25 bushels an acre. The general yield will be about an average crop. Corn is still in excellent condition. The recent rains greatly benefited pastures and feed crops. A number of public sales are being held. Wheat is worth 97c.—H. A. Kachelman, July 9.

**Washington**—We had a 5-inch rain July 3 and creeks were out of their banks, fences and bridges washed out and wheat and oats shocks washed away. A great deal of damage was done to everything in low places. Farmers are very busy fixing fences and bridges. Farmers are stacking grain and an unusually large amount will be stacked on account of rains. Corn was washed out in some places but the remainder is excellent. Sudan grass is yielding a very heavy crop. Eggs are worth 22c and butterfat is 28c; new wheat, 90c.—Ralph B. Cole, July 8.

**Wyandotte**—All the wheat is in the shock and a few farmers are threshing. The yield is not as was expected. Corn is of a good color, is clean and is in excellent condition. A big rain would help but there is still some moisture in the soil. Fruit trees and grape vines are making a wonderful growth.—A. C. Espenlaub, July 12.



## POLAND CHINA HOGS

**Bred Sow Sale**

At Parkview Farm joining town

**Topeka, Kan.  
August 3, 1921**

A "Most for your money sale"

6 daughters of Caldwell's Big Bob.  
10 daughters of The Jayhawker.  
10 daughters of Col. Bob.  
3 daughters of The Rainbow.  
1 daughter of Paragon.  
2 daughters of Columbus Wonder.  
30 are junior yearlings, having produced litters this year.

The most of them bred to The Giant Kansan 418495.

You want this catalog. Address at once,

**Fred B. Caldwell  
Topeka, Kan.**

**Helms & Sons' Polands**

Spring pigs, both sex, by Missouri grand champion and other boars. Priced right. Satisfaction guaranteed.

**B. L. HELMS & SONS, ARCADIA, KANSAS**

**Giant Bob Wonder**

Spring pigs by him out of 300 pound sows. Others by Jumbo Joe. Now is the time to buy and get in line with the Wonder-bear of the breed. Address, **O. R. STRAUSS, MILFORD, KANSAS**

**Big Type Poland Chinas**

100 early spring pigs priced in pairs and trios. Special prices to beginners and pig clubs. A few extra good sows and yearling gilts bred for fall litters. Immune. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

**ED SHEEHY, HUME, MISSOURI**

**Big Boned Poland Chinas**

Bred by Big Boned Lad by Wonder Big Bone. This blood represents the best. Splendid young gilts and boars at \$20 each as good as you will buy at \$50 and \$100 elsewhere.

**The Stony Point Stock and Dairy Farm, Carlyle, Kan.**

**Big Type Poland Pigs, Immune**

Papers furnished, \$15 each; trios, \$40. Breeding sows, \$25. Geo. J. Schoenhof, Walnut, Kan.

**TUCKER HAS A GOOD POLAND HERD**

Spring and fall gilts and boars, tried sows, weanling pigs. Most of them by sons or out of daughters of Masterpiece, The Yankee, The Clansman, Fashion Piece, F's Big Jones, The Rainbow. Good individuals. Priced reasonably. Satisfaction guaranteed.

**S. J. TUCKER, JR., 140 S. Belmont, Wichita, Kan.**

**POLAND CHINA BOARS**

High class big type Poland China boars at farmers prices. We send C. O. D. if desired.

**G. A. Wiebe & Son, R. 4, Box M, Beatrice, Neb.**

**SPOTTED POLAND HOGS.****Alexander's Spotted Polands**

Tried sows, fall gilts, spring pigs. My herd is one of the oldest and largest. Sold over 350 head breeding hogs in 1920. The seven sires in service represent best families.

**A. S. ALEXANDER, Burlington, Kansas**

**Porth's Spotted Polands**

Special inducement on spring pigs for two or more. Pairs and trios not akin. Breeding, size, type and quality. Also some choice bred gilts. All hogs cholera immunized and registered. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write M. H. PORTH, HUNTSVILLE, MISSOURI.

**[Moving Away, Must Sell]**

my reg. Spotted Poland China tried sows. Also spring pigs. Get my prices now. James Dimitt, Lyons, Kan.

**SPOTTED POLANDS**

Big type English Herd boars, Arb. McC's King and Arb. English Drummer. Grandson of the \$4,050 sow. Sows bred to son of the \$7,100 boar, Joe M. A few Joe M. boars and gilts.

**C. W. WEISENBAUM, ALAMONT, KAN.**

**WM. HUNT'S SPOTTED POLANDS**

Gilts and fall boars. Herd sires, Leopard King and Fairholmes Royal Booster. Long established herd. Wm. Hunt, Oswatimie, Kan.

**REGISTERED SPOTTED POLANDS**

Yearling boars, bred sows, good spring pigs. Write for prices, description and breeding.

**T. L. Curtis, Dunlap, Kansas**

**BIG SPOTTED POLAND BOARS, GOOD**

ones. Priced sows and bred gilts. Weanling pigs, not related. Wm. Meyer, Farlington, Kansas.

**SPOTTED POLAND CHINA SPRING PIGS**

For sale. Registered and immune.

**D. F. Hartman, Abilene, Kansas**

**BERKSHIRE HOGS**

**BERKSHIRE BRED SOWS AND GILTS**  
Spring pigs, Rambouillet rams. Priced right.

**R. C. King, Burlington, Kansas**

**CHESTER WHITE HOGS****CHESTER WHITE SALE**

at Hiawatha, Kansas, July 29.

Extreme big type boars and sows. Write for catalog. Earl Lugenbeel, Padonia, Kan.

**Hampshire Rams Wanted**

A few yearlings or 2 yrs. old. Fred Perkins, Oswego, Kan.

**Feeders Ask Lower Rates**

Present Freights More Than Traffic Can Stand

BY WALTER M. EVANS

SHIPPING rates on livestock are unreasonable from an economic point of view and livestock shippers from a number of Western states have filed a statement to that effect with the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington, D. C., and have asked for relief. This report states that altho rates on livestock might not be considered excessive when judged from a strictly transportation point of view, they are nevertheless unreasonable and excessive from an economic point of view. The livestock industry according to the report filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission would be materially helped by a reduction in rates because the cost of getting to market is a substantial item.

**Emergency Rates Extended**

The original complaint against the livestock rates was made by the National Shippers' League, and other producer organizations, and also the railroad and public utilities' commissions of Kansas, South Dakota, North Dakota, Arizona, and Montana in conjunction with the American Farm Bureau Federation. Other states also have indicated their intention of joining with the other states in a final effort to get early relief.

Emergency rates on cattle shipments to pasture lands will be continued by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company until September 15 according to a recent notice sent out by that company. This emergency pasture rate was put into effect early in the spring and suspended the last increase allowed by the railroads by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The original suspension extended only until July 15 but this date has now been extended to September 15. Most of the larger roads in the Southwest are said to have agreed to this continuation of the emergency rate.

**Profiteers Get \$4 a Pound**

As matters now stand the high freight rates on livestock and the low prices paid for cattle wipe out all possible profits for producers. Consumers have to pay high prices for pork, beef, and mutton on account of the profiteering of middlemen, but the producers do not share in the profits that such prices bring to the middlemen. The best beefsteak according to J. H. Mercer, state livestock commissioner, brings the Kansas producer when sold on foot only 7½ cents a pound. This beefsteak he says retails at 30 to 45 cents a pound and many of the so-called better restaurants and hotels charge the ultimate consumers as high as \$4 a pound for it. In a statement filed with the United States Attorney General Mr. Mercer declared that the prices of other food products vary as much and he added that conditions are becoming intolerable from the viewpoint of the producer as well as from the viewpoint of those who have to pay from 500 to 700 per cent profit to unscrupulous profiteers. With proper supervision and regulation no doubt it would be possible by reducing the exorbitant profits of middlemen to pay producers higher prices for their livestock products and at the same time supply consumers with beef, pork and mutton at much lower prices than is possible under present arrangements.

**Livestock Pool Now Effective**

The 50 million dollar livestock pool became effective July 18 and in a short time some of the beneficial effects of this arrangement ought to become apparent. This ought to make the negotiation of cattle paper a less difficult matter than it has been heretofore. Feeds next fall will be lower and this will give an additional chance for a margin of profit. Then if reduction in shipping rates is granted the livestock industry will take on a new lease of life.

**Kansas City Livestock Quotations**

During the last few days the livestock situation has shown considerable signs of improvement. Especially was this true at Western markets.

For the first time in several months hogs in Kansas City this week sold up to \$10 a hundred pounds. Prices are \$2.50 to \$2.75 higher than the low point in June. The market is firm at the advance with receipts barely equal to

most urgent demand. In the first three days this week cattle prices rose 75 cents to \$1.25, and in the past two days half the gain was lost. Yearlings sold up to \$9.60, or higher than at any other market. Native lambs declined 25 cents, and sheep were higher.

Receipts this week were 25,980 cattle, 8,150 calves, 29,150 hogs, and 24,800 sheep, compared with 18,100 cattle, 4,400 calves, 22,400 hogs, and 18,000 sheep last week, and 37,825 cattle, 8,300 calves, 36,150 hogs, and 21,300 sheep a year ago.

**Top Price for Cattle is \$9.60**

A sharp advance followed by a partial setback was the feature in the cattle market this week. The rise in prices, 75 cents to \$1.25, came in the first three days and in the past two days the setback was about half the earlier gain. Numerous sales of yearlings and prime light and medium weight steers were made at \$9 to \$9.50, with a two car bunch of 855 pound Kansas yearlings at \$9.60, or 10 cents above the top price at any other market this week. Heavy steers sold up to \$8.65, and the bulk of all the fed steers sold at \$8 to \$9. Heavily wintered summer grazed steers sold up to \$8.10, and most of the straight grass fat steers brought \$5.75 to \$7.25. Cows and heifers were 25 to 50 cents higher, and veal calves steady to 50 cents higher, top \$9.25.

Demand for stockers and feeders was active, but the volume of trade was held down by the light receipts. Prices were unevenly higher. Good crop conditions and an easier loan situation have increased the demand.

**Hogs Highest in Several Months**

Hog prices this week continued on the upgrade under urgent demand and light receipts, and today the top was \$10.05, the highest in several months past. Compared with a week ago, prices are 50 to 60 cents higher, and \$2.50 to \$2.75 above the low point in June. The recent rise in prices is attributed to a big demand for pork and pork products, in connection with light receipts. At the same time hogs are showing better killing percentages than normal for mid-summer. The bulk of the hogs today sold at \$9.75 to \$10.

Sheep prices were up 25 to 50 cents and lambs 25 cents lower. Clipped ewes sold mostly at \$3.75 to \$4.35, wethers \$4.25 to \$4.75, and native lambs \$9.50 to \$10. No Western lambs arrived. There was some inquiry for feeding lambs.

**Horses and Mules Inactive**

The horse and mule markets continue inactive and are barely functioning. Not much change is expected until next September. At Chicago this week chunk horses weighing 1,200 to 1,500 pounds sold at \$100 to \$150 apiece. City plugs ran as low as \$60 a head and lower. A few draft mares were bought at Chicago for prices ranging from \$200 to \$225 for shipment to Belgium. No change in prices for horses and mules is reported at Kansas City this week.

**Hides and Wool Unchanged**

No particular change is reported in the hide and wool markets. The following quotations are given at Kansas City on Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska wool:

Bright medium wool, 14 to 16c a pound; dark medium, 10 to 13c; burry stuff, 6 to 8c; slightly burry stuff, 10 to 12c; light fine, 13 to 15c; heavy fine, 10 to 12c. The following prices were quoted on hides: No. 1 green salted hides, 5c; No. 2 green salted hides, 4c; No. 1 native bull hides, 3c; No. 2 native bull hides 2c; green horse hides \$2 to \$2.25 apiece; small horse hides \$1 to \$1.50; sheep pelts, dry and full woolled, 6 to 8c a pound.

**Dairy and Poultry Products**

The egg market is weaker but poultry made small advances. Hens advanced 1 cent a pound. Dairy prices are firm.

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

Eggs—Firsts, 27c a dozen; seconds, 21c; selected case lots, 34c.

Live Poultry—Hens, weighing 4 pounds or more, 23c a pound; hens weighing less than 4 pounds, 19c;

broilers weighing 1½ pounds or more, 27c; broilers weighing less than 1½ pounds, 23c; roosters, 8c; turkey hens and young toms, 30c; old toms, 24c; old ducks, 15c; young ducks, 20c; geese, 8 to 10c.

The following sales were reported at Kansas City on dairy products:

Butter—Creamery, extra in cartons, 41c a pound; bulk butter, 37 to 39½c; packing butter, 18c; Longhorn cheese, 18½ to 19½c a pound; Domestic Swiss cheese, 58c; Limburger cheese, 24½c; New York Daisy cheese, 24c.

**The Subscriber is Always Right**

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

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

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

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

**The Livestock Service  
of the Capper Farm Press**

Is founded on the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, the Nebraska Farm Journal, the Missouri Ruralist and the Oklahoma Farmer, each of which leads in prestige and circulation among the farmers, breeders and ranchmen of its particular territory, and is the most effective and economical medium for advertising in the region it covers.

Orders for starting or stopping advertisements with any certain issue of this paper should reach this office eight days before the date of that issue. Advertisers, prospective advertisers or parties wishing to buy breeding animals, can obtain any required information about such livestock or about advertising, or get in touch with the manager of any desired territory by writing the director of livestock service, as per address at the bottom.

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**P. M. GROSS, 410 West 12th Street,**

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My reputation is built upon the service you receive. Write, phone or wire.

Sales made anywhere, any time.

**LAKE BURGER, WELLINGTON, KAN.**

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Selling purebred stock of all kinds. Ask for open dates.

**HAMPSHIRE HOGS**

**Walter Shaw's Hampshires**

200 head; registered; immune; tried bred sows and gilts; spring pigs ready to ship.

Wichita, Kan., R. 6, Tel. 3918.

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**Whiteway Hampshires On Approval**

Bred sows and gilts bred to record priced boars. Bargain prices. Also spring pigs. F.B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan.

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Spring pigs. C. E. Pontius, Eskridge, Kan.



office in order to adjust complaints properly.

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

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

### On Hides and Skins

Farmers' Bulletin 1155, Country Hides and Skins, may be obtained free on application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Every farmer interested in curing hides at home during the present period of low prices for hides ought to have a copy.

Si Prime has the latest in a tumble-bug story. This tumble-bug was rolling a cottonseed down in Texas when he crossed a spot where someone had broken a bottle of home brew. The bug took one sniff and walked up to a bale of cotton and said, "Come on kid, let's go."

### Public Sales of Livestock

#### Shorthorn Cattle

Oct. 12—Blue Valley Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Blue Rapids, Kan. A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan., Sale Mgr.  
Nov. 9—Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association Sale at Concordia, Kan., E. A. Cory, Sale Mgr., Talmo, Kan.

#### Hereford Cattle

Sept. 1-2—W. H. Seckroyer, Miltonvale, Kan. F. S. Kirk, Wichita, Kan., sale manager.  
Sept. 6—Ed Nickelson, Leonardville, Kan.  
Sept. 29—Reuben Sanders, Osage City, Kan. Sale at Emporia, Kan.  
Nov. 12—Pickering Farm, Belton, Mo.  
Nov. 30—E. B. Toll, sale pavilion, Salina, Kan.

#### Holstein Cattle

Nov. 10—Stubbs Dispensary, Mulvane, Kan. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., sale manager.

#### Duroc Jersey Hogs

Aug. 18—W. W. Otey & Sons, Winfield, Kan.  
Aug. 19—R. P. Ralston, Benton, Kan. Sale at Towanda, Kan. A. E. Ralston, Towanda, Kan., Mgr.  
Aug. 27—F. J. Moser, Sabetha, Kan.  
Oct. 13—Carl Day, Nora, Neb.  
Oct. 15—F. J. Moser, Sabetha, Kan.  
Oct. 19—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.  
Oct. 20—D. V. Spohn, Superior, Neb.  
Oct. 26—W. M. Putman & Son, Tecumseh, Neb.  
Nov. 3—Stafford County Breeders' Association, Stafford, Kan. Clyde C. Horn, Stafford, Kan., Sec'y.  
Nov. 3—W. W. Otey & Sons, Winfield, Kan.  
Nov. 5—W. L. Fogo, Burr Oak, Kan.  
Nov. 7—L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan.  
Nov. 8—Mitchell Co. Breeders, W. W. Jones, Sale Mgr., Beloit, Kan.  
Nov. 10—E. H. Dimick & Son, Linwood, Kan.  
Nov. 11—Earl J. Anstaeit, Osage City, Kan.  
Nov. 12—W. L. Tompkins, Vermillion, Kan.  
Nov. 16—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.  
Feb. 6—L. J. Healy, Hope, Kan.  
Feb. 7—Henry Woody and T. Crowl, Barnard, Kan.  
Feb. 8—E. P. Flanagan, Abilene, Kan.  
Feb. 10—W. A. Conyers, Marion, Kan.  
Feb. 10—Marshall County Breeders, Blue Rapids, Kan. John O'Kane, Sale Mgr., Blue Rapids, Kan.  
Feb. 13—B. W. Conyers, Severy, Kan. Sale at Piedmont, Kan.  
Feb. 14—W. D. McComas, Wichita, Kan.  
Feb. 15—W. W. Otey & Sons, Winfield, Kan.  
Feb. 16—Woodell & Danner, Winfield, Kan.  
Feb. 16—Earl J. Anstaeit, Osage City, Kan.  
Feb. 17—J. F. Larimore & Sons, Grenola, Kan.  
Feb. 18—Overstake Brothers, Atlanta, Kan.  
Feb. 18—E. H. Dimick & Son, Linwood, Kan.  
Feb. 20—Dr. C. H. Burdette, Centralia, Kan.  
Feb. 20—L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan.  
Feb. 21—J. J. Smith, Lawrence, Kan.  
Feb. 21—W. L. Fogo, Burr Oak, Kan.  
Feb. 22—Gordon & Hamilton, Horton, Kan.  
Feb. 23—John Loomis, Emporia, Kan.  
Feb. 23—M. R. Peterson, Troy, Kan., at Bendena, Kan.  
Feb. 24—Kempin Bros., Corning, Kan.  
Feb. 25—L. A. Rice, Frankfort, Kan.  
Feb. 25—F. J. Moser, Sabetha, Kan.  
Feb. 28—A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan.  
March 9—W. H. Hilbert, Corning, Kan.  
March 10—R. E. Mather, Centralia, Kan.

#### Spotted Poland Chinas

Aug. 5—Yeats Bros., Independence, Mo.  
Sept. 12—Isaac Miller, Huntsville, Mo.  
Oct. 12—Rainbow Stock Farm, Hampton, Ia.  
Oct. 29—Miller Bros. and John Pearl, Rossville, and Geo. Eakin & Son, Della, Kan., at Rossville, Kansas.  
Oct. 31—Burton Farm, Independence, Mo.  
August 3—Fred Caldwell, Topeka, Kan.  
Aug. 25—H. G. Cherry, Pleasanton, Kan.  
Oct. 1—Monroe Runyon, Osage City, Kan.  
Oct. 3—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.  
Oct. 19—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.  
Oct. 26—C. M. Buell, Peabody, Kan.  
Oct. 26—Cassell Cain & Forbes, Republican City, Neb.  
Oct. 27—Smith Bros., Superior, Neb.  
Oct. 28—J. Dee Shank, Superior, Neb.  
Nov. 4—Stafford County Breeders' Association, Stafford, Kan. E. E. Erhart, Stafford, Kan., Sec'y.  
Nov. 16—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.  
Feb. 14—Chas. Krill, Burlingame, Kan.  
Feb. 15—Morris Co. Poland China Breeders, Council Grove, Kan. Chas. Scott, sale manager, Council Grove.  
March 8—J. E. Baker, sale pavilion, Bendena, Kan.

### Sale Reports and Other News

#### Belgian Prizes \$6,000

The official premium list of the Third annual International Belgian Horse Show to be held at Waterloo, Ia., September 26 to October 2, announces an attractive list of awards in each of the forty-six classifications, and is primarily arranged to encourage

age the small breeder to exhibit. The premiums offered total \$6,000.

#### Dairy Products at Cattle Congress

The products of the dairy cow, as well as the cow herself, will be featured at the Twelfth Annual Dairy Cattle Congress to be held at Waterloo, Ia., September 26 to October 2. A modern creamery, cheese factory, milk plant and ice cream factory is being constructed in the main exposition building. This will be in operation during the show.

#### Harding to South America

F. W. Harding, general executive of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, sailed for South America from New York July 20 on Steamship American Legion, Munson Line. Mr. Harding plans to visit Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil and Chile, attending such livestock shows as will be held during his visit. He expects to return early in November.

The Shorthorn interests of the United States established contact with the several countries named, five years ago, a contact which was made more positive by a visit of Mr. Harding at that time and his return there is to increase acquaintanceship and establish closer relations with those already formed.

#### South American Shorthorn Trade

So far this year 200 Shorthorns, including several head of Polled Shorthorns, have been exported from the United States to the several South American countries. Undoubtedly the volume would have been still greater had it not been for the discontinuance of the trade during a two-year period of the war. It is evident that we are getting on a broader basis in registered cattle with these South American countries where beef-making is the dominating industry. The persistence with which representatives of South American interests have continued their patronage here is most reassuring. The United States is the one Shorthorn breeding field to which other countries may look with assurance for an adequate supply of breeding stock, a situation which seems to be gaining recognition abroad. Our breeders here will do well to make a closer study of South American preferences and requirements and conform as far as practicable to them as an encouragement for more extensive trade relations.

#### Where Purebred Business First Revives

Business in Hereford cattle is active, thank you, if the record of transfers in the association office may be taken as a guide. According to this record, 5,012 registered Herefords changed hands in June, 1921.

Missouri leads in total transfers with 851, selling 666 within the state and 185 outside. Texas, second in total, was first in sales within its boundaries, selling 690 at home. Kansas came third in total transfers, with 555 and Iowa, a close fourth with 546. After that came, in order, Nebraska, Illinois and South Dakota.

It is noteworthy that the 13 states from each of which over 100 registered Herefords were transferred, during the month, form a solid block in the Mississippi Valley and western plains region. In addition to the seven states already named, this area includes Colorado, Indiana, Minnesota, Montana, New Mexico and Oklahoma. This block of thirteen states did 86 1-7 per cent of the month's business in registered Herefords (4,318 transfers) while the remaining 35 states did 12 6-7 per cent.

### Field Notes

BY J. W. JOHNSON

#### Fred B. Caldwell's Poland China Sale

Fred B. Caldwell's Poland China bred sow sale at Topeka, Kan., Wednesday, August 3, is sure to be full of the richest bargains for Poland China breeders. Summer sales always are but this is sure to be a sale in which you can buy real bargains. Mr. Caldwell knows this but he has lots of Poland Chinas and must sell some of them. Forty bred sows, six by Caldwell's Big Bob, 10 by Col. Bob, 10 by The Jayhawk and the rest by boars of note and all bred to The Giant Kansas for fall litters. There is no denying the fact that this is a poor time to make a hog sale but to the breeder or farmer who can take advantage of the situation and buy now it is certainly a great opportunity. Bred sows in this sale will sell very reasonable and very likely for about half what bred sows that are not as good will sell for this coming winter. If you need sows now is certainly the time to buy them and this sale is certainly the place to buy the best to be had and at ordinary prices. It is a cash sale and your money will go farther in this sale and buy more than it ever did in a Poland China sale of this character before. Every sow will sell and for just what the breeders and farmers who attend will pay for them. If you can use Poland Chinas of the best of blood lines and splendid individuals write for this catalog at once. Mention the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze when you write.—Advertisement.

BY J. T. HUNTER

#### Larimore Durocs

J. F. Larimore & Sons, Grenola, Kan., change their advertisement this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. They are now offering gilts bred for September farrow and spring boars. The breeding is strongly Pathfinder, Sensation, and Orion Cherry King. Larimores raise extra good Durocs and sell good ones at reasonable prices. An inquiry will receive prompt attention. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

#### T. H. Scantlin's Jersey Farm

T. H. Scantlin, Savonburg, Kan., has one of the very best herds of purebred Jerseys in Kansas. He has raised purebreds for at least 15 years and has bred especially for the following characteristics: Light color, Jersey Island type heads, straight top lines, high hung udders with large teats. Today he has as uniform a group of Jerseys in these respects as one can find anywhere. A breeder that knows his business can do a great deal working on a herd for 15 years. The blood line is at least 86 per cent Finacial King. The herd is Federal accredited, 20 cows are now being milked. Five thousand five hundred pounds butter were sold last year at an average of 50 cents. The senior herd sire is Marigold Count's Noble by (Imp.) Noble's Raleigh out of Tormentor's Ruby Countess 2d. Mr. Scantlin offers for sale a nice lot of heifers, some milking and some to calve later. There is one fine herd sire prospect, a long yearling by the senior sire out of Finacial Marjoram. There are also some nice calves, both sex. Write Scantlin Jersey Farm, Savonburg, Kan. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.



### "CAMP OUT" AT THE STATE FAIR

"Make Kansas State Fair Week Your Vacation—Bring the Family and Camp Out"—a popular slogan at the State's Big Fair. Write the Secretary for any information desired.

**THE KANSAS STATE FAIR At Hutchinson, Sept. 17-23, Inc.**

All Good Roads Lead to the State Fair. Reduced Railway Fares. Educational features along with grand entertainment day and night.

R. S. THOMPSON, President. A. L. SPONSER, Secretary.

#### AYRESIDE CATTLE

### Linndale Farm Ayrshires

For Sale: A few good females, cows and heifers, one bull ready for service, your choice of 4 bulls, six months and younger, at \$100 each. Come and see them or write for descriptions at once. JOHN LEHN & SONS, Hutchinson, Kan.

#### HOLSTEIN CATTLE

### Heifers For Sale

Coming two and three years, bred to Sir Angles Korndyke blood, the great yearly bred bull whose five highest dams are nearly 1,100 pounds butter and over 23,000 pounds milk. Under federal supervision. HIGH BROS., DEERY, KANSAS

### Buy Your Holstein Bull Now

Calves to yearlings, best of breeding. Priced to sell. Hollywood Dairy Farm, Iola, Kansas.

**HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY CALVES**  
Practically purebred, 7 weeks old, \$30 each. We pay express and ship C. O. D. subject to inspection. Write for prices on older stock.  
Speeding Oak Farm, Whitewater, Wis., R. 1

**HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN COWS**  
and heifers for sale. One registered Holstein bull. Sherman Plouffe, Hutchinson, Kansas.

#### RED POLLED CATTLE

**Pleasant View Stock Farm**  
Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale, a few choice young bulls, cows and heifers. Henders & Gambrell, Ottawa, Kansas

**FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE**  
A few choice young bulls.  
C. E. Foster, Route 4, Eldorado, Kan.

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

#### DUROC JERSEY HOGS

### Durocs For Sale

Some sows bred to Col. Sensation for fall litters, some open gilts and some select spring pigs of both sex. Write or visit  
H. C. LUTHER, ALMA, NEBR.

### Valley Spring Durocs

Sensations, Coles, Orions and Pathfinders. Some serviceable boars. Sows and gilts bred for early fall farrow. Big, stretchy spring pigs, immunized, registered free. Money back if not satisfied. Easy terms if desired. Send bank reference.  
E. J. BLISS, BLOOMINGTON, KANSAS (Osborne County)

#### Do You Want a Good Duroc?

Fall gilts, bred and unbred, spring pigs, both sex. Five well bred sires head the herd. They are son and grandson of Great Orion Sensation, son and grandson of Critic B., and grandson of Pathfinder. Double immunized and priced reasonably. Write or call.  
J. D. Joseph & Son, Whitewater, Kansas

### GRAND MASTER

Great Wonder sire of Great Wonder I Am. Both are nationally known. The latter sire of Great Sensation, the head of the great Sensation family. We have this breeding. Write us your wants.  
OVERSTAKE BROS., ATLANTA, KANSAS

### SMITH'S STOCK FARM DUROCS

Some fine spring boars, Pathfinders, Sensation, Orion and Choice Wonder breeding. Long stretchy kind.  
J. J. SMITH, R. 2, LAWRENCE, KANSAS

### Purebred Duroc Baby Pigs

not reg., \$10 to \$15, according to quality. Cash or time to boys, note to be signed by boy's mother and boy, recommended by postmaster. Choice pigs, (reg.) \$20 each, either sex. E. C. MUNSSELL, Russell, Kan.

### SCISSORS AND PATHFINDER LITTERS

Spring pigs both sex by the noted Scissors and by Valley Pathfinder by Pathfinder. Orion Cherry King, Pathfinder, High Orion, Illustrator, Great Orion Sensation dams. B. W. CONYERS, SEVERY, KAN.

### ANDERSON'S DUROCS

Bred gilts—Pathfinder and Sensation breeding, bred to Victory Sensation by Great Orion Sensation for fall farrow. Spring pigs, both sex. Everything immunized, priced right, and guaranteed.  
B. E. (BERT) ANDERSON, McPherson, Kan.

### WOODDELL'S DUROCS

Some outstanding spring boars and a few fall gilts bred for fall farrow. Herd is immunized. Come to State Fair, Hutchinson, Kan. and see our herd.  
G. E. WOODDELL, WINFIELD, KANSAS

### SPRING BOARS, FALL GILTS

Mated to grand champion, Pathrion, for Sept. farrow. W. D. McComas, Bx 455, Wichita, Kan.

### Bred Duroc Gilts

and spring pigs at pre-war prices.  
Searle Farms, Rt. 14, Tecumseh, Kansas.

#### LARIMORE DUROCS

Duroc gilts to farrow in Sep. and spring boars. Pathfinder, Sensation, Orion Cherry breeding. All good ones priced reasonably. J. F. Larimore & Sons, Grenola, Kan.

#### HEREFORD CATTLE

### YOUR PICK OF 50 Wonderful Yearling Hereford Heifers

These are real herd foundation material; conformation, size, quality, neat heads and horns, popular breeding; a step in herd building that means better profits and more satisfaction.

We want you to see our herd and herd bulls. This is a life business with us. Our customers are our friends and co-operators. Write for low prices.

Lee Bros., Harveyville, Kans.

#### ANGUS CATTLE

### We Will Deliver

Anywhere in Kansas a good registered Aberdeen Angus bull for nine cents per pound.

J. D. MARTIN & SONS, Lawrence, Kan. Route 2

#### SHORTHORN CATTLE

### Shorthorn Bulls

Good Scotch breeding. One red, two white and three roans. Three are grandsons of the imported cow, one a superior best clipper and close to the imported cow by Best of Archers. One solid red of the Marr Emma tribe and sired by Imp. Brandsby's. Others sired by Lavender Emblem, a prize winner at American Royal and Topeka Free Fair, a massive bull, wt. 2400 lbs. All bred right to go to any herd. Federal tested.  
T. J. SANDS, ROBINSON, KANSAS.

### SHORTHORNS—

Much has been said and written regarding the value of the intermixture of Shorthorn blood with other breeds to maintain adequate size and quality. It seems to be recognized as essential. The profit in beefmaking is often in the last few pounds represented.

American Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n, 13 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.

### A Southwest Kansas Shorthorn Herd

Scotch and Scotch topped cows, heifers and bulls. All ages. Well bred, large good individuals with especially good heads. Write today. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
H. W. ESTES, SITKA, KANSAS.

### Six Bulls, Eleven to Sixteen Months Old

Red, white and roans, sired by Lord Bruce 604975, sire, Beaver Creek Sultan 352456 by Sultan 227050, out of IMP. Victoria May V48-406. Dam, Lady Pride 7th 111357 by Clipper Czar 311991, out of IMP. Magnolia V47-559, also some choice yearling heifers.  
W. T. FERGUSON, WESTMORELAND, KAN.

### 15 Shorthorn Bulls

One-half off in price. Sired by the Futurity Winner Autumn Marshal and out of good cows that raise their own calves; 95% Scotch blood. Foresthome Farms, 46 min. ride N. of Kansas City, on Jefferson highway. BEN WILL THATCHER, Smithville, Mo., Bell Phone

### HILLCREST SHORTHORNS

Some choice Scotch and Scotch topped bulls 12 to 30 months old for sale. Reds and roans by Cedar Dale. Priced to sell. FREMONT LEIDY, LEON, KANSAS.

#### POLLED SHORTHORNS.

### 200 POLLED SHORTHORNS

Our sale cattle are now at the Pratt farm. Anything in Polled Shorthorns.

J. C. BANBURY & SONS, Phone 1602  
Pratt, Kansas

#### POLLED SHORTHORNS

Big husky bulls. A few females. Forest Sultan, a 5-year-old Scotch bull, is for sale.  
C. M. Howard, Hammond, Kansas

#### JERSEY CATTLE

Hillcroft Farms Jerseys headed by Queens. Hillecroft the best bred Jersey bull in Missouri, a Register of Meritson of Raleigh's Fairy Boy, the greatest bull ever imported, 54 tested daughters, 56 tested granddaughters and 54 producing sons. Choice bull calves for sale. Reference Bradstreet  
M. L. GOLLADAY, PROPR., HOLDEN, MO.

### TESSORO PLACE JERSEYS

One of the largest Register of Merit herds in the state. We won \$1,300 at four state fairs this fall. A choice lot of bull calves, grandsons of Finacial Countess. Lad out of Register of Merit cows. Other stock for sale.  
R. A. GILLILAND, MAYETTA, KANSAS

### Scantlin Jersey Farm, Savonburg, Ks.

Financial Kings, Raleigh and Noble of Oakland breeding.

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED JERSEY BULL**  
Maxwell St. Heifer Diploma, 18 months old.  
J. O. Christy, R. 3, Emporia, Kansas

#### HORSES AND JACK STOCK

### Great Show and Breeding Jacks

Priced right. Hinemans' Jack Farm, Dighton, Kan.

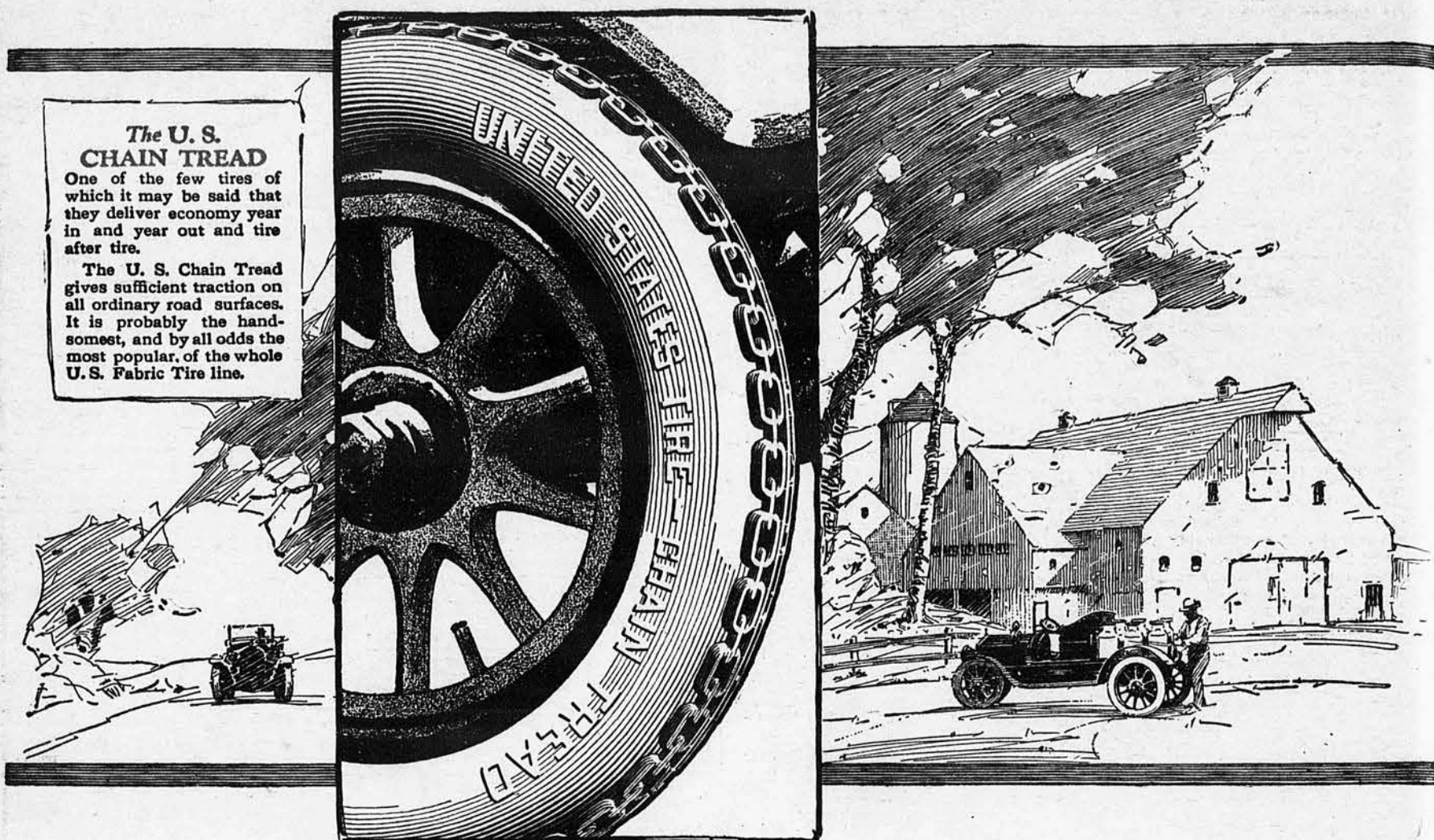
**3 BLACK TROTTER BRED STALLIONS**  
Fine, weight 1300 each. H. G. Shore, \$28  
Wabash Ave., Topeka, Kan. Phone 2208 N-3.



**The U. S.  
CHAIN TREAD**

One of the few tires of which it may be said that they deliver economy year in and year out and tire after tire.

The U. S. Chain Tread gives sufficient traction on all ordinary road surfaces. It is probably the handsomest, and by all odds the most popular, of the whole U. S. Fabric Tire line.



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The Oldest and Largest  
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Two hundred and  
thirty-five Branches