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Number 32



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New Wheat Is Worth \$1.10

Rains Delayed Threshing on Jayhawker Farm, But Proved of Great Benefit to Corn

BY HARLEY HATCH

IN TWO weeks we managed to get in three half days of threshing. We never have seen a summer here with so many interruptions in threshing caused by rain but it seems that all are perfectly willing to have it that way. When we look at the progress made by the corn in the last two weeks and compare it with the time lost in threshing, the threshing seems of small consequence. Up to this time the only loss showers have caused to the shocked grain is just a little in color. There has been plenty of sun between showers so that the grain has really taken no harm as the color will come back to a great extent in the bin.

Another good feature has been that while we were waiting for the grain to dry, the price of wheat has been going up until now \$1.10 a bushel is being paid in our local market for wheat of good quality. It seems to be assumed on every hand that our Southwestern wheat is going to be in keen demand later to give strength to the weak Eastern wheat; with this in mind there are fewer farmers who are so eager to sell right from the machine. If they do not have pressing bills to pay most farmers will bin their wheat to wait until after haying, which is right at hand.

Feeding Green Corn

Farmers here are counting the days until they can begin feeding green corn to their shotes. We have oats in plenty for the horses and oats can be fed to shotes and partly appease their appetites but to make much weight, corn or wheat must be fed. At the first of August the bulk of the corn in this locality was just tasseling and silking, a full 10 days behind time. This means that we must wait another 30 days before the new corn has any real feeding value.

Even tho the new corn may seem large enough to feed it is generally true that it will pay to feed old corn another 10 days or two weeks. The real value of an ear of green corn may be seen by picking it and hanging it up for a short time. The shrink it will undergo is surprising and it often happens that the feeder, eager to get away from high priced old corn, will feed new corn which in reality is costing him twice as much as the old. We have always thought it best to mix the new grain in with the old until the hogs have become well used to it.

Money in Hogs

This soft weather is making a job for most farmers who have hog pasture. A hog puts in most of his time trying to dig out, no matter how much good feed there may be in the pasture. A few days ago we turned our hogs into a new pasture composed of spring sown alfalfa, pig weeds and grass. The first thing they did was to beat down a path all around the fence, rooting under it wherever possible. This gave us a job for nearly half a day

and even after the fence seems tight enough to hold a rabbit there is scarcely a noon or night but what we are greeted with the news "There's an old sow out."

But if the ground will only stay wet, as it is at present, we are willing to fix hog fence for we know that every day the soil remains in its present condition, the more corn there will be for the hogs later on. The radio also is bringing good news about the hogs every day; since the rains began hogs have risen in price \$2 a hundred and along with this raise we can see the corn growing in proportion. Altogether it does not look nearly so blue for the hog grower as it did, even if he does have a job of fence fixing almost every day.

Farm Women Do Trading

If there is any trading in our country towns in daylight hours, these days, it is done by the women folks. Three out of four cars that one sees in town of late are driven by women who have come in to bring the eggs and cream. Saturday is no longer the big "town day"; that is, Saturday in the day time. Saturday in the evening one can scarcely find a place to park a car; the stores all keep open until midnight and the moving picture shows give two programs, one for the town folks who go at the usual hour and one for country people who do not get in town until after 9 o'clock.

It is surprising to note the very large amount of farm produce now being brought to town. This consists mostly of eggs, cream and young chickens and we believe the value of this produce exceeds that of the grain and stock sold in the course of the year. One of the grain shipping points in the main Corn Belt, where a big crop was raised last year, reported with considerable pride the amount paid out at that point in one year for grain; large as that sum was it was exceeded by a small shipping point in this county last season in value of eggs and cream alone.

Plenty of Grass for Cattle

Little grass fat stock, as yet, has been shipped from this locality. Just as shipping was starting, the price dropped and with that drop, shipping temporarily stopped. The grass is just now getting harder and in condition to put solid weight on cattle. All agree that stock are now making more gain than at any other time this season. There is grass in plenty and water too, so that there will be no shipment of "distressed" stock this season to bring down the price.

There has been a great increase in dairying in this county, especially near the towns, and this means fewer numbers of grass fat beef of the best quality. On the whole, we think it safe to say that this part of Kansas will this season ship to market 30 per cent fewer grass fat stock than usual but that quality will go toward making up the loss in weight.

Short Changing the Wheat Growers

DO YOU want to know the inside story of how the grain markets are manipulated by the professional speculators at the big terminal trading points? Do you want to know how these men at harvest time depress the price of wheat and clean up millions of dollars at the expense of farmers after most of the grain has been cornered and they can fix the prices to suit themselves?

If so, you will find all of this told in a booklet issued under the title of "Speculation and the Price of Wheat," recently written by Rollin E. Smith. He was formerly a member of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce and was active in trading in the pit. Later he was a member of the Chicago Board of Trade. Subsequently he was connected with various grain and trade papers, and more recently with the United States Department of Agriculture.

In this little book you will find the true story of the market evil of heavy trading by professionals, especially on the short selling side. The price of the booklet is only 25 cents, but the information it contains may be worth many hundreds of dollars to you. Address, The Wheat Book Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

KANSAS FARMER

and MAIL
& BREEZE

August 9, 1924

By Arthur Capper.

Vol. 62 No. 32

Thru Back Door Into Purebreds

By M. N. Beeler

TWENTY years ago J. A. Engle became owner of 75 acres near Talmage, in Dickinson county. He was in the mercantile business then. At first he didn't even consider milk cows as an aid to farm profits. But that wasn't surprising because dairying was not so popular in those days as it is now. Beef cattle and hogs seemed much more attractive and he stocked the place with them. A man with family was hired to do the farming.

He milked a few of the Shorthorn cows and became impressed with their

have a better market for surplus stock. He held an auction in which all but seven or eight animals were sold. You see he was retaining a few of the grades to pay the bills until he could establish a purebred herd. He had become a dairyman by the demonstration method—dairy cows had demonstrated their ability to earn more on a small farm than beef cattle. He decided that "growing" was safer than "going" into purebreds.

Bought Bull First

BUT he got in thru the back door of the business, first by practicing eight years with grades and second by starting at the other end of herd development. The average man who "starts easy" buys a few cows at first. Mr. Engle bought a good purebred bull calf as his foundation. The bull, Prince Ormsby Mercedes Pontiac, a maternal grandson of Sir Pieterje Ormsby Mercedes, who had 13 thousand-pound daughters, is still in the Engle family as head of the E. G. Engle herd at Abilene.

"I could not have bought a mature

bull of that breeding," said Mr. Engle, "because he would have cost more than I was able to pay at that time. I decided to take a chance on the calf because of his ancestry. He proved to be all that I could expect. After I had acquired the bull I bought the cows to mate with him. That, I realize, is not the customary procedure, for the average man buys the cows first, but I never have regretted starting at the wrong end."

Mr. Engle now has 30 head of Holsteins and about a dozen of them are in milk. He separates the cream and ships it to Abilene and Concordia. Skimmilk not required for calves is fed to hogs and poultry.

Profits From Cattle

WHILE dairying has been a paying project on my farm, the purebred cattle have been more profitable," said Mr. Engle. "For several years we sold \$1,500 to \$1,800 worth of cattle a year and our cream sales ran about the same amount. But now our cattle sales are running about \$2,000 a year and we are maintaining

a milking herd of 12 cows the year around, which means that we have more than that number at times.

"We keep a few hogs all the time to consume the surplus skim milk. But during winter we do our heaviest feeding. Shotes of 75 to 80 pounds are selected for feeding. We will ordinarily fatten 75 to 100 head in a year. We have a dozen purebred Shropshire ewes to consume roughage that otherwise would be wasted. Lambs are sold at weaning time. The flock returns about \$150 a year. We keep 125



Meet General Chloe Pieterje, Who is Growing Up To Head the Herd

ability to produce an income. After two or three years he asked for an increase in wages and suggested how it could be provided. He was willing to milk more cows. Mr. Engle decided that if his farm was to be turned into a cow milking plant, he should get some real milk cows. About that time his brother, E. S. Engle, made the first importation of grade Holsteins from Wisconsin and Mr. Engle bought a few with a purebred bull to go with them.

He Sold the Scrubs

BY 1924 the ability of that herd to make money had so impressed itself upon Mr. Engle's attention that he decided to move to the farm. He continued using the purebred bulls and culling out the lower producers until by 1917 he had a herd of 25 high grade milkers. Now if grades would do well, he decided, purebreds ought to do better and he would at least



This is One of Mr. Engle's Profit Producing Purebred Holsteins

standardbred Barred Plymouth Rocks and sell breeding stock and eggs."

Mr. Engle does all the farm work. He produces all the roughness, corn, silage and alfalfa hay that is required for his herd and has some to sell. Sweet clover and Sudan grass provide temporary and emergency pasture. He has grown Sweet clover about 15 years. During the growing season the whole herd is turned on 8 acres to keep it pastured off.

Land More Productive

THE only thing I wish to emphasize above everything else, continued Mr. Engle, "is that the farm is more productive than it was 20 years ago. After growing alfalfa 5 to 8 years I cultivate the land several years."

Last spring Mr. Engle bought another bull calf, General Chloe Pieterje. He is descended from high producing ancestry and gives promise of developing into an excellent individual.

Tractors in the Wheat Belt

BY FRANK A. MECKEL

RECENT Government surveys covering the use of tractors in the typical wheat belt bring out many interesting facts. The average size farm on which tractors are used is 500 acres. In the areas of Nebraska and Oklahoma, the size drops down to 377 and 326 acres respectively, but the Western Kansas wheat section shows an average size of 842 acres.

Tractors showed a reduction of 1.4 months of hired labor on the farm in a year, which is a reduction of more than 10 per cent in the labor bill. The average life of a tractor is estimated at 6.8 years. The tractors used 324 gallons of gasoline a year and those which burned kerosene consumed 336 gallons of that fuel annually.

A proportion of 21 per cent of the total tractor owners thought that tractors were responsible for increased crop production, 75 per cent believed that their tractors were profitable and 72 per cent said that they intended to buy other tractors when their present machines had outlived their usefulness.

Crop Samples For Fall Fairs

By H. R. Sumner

AFTER crop samples for exhibiting at fairs have been properly harvested and cured they must be prepared for show. They must be of good quality and indicate high yields. It is difficult to obtain samples of forages that combine these qualifications. Frequently the fine-stemmed samples of Timothy and Red Top lack length and it is desirable to add coarser and longer stalks.

How to Build the Bundle

IN BUILDING the bundle of grass, the core should be prepared first. Then small bunches should be added until the desired size is attained. The finished bundles should be smooth and symmetrical. The butt should be trimmed square with heavy shears. Most shows specify that bundles must measure 3 to 5 inches in diameter at the butt. The sheaf should be tied tightly about 6 inches from the butt with cloth, tape or cord made of several strands of binder or other twine. A thin ribbon tied over the string will improve the appearance of the sample.

Building a show sample of alfalfa clover requires care and skill. To prevent the leaves from breaking off in handling it is best to wait until a

rainy or moist day when the leaves are tough. If such an opportunity is not afforded, sprinkle the sample lightly or cover it with a damp gunny sack. The show bundle is best made by adding small bunches to a large central bunch until the desired sized bundle is obtained. Building a bundle in this manner makes it possible to produce a fine stemmed sample or one of a coarser nature just as the exhibitor desires. The outside of the bundle may be arranged so as to produce a well rounded dome of blossoms. The butt should then be squared off and the sample tied as in the case of the grass bundles.

Bales Should Be Square

BALES intended for showing should be square and blocky. Only the best quality of highly colored forages should be placed in them. A neat attractive appearance is important. Three wires should be used to insure that the bales will hold their shapes. Uneven bales, sloping ends, ragged edges, foreign plants or weeds will count strongly against the exhibit. The size of bale varies with the fair.

If the forage has been field selected and given special attention in harvesting and curing, the high quality desired will be insured. But should it be selected from the mow or stack, weeds and other plants should be removed by hand. Enough should be available to permit making several bales so that the best one can be selected for show.

Arranging the Sheaf

IN PREPARING sheaf grain exhibits, the blades are usually stripped from the stalks by passing a handful of material over a "stripper," an inch-board studded with nails. The material is then built into a sheaf of uniform size and shape. A sheaf mold is desirable for such work. It is possible for two people to build a sheaf without the aid of a sheaf mold when one holds the bundle as it is being built.

A cluster of 20 or 30 heads is used as a foundation for the sheaf. Small clusters of from five to 10 heads then are laid carefully upon this foundation. The sheaf is rotated as it increases in size in a way to produce a smooth and regular shaped head.

Grain stalks should be well cured and dry else they will mold and heat when made into a tight bundle or sheaf. This precaution is particularly necessary with oats. The finished sheaf should be tied firmly in at least three places and cut off square at the butt. For tying, cloth or several strands of cord should be used so that the straw will not be broken or cut.

Threshed Grain Exhibits

SAMPLES of threshed grain for show can rarely be selected directly from the machine. It is best to choose standing grain, rogue out the weeds, rye and other foreign plants and let the grain stand until it is fully mature. Threshing is best done by hand by placing the heads in a strong sack and pounding them. The chaff and grain can be separated by pouring from one container to another in a strong wind which will blow the chaff away. Coarse sieves and screens may be helpful. A 2-bushel sample of grain is often screened and sieved until only a peck of the very best grains remain. Then if the peck is of exceptional quality it may be hand picked. Hand picking is not difficult. All shriveled, off color, or other abnormal grains can be picked out with tweezers.

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

HARDLY a week passes that does not demonstrate the advantages enjoyed by the citizens of the United States. That, after all, is the reason why emigrants from every other country seek admission here. There are other countries that seem to afford as great natural advantages as our own, and some of those countries are not putting up any barriers against immigration. On the contrary they welcome immigration, but the people of foreign countries refuse to go there, while fighting for the opportunity to come into the United States, notwithstanding our rigid immigration laws.

In South America, the vast area of Brazil, capable of sustaining a population of 200 millions under proper government and proper cultivation, is torn with civil war and several thousand lives already have been sacrificed. If this much of a war were going on in the United States there would be a great deal of worry over it, but in South America the people do not seem to expect long continued peace and stability. That fact furnishes the reason why the tide of immigration does not flow strongly toward the South American countries.

In Mexico the Presidential election resulted in a victory for the radical candidate Calles, and up to date no new revolution has been started. If Mexico has arrived at the point where an election for President can be had without the aid of the army and without starting a new revolution then there would seem to be hope for that country.

During the days of Porfirio Diaz there were alleged elections but it was known that they were farces. Only such votes were cast and counted as the Diaz government permitted to be cast and counted, but apparently the recent election was rather generally participated in—for Mexico. Several million votes were cast and it looks as if the new President will be permitted to take his seat peacefully.

Wandering in a Maze

FIGURES are useful, I admit, that is, if they are correct, for before any situation that is not what it ought to be can be cured it is necessary to know what is the matter.

But it seems to me that we are deluged with figures and scant on practical remedies. There has been an extended array of statistics showing how the consumer's dollar has been distributed, how much has gone to the farmer, how much to the miller, how much to the railroads, how much to the baker and how much to the grocer. The showing looks as if the farmer is getting decidedly the worst of the general distribution, less than 20 cents of the consumer's dollar in fact, but while these figures have been obtainable and for the most part unquestioned as to their accuracy, we do not seem to be getting anywhere so far as a remedy is concerned. A great many millions are annually spent by the Government and by other organizations in research work but so far as I am able to discover, the farmer is not getting any more out of the consumer's dollar than he did before.

Now there is much to be learned from these figures and that is, that our important problem is the problem of distribution. But that has been a recognized truth I think for a great many years and yet we do not appear to me to be solving that problem.

Personally, I am of the opinion that we must revolutionize our whole system of distribution and that is not an easy thing to do by any means. All our railroads have been built with the idea of doing just as much hauling as possible. Now that is not said in criticism of the railroad builders. The business of a railroad is to haul freight and passengers and it is natural to assume that the more hauling there is to do the better the business for the railroad. In all freight schedules the short haul is penalized for the benefit of the long haul and of course the tendency of this is to build up great industrial centers at the expense of small cities and towns. This means multiplied freight hauls and multiplied handling of products, the expense of which must be added to what the producer receives and what the consumer has to pay.

Logically, the raw product ought to be turned into the finished product where it is produced or as near where it is produced as possible. Under our present system much of the raw product is shipped a long way from where it is produced and the finished or manufactured product shipped back a long way and sold to the original producer in many cases for three or four times the amount he received for his raw product.

It should be said in fairness, however, that of the approximately 75 cents of the consumer's dollar which goes for cost of distribution the railroads do not get the largest share by any means. Take the case of bread for example; according to these statistics, of the dollar the consumer pays for bread, in 1923 the farmer received only 16.37 cents; the miller got 5.31 cents, the railroads got 3.21 cents; the baker got 35.93 cents and the grocer 22.22 cents. This leaves 16.96 cents of the consumer's dollar not accounted for; the statistical estimate groups this under the head of miscellaneous.

Now it must be admitted that this is not a comforting showing. It is a confession of tremendous

can see. I have said that these estimates of what becomes of the consumer's dollar are nothing new. More than 10 years ago the same sort of statistics were available. In 1913 the United States Department of Agriculture made an investigation of the cost of bread to the consumer and how the consumer's dollar was distributed and this was the estimate reached; the farmer gets 21.41 cents, the miller 7.76 cents, the railroad 3.08 cents, the baker 37.25 cents and the grocer 20.55 cents.

Now that looked bad enough for the farmer but later figures make it look worse, showing that no effective method has been devised for lessening the cost of distribution but on the contrary the cost of distribution has been increased.

As a matter of fact we are long on statistics and we are long on talk but when it comes to finding a remedy we are not very smart.

The same observation may be made about taxes and cost of government that has been made about the cost of distribution; we complain a great deal about high taxes, but it is observed that taxes increase instead of decrease. We complain about the cost of government but government, national, state, and local increases instead of decreases. We complain about the high cost of living but the cost of living continues to increase and we continue to want more and demand more. About all we do toward reducing taxes, reducing the cost of government and the cost of living is to talk—and then go and buy a new automobile.

People could live more economically but they do not, and I can see no indications that they are going to in the future.

Helping Germany to Its Feet

ALTHO the brisk tone of the stock market last week indicated that the London conference between the official representatives of Great Britain, France, Belgium and Italy and the representatives of the American bankers who are to float the 200 million dollar loan in Europe, was going to come to an agreement there are difficulties that have not yet been ironed out. France still insists on keeping a grip on the Ruhr and the German railroads while the American bankers insist that this grip must be loosened if the money or credit is to be forthcoming.

Our Minister to Great Britain, Ex-Senator Frank Kellogg, has a plan which may be adopted before this is read. His plan would leave it to a reparations committee, of which the United States would furnish a member, which would have the power to declare when Germany is in default in the payment of reparations. The interests of France are to be taken care of by this committee, but in case of default the policy to be pursued afterward would be determined by the convocation of the conference members from all the allied nations, including the United States.

While this would mean the withdrawal of French troops from the Ruhr and the surrender of the German railroads to the Germans, it would also be a guaranty to France that her interests would be protected by the action of the committee. Certainly if the reparations are ever to be paid by Germany that country must be permitted to get on its feet commercially and this of course is the position taken by the American bankers.

Secretary Hughes is taking an important part in the attempted settlement. In a public address in London last week he made it clear to the members of the reparations conference that while our Government is deeply interested in the settlement of the reparations question, the proposed loan is not backed by the United States Government.

A Farm Tragedy



"Pay Day" or "Caught With the Goods"

waste. It is as if a business man in making an estimate of the cost of doing business would charge 75 per cent for overhead. Indeed this showing is worse than that for apparently in this case the overhead amounts to more than 83 per cent. But what is being done about it?

Nothing that is really worth while so far as I

The Night Has a Thousand Eyes

THE night has a thousand eyes,
 And the day but one;
 Yet the light of the bright world dies
 With the dying sun.

The mind has a thousand eyes,
 And the heart but one;
 Yet the light of a whole life dies
 When love is done.

—Francis W. Bourdillon.

The Good That is in Man

IGROW a bit weary of listening to people who abuse their fellow men. Of course there is a great deal of meanness in the world and in each one of us there is a modicum of selfishness and dishonesty, also of cowardice, indolence and intolerance.

In short there is enough innate meanness in the best of us, so that if cultivated it would make hellions of us, but there is also a great deal of

good in man; his natural tendency is after all to be kind and honest and helpful.

This is illustrated so often that the specific instances I might cite would fill a large book. Nearly every week I hear of cases like this: A man has met with an accident, or has been taken sick. He is unable to look after his farm; he has a large family and the situation is pretty serious. His neighbors who have a lot of work of their own to do, drop it temporarily to help the sick neighbor; they cultivate his corn or harvest his wheat or do a lot of other things that need to be done and which he cannot do on account of his sickness or accidental disablement. They make no charge for what they do, but do it gladly and get a greater reward in fact than could be measured by mere money.

This spirit of friendliness is not confined to the people of the United States; it is all over the world. The little children of France learned that little German children were suffering; they were orphans made so by the World War. These little French children of the poor contributed their little mites to help the children whose fathers had been killed while trying to kill the fathers of these little French children. Among the contributors were the children of wounded French soldiers.

But all the time there are those who make it their business to stir up hate and suspicion among people. Of course they succeed to a considerable extent. It is not quite as easy to make people hate one another perhaps as it is to make them friendly, but it can be done without a great deal of trouble and as people who naturally would like to help one another just as the kind hearted farmers like to help a neighbor in distress come to want to hurt one another.

Brief Answers to Inquiries

LYDA—You say that the young man tells you that if you will marry him he will be your devoted slave as long as he lives. You ask whether I think such a promise is reliable.

I do not. The young man may just now have some such fool notion as that in his head, but if you marry him he will get over it, or if he continues to be willing to be a slave then he is no good and you had better get rid of him right now.

YOUNG VOTER—A pretty good rule for finding

the real value of promises made by a candidate before election as to what he will do if elected, is to multiply his promise by two and divide the product by eight; of course you could arrive at the same result a little quicker by dividing by four in the first place.

NEW MOTHER—You say that your baby looks like his father and you ask if I do not think you should name him after your husband. I cannot say that I do; knowing your husband I would say that it is hard enough on the boy to have to look like his father without being named for him.

Farmers' Service Corner

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

Rights of Resident

1—I built a residence in the city limits of a small city of about 500 population and am located towards one corner of the city limits about a block and a half from the nearest sidewalk leading to town. Between my residence and the end of the present sidewalk are several other residences and property owners. Is there a state law providing that if I build a sidewalk in front of my residence I can compel the other residents to put sidewalks in front of their property in order to give me a sidewalk to town, or would I have to get up a petition for the necessary walk and present it to the city council? 2—A certain city of the third class has voted bonds for waterworks. Can the city be compelled to string water pipe up to any residence located within the corporate limits of the city, that is, providing such resident desires city water? Would not the city have to put water mains up to the edge of the resident's property at the city's expense? There are a number of scattered residents within the city limits which are from half a block to about two blocks from the proposed water mains and the city council declares that the city does not have to give these residences the same fire protection as residences closer in.—W. A. A.

1—This resident simply by building a walk in front of his premises could not compel his neighbors to build walks in front of theirs. The only way to compel the laying of a walk would be by city ordinance.

2—The mere fact that the city voted water works does not compel the city to extend the water mains to every residence in the city.

A Legal Will

1—If a will has not been recorded and not witnessed by anyone is it legal? Can it be recorded afterward? 2—If a piece of land is taken in by a bank, is the bank responsible for any fences destroyed during the time the bank has it? 3—Can second mortgage interest be collected?—M. C. H.

1—A will not properly witnessed is not valid. 2—If the bank took possession of this land it of course was responsible for any improvements there were on the land at the time of taking possession and during the time it held possession.

3—If you mean by the third question to ask whether the rights of the second mortgagee can be made superior to the rights of the first mortgagee, of course they cannot. The holder of the second mortgage note, however, is in the same position as the holder of any other note. He can if he desires to do so abandon his security and get judgment upon the note or he can foreclose subject to the first mortgage and by paying the first mortgage can become himself the holder of the first lien.

Payment for Railroad Crossing

In the spring of 1922 I wrote to the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company and offered them \$50 to have a crossing put in. I received a letter saying that if I would deposit \$60 they would put it in as that was the estimate of what it would cost. I deposited the money. It went on for two months and the section foreman received a letter asking if I had deposited the \$100. I wrote and told them about it. The section foreman received another letter later asking if I had deposited the \$40 which I refused to do. I saw a lawyer and he advised me to pay the \$100. The road master came and said the Western Union wanted \$40 for two poles. After the crossing was in they came after me for \$10 for a blue print for which I had to pay. The Western Union put in eight poles as their wires are down pretty low all along the line. After a little over a year they have come back on me for \$153.04 making a total of \$253. They said the Western Union charged them \$175 for the poles. They had me charged up for 25 or 30 fence posts they put in that had burned off from a spark from their engines and had me charged up for a plank in the crossing. Can they make me pay for it? A. V. H.

On the statement of facts as you give them I certainly would not pay the bill.

Country Needs Hard-Boiled Economy

ONE OUT of every 12 Americans who work for a living, are now on Uncle Sam's payroll, or have been until recently, if the National Founders' Association has figured correctly.

If the Government should continue to expand and grow at the rate of something more than one new department a year, as it has been doing, it is only a matter of time and mathematics when everybody will be working for the Government and paying his own wages.

How Expenses Have Grown

NOW to show how this sort of thing grows, note that the Federal Government in 1900 had three independent boards or commissions, operated at an annual cost of \$820,000. That was just 24 years ago. Until recently, if not now, we had 33 such independent establishments that have been costing us more than 650 million dollars annually or 200 million dollars in excess of the total cost of all the administrative departments of the Government in the year 1900.

It looks as if the country needed a hard-boiled economizer like President Coolidge who is getting big results and who will get more. And that he should have Dawes, famous as a budget director, for his running mate, it seems to me, is a stroke of good fortune.

The war had much to do with the growth of government bureaus, but not entirely. It is a marked tendency of modern government the world over.

I believe the way to reduce expenses is to stop expanding government, stop creating new bureaus. We have got all the machinery we need to do anything which is necessary for the Government to do. I know this is President Coolidge's idea also. He brought it out forcibly at the recent budget conference.

Government Makes Big Cuts

THE War Department has cut its expenses down from more than 392 million dollars for the fiscal year 1923, to 348 millions, a saving of 44 millions.

The Navy Department has reduced its expenditures from more than 333 million to 332 million, a saving of a million there.

The Interior Department has cut its budget from more than 354 million to 328 million, a saving of 26 millions.

The Treasury has cut its expenditures from 145 million to 137, a saving of 8 millions there.

The Department of Commerce reduces its expenditures about half a million.

The Department of Justice cuts its total 2 millions. The State Department reduces its budget nearly a million. And the Department of Labor saves nearly a million.

The general expenditures of the departments have been brought down within a year more than 117 million dollars. Congress, also, did its part.

Thanks to the adoption of the budget system three years ago under President Harding, the ordinary expenses of government are now substantially down to a pre-war basis. Under this policy the number of federal employees has been reduced more than 100,000, and during these three years appropriations by Congress have been lessened by more than 180 million dollars than the budget granted. That shows some real economizing has been and is being done.

President Coolidge is now applying the knife further. Every department is notified it must again begin a vigorous chopping of its estimates for the next fiscal year.

"I propose to protect the integrity of the budget," reads the terse message sent to bureau and department chiefs by the President in regard to further economies.

The country is getting tax relief in record-breaking measure right along from the Washington Administration, but is not yet getting it at home. State and local taxes in the U. S. continue to pile up more than a billion a year. Cities alone are increasing their debts a billion dollars annually, with counties not far, if any, behind.

Big Tax Reductions

MORE economy in government, national, state and local, is one of our great national needs. So far as the national government is concerned, I am glad to tell you we are well on the road toward this objective.

As a result a billion dollars a year is now regularly being taken off the national debt. Still another result is that we have just had the greatest reduction in taxes any nation ever made since the world began—a reduction of 25 per cent in virtually everybody's taxes with a greater cut to follow next year. And nearly all the "nuisance" taxes have been removed. Congress did that and President Coolidge was quick to put his O. K. upon it.

News sensations are played up in newspapers, while the people get the facts of what is going on in Government circles, piecemeal. But the facts speak for themselves and the President and Government will yet receive the credit due them for what has been accomplished.

We must not forget our national debt has been reduced more than 2½ billion dollars since 1921; that the expenditures of the federal government are now lower by more than 2 billion dollars a year than they were three years ago. We had been spending 5½ billions a year and in the short space of only three years have reduced this approximately to 3,400 million dollars. That is what the budget system is doing for us with the right kind of a man and administration behind it.

Without this we could not have accumulated a Treasury surplus of 505 millions, the greatest Treasury surplus ever recorded. Meanwhile, during the 3-year period, the value of government securities has advanced more than 3 billion dollars.

Here is a record of thrift and economy which cannot be ignored, and I have mentioned only the high spots in this little story of cutting down public expenses. I also had a part in bringing about these results. I took advantage of every opportunity to vote for reductions in appropriations, voting for 72 such reductions, resulting in a saving of 180 million dollars. Every measure of economy which did not ignore our pledged duty to the boys who went thru hell for us, had my whole-hearted support.

A Fine Start Made

SURELY this is a fine start toward fulfilling the program of rigid economy in Governmental affairs which both President Harding and President Coolidge and Congress, promised to carry out. It is a compelling example they have set state and local governments to reduce their expenditures of public funds. States, counties, townships and cities are the tax-eaters these days. It is there that by far the greater part of our taxes originate and are spent. In most of the states 20 cents of every tax dollar collected goes toward meeting the expenses of state government. The part of that dollar which the national government receives is much less.

The greatest opportunity to reduce taxes is close at home—in your county seats and the still smaller centers of government, such as the township and school district.

Coolidge a Good Leader

IT SEEMS to me that as a nation we are especially fortunate in having in the White House during this period, a leader who believes in and who consistently practices the old fashioned economy and thrift that was bred into him by a New England ancestry and environment. This is as true of him in national affairs as it is of his private life. I happen to know something about that. I happen to know he does not even own a motor car and never has owned one. I do not mention this to discourage the ownership or use of a car, but am simply telling you this by way of giving you a striking illustration of the type of man he is. Nobody I know is setting such a good example for the American people to follow during a period of our history when the practice of sane economy is so greatly needed.

Arthur Capper

Let's Cut Out Expensive Farm Labor

Interest and Urgent Repairs Should be Compared With Cost of Doing Without Equipment Needed to Lower Production Costs

By Frank A. Meckel

AS LABOR costs increase in the cities, they also increase on the farm and in like proportion increased labor costs make the cost of producing farm products higher, just as higher wages in the city shops result in higher prices for shoes, clothes, automobiles and machinery.

The difference lies in the fact that manufacturers can pass their increased costs off to the consumer of their products, while farm folks must still take the prices which the open market offers for farm products. They have no one to whom they can pass the burden of increased production costs.

But there is a way to "beat the devil around the stump" and that is to get those production costs down just as low as possible. It is not possible to decrease them much if high priced labor must be employed. The best expedient is to employ as much labor-saving machinery as possible. Just as automatic machines in shops will eliminate a number of men, so will automatic machinery on the farm eliminate the need of several extra hands.

Machine shops a few years ago employed a man for every machine on the floor. The automatic machines of today enable manufacturers to hire one man to attend a dozen machines. All he does is keep plenty of raw material feeding into the machines and the machines turn out the finished product automatically.

Machines Save Labor

On the farm, the employment of machines which will perform several operations at one time will eliminate hired labor just as the automatic lathes and turrets in the machine shop. A potato digger eliminates several men. It eliminates lots of hard work too and does a better job in less time than the work can be done by hand labor. Hence a potato digger ought to be a good investment for any man who has very many potatoes to dig.

A combined harvester and thresher will cut a 12-foot swath of grain, which is at least 50 per cent more than even the large 8-foot binders will cut. It requires no twine and eliminates several men who would have to set the bundles up in shocks. It does away with a threshing crew and gets the grain off the ground in the quickest possible manner.

Such a machine, if properly cared for should last at least 10 years. Figuring the interest on the investment at 8 per cent and the depreciation at 10 per cent, this machine will cost a

wheat farmer about \$225 a year, but it will earn more than that in the labor which it will eliminate besides saving a man the cost of running his grain thru a custom thresher. Besides, the owner of such a machine often can finish his own field of wheat and then cut several hundred acres for someone else and make his machine bring him in some cold cash, which is a mighty welcome thing to any farmer.

The value of any piece of machinery should be figured from several angles. It should first be considered from the money and labor-saving standpoint. The prospective purchaser of a machine should first of all consider how much the machine will cost, then how long he can reasonably expect it to operate efficiently, or in other words,

estimate the life of the machine. He should then arrive at the depreciation. Then let him figure the interest on the investment and make a fair estimate of repair parts, for he will probably require some repairs sooner or later. This will give him an idea of how much the machine will cost a year.

Let him then figure on the utility of the machine and consider how much work it will do and how much hand labor it will replace. Let him figure the cost of this hand labor at the current prices for labor in his community, and then compare the two sets of figures. Invariably he will find that from a strictly business viewpoint, he cannot afford to do without the machine.

Then let him figure on the amount

of time he can save with this machine and how much outside work he can do in the time he can save and let him deduct that amount from the cost of the machine and he will have a fairly accurate estimate of just what that machine can be made to earn for its owner. The higher the labor charges, the more indispensable the labor-saving machinery becomes.

Excessive moisture, late season and seas of mud all thru the Middle West gave farm folks a severe set-back this year, but the men who have been able to combat the situation best of all were the tractor farmers.

These observations were made during a recent motor trip thru Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. From Missouri to the eastern border of the Corn Belt, everything was very much belated. Few indeed were the corn fields which were not being plowed and replanted to some other catch-crop. Where they were not being plowed up, they resembled a hay meadow in early May. They were entirely green and it was only with difficulty that the thin rows of spindling corn could be seen. Many of them were hopeless.

How Power Farming Scores

Since the first week in July it has been a problem of rushing the plowing and seedbed preparation for another crop, which meant lots of work with very little time in which to do it.

Men with five and six horses hitched to gang plows last month were making the most strenuous of efforts to get the land plowed up in time to put in a crop of some kind, but many of them fought a losing fight.

But with the power farmers, there was a different story. They were mounting lights on their machines and working in two and three shifts. Where the horse-power farmers were breaking up 4 or 5 acres a day, the power farmers were breaking up from 15 to 30 acres. The horses were following along with harrows or seed drills and next fall there will be crops of some kind to save the day.

Not since 1915 has the Corn Belt experienced such a siege of wet and cool weather as it is having this year. In 1915 there were but few tractors to come in and save the day. At present there are thousands of these machines at work, and most of them will spell the difference between some kind of a profit and a dead loss to their owners.

Power farming is again demonstrating that one of its big fields is in getting a lot of work done in a short time—a matter which is too often discounted in seasons that are normal.

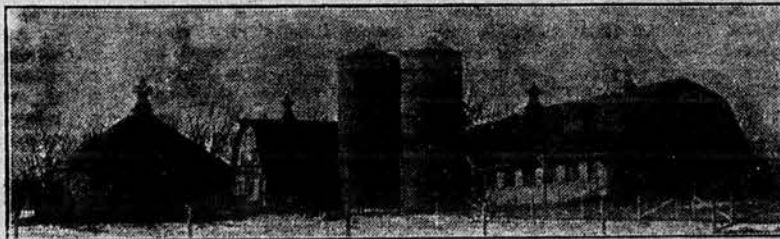
How to Cheapen the Ration

BY A. L. HAECKER

PRESENT indications point to high grain and forage next fall and winter. Corn is already mounting and with a short hay crop in many sections, we can look for high priced forage. This means it will be necessary to practice economy in feeding. The livestock keeper, as a rule, loses or gains according to his knowledge and method of feeding. Silage is the best substitute for both hay and pasture and it should be used to the limit. The cheapest forage is in the form of silage and as it is a bulky ration it should be grown on the farm and supplied in liberal quantities.

A good many of our stock keepers will find themselves short on forage and hay which will mean that they must either purchase or produce a substitute. Why not put up another silo and fill it with corn grown on the farm or purchased from the neighbor? As much of our corn is late, it looks as though it might be lost by an early frost. Such fields can be purchased at a low price, owing to this threatened danger and the crop can be insured with a silo.

Silage will lower the cost of the ration, make sure a profit from the livestock and greatly increase the value of the crops. As a rule, a silo will pay for itself the first year. What other farm investment will pay 100 per cent? Competition now demands economical feeding.



Good Silos and Well Built Granaries Provide Proper Feed Storage; Silage Cheapens the Feeding Ration and is Best Substitute for Pasture

What You'll See at the Free Fair

By M. N. Beeler

WHETHER you seek amusement, recreation or new ideas on how to make the farm pay better, whether you are frivolous or staid, hilarious or sad, young or old, jocular or serious, the Kansas Free Fair to be held at Topeka, September 8 to 13, will supply your wants. Secretary Phil Eastman has prepared a program that will appeal to every member of the family. Contests and demonstrations have been provided for young folks; domestic appliances, needle work, better homes, culinary, fashions, textile, art, home demonstration and flower exhibits for women; cattle, horse, sheep, hog, crop, dairy and other exhibits for men, besides automobile races, fireworks and free shows for everybody.

Kansas Dairy Congress

THE first dairy congress of the Southwest will be held in connection with the Kansas Free Fair this year. The United States Department of Agriculture, Kansas State Agricultural College and National Dairy Council are preparing special exhibits for the congress. In addition there will be a larger exhibition of dairy cattle, displays and dem-

onstrations by the manufacturers of equipment, and a dairy products show.

Besides the general exhibit from the agricultural college, the dairy department at Manhattan will have a special cow testing association exhibit. Several cows from test associations have been drafted for this exhibit. Demonstrations in the work of cow testings, and lectures on herd improvement, feeding and management will be given. Each day at 11 o'clock a forum on dairying will be held in the People's Pavilion. Among the speakers who are expected are Frank A. Lowden, president of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America; M. D. Munn, president of the National Dairy Council; C. A. Goss, editor of the Dairy Farmer, and A. J. Glover, editor of Hoard's Dairyman.

Fair for the Children

UNDER the department of industrial arts public school pupils will exhibit hand-work made in class-room. Divisions have been made for city and rural high schools, grade

schools and for collective exhibits. Samples of work done in manual training, vocational agriculture, printing, shop work and mechanical drawing are eligible in this competition.

Junior club members will compete in clothing, canning, baby beef, pig, poultry, room furnishing and decoration exhibits. Livestock judging and demonstration contests will be held among teams representing the different counties.

Then for the little folks, Secretary Eastman has provided Cho-Cho, the health clown, again. He teaches health rules with funny antics and makes the things one ought to eat and do to insure strong bodies a pleasant game.

The Amusement Program

EVERY night a spectacular depiction of the Japanese earthquake and the fire which destroyed Tokio will be presented. This show will occupy the entire arena, more than 400 feet long. The fireworks display will be one of the most elaborate offered at any fair in the country this year.

Dancing, riding, diving and other special feature acts will be presented at the afternoon races. A Shawnee county horse show will be a special grandstand feature. The speed purse amounts to \$8,000 this year. This will insure some excellent races. A special program of automobile races has been provided. With the improvements that have been added to the Free Fair track some new records ought to be established.

Community Players to Fair

A TRIP to the Kansas Free Fair will be like a return to pioneer days for some of the "old settlers." The Free Fair has established a new department, community dramatics, in which the production of plays founded on local history and tradition will be encouraged.

Communities which compete will appoint local leaders and weave local deeds of valor, prowess and adventure into story form, dramatize and produce them as plays. All persons who take part must be amateurs and residents of the communities they represent. Osceola H. Burr, director of pageantry for Kansas State Agricultural College, is superintendent.



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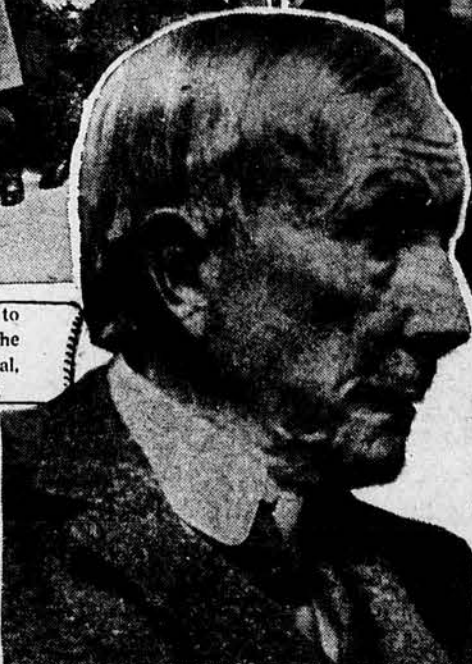
News of the World in Pictures



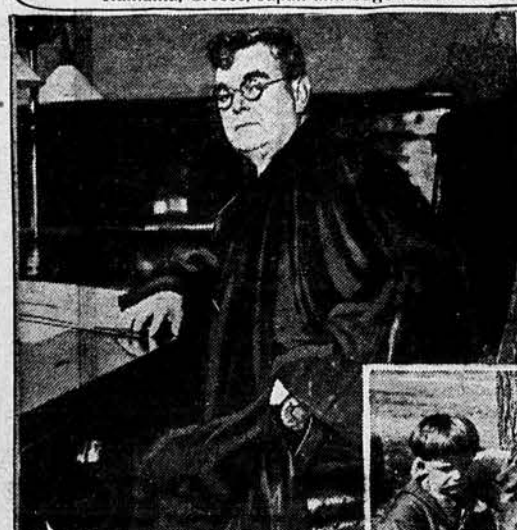
Plenipotentiaries of Leading Nations Meet in London to Place Dawes Reparation Plan in Effect If Possible; the United States, England, France, Belgium, Italy, Portugal, Rumania, Greece, Japan and Jugo Slavia Took Part



Illinois Boys Win First, Third and Fifth Honors in the International Livestock Judging Contest at Hayward Heath, England, July 11, With a Margin of 96 Points Over the British Judging Team



Recent Photo of John D. Rockefeller Taken After His Return From Florida



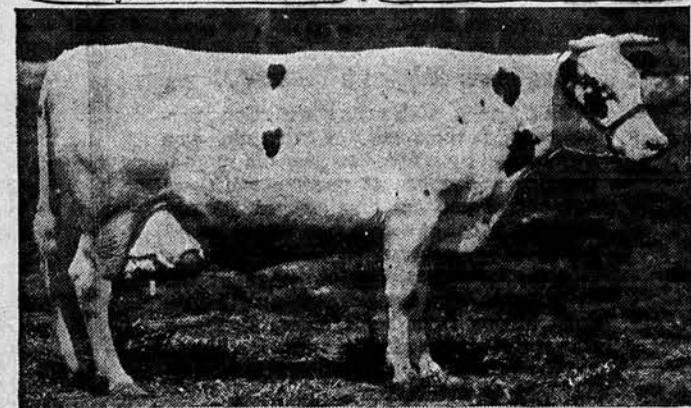
Chief Justice Caverly of Chicago, Who Will Pass Sentence on Leopold and Loeb, the Slayers of Robert Franks



Three Anxious Little Pals Waiting for the Second Table and Whatever May Be Left



Major Robert Imbrie, U. S. Vice Consul at Teheran, Who Was Murdered by a Persian Mob



Inka Hyloord Walker, Owned by Kansas State Agricultural College, Has Yearly Record of 19,200 Pounds of Milk and 770 Pounds of Butterfat



A Field of Fine Corn in the Kaw River Valley That Will Be Worth a Young Fortune Next Fall



Robert La Follette and Senator Burton Wheeler, Standard Bearers of the Progressive Party



Miss Sybil Bauer of Chicago Wins the 100 Meter Backstroke Event in the Olympic Swimming Contest and Elips Four-Fifths of a Second From World's Record



U. S. Tug, "Teal" Alongside the S. S. Boston, in Newport Harbor, Just After the Latter Had Been Rammed by an Oil Tanker



Yankee Airplanes in World Hike Land in Paris; the "Chicago" and Pilot Smith Arrive First

August 9, 1924

KANSAS FARMER and MAIL & BREEZE

9

Capper Pig Club News

BY RAYMOND H. GILKESON
Club Manager

OLD club members always look forward to September as one of the happiest months of club work. There are a good many reasons for this, of course. First of all, the contest pigs are getting large enough so that it is possible to make an estimate of what they will do so far as developing into quality for breeding stock or for the market is concerned. A lot of time is taken up getting these pigs in condition to show at the various local, county and state fairs.

Several club members are going to show their pigs at the Kansas Free Fair in Topeka, this year, and others will show at the state fair at Hutchinson. No reports have been received so far stating that any club member has won a prize.

Guests of Senator Capper

One of the biggest reasons why September means so much to Capper Pig Club members is the fact that during the first three days of Kansas Free Fair week, they are invited to be the special guests of Senator Capper, in Topeka. Old club members who have attended these meetings from year to year will tell you that nothing can beat them.

Senator Capper will be here with the club members this year, and he is very eager to meet every boy that is in the club, or any boy that ever has been a Capper Pig Club member. Our meeting will be held September 8, 9 and 10. Special letters will reach each club member during August telling exactly what will take place. Just to give an idea of what we will do, read what the program includes.

First day we all gather in Topeka at the Capper Building. That will be on Monday, and of course, most of the club members will come in that day. We will visit the places of interest in Topeka, and take time enough to get acquainted. In the evening all of us go to a good show. On Tuesday, the second day, we attend the judging of swine at the Kansas Free Fair during the morning. In the afternoon we see the races at the fair, and that night we go to see the big show in connection with the fair. Wednesday morning, the third day, we have a special stunt meeting, and each county team is supposed to put on some kind of a stunt. In the afternoon we go on a special excursion over the city and then have a picnic at one of the city parks. In the evening we all get together for the big annual banquet. This last feature alone is worth your time. All of the entertainment is free to club members, their relatives and friends, and we want every single club member to plan to attend.

Insurance Saved Losses

Just the other day the Capper Pig Club paid two insurance claims to club members who lost their contest entries this year. Forest Conover, of Sheridan county, and William Sterbenz, of Lyon county, are the members. Naturally they wouldn't choose the insurance in place of the contest entries, but it wasn't their choice this time. As luck would have it, both boys saved some pigs, so with the insurance money they are going to come out all right this year. Isn't it a good thing to have this system of insuring contest entries, tho? Forest and William both can keep going in the contest work, and they will not lose money.

Some Good Records

Merle Crispin, Jewell county, is one member that feels that he cannot complain about his success so far in the contest. A letter from him reads, "I am sending bulletin reviews to add more points on Jewell county record, and to help us win. I still have seven pigs, and the peculiar thing about it is that all of them are sows. They sure are doing fine." Looks as if there might be some profit in his work this year, doesn't it?

McPherson county isn't taking the dust either this year. Pigs out there are in first class condition and their owners are on the job to win. At one of their club meetings this year a judging contest will be a part of the program.

The man who says he "owes not any man," owes an apology to his forefathers and the community in which he lives.

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- 4—Oil Pressure Gauge on Instrument Board.
- 5—Step-Cut Piston Rings.
- 6—Compensating Carburetor.
- 7—Hot Air Stove for Carburetor Intake.
- 8—Valve Adjustment at Top of Push Rods.
- 9—Exhaust Manifold Off Center of Motor Block.
- 10—Full Protective Under-Pan.
- 11—Ample Clearance Below Under-Pan.
- 12—Cone Clutch.
- 13—Centrifugal Water Pump.
- 14—Large Honeycomb Radiator.
- 15—Rubberized Radiator Cap.
- 16—"V" Fan Belt.
- 17—Distributor Ignition.
- 18—Electric Starter.
- 19—Remy Generator.
- 20—Ammeter on Instrument Board.
- 21—Storage Battery.
- 22—Drum Type Legal Headlamps.
- 23—Headlamp Dimmers.
- 24—Dash Lamp.
- 25—Tail Light on Battery Circuit.
- 26—Klaxon Electric Horn.
- 27—Horn Button in Center of Steering Wheel.
- 28—3-Speed Selective Sliding Gear Transmission.
- 29—Hand Gear Shift Lever.
- 30—Standard Clutch and Brake Pedals.
- 31—Accelerator and Accelerator Foot Rest.
- 32—Spiral-Bevel Ring Gear and Pinion.
- 33—New Departure Ball Bearing on Pinion Hub.
- 34—New Departure Thrust Bearing.
- 35—Live Rear Axle Shafts Mounted on New Departure Ball and Hyatt Roller Bearings.
- 36—11-Inch Brake Drums.
- 37—Positive Brake Linkage.
- 38—Turnbuckle Brake Adjustment.
- 39—Efficient Hand Brake.
- 40—Deep 4 1/2-Inch Frame.
- 41—Four Frame Cross Members.
- 42—Drop-Forged Front Axle.
- 43—Ample Clearance Below Front Axle.
- 44—Semi-Irreversible Steering Mechanism.
- 45—Large Steering Spindle Bolt.
- 46—Tapered Steering Arm.
- 47—Spring Cushioned Steering Connecting Rod.
- 48—New Departure Ball Bearings in Front Wheels.
- 49—Artillery Type Wheels.
- 50—Four Quarter-Elliptic Springs.
- 51—Vacuum Fuel Feed.
- 52—Gasoline Tank Located at Rear.
- 53—103-Inch Wheelbase.
- 54—Alemite Lubricating System.
- 55—Full Stream Lines.
- 56—Low Seats.
- 57—Crowned Paneled Fenders.
- 58—Covered Running Boards.
- 59—Positive Door Catches.
- 60—Anti-Rattle Hood Catches.
- 61—Double Adjustable Windshield.
- 62—Demountable Rims.
- 63—Extra Rim.
- 64—Tire Carrier.
- 65—First Quality Tires.
- 66—Speedometer.

Open Models

- 67—Slide Curtains Open With Doors.
- 68—Triple-Baked Enamel Finish.
- 69—Large Glass Window in Rear Curtain.
- 70—Burco Curtain Fasteners.
- 71—Curved Bottom Windshield.
- 72—Rubber Weather Strip.
- 73—Four Doors.

Closed Models

- 74—Body by Fisher.
- 75—Fine Finish.
- 76—Plate Glass Windows.
- 77—Ternstedt Window Regulators.
- 78—Door Locks.
- 79—Sun Visor.
- 80—Windshield Cleaner.
- 81—Velour Upholstery and Dome Light.
- 82—Roof Rail.
- 83—Straight Side Cord Tires on Closed Models.

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Mrs. Ida Migliario
~EDITOR~

The Well Cared For Baby Smiles Away the Summer's Heat

MANY mothers dread the hot summer months because babies are likely to become cross and fretful, the heat causing their sensitive skins to break out so as to render them uncomfortable. And when a baby is uncomfortable he is not a particularly pleasant person to have around no matter how dear he usually may be. A great deal of the summer discomforts of babies may be overcome with a little care, however, and the fresh air and outdoor life which summer brings may be enjoyed.

Besides the morning tub bath which every baby should have the year around, in summer he may be given

with talcum before being put to bed. Older children can be given the same treatment with good results for keeping cool in summer is more or less a matter of keeping the skin in a healthy, non-irritating condition.

Of course, baby's food must be looked after carefully during the hot months. Not only does food decay more readily but the baby's stomach is more easily upset in hot weather. For this reason, his food should be prepared carefully and always stored in the coolest place available. It need not be added that special care should be taken to keep it away from the reach of flies and other insects which are summer pests.

Plenty of cool, boiled water should be given the baby at frequent intervals during the day. It is a good idea to boil the milk, also, if there is any doubt as to its freshness and its freedom from microbes. The value of fruit juices should not be overlooked in any infant's diet as they contain vitamins and are excellent for prevention of constipation. Orange juice, prune juice and the juices of most canned fruits may be used with good results. Tomato juice is recommended where the fruit is ripe and in good condition.

Thus if baby is kept comfortable by a well-balanced diet and by cooling baths and the application of soothing baby powders, he is going to come thru the summer heat in good condition.

Mrs. Velma West Sykes.

Mrs. Sykes, who is the mother of five little girls, has prepared a book on the baby and its needs which every mother would appreciate having. It is not a technical book, but the information has been compiled from actual experience as well as much reading and study. "The Baby and Its Needs" may be obtained from the Book Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents.



several sponge baths daily and after being bathed, cooling talcum powder dusted over his delicate skin. This helps absorb the excessive moisture caused by perspiration and allays skin irritation.

One of these sponge baths is a good thing after every nap, for it is when baby sleeps that he perspires most. And as he may have played hard before going to sleep, it will soothe and rest him if he is sponged and dusted

Farm Home News

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON

ON THIS farm the early apple trees are overloaded with fruit. Somewhat later ones, Jonathan and Grimes are, too. The Winesaps, however, are a very small crop. The early fruit of all kinds seems to lack the flavor of later kinds. This is especially true of apples. A pleasing change in serving the early ones is the fried apple. Very little fat is needed. We generally use half butter and half lard. A little salt and a small amount of sugar give flavor. One must watch her frying closely or the apples will scorch.

Some years ago we thought it a shame to feed the surplus early apples to hogs and so we canned a good many. They were quite tasteless when the cans were opened. Mixed with canned cranberries, they were all that one could desire. Neighbors with early apples make a point of canning cranberries so they will have them to mix with the apple sauce when ready for the can.

Choke Cherry Jelly

A reader wisely asks when one should pick the choke cherries to use for jelly. The cherry should be light red in color. If left until it is black the juice will be dark and like all juices from ripe fruits, it will not make the best jelly. As we stated before, a mixture of half cherry juice and half apple juice is preferable.

Alcohol for Chiggers

A city newspaper contained an article some days ago in which it was stated that drug stores were selling less chigger remedy than usual. It was

thought the rains were acting as control measures. This may be true in so far as golf courses are concerned. It doesn't apply to blackberry patches, however. We often think that each berry represents a chigger bite. As an experiment we have tried an alcohol preparation used for alcohol "rubs." It has worked like a charm. Others who have helped in berry picking have applied a mixture of sulfur and cold cream before starting to work. They find it a good preventive.

Caponizing Cockerels

All early hatched cockerels except those reserved for breeding purposes were marketed some time ago. The later hatched ones are being caponized as soon as they reach the proper age. It is our guess that capons will be worth the trouble and feed required by Christmas. The cold, wet spring caused a short supply of early chicks in most Northern states and in some Southern ones, like Oklahoma. One poultry journal published letters from a great many states and all but a Georgia writer stated that only fanciers had succeeded with early hatched chicks.

Hot Lunch News

"Watch us grow" is the slogan of the Kansas boys and girls in hot school lunch experimental clubs which have been formed in Leavenworth, Brown and Morris counties where school youngsters were found to be decidedly underweight by Eleanor Howe, assistant state club leader.

Recent height and weight measurements show that these boys and girls have gained an average of 3.15 pounds since the experiment was started in November. This is twice the normal increase. In contrast, children in non-hot school lunch clubs were weighed

and measured also but the average gain was only 2.45 pounds. This extra 28 per cent growth which the hot lunch club members are making results in sturdier, healthier boys and girls. Teachers are enthusiastic over the marked improvement in the quality of school work these club members are doing.

Plans are being made to extend these Hot Lunch clubs in a large number of Kansas counties next year.—From Extension News.

Curlew Club Picnics

The Curlew Social Club held its annual picnic July 4 for the club members and families. The married men beat the single men at baseball, and the youngsters enjoyed games and contests. Ice cream and a pot-luck supper ended the day.

This club sent representatives to the three-day dressmaking school for making children's clothes, conducted in Atchison by Minnie Sequist, clothing specialist. The club expects to benefit greatly by this as most of the members have families. Dress form work is being given in many communities. A demonstration was held recently in Harvey county, and we have another group of women on the waiting list. We expect to take up other work with the coming of cooler weather. E. G. B. Atchison County.

Women's Service Corner

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

Decorating Fancy Cakes

How are the fancy cakes one sees at fairs decorated?—Mrs. F. A. B.

For decorating fancy cakes one should have a pastry tube which can be purchased at a hardware store or wherever cake making utensils are sold. Any desired pattern or letters can be traced on the cake first and then filled out with the frosting of a contrasting color to that on the cake. Fancy candies also are used to advantage. Or, frequently fondant candies in various colors are formed and placed on the cake when the frosting is wet. You can obtain ideas for decorating from pictures or advertisements in magazines, then work out your scheme on paper so that it will be easier to put it on the cake. I suggest that first you trace your design on the cake with a toothpick or other sharp article while the frosting is wet, before you use your pastry tube, candies or fondant.

On Setting Colors

I have received so much good from your answers to inquiries that now I would like to come to you with a problem of my own. I had a blue dress last summer that faded, despite the fact that I soaked it in salt water for a few hours before the first few tubbings. Is there a better agent than salt for setting blue?—Lena L.

The next time you launder a blue dress for the first time, try setting the color with turpentine. Often this is much better than salt. Use 2 tablespoons of turpentine to 1 gallon of water. Soak several hours.

Re-sizing Rugs

Is there anything one can do to a rug that has become flimsy and therefore dingy? There is no rug factory near here to which I could send the rug to be cleaned and re-sized, and it is not worn out.—Mrs. P. C.

Why not re-size the rug yourself? It is not difficult to do. Dissolve 1 quart of powdered dry glue in 1 gallon of boiling water. Keep this on the

stove until the glue is dissolved. Tack the rug wrong-side down on the floor, spreading old newspapers around the edges to protect the floor. Use a brush to apply the glue solution, taking care to cover every inch of space. Cover the edges of the rug with the solution, also. Do not remove the rug for 24 hours or until the sizing is dry.

"Just for Today"

We are much alike the world over and when Bishop Samuel Wilberforce wrote the song-poem-prayer "Just for Today," he surely expressed a universal thought and need. Whether we are like "The Colonel's lady," with her servant problems and social demands or like "Judy O'Grady," with her wash tub and back door calls, we are sisters in our anxieties and worries, worries that disqualify us for the present day's duties and for the tasks of the future.

And when the Master tells us to "take no thought" He includes all in His protest against the common habit that He doubtless knew would grow with the world and its onward trend. He, of course, does not mean that we are idly to wait until tomorrow arrives before making any provision for it.

It has been said that this is the best possible way to prepare for tomorrow, living and working well today. May we learn the happy secret expressed in the words of this poem, and may its answer be expressed in our lives each day that we pray,

Lord, for tomorrow and its needs,
I do not pray;
Keep me, O God, from stain of sin
Just for today.

Let me both diligently work
And duly pray;
Let me be kind in word and deed
Just for today.

Let me no wrong or idle word
Unthinking say;
Set Thou a seal upon my lips
Just for today.

So, for tomorrow and its needs,
I do not pray;
But keep me, guide me, love me, Lord,
Just for today! —Isabel Gray.

To Banish Mosquitoes

If you were touring thru Kansas, which of these scenes would attract you most? It is an established fact that stagnant water in any quantity, whether in a pond or a small tin can, affords a home and a breeding place for the larvae of the mosquito. It also has been proved that kerosene is a preventive when added to ponds of water or to small quantities of standing water. To those



women who are asking, "Will kerosene in the water harm ducks or chickens?" we will say that it cannot injure the fowls. The picture at the top gives a rear view of a residence after the family had gathered and destroyed every thing that could hold water. The picture at the bottom

shows the same yard after all rubbish had been taken away and a large can placed where such debris can be concealed until the can is again full. Farmers' Bulletin No. 444, Remedies and Preventives Against Mosquitoes, is excellent literature subject and may be obtained thru the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.



Designs That Stay in Style

The Over Blouse Offered in This Group Has the Popular Roll Collar

BY MRS. HELEN LEE CRAIG



2178—Attractive One Piece Apron. The apron illustrated is made with shoulder straps that "stay put." One size.
 2188—Suit for Small Chaps. Size 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.
 2168—Popular Slip On Blouse. This popular type of blouse exploits the shirt front idea so prevalent this season.
 2165—Comfortable Step In. This type of undergarment is a satisfactory foundation for the slim silhouette desired now. Sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure.
 2171—Jaunty Style. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.
 2190—Little Girls' Dress. Sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.
 These patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents each. Give size and number of patterns desired.

Some Vacation Suggestions

BY DOCTOR CHARLES H. LERRIGO

SOME of our girls are planning a genuine he-man vacation that leads one's memory back to the old pre-automobile days when feet were the agents of locomotion. They are going to array themselves in knickers, stout shoes and stockings and walk away out West.

There are a few precautions I shall suggest. Hiking needs something more than a good, stout, common-sense shoe. It needs a foot that is used to wearing such a shoe without raising blisters. The girls will get roomy shoes and must wear stout stockings, but next to the skin it is well to wear a pair of silk or hile material according to one's usual custom. This applies even more if wearing boots.

Blisters will come to tender feet no matter how well fitted. Don't allow the skin to rub off. If there is serum in the blister make a small puncture with a sterile needle at the most dependent part so the fluid may drain out, but do not break the skin otherwise.

Carry a spool of Z O adhesive plaster. If the skin begins to rub apply some plaster. If a blister forms but the skin is not broken you may put plaster right over it. If so unfortunate as to have the skin broken be sure to apply a pad of sterile gauze first. Then put on strips of plaster over the gauze.

Include in your equipment Z O plaster, sterile gauze and absorbent cotton.

These girls expect to take on a nice coat of tan but do not wish to burn or peckle. The best preventive is to rub good quality and a good quantity of cold cream into the skin before exposure. When the day is over and they get a chance to bathe and dress (if they do) they will wash off a lot of grime and dirt with the remains of the cold cream and then they may use a nice quality of face powder to take off the shine. But the time to

use cold cream for sunburn is before going into the sun.

I wish the girls had let me know earlier about their trip. I would have given them the anti-typhoid vaccination. There is a lot of danger about going from place to place, drinking any water that is offered. The only safety, in case of doubt, is to boil the water.

Muscular Rheumatism

I am a man 60 years old and for the last four months have been troubled with what the doctor here calls muscular rheumatism in my left shoulder. It has appeared no other place as yet. I cannot raise my arm without great pain. I am a farmer. My doctor had me use a liniment but it helped not at all. Would like for you to recommend something.

L. L.

Liniments help only a small proportion of cases. When a man, 60 years old, gets muscular rheumatism he must make up his mind to a period of rest. Meantime his doctor should examine him very thoroly to discover and remove the real source of the trouble. If it is strain and exposure, it will need rest, warm wrappings and gentle massage. Baking the part in a special oven may help. If there are decayed teeth, diseased tonsils or other sources for collections of pus they must be cleared away.

Iodine for Goiter

I have a girl 15 years old whose neck is enlarged some. I took her to a physician, and he pronounced it a goitre, and gave her a preparation of iodine to rub on her neck, and said that was all that could be done for it unless it developed and then cut it out. Now is that true? Is an operation all that can be done? Then he said if she had her tonsils removed it might go away.

M. B. M.

The iodine treatment for goiter is good but I think your doctor should give it internally and perhaps it may be necessary to inject some preparation into the substance of the gland. Tonsils have nothing to do with goiter.

Westclox



The modern farmer's time

THERE may have been farmers who squinted at the sun and reckoned the time of day. But the farmer who drives a car, talks balanced rations and pure-bred stock, hears Arlington time over the radio.

It is human nature to check up on your watch or

clock when the signal comes in. Maybe that is the reason Westclox are found on so many up-to-date farms. Time is important and Westclox are truthful.

From \$1.50 to \$4.50, any watch or clock with the name Westclox on the dial is a good buy.

WESTERN CLOCK COMPANY, LA SALLE, ILLINOIS, U. S. A.
 Factory: Peru, Illinois. In Canada: Western Clock Co., Limited, Peterborough, Ont.

Big Ben \$3.25	Baby Ben \$3.25	America \$1.50	Sleep-Meter \$2.00	Jack o' Lantern \$3.00	Pocket Ben \$1.50	Glo-Ben \$2.25
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GREEN COLONIAL FURNACE

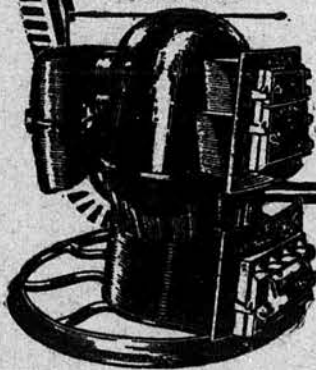
1. Low 1st cost
2. Less fuel to buy
3. Better heating results

You'll not pay a cent more for a COLONIAL than your neighbor paid in 1917.

Several distinctive COLONIAL features contribute to fuel saving. The grate, the fire pot, the doors—all assist.

Better results go hand in hand with the Better Heating Principle. Notice the dome shaped heat chamber. Ask your nearest dealer to explain fully how it adds 40% to the heating efficiency. Write us for any information.

GREEN FOUNDRY & FURNACE WORKS
 Established Since 1880 Des Moines, Ia.



One furnace that's back to 1917 prices

Used Machinery

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

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

For the Little Folks in Puzzletown



There is a saying concealed in this puzzle. If you can find what it is send your answer to the Puzzle Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a package of postcards for the first 10 boys or girls sending in correct answers.

High Finance

Teacher: Use the word Egypt in a sentence.
Student: I asked for change, but 'e gyped me.

To Keep You Guessing

What kind of a cape does a prisoner like? Es-cape.
Why is twice eleven like twice ten? Because twice ten is twenty, and twice eleven is twenty-two (twenty too).
What pen is never dipped in ink? A sheep-pen.
What trade is the sun? A tanner.
Why can't it rain three days steady? Because there are nights between.
Why is a freight car like a cow's tail? Because it has so much switching to do.
How does a bird eat apples? By the peck, of course.

In Our Letter Box

I am 13 years old and am a freshman in high school. We live on a 2,000-acre farm. I have four brothers and three sisters but they are all married except one brother. My brothers

rent most of our farm. For pets we have two ponies. Their names are Wildfire and Tubby. We have a Collie dog named Cowboy and a housedog named Spottie Marie. I like to ride horseback and we go riding a lot.
Ludell, Kan. Retta Palmer.

Maxine Has Three Sisters

I am 9 years old and in the fifth grade. I have a little baby sister 3 months old the first day of June, and two other sisters. Their names are Kathryn and Frances. My baby sister's name is Rebecca.
St. John, Kan. Maxine Long.

I Have an Eskimo Spitz Dog

I am 11 years old and in the fifth grade. I go to the Hooper consolidated school. I have a little Eskimo Spitz dog which I call Billy and a cat which I call Peter. I enjoy the puzzles and jokes very much. Ruth Chrisman.
Hooper, Colo.

Burton Has a Poland China

I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. I have one brother. His name is Dean. For pets we have a black

and white puppy, two cats and four little kittens. The cats' names are Silver and Spot. I also have a Poland China hog.
Belleville, Kan. Burton Smith.

Paw Knows Everything

Willie: Paw, why do they put holes in Swiss cheese?
Paw: Because the stuff needs ventilation, my son.

Try to Say These Fast

Timid Tony told Tommie Tucker to tell Tiny Tim to tell tales.
Mother made Maude's middy Monday morning making Maude miss Mollie's meeting.

Florence Flattery found five fat fussy frogs fighting for fun.
Paul Phillips put paint on Papa Perkins's player piano.

Tommy Thompson's tan truck turned turtle thirty-three times Thursday, the twenty-third.

Before bow-legged Billy Beeswax, borax broker, busted Buddy Billikin's butting billygoat's blue blouse by bending backwards between Bettie Bowman's brothers, Buck Bentley burned both Bob Bullock's belt buckles black.



If you will begin with No. 1 and follow, with your pencil, to No. 33 you will find the answer to this riddle. Send your answer to the Puzzle Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a package of postcards each for the first 10 correct answers.



A Riddle in Rhyme

Sing a song of wash-day,
A basket full of clothes,
A line hung with damp things
In long flopping rows.

We're not known for beauty,
Plain as we can be.
Wooden-heads they call us—
We're dumb, too, don't you see?

I and all my brothers
Ride one slender horse,
Poor thing's so thin he can't stand up,
So needs a prop, of course!

We love the sun quite dearly,
But oh, we hate the rain.
Umbrellas we can't hold at all,
For we've no arms, it's plain.

We've nice straight legs—we need them, too!
To ride our steed so high,
For it's our job to hold on tight,
And see that the clothes get dry.
Answer: Clothespins.

Mother's "Little Canoe"

Boys think they are so smart, they carry it too far in trying to be "cute." One day brother Harry asked, "Mamma, am I a canoe?"

"Certainly not, Harry, what put the idea into your head?"
"Well, you are always saying you like to see folks paddle their own canoe, and I thought maybe I was yours."



The Hoovers—Dog Days—Every Dog Should Have His Day of Usefulness

Letters From Farm Folks

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

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

Restrictions on Smoking

You have asked for the "Voice of the People" so I'll tell you what I think about a few things. Prohibition of liquor, as a beverage, is a good thing, and smoking should be included with it, or at least to the extent of preventing smokers from going to other people's homes with it, to cause discomfort and possible danger from fire. Burdensome taxes which have been high for four years would be reduced before another tax-paying time. High cost of living, for excessive profits, should be regulated by law and prices made relative or in harmony with other things and especially producers' prices which might properly be considered the standard of comparison. This would include and regulate high freight rates.

G. W. Franklin.
Ft. Scott, Kan.

Urges Readjustment

What I think the farmer needs today is not sympathy nor is it more credit. It is a readjustment of prices—that is, either more money for what he sells or less for what he is compelled to buy. For instance; we sold our hogs for \$8.60 a hundredweight and needed some meat to use until we did our butchering and the bacon I bought cost me at the rate of \$40 a hundredweight. Someone made too much money.

We sold our wheat for \$1.50 a hundredweight and we pay \$3.50 a hundredweight for turning this wheat into flour requiring about 24 hours' work to do so and the farmer is getting \$1.50 a hundredweight when it took him nine months to raise it. We get from 12 to 14 cents a gallon for our milk and the consumer in town pays that much for a quart.

The farmer does not need any one to pity him. He needs a little encouragement and a little time to get in

line. Let him see his way out and you will find him the same old reliable farmer he was before the jumbling of prices came.

If it was possible for me to borrow an unlimited amount of money at the banks, I would hesitate to do so because that money invested in farming at present prices would not enable me to more than pay taxes and interest on the money. The same thing applies to most any farmer today, so I think the less we borrow to enlarge our farming, the better off we are.

F. A. Dickenson.

Tonganoxie, Kan.

Home Training Needed

Nearly every farm paper that we peruse these days has accounts of what farm men and women are doing thru their farm organizations for the betterment of rural life.

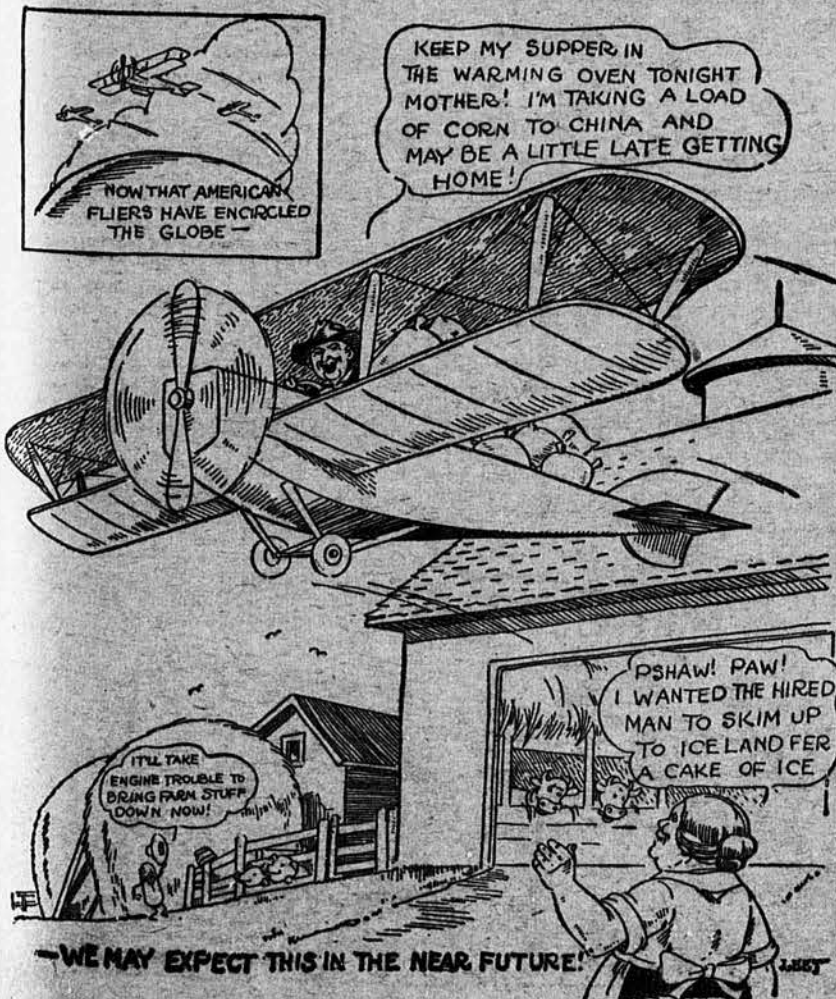
However, we see but little pertaining to the one most necessary question that is confronting our Nation and that is home training for the young folks in both rural and city homes.

Judge W. C. Harris, the district court of Lyon County, Kansas in delivering an address at the annual meeting of the Kansas Bar Association, said that the American home was indicted and declared guilty of "contributory negligence" in the rearing of its young. Judge Harris cited crime statistics showing that 75 per cent of the crimes of today are committed by young persons under 25 years old, and most of them are boys under 21. He stated this condition is directly attributable to the want of home training. "What we need at this time more than anything else," he said, "is the revival of the home that teaches morality, religion and reverence for law and God."

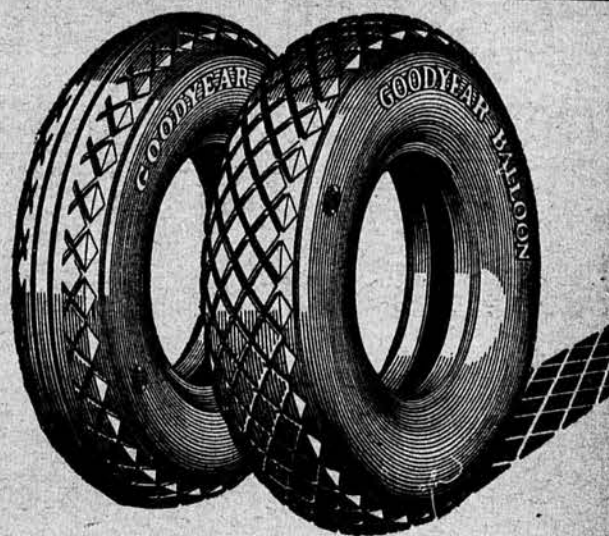
"The parents that leave these essentials to the school, the church, society and the law are sowing the seed," he declared, "that will grow bitter sorrow."

The farmer, or head of the house, usually can tell where his cattle, hogs, horses and dog are at night, but only God and the devil know where his motor car and children are.

Valley Center, Kan. Clara Sharp.



Cutting Freight Rates With Flying Flivvers



The biggest new thing in balloon tire manufacture today is the sensational cord fabric

SUPERTWIST

developed by Goodyear. Tests show that tires made with this elastic and enduring new material delivered in excess of 100% greater carcass service than tires made with an equal number of plies of standard cord fabric. Ply for ply, in other words, SUPERTWIST in these tests literally doubled the carcass life of the tire. SUPERTWIST is used only by Goodyear, and is built into Goodyear balloon tires of both kinds—to fit new wheels, or the wheels now on your car.

Goodyear Means Good Wear

GOOD YEAR

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3 Extra Bushels Mean \$108,000,000.00

Suppose every acre of wheat were drilled with a "Peoria Disc Shoe Drill". If the production was increased by only 3 bushels per acre it would mean over 108 million extra dollars to farmers in the fall wheat sections. Get your share of these extra profits. Worn out drills cost you money because you are not getting the greatest return from your land.

Free Circular Tells How You can Raise more Wheat

The Peoria Drill with the famous disc shoe, cuts ground, stalks and trash—opens furrow; drops seeds uniformly; properly packs seed bed safe from birds and wind. Find out how this low priced Peoria Disc Shoe Drill will make money for you. Write today

PEORIA DRILL & SEEDER CO.
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PEORIA DRILLS
Increase Yields

CORN HARVESTER cuts and piles on harrow and conveyor and shocks equal Corn Blower. Sold in every state. Only \$25 with attachments and catalog FREE showing pictures of harvesters. **FRANKS MFG. CO.**, Galena, Kan.

"NECRO" REMEDY

Hog raisers everywhere who are facing such appalling losses from "Necro," or Necrotic Enteritis, will be glad to learn that a simple, effective, inexpensive treatment has been found.

Nearly everyone is familiar with Germozone, the old reliable remedy for bowel disorders in poultry. Users discovered that pigs, drinking Germozone water intended for poultry, escaped "Necro," while the others in the herds contracted the disease.

Following up this discovery veterinarians and expert fieldmen devised a Germozone treatment, which has been used with complete success on hundreds of farms during the last eight months. It is quickly effective; no long waiting, nursing or doctoring. Prevents as well as remedies.

Full Information Free

Whether you have lost pigs or not you should learn about this disease and how to combat it. There is no charge for a full report on its symptoms, actions, etc., and instruction for using the Germozone treatment; also consultation and advice on your particular case is given free on request. Ask the "Lee Way" dealer in your town about the Germozone treatment, or write to Mr. Geo. H. Lee, Pres., Geo. H. Lee Co., Omaha, Neb.

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Farm Organization Activities

Many Representatives of Farmers' Elevator Companies Score Big Grain Merger

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

REPRESENTATIVES of farmers co-operative elevator companies in the states of Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas met in Des Moines, Iowa, July 28 for the purpose of considering the big Chicago grain merger. These people were all officials in the various state associations and most of them claimed to be actual farmers.

The details of the proposed organization were not given much consideration, but the general outlook and something of the plan of organization together with the feasibility of the proposition were very thoroughly considered.

All of the representatives present were strongly in favor of improving and extending the farmers' grain marketing business, but for many years these representatives have been convinced that the only way to build any marketing organization was to build from the bottom up and take for its basis local organizations. Sentiment expressed by one speaker that a consideration of this question at this time must lead us to make a choice between building a marketing organization "from the farmers up or from Chicago down."

After most careful and thorough consideration the following resolution was passed, not only unanimously but enthusiastically:

"Resolved: That we do not favor any terminal marketing proposition of any sort unless all stock in it is held and owned by farmers elevator companies, and not by individuals; nor do we favor the entering of any farmers' co-operative elevator company into any terminal marketing venture until a sufficient number of such other companies have agreed to affiliate with the venture to insure control by the co-operative elevator companies; or until sufficient capital has been subscribed by such companies to properly finance the venture.

"Unless the proposed grain merger may be so changed in its plan of organization as to meet the two requirements as set forth above we do not indorse it."

Wheat Pools Score High

The growth of the co-operative wheat marketing movement is an important development of the season. Two new wheat associations, controlling 18 and 25 per cent, respectively, of the Kansas and Indiana crops, bring the total membership of 11 state wheat pools to more than 80,000. The pools do not yet control 10 per cent of the Nation's crop, but the sign-up gives assurance that fully 50 million bushels or 7 per cent will be pooled in 1924, or twice the amount pooled in 1923.

The Oklahoma, North Dakota and Kansas co-operatives will sell the largest amounts, each approximately 10 million bushels on the basis of present crop forecasts. Montana, Colorado, Oregon, Indiana, South Dakota, Minnesota, Nebraska and Texas will also pool varying amounts.

Cow Contest Waxes Warm

Twenty-two Kansas and Missouri counties are in the "Know Your Cow" contest for the finish, which will be August 31. The county which wins first, by completing year records on the largest number of dairy cows within the 20 months, January 1, 1923, to August 31, 1924, will receive \$500. Second, third and fourth places will carry awards of \$250, \$150 and \$100 respectively. The \$1,000 in prizes is offered by the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce.

When the last progress report was issued, 17 contesting associations were still in the race with 4,713 cows. Some cows have already completed their year's tests and will be counted in the final awards. Some of those which are now on test will not complete records before the contest closes.

Kansas counties and cows on test are: Bourbon No. 1, 316; Bourbon No. 2, 320; and Fort Scott High School, 62; or a total of 698; Cowley, 101; Mor-

ris, 88; Osage-Lyon, 202; Labette (Osage), 120; Reno, 198; Washington, 254; Wyandotte, 185.

Missouri counties in the contest with the number of cows on test are: Case, 342; Clay, 237; Greene, 267; Jasper-Newton, 200; Harrison, 335; Jackson, 848; Lafayette-Saline, 272; Livingston-Linn, not given; Lawrence-Barry, 306.

May reports showed that the 4,713 cows produced an average of 647 pounds of milk and 26.9 pounds of fat, and that 455 cows made more than 40 pounds of fat during the month. The per cow returns above feed cost ranged from \$23.85 in Jackson county, Mo., to \$5.84 in Harrison county, Mo. Butterfat averaged 30.8 a pound.

Melon Growing in Cloud

Melon growing is developing along with the trucking industry thruout the river valley regions of Kansas. One of the best melon sections of Kansas is along the Republican River near Clyde. The Clyde Melon Growers' Association was organized among farmers in this territory two years ago. Last year the acreage in the vicinity of that town was 300.

Some of the growers who have large acreages every year are P. L. Brooks, W. C. Payeur, Fred Kuhnle, C. W. Beebe, J. M. Dawson and J. E. Toot. E. M. Simpson is secretary of the growers' organization and H. F. Moorehouse is manager.

Melons from this region mature between the northern and southern seasons. They find a market northward and westward. Shipments are made in carload quantities.

Women as Grange Masters

More than 200 Grange masters in the United States this year are women. Twelve state Grange lecturers are women and 10 state secretaries also. Among these lecturers are the following: Miss Anna M. Stahl, Illinois; Mrs. Robert Moore, Idaho; Mrs. Harry Cutler, Iowa; Mrs. Clara L. Williams, Maryland; Mrs. Dora H. Stockman, Michigan; Miss Ida F. Miller, Missouri; Mrs. C. H. Bly, Nebraska; Miss Gertrude Fisher, North Dakota; Mrs. Dollie E. Jones, Oklahoma; Mrs. Minnie E. Bond, Oregon. The state secretaries include the following: Mrs. Martha L. Gamble, California; Mrs. Mary E. Lawson, Iowa; Mrs. O. C. Hafer, Kentucky; Miss Jennie Buell, Michigan; Mrs. John Herzog, Minnesota; Miss Lulu Fuqua, Missouri; Miss Bertha Beck, Oregon; Mrs. Margaret Bundy, Wyoming.

Provides for Farm Advances

A bill designed to make it possible for commodity associations to advance to the farmers at the time of delivery, 75 per cent of the market value of the product will be introduced in the next session of Congress by United States Senator E. D. Smith of South Carolina, according to an announcement made by the Senator.

"The feature of this bill that makes it the hope of the farmers is that in it we have duplicated the Federal Reserve System for the benefit of the farmers," declared Senator Smith who pointed out "that since Federal Reserve notes are issued upon commodities as security that there is every reason why the standard grades of the products of successful co-operative marketing associations should be used as security in loans to the farmers at marketing time."

Granges Show Big Growth

During the first six months of the Grange year 125 new Granges were organized in the United States, distributed over about a score of different states. Michigan, Idaho, Washington and Oregon led the list of new organizations, while the largest number of new members enrolled in any state was in Massachusetts, with almost 900 charter members from two subordinate Granges.

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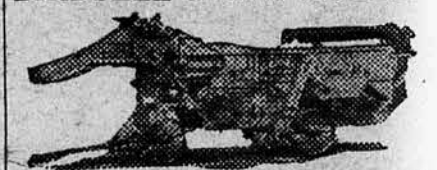
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or San Joaquin Co. Development Ass.
Stockton, California.

Bidding for the Judge's Eye

Skillful Display of Products an Aid to Quality in Competing for Fair Prizes

BY H. R. SUMNER

QUALITY is the big factor considered by judges in awarding prizes on crop displays at fairs and shows, but of two exhibits which possess equal value the one which is most attractively displayed will win. Many excellent samples of grains and grasses are ruined by the time they reach the show table because sufficient care was not used in packing them for their journey to the fair. Judges necessarily must pass upon entries as they are presented to them and not as they once might have been. It is well, therefore, to pack the exhibits so they will not be damaged in transit.

Double Sack All Grain

All threshed grain should be double sacked and securely sewed or tied, tags should be placed inside as well as on the outside of each sack. The heads of sheaf grain should be wrapped with cheese cloth or similar material and in case they are to be shipped some distance they should be packed in a strong box in such manner as to prevent shattering. Grass and legume bundles should be well wrapped in a soft cloth and tightly packed in a box.

Many fairs follow the policy of permitting each farmer to arrange his own entries in a small booth or section and compete for prizes for the "best display of farm products grown on one farm." An exhibitor should take particular care to arrange his entries attractively. A judge will not give serious consideration to a booth in which melons, potatoes, wheat, corn flax, and alfalfa are displayed indiscriminately, provided other booths are artistically arranged.

Threshed Grain and Seeds

An effort should always be made to group the various products according to their agricultural class. The space may be limited yet it is nearly always possible to place the small grains together, forage crops in another group, and so on. Where wall space is available directly above the table a very neat booth can be made. The grain sheaves, grasses and legumes may be arranged in some neat design upon the wall, while the vegetables, corn and threshed grains may be grouped on the table below.

Any time spent in decorating the booth with crops not regularly entered in the show is worth while. The asparagus plant furnishes a very attractive background of green. Oat heads stuck in a chicken wire screen are easy and speedy to work with. The many colored sorghums may be used effectively in adding color and tone to the display.

Threshed grains and seeds are best displayed in tin pans of sufficient size to hold a peck sample. Often these pans are painted green or some color in harmony with the color scheme used

in the entire booth. The grain sheaves may be quickly placed in some design on the wall by means of a large nail, driven directly under the head of the sheaf. Samples of grasses or legumes can be fastened on the wall in a similar manner. Bunting freely used will give a certain air to the booth. A neatly lettered card giving the name of the exhibitor or his farm also will add to the appearance of the exhibit.

May Camp at Fair

Folks who make attendance at the Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, an outing will welcome the community house at the camp grounds. It is equipped with all modern conveniences for visitors. The Tent City is situated on the fair grounds. Folks who have their own camping outfit may obtain free tent space. Others may rent tents, beds and bedding from a concern which obtains its concession from the fair management.

Improve Shawnee Poultry

Poultry improvement has become a community project in Shawnee county. The way to greater flock profits will be pointed thru the demonstration method. Twelve farmers have placed their flocks under the direction of the Shawnee County Farm Bureau and Kansas State Agricultural College. The movement proposes to establish a breeding center for Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Buff Orpingtons, White Rocks, White Wyandottes and White Leghorns.

Following are the co-operators and the number of birds in their flocks: D. O. Coe, 200; J. G. Myers, 225; F. M. Hastings, 500; H. James, 400; O. O. Barney, 300; R. C. Obrecht, 75; August Sheetz, 500; Mrs. Ralph Button, 100; Mrs. Ernest N. Smith, 400; Mrs. Nathan Hibbs, 200; Mrs. Roy Carlat, 275; C. E. Gresser, 400. These flocks have all been culled for egg production, a survey of conditions has been made on each farm and preliminary recommendations for better management made where desirable. Later in the summer the flocks will be inspected for plumage disqualifications.

A Free Subscription

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

Kafir and cane are practically of equal value to corn for silage and for most of the state a more dependable crop.



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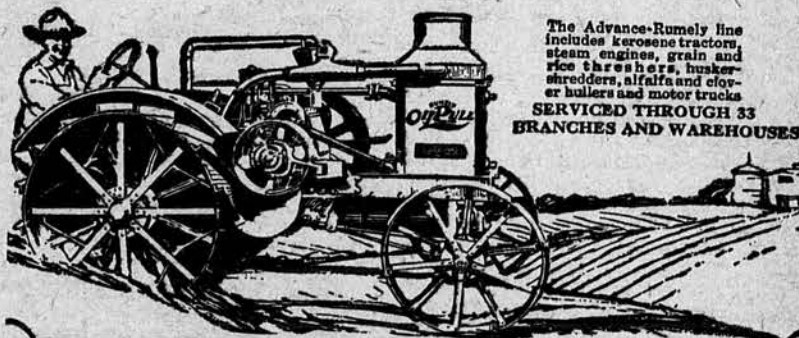
DON'T take anybody's word when you buy a tractor. Get the facts and be your own judge. That is the only way you can be sure of making the best decision. That is the only way you can be certain of getting a tractor suited to your needs—with power enough for the job—with quality built into it to insure dependable service. We suggest this method of investigating the OILPULL.

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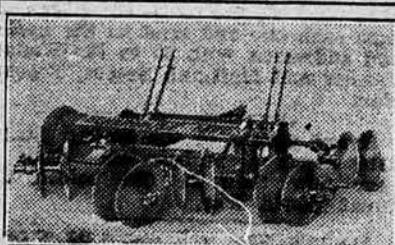
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Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze, Flag Dept., Topeka, Kan.

Smith Peddles His Wheat

BY M. N. BEELER
Field Editor Kansas Farmer

WHEN the market looks right, O. H. P. Smith, a Sedgwick county farmer, loads his wheat at Derby, consigns it to himself and follows the car to Wichita. He usually takes a sample along and then next morning he obtains a report of the grain inspector at Wichita.

This he takes to the commission firms on the local board of trade and solicits bids. Now theoretically all grain of a given grade and kind is supposed to sell at a given price. It would seem that Smith has his trouble for nothing. Why not consign the wheat to some firm and save the expense of a trip to Wichita? One firm ought to be able to get as good a price as another and a farmer can spend his time more profitably in the fields or with the dairy cows.

How Mills Buy Grain

But Smith has learned that it pays to peddle his wheat. If the commission firms have no orders that will justify a premium over the ordinary run of wheat he goes direct to the mills. Perhaps that would seem to be the better course in the first place, but Smith knows that the mills usually buy their wheat thru the ordinary channels. They are not accustomed to having farmers, bearing samples of grain and an inspection report, drift into their offices every morning. They direct their buyers to obtain whatever quantities of the different kinds and grades of wheat they require.

Furthermore the commission firms are all collected in one place and he can see them in a minimum of time. They also have orders from mills out of town, which will often justify a better price than local millers can pay that day. Hence Smith makes the rounds of the buyers' offices with his sample of wheat and the inspectors' report.

Premium For Quality

Last year Smith sold his wheat by sample only. Buyers in Wichita have come to know him and they know that his samples are representative of the load. They took his wheat in 1923 for \$1 a bushel F. O. B. Derby. That was several cents higher than the local elevator could pay because he found a buyer in Wichita who needed just such a car as Smith had to fill a special order. And that is one big advantage of peddling wheat. If you have a good quality product you are likely to find someone who needs it and will pay a premium.

In 1922 Smith took his wheat to Wichita. The market was not greatly interested in the wheat during that period, but he decided it was time to sell. The local price was 84 cents. Smith's wheat tested 56 pounds which was against it. If he had sold on weight to the local elevator man his wheat likely would have been blended with a heavier lot to raise its grade and the miller never would have been able to discover it.

But Smith was in Wichita three days and obtained a protein test on

his wheat. It ran 13 per cent and some protein hungry miller forgot about the weight and bought the wheat thru a commission firm for \$1 a bushel net. Thus Smith's peddling returned about \$200 on the car. Protein means very little to the average elevator man and it is unlikely that the buyer at Derby would have profited any more in buying Smith's wheat than he would have that of some other farmer whose protein test was lower.

Chicken Breeders' Picnic

Kansas Buff Orpington breeders held an all day meeting at the home of Mrs. Harry Forbes, west of Topeka, recently. A picnic dinner and a judging demonstration were features of the program.

Among the speakers were L. E. Drown, Topeka, state organizer for the American Poultry Association and secretary of the Kansas Buff Orpington club; L. F. Payne, head of the Kansas State Agricultural College poultry department; I. D. Graham, Kansas State Board of Agriculture, Jess Baughman and Thomas Owen, Topeka, president and secretary of the state poultry association; Mrs. K. K. Biorck, secretary of the Greater Kansas City Poultry Club; Dr. S. S. Glascock, Kansas City, Kan.; A. T. Modlin, Shreveport, La.; Lewis Clevenger, Linneus, Mo., president of the International Buff Orpington Club; G. D. McClaskey and James Thompson, Topeka, conducted the judging contest. Vocal and piano solos were given by Lois and Evelyn Drown of Topeka. Lucille Baughman and Edna Bell gave readings.

A New Story Next Month

Readers of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze will have the pleasure next month of reading a delightful mystery story entitled, "Who Pays?" It is one of the best stories ever written by Mary Imlay Taylor and the opening installment will appear in the Kansas Farmer on September 6.

It is a delightful story of adventure and romance that all will enjoy reading. Watch for it next month.

How to Make a Dollar

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

Every person in the United States eats about a bushel less wheat a year now than he did before the Great World War.

Annuals may well serve as experimental plants to help determine where low shrubbery should be set permanently.

Diversified Farming Always Safest

BY J. C. MOHLER
Secretary State Board of Agriculture

DIVERSIFICATION means much for the future of agriculture but it does not mean the abandonment of present methods or crops. Kansas is naturally a wheat country, one of the greatest, but that fact does not mean that nothing but wheat should be grown. Wheat probably will always be, and ought to be, an important crop in this state but exclusive wheat growing does violence to the opportunities afforded by the geographical locations and the quality of our soil and climate. Experience shows that sole reliance on wheat is shortsighted. It is too risky to stake the year's income on a single crop. It is a gamble first with the weather and next with the markets. A reasonable diversity of farm enterprises distributes hazards, and makes for comparative safety.

Every farm should be so organized that it will have three main sources of income—grain for a cash crop; milk cows, poultry and a garden to produce the living, and livestock and forage for the saving fund—but the later tendency of the times has been towards the cash crop only, to the neglect of the others, tho they be equally important.

With a grain crop only the land, equipment and motive power are idle a large share of the time, yet the cost of the upkeep and the interest on the investment go on just the same. The cash crop is made to carry it all.

Diversification does not mean to jump from grain farming into dairying or fruit growing, but it does mean to grow something to eat, something to sell and something to put back into the soil for the benefit of future crops.

REAL Tests of Strength U.S.H.C.

HORSE pulling contests, which are being held all over the country, are arousing a great deal of interest. These contests, designed to show the pulling power of horses, also severely test the strength of the harness and equipment.

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

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High Grain Prices Now Sure

BY THEO. D. HAMMATT
United States Department of Commerce

WHEAT and corn prices are up again; the driving force back of the market, the news. It always is, the real market news. Rumors and traders' gossip often accounts for the fractional price changes, but it is the basic facts affecting values that cause the big swings. Ask "Farmer" Cullen or "Joe" Leiter. Thru the crop years 1920-21 to 1923-24, the certain knowledge that the world's wheat supply was ample, when compared with the world's purchasing power, held the world price at low levels. Early in the crop year 1924-25, the threat of a comparative shortage has lifted the market. Of the world's total supply, Kansas produces less than 4 per cent.

That is why Kansas can sometimes produce a large crop without depressing prices, when, for instance, dry weather cuts Canada's yield by a hundred million bushels or more, as it has this summer. The Argentine, which harvested a bumper crop last winter, may produce less this year. On the other hand, if prices remain high, Europe is quite likely to reduce her consumption of foreign wheat. In the past, exports have been large only in periods of relatively low prices, except of course in war time.

How Importers Buy

It is the practice of importing countries to buy only what wheat they can afford at the going price, not what they theoretically require to meet their needs. When prices get too high, they resort to alternatives and substitutes or to skimping; not from choice, of course, but from necessity. Europe is still very poor. Her crops this year appear to be smaller than last season, yet her purchases of wheat may be no greater, if prices hold at the present level.

There may come a time when the world wide price-making facts in respect to wheat and other agricultural products will be assembled and interpreted, for producers and consumers alike, by some thoroughly informed and impartial agency, in order that production and distribution may be directed intelligently, but that time has not yet arrived.

As farmers, we may hope to obtain in time a Federal Marketing Board, supplemented by advisory committees familiar with the peculiar problems surrounding each of our major agricultural commodities, by which exact data in respect to present and prospective supplies and the present and prospective demand, at home and

abroad, can be made available to clearing house or district associations composed of local co-operative marketing associations, thus bringing even to individual producers a better knowledge of the general conditions affecting their operations.

Better Co-ordination Needed

The better co-ordination of individual and sectional efforts that would naturally result would save American farmers millions of dollars that are now wasted thru ill advised production and ill timed distribution. One has only to note the indiscriminate way in which the farm products of one section of the country are often thrown against similar products from other sections in the domestic and foreign markets to appreciate the need of more complete trade information by the handlers of such commodities, just such information as a competent Federal Marketing Board would be in position to bring together, analyze, and disseminate.

Possibly Congress might create such a board on its own initiative, but it is much more likely to do so soon if farmers are not backward in making known their desire for it. For the Federal Government to attempt to do the farmers' business is one thing, but for the Government to furnish the basic facts upon which farmers for themselves can conduct business safely is quite another.

State Fair Prize List

Prize lists for the Kansas State Fair are available for distribution. Copies and entry blanks may be had by addressing A. L. Sponsler, secretary, Hutchinson, Kan. Important changes in the rules contained in the announcement will be of particular interest to exhibitors. Several new features have been added to the fair, which will be held September 13 to 19 this year.

Our Best Three Offers

One old subscriber and one new subscriber, if sent together, can get The Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze one year for \$1.50. A club of three yearly subscriptions, if sent together, all for \$2; or one three-year subscription, \$2.—Advertisement.

An iron constitution is an asset to the farmer who is not rusty on facts.



Your Crop Money--

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SET aside part of this year's crop money and invest it at once where you know it will be safe. Put it into strongly safeguarded First Mortgage Investments in the Nation's Capital, where it will earn a steady 7% income for you, and where it will not be affected by fluctuations in the grain and livestock markets.

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We will be glad to send you free copies of our two booklets, "How To Build an Independent Income" and "Half a Century of Investment Safety in the Nation's Capital." One tells about our popular Investment Savings Plan, by which you can get 7% on odd sums of money immediately--without waiting to save the full price of a bond. The other booklet explains how we have maintained our 51 year record of no loss to any investor.

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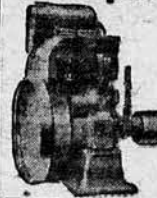
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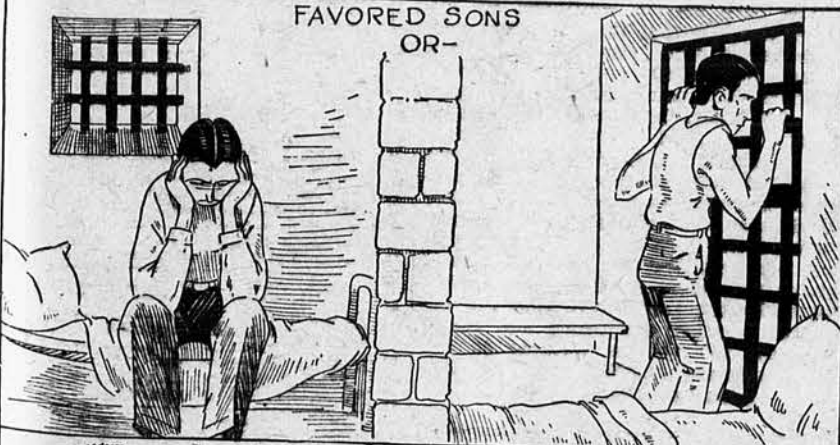
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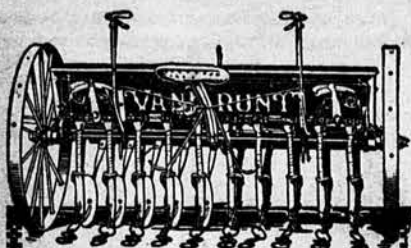
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Previous selling experience desirable, but not required. Only honest, truthful, respectable women wanted. We prefer those who can work six days in the week, but many are making good who give us only a part of their time.

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Top Notch Market Levels

Big Rise in Hogs, Cattle and Sheep; Wheat, Corn and Oats Take Skyrocket Route

BY JOHN W. SAMUELS

GENERAL improvement in all lines of business and farming is noted at present. The higher prices being paid for grain and livestock and especially for hogs which reached a high notch of \$11 last week at Chicago and \$10.75 at Kansas City have had a stimulating effect upon trade in various agricultural sections and especially in Kansas. Many producers have rushed their grain and other farm products to market and by this means have very materially strengthened their cash balances. Retail trade continues in fair volume and the average American citizen is feeling hopeful about the future, and business men everywhere in Kansas are preparing for big fall sales. Farmers are settling up old accounts and are making plans to make many purchases of new equipment that they hesitated to buy in the past on account of their straightened circumstances and the tightness of the money market.

Livestock Prices Show Gains

Livestock conditions continue to improve and stockmen are feeling somewhat more optimistic. The trend in cattle and hog prices has been upward and many predict still higher figures for hogs in September which is usually the peak month of every year, and on account of the big slump in pig production and the heavy sales of hogs in the spring and summer, there is every reason to believe that extremely high prices for hogs may be expected in September this year.

Probably never before has such a sensational hog market been noted as prevailed this week. In the first three days prices rose \$1.50, and in the past two days fell \$1.75 to 25 cents below a week ago. At the high point Wednesday the general market was \$3.75 above the second week in July and the highest in more than two years. Cattle have made steady gains and closed the week 35 to 75 cents higher than a week ago. Trade was active. Lambs are 50 cents higher and sheep up 25 cents.

Cattle 60 to 75 Cents Higher

Receipts of cattle for the week were approximately 43,300 as compared with actuals of 39,124 last week and 59,581 the corresponding period a year ago. Killing quality was somewhat plainer than last week and the supply included a larger proportion of grass cattle. Grain-fed steers and yearlings met a fairly broad demand at 80c to 75c higher price levels while cake-feds sold 25c to 50c higher. Desirable grades of grassers are strong to 25c higher but the plain quality kinds held barely steady. Ten head of choice heavyweights scored \$11.30, the week's top, while two loads of 1400 pound beefs landed at \$11.25. Other corn-feds cashed mostly from \$8.50 to \$10.85, the outside figure taking best yearling steers. Texas grain-feds sold from \$8.50 to \$10, depending on weight and finish. Sales of cake-feds ranged from \$7.35 to \$9.10 with no weighty finished kinds offered. Wintered Kansas grassers were fairly numerous and bulk cashed from \$7.50 to \$9, one load

that had been grain fed to some extent brought \$9.50. Oklahoma and Texas grassers sold mostly from \$5 to \$6.50, a few plain quality lots selling down to \$4.50 and below.

Top Notch For Hogs \$9.25

Following a sensational advance of \$1.50 in the first three days this week the market finally was 25 cents lower than a week ago. The decline has been so sudden that trade is unsettled, but it looks as if prices will be held around the present level for a short time. The top price was \$9.25 and bulk of fat hogs sold at \$8.75 to \$9.15. Packing sows brought \$7.50 to \$7.75. Stock hogs and pigs sold at \$8.75 to \$9.50 and they are higher than fat hogs.

Sheep and Lambs

Demand for sheep and lambs improved this week and the market closed 50 cents higher on lambs and 25 cents higher on sheep. Fat lambs are quoted at \$12.50 to \$13.50, yearlings \$9.50 to \$11, wethers \$7 to \$8.50, and ewes \$5 to \$6.75.

Heavy receipts of new wheat at the Central Western markets weakened the wheat market toward the close of the week, states the United States Department of Agriculture in its weekly Grain Market Review.

More favorable weather in the Canadian spring wheat area and continued favorable weather in the United States were also weakening factors. Reports from private sources indicate a further increase in the United States wheat crop over the July 1 estimate and suggest that the total crop this year may be as large as that harvested last year.

Wheat crop prospects in European countries were about unchanged and the world's crop in the Northern Hemisphere, according to present estimates, will probably be between 300 million and 400 million bushels less than last year. There was an unusually heavy movement of wheat during the week to Kansas City, St. Louis, Hutchinson and Wichita, receipts in Kansas City being larger than ever reported in that market.

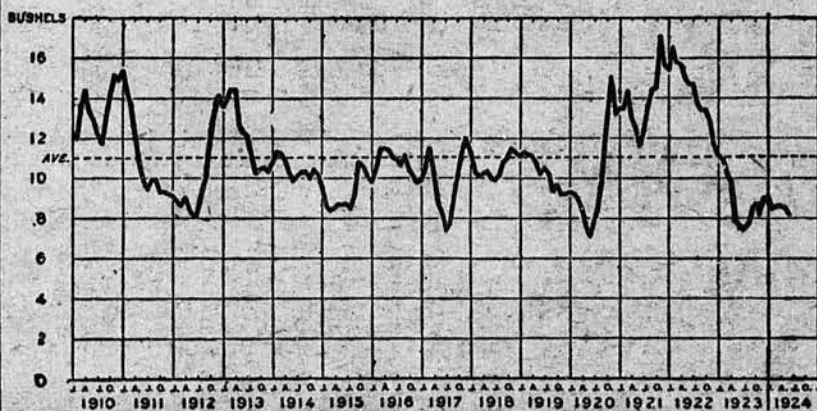
No. 1 dark hard wheat in Kansas City last week was quoted on cash sales at \$1.21 to \$1.39 a bushel; No. 1 hard wheat, \$1.20½ to \$1.36; No. 1 red wheat, \$1.34 to \$1.36; No. 1 mixed wheat, \$1.21 to \$1.30.

Corn Goes Up to \$1.12

The corn market continued its upward trend during the week and new high levels were reached on Friday when September corn in Chicago reached \$1.13 per bushel. The net gain for the week, however, was only 3 cents. The light receipts at most of the markets, together with prospects of a small crop, continued to be the principal strengthening factors. Weather conditions continued favorable over a part of the corn belt, however, throughout the week and the crop made good progress in most sections. Private estimates by the trade were that the improved weather conditions had added possibly 100 million bushels to the July 1 estimate of 2,500 million bushels.

(Continued on Page 23)

The Corn-Hog Ratio Curve, 1910-1924



This Chart Shows the Fluctuations in the Corn-Hog Ratio From 1910 to 1924; Present High Corn Prices Mean Higher Prices For Hogs Next Fall

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Good Stories.....1 yr.
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You don't have to invest a penny. You don't need any previous experience. Many of our highest paid men started in their spare time with absolutely no knowledge of the coal business. No coal yards to maintain. Simply send us the orders. We do the rest. Then, too, you're building for the future. All repeat orders from your customers are credited to you. Right now people in your neighborhood are laying in their winter coal. Every school board will make a contract for next winter's supply. They'd gladly buy of you if they knew about this big saving. Every day you delay is costing you and your neighbors money. Get started at once. Sign the coupon below, mail it to us and get the full details.

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We'll send you all the information you need to put this proposition over. Cards, order blanks, low prices and the full workings of the practical plan that is making big money for VICTORY COAL representatives in all parts of the country. Right away, before you're hardly started, you'll find several nice orders waiting for you among your friends. And as you gain experience and confidence the results will surprise even you. Once the people in your town see the quality of VICTORY COAL and know its low price—then your orders will multiply and your earnings will double and triple themselves. So don't wait. The season is opening up right now. Send in your coupon today!

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MIDDLE WEST crop conditions still continue to improve as a whole, altho some sections have not been quite so well favored as others. With the exception of two tiers of counties along the western border of Kansas plenty of rain has fallen to put the ground in good condition and good crops are assured.

Big yields of wheat and oats are reported from every section and now bumper yields of corn, sorghums, broom-corn, sugar beets, potatoes, melons, fruits, alfalfa and other hay crops are to be added to all of the other good things with which Kansas will be favored this year, and make it the bright spot and the heart of prosperity in the Tenth Federal Reserve District.

A Billion Bushels of Grain

Production in the Tenth Federal Reserve District of a billion bushels or better crop of grain, vegetables and fruit, a cotton crop of about 1 million bales and enormous tonnages of hay, broomcorn and sugar beets, together with advances in prices of all classes of grain and hogs to high levels of the year and higher than last year's prices in July, have given a more cheerful aspect to the general commercial, industrial and financial situation, according to the Monthly Review of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City.

The Government's July 1 forecast for the district of 264,195,000 bushels of wheat, winter and spring, or about 88,862,000 bushels more wheat than was produced in the district in 1923, is more than confirmed by the threshing returns, which tell of unexpectedly large acre yields in many sections and tend to indicate that the 1924 wheat crop, upon the final estimate, may be larger than previously forecast.

Best Milling Wheat in Years

The new 1924 wheat is moving into market channels in tremendously large volume—much larger than at this time last year. It is the best crop of milling wheat in years and millers throughout the country have bought large stocks of the new wheat, while buying for export has been heavier than it was at this season last year.

The "new wheat money" now flowing into the district is bringing long hoped for relief to the wheat farmers, and it is noted that the yields are heaviest and money returns largest in those sections of Kansas and Oklahoma which last year suffered almost complete failure of wheat because of drought conditions.

The money and credit situation in the Tenth Federal Reserve District was further eased during the past 30 days, largely the result of improvement in the farm situation. The reports from country banks show old loans being paid off faster than new loans are created, while deposits are showing a perceptible increase, thus making it easier for the country banks and city banks to accommodate their customers and finance seasonal crop movements out of their own funds.

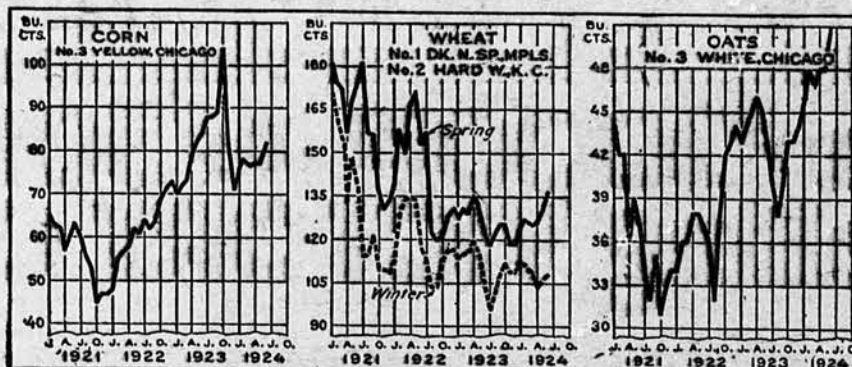
Speaking especially of Kansas crops, W. J. Bailey, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank at Kansas City says: "With more than 150 million bushels of wheat harvested and prospects for a corn crop exceeding 100 million bushels, both grains selling above \$1 a bushel, this section will benefit this year and wipe out all losses of the last three years.

"The corn crop is difficult to estimate. Estimates vary from 97 to 150 million bushels, but it will be a month

Millions For Kansas Crops

Prosperous Farmers Will Spend This Money For Buildings, Equipment and Other Necessaries

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON



Typical Price Movements of Corn, Wheat and Oats are Shown Here; These Three Crops This Year Will Bring More Than 300 Million Dollars to Sunny Kansas

or more before the crop is ready. Unless the heat or hot winds retard the product, I believe that wheat and corn in Kansas this year will exceed a 300-million-dollar value."

This will exceed the value of all crops in Kansas last year which showed a total valuation of only \$284,878,000 as well as for that of 1922, which totaled \$288,750,000. The value of all Kansas field crops for 1921 was \$228,108,000 and for 1920 it was \$392,545,000. All of these are less than the average for 1915 to 1919 inclusive which was \$445,575,000. In 1922 wheat represented 42 per cent of the gross value of all field crops while in 1923 it represented only 27 per cent of this valuation. A study of these figures would seem to warrant the conclusion that the total value of all field crops in Kansas this year might be not less than 400 million dollars if present prices and favorable weather conditions continue.

Many 40 Bushel Yields

Special reports from every part of the state seem to indicate that Governor Bailey has in no wise exaggerated conditions in Kansas. Good prices are being paid practically at all points for the new wheat. Elevators at Wright, a small town 8 miles east of Dodge City, was offering perhaps the highest price for wheat of any point in Western Kansas last week—\$1.25 a bushel. Dodge City buyers were paying from \$1.15 to \$1.20, while other nearby points offered from \$1 to \$1.12.

Wheat in this section is showing from 11 to more than 16 per cent protein and yields are mostly 20 to 40 bushels an acre.

More than 200 cars of the grain, harvested with combines, have been shipped from Garden City, a large part of which was sold by the farmers at from \$1.10 to \$1.12 a bushel. It is very probable Finney county will have the largest acre yield of any county in the state. Irrigated wheat will run from 35 to 50 bushels an acre and that on dry land from 20 to 40 bushels an acre. Numerous farmers around Garden City have received from \$25 to \$35 an acre for wheat that grew on \$25-acre land.

Two crops of alfalfa in Finney county have been harvested, a large part of which has been sold to the two 100-ton alfalfa meal mills at Gar-

den City, at an average of \$10 a ton from the windrow. The truck farms promise an abundant crop this year. About 8,000 acres of sugar beets in Finney county are in excellent condition.

From Morrill is reported some of the biggest wheat yields in Brown county. C. F. Ott, on his farm 1½ miles northeast of Morrill, had wheat that yielded 40 bushels to the acre.

Farmers' Buying Power Bigger

In fact heavy yields are reported from every section of Kansas and the state's total production may reach 140 to 145 million bushels or more.

Another encouraging feature in connection with these big yields is that prices are going up and the buying power of the farmer's dollar is going up at the same time. The agricultural situation promises farmers some increased economic leverage this year, the department of agriculture states in announcing that the index of purchasing power of farm producers is slowly rising.

At the beginning of July the index of purchasing power of farm products was 79 as compared with the year 1913 representing 100. That is 10 per cent higher than ever at that time in the last four years. In its monthly review the department takes issue with those who have estimated a 1 billion dollar increase in the value of the wheat crop over last year's crop.

"It is possible that American wheat growers will get 100 million dollars to 200 million dollars more for their wheat this year than last, assuming that they sell something over 500 million bushels," the department states. This is considerably less than the 1 billion increase estimated in some quarters, but bespeaks an increased ability to pay off debts and a general improvement in financial conditions in the wheat country.

It is now thought that the wheat yield will show a production of grain for the Nation of 780 million bushels or 46 million bushels more than the July estimate. Private grain authorities now estimate the Nation's corn prospective yield at 2,020 million bushels or 100 million bushels more than shown in the Government's July estimate. This still shows a big decrease from last year's yield of 3,664 million bushels. Both corn and wheat

in Kansas will show heavy increases over the Government's July estimates.

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

Atchison—Threshing is in progress. Wheat is yielding about 20 bushels an acre and oats are producing from 30 to 40 bushels. Owing to the recent rains corn promises to make a good crop, but will need more rain. Pastures are in excellent condition for this time of year. Rural market report: Wheat, \$1.31; oats, 50c; corn, \$1; eggs, 20c; butter, 26c; cream, 37c.—Frank Lewis.

Cloud—Frequent local rains have delayed threshing to some extent. Wheat is turning out well. Some fields are yielding over 40 bushels an acre. Oats and barley are not as satisfactory as they might be. Corn is doing well and pastures are yet good. Plowing has started. The ground is in fine condition. Rural market report: Wheat, \$1.08; cream, 29c; eggs, 19c.—W. J. Plumly.

Greenwood—Corn prospects never have looked better than they do at this time. Threshing has been delayed by wet weather. Shock grain has been damaged some. The wheat yields are not satisfactory. Some fat cattle are being sent to market. All forage crops are in splendid condition. Some road work is being done.—A. H. Brothers.

Greenwood—We are having excellent weather for making prairie hay. Several hay balers are at work. Alfalfa, millet, corn and kafir have made good growth. Potatoes and garden truckers are doing well. We had a few light showers recently, but a heavy rain is needed. Rural market report: Wheat, \$1 to \$1.15; corn chop, \$2 a cwt.—John H. Fox.

Jefferson—Oats are yielding from 30 to 40 bushels an acre. Corn is becoming more valuable for the farmer. Growing corn is uneven, but has a good color. The apple crop is very promising.—A. C. Jones.

Johnson—The weather has been ideal for threshing and potato digging. We have an occasional light shower. Very few farmers have fat market hogs, and so are unable to profit by the high prices. Some wheat is going to market and a few farmers have old corn to sell. Rural market report: Wheat, \$1.20; corn, 98c; butterfat, 31c; potatoes, 75c a cwt.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitlaw.

Linn—We have been having good growing weather for some time with plenty of moisture. Some of the ground has been too wet to work, but most of the corn is laid by. Some farmers are cutting flax and others are haying. Both crops are excellent. Farm help is plentiful. Some farm buildings are being erected, and real estate is changing hands.—J. W. Olinemith.

Lyon—We have been receiving showers twice a week. The rainfall delays the threshing and haying. However, it is very beneficial to the corn, kafir and pastures. Livestock is in excellent condition. Gardens are excellent, and orchards give promise of heavy yields. Rural market report: Wheat, \$1.15; corn, 95c; eggs, 20c; butter, 22c.—E. R. Griffith.

Ness—We have received a few good rains in this locality. Farmers are busy plowing and threshing. Nearly all crops are yielding more than was expected. Some parts of the county are in need of rain. Rural market report: Wheat, \$1.12; corn, 79c; hogs, \$8.10; cream, 28c; eggs, 18c.—James McHill.

Norton—We have had no rain for three weeks. Crops are beginning to show the need of moisture. Corn is tasseling. Pastures are becoming dry. Livestock seems to be suffering very little. Rural market report: Corn, 95c; wheat, \$1; kafir, 75c; flour, \$1.95; eggs, 19c; cream, 22c.—Jesse J. Roeder.

Phillips—We are greatly in need of rain and if we do not get it soon the corn crop will be damaged in many parts of the county. Stubble plowing is being pushed as rapidly as possible, but the ground is getting dry. Grasshoppers are working on the alfalfa and are cutting the seed crop short. Wheat is yielding from 12 to 20 bushels an acre. Rural market report: Hogs, \$8.40; wheat, \$1.10; corn, 90c; eggs, 18c; hens, 15c; butterfat, 28c.—W. L. Churchill.

Rawlins—About July 17 we had a heavy rain. It stopped harvest for a day. There is some very fine wheat in the county this year. Some fields are producing over 50 bushels an acre and many fields yield 40 and 45 bushels. Corn and feed crops are doing well.—A. Madsen.

Riley—Shock threshing is nearly finished and the rest of the grain has been stacked. The average yield is 17 bushels an acre, and of good quality. Corn is growing splendidly. Early corn is tasseling. Plowing has started and the ground is in good condition. All hay promises a good crop and pastures are excellent. Rural market report: Eggs, 17c; corn, 95c; wheat, \$1.15.—F. O. Hawkison.

Roos—Hot, dry weather still continues. Threshing has begun. Some farmers are plowing. Corn is in need of rain. Pastures are getting short. Rural market report: (Continued on Page 23)



The Activities of Al Acres—Al Says That Bobbed Hair is Very Refreshing—to the Memory

Our Special 1924 Presidential Campaign Offer

KANSAS READERS ONLY

Topeka Daily Capital

Daily and Sunday—Seven Issues a Week

\$1⁰⁰ ONE HUNDRED DAYS \$1⁰⁰

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

In addition to electing a President of the United States, Kansas voters will be called upon to elect a United States Senator, eight Congressmen, a Governor and all the State and County officers.

You now know who are the successful candidates and what they advocated before you voted in the primary, Tuesday, August 5. You can now cast your vote for the one you think best fitted to represent you in the general election, Tuesday, November 4.

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

We will also keep you posted with National affairs from Washington, D. C. The 69th Congress will convene in regular session, Monday, December 1st, and legislation of vital importance to everyone will be discussed and enacted into law.

WHY NOT be Posted?

**Mail Your Check
Do It Now**

**Use This
Coupon**



Offer Not Good In City of Topeka
or by Carrier in Kansas

The Topeka Daily Capital, Topeka, Kan.

Enclosed find \$..... for which send me the Topeka Daily and Sunday
Capital ONE HUNDRED DAYS.

Name

Address

Farmers' Classified Advertising

Rate: 10c a word each insertion; 8c a word each insertion on order for 4 or more consecutive weeks. Minimum charge is for 10 words. Remittance must accompany order. Display type and illustrations not permitted. White space above and below type, 60c an agate line. Count abbreviations, initials and numbers as words. Copy must reach us by Saturday preceding publication.

TABLE OF RATES

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10.....	\$1.00	\$3.20	26.....	\$2.60	\$8.32
11.....	1.10	3.52	27.....	2.70	8.64
12.....	1.20	3.84	28.....	2.80	8.96
13.....	1.30	4.16	29.....	2.90	9.28
14.....	1.40	4.48	30.....	3.00	9.60
15.....	1.50	4.80	31.....	3.10	9.92
16.....	1.60	5.12	32.....	3.20	10.24
17.....	1.70	5.44	33.....	3.30	10.56
18.....	1.80	5.76	34.....	3.40	10.88
19.....	1.90	6.08	35.....	3.50	11.20
20.....	2.00	6.40	36.....	3.60	11.52
21.....	2.10	6.72	37.....	3.70	11.84
22.....	2.20	7.04	38.....	3.80	12.16
23.....	2.30	7.36	39.....	3.90	12.48
24.....	2.40	7.68	40.....	4.00	12.80
25.....	2.50	8.00			

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

We believe that all classified advertisements in this paper are reliable and we exercise the utmost care in accepting this class of advertising. However, as practically everything advertised has no fixed market value and opinions as to worth vary, we cannot guarantee satisfaction, or include classified advertisements within the guaranty on Display Advertisements. In cases of honest dispute we will endeavor to bring about a satisfactory adjustment between buyer and seller, but we will not attempt to settle disputes where the parties have vilified each other before appealing to us.

SALESMEN WANTED

EARN \$2,000 TO \$5,000 A YEAR selling Coal by the carload on our Club Plan. Be the representative of the Victory Coal Company in your locality. Sell direct from mines, saving your customers \$1.00 to \$3.50 a ton. Home Owners, School Boards, Farmers' Associations, Manufacturers, Merchants—everyone who burns coal—is a prospective customer. Big commission on every sale. No capital or experience required. A wonderful opportunity to connect with a long established, well known company and make big money. Write at once for full particulars before your territory is allotted. Victory Fuel Company, 503 Victor Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

SEEDS—PLANTS—NURSERY STOCK

CERTIFIED SEED WHEAT, KANRED and Harvest Queen. Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

CERTIFIED KANRED SEED WHEAT. Tests 61½. Write for prices. Bruce S. Wilson, Keats, Kan.

KANRED WHEAT, RECLEANED, FREE of smut or rye. Kanota oats. Taylor & Sons, Chapman, Kan.

KANSAS ALFALFA SEED AT \$8 AND \$12 per bushel. Bags free. Send for samples. Solomon Seed Co., Solomon, Kan.

ALFALFA \$7.50 BU.; SWEET CLOVER \$7.25 bu.; Timothy \$3.90 bu. Sacked. Samples free. Standard Seed Co., 107 East 5th St., Kansas City, Mo.

SECURE PURE SEED WHEAT OF Standard adapted varieties; Blackhull, Turkey, Kanred, Harvest Queen and Fulcaster. Write for certified seed list. Kansas Crop Improvement Association, Manhattan, Kan.

PURE, CERTIFIED KANRED SEED wheat for sale. This seed will be re-cleaned, sacked, and placed on board cars at Hays for \$1.50 per bushel, subject to change with the market price of wheat, and is based on commercial wheat at \$1 per bushel. Price of carload lots from the machine or re-cleaned will be made upon application. Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kan.

EDUCATIONAL

CAPITAL CITY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, Topeka, Kan., the select school of business training. Write for information.

RAILWAY POSTAL CLERKS, START \$133 month. Railroad pass; expenses paid; questions free. Columbus Institute, R-6, Columbus, Ohio.

FOREST RANGERS, POSTAL CLERKS and other government help needed. Steady work. Particulars free. Write Mokane, A-7, Denver, Colo.

MEN—AGE 18-40, WANTING RY. STA- tion office positions, \$135-250 month, free transportation, experience unnecessary, write Baker, Supt., 104 Walnwright, St. Louis.

SERVICES OFFERED

PLEATING, ALL KINDS, HEMSTITCHING. First class work, prompt service. Mrs. M. J. Mercer, 806 Topeka Blvd., Topeka, Kan.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENTS, BOOKLET AND ADVICE FREE. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 644 G Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS, BOOKLET AND FULL IN- structions without obligation. B. P. Fishburne, Registered Patent Lawyer, 381 McGill Bldg., Washington, D. C.

CORN HARVESTERS

CORN HARVESTER CUTS AND PILES on harvester or windrows. Man and horse cuts and shocks equal corn binder. Sold in every state. Only \$25 with bundle tying attachment. Testimonials and catalog free showing picture of Harvester. Process Harvester Co., Salina, Kan.

MACHINERY FOR SALE OR TRADE

FOR SALE, USED 10-20 TITAN PARTS, R. Hill, Route 4, Manhattan, Kan.

FOR SALE: WALLACE CUB TRACTOR and plows. Write Russ Cline, Coffeyville, Kan.

ONE 22-45 AULTMAN-TAYLOR TRACTOR in good shape for sale. Latta Bros., McDonald, Kan.

NEW TRACTORS, UNCLE SAM 20-30 AND other makes for best offer. 5032 Gateway Station, Kansas City, Mo.

HART-PARR TRACTOR 20-30, NEW 1923; Red Jacket hand or power pump, new. Bayer Bros., Leavenworth, Kan.

FOR SALE: NEW 12-20 RUMELY TRAC- tor and good 5 disc plow; priced very reasonable. H. R. Kauten, Lucerne, Kan.

REO SPEED WAGON WITH STOCK body, good condition, \$375. Discount for cash. Birdsell Mfg. Co., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE: 14-inch John Deere tractor plow with extra shears and jointers, in A-1 condition. Victor A. Dinneen, Perry, Kan.

FOR SALE: 32x64 CASE SEPARATOR, 20-40 Oil Pull, Cletrac, Moline Tractor, S-16 International Tractor, Commerce Truck. Ira Emig, Abilene, Kan.

FOR SALE: RUMELY 12-20 TRACTOR, three bottom plow and double blinder hitch. First class condition. Geo. Moll, Olathe, Kan.

FOR SALE: REEVES 20 CROSS COM- pound Aultman Taylor, 32x60 Separator, One Thousand Dollars. See outfit threshing now. Bruns Brothers, Lawrence, Kan.

FOR SALE: 20 H. GARR-SCOTT; 12-20, 16-30 Rumely Tractors, rebuilt like new; 25-50 Avery good condition; 34x66 and 32x 58 Rumely Separators, rebuilt. Write or phone us. Abilene Tractor & Thresher Co., Abilene, Kan.

AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES

SAVE 85% ON YOUR PARTS. MID-WEST Auto Parts Co., Council Bluffs, Ia.

DOGS

SHEPHERD PUPPIES, NATURAL HEEL- ers. Males \$6. Alfred Peterman, Bush-ton, Kan.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS FOR SALE, FARM raised, eligible to registry. I. P. Kohl, Furley, Kan.

BEAUTIFUL COLLIES, SHEPHERDS, Fox Terrier puppies. Maxmadow Kennels, Clay Center, Neb.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPPIES, NAT- ural heelers. Males \$5, females \$3. Charles Butel, Paola, Kan.

TOBACCO

TOBACCO—FINE YELLOW MAMMOTH chewing, 10 lbs., \$3. Smoking, 10 lbs., \$2; 20 lbs., \$3.75. Farmers' Club, Mayfield, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: CHEWING, FIVE pounds \$1.75, ten \$3.00. Smoking, five pounds \$1.25, ten \$2. Pipe free. Pay when received. Tobacco guaranteed. Co-operative Farmers, Paducah, Kentucky.

KODAK FINISHING

TRIAL ORDER: SEND ROLL AND 25c for six beautiful Glossitone prints. Fast service. Day Night Studio, Sedalia, Mo.

POULTRY

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

BABY CHICKS

QUALITY CHICKS 7c UP. FREE CATA- log. Heidel Poultry Farm, St. Louis, Mo.

ELECTRIC HATCHED CHICKS, ELEVEN breeds. Price list free. Hamilton's Electric Hatchery, Garnett, Kan.

ORDER AUGUST BABY CHICKS NOW. Leghorns 8 cents, others ten. Hay's Electric Hatchery, Ottawa, Kan.

QUALITY CHICKS: REDS, ROCKS, WY- andottes, \$3.50; Leghorns \$7.50, postpaid, alive. Jenkins Poultry Farm, Jewell, Kan.

AUGUST AND FALL CHICKS, LEGHORNS \$7.50; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, \$8.50; White Langshans \$9. Postpaid. Ideal Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

250,000 CHICKS, LEGHORNS \$7; AN- conas \$2; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, White Rocks \$9; left-overs \$6.80. 100% live arrival. Illustrated catalog. Bush's Poultry Farms, Clinton, Mo.

QUALITY CHICKS—POSTPAID, 100, LEG- horns, Anconas, large assorted, \$8; Rocks, Reds, \$9; Orpingtons, Wyandottes, \$10; Lt. Brahmas \$15; assorted, \$6. Catalog free. Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Mo.

CHICKS: PURE BRED, WHITE LEG- horns \$7.50 hundred; Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes, \$8. Exceptionally strong, vigorous, healthy; will grow fast, mature early. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postage paid. Clay Center Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.

FEBRUARY WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS laying now on our Bronson farm. August chicks will produce for you next January. Yearly record hens over 300 eggs each both sires and dams' siders, our own stock. August chicks \$8.00-100, 300-\$22.50, 500-\$38.00, 1,000-\$70.00. Other Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Langshans, Wyandottes, same price. Postpaid, 100% live arrival. Get guaranteed goods. Sunflower Hatchery, Bronson, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

FOR SALE: BEST 20 CENT CHICKS from now to October 1st, only \$10 per 100. Colwell Hatchery, Smith Center, Kan.

BABY CHICKS: ROCKS, REDS, ORPING- tons, Wyandottes, Leghorns. Orders filled year round. Large breeds 3c; small 8c. Postpaid. Ivy Vine Hatchery, Floyd Bazarth, Manager, Maple Hill, Kan.

LEGHORNS

IMPORTED ENGLISH BARRON, HIGH- est egg pedigreed blood lines S. C. W. Leghorns. Trapnest record 303 eggs. Chix, eggs, pullets, cockerels. Geo. Patterson, Richland, Kan.

LANGSHANS

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN CHICKS \$12-100, postpaid. Cockerels. Guaranteed. Sarah Greisel, Altoona, Kan.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

BROILERS, HENS, ODD POULTRY WANT- ed. Coops loaned free. The Copes, Topeka.

SHIP YOUR POULTRY AND EGGS TO Witchoy Produce & Packing Co., Wichita, Kan. Coops furnished.

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

The Real Estate Market Place

RATE

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

There are 7 other Copper Publications that reach over 2,064,000 families which are also widely used for real estate advertising. Write for special Real Estate advertising rates on these papers. Special discount given when used in combination.

Special Notice

All advertising copy must be in type or set in type and change of copy intended for the Real Estate Department must reach this office by 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication.

REAL ESTATE

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

KANSAS

LAND on crop payment. One crop pays out. Why rent? Morris Land Co., Lawrence, Kan.

FOR SALE: N. E. Kansas bottom and up- land farms. Melvin Ward, Holton, Kan., R. 1.

160 A. dairy farm, well imp., \$32.50 per A. Terms. Kieley R. E. Co., Topeka, Kan.

TWO 40's, fair imp., hard road, near town; choice \$3,800. Schlick, Iola, Kan.

FINE Improved, well located small fruit farm. J. M. Mason, 2274 Russell, K.C., Kan.

EASTERN KANSAS FARMS. Large list Lyon and Coffey Co., for sale by Ed. F. Milner, Hartford, Kan.

FOR SALE: A good level half section of wheat land, 200 acres in cultivation, 7 miles out. Price \$20.00. R. H. West, Oakley, Kan.

FOR SALE: Improved 80-acre stock farm east of Holton. Alfalfa land, abundant water, near good school. Priced to sell now. T. M. Downie, Holton, Kan., R. 2.

A SNAP—Imp. 240 acres, Northeastern Kansas; fine grain and stock farm; \$18,000; terms; former price \$24,000. Hyatt Real Estate Agency, Winchester, Kan.

FOR SALE: Good improved quarter 6 miles from Oakley, level and half in cultivation. Bal. pasture. Price for quick sale \$30. Terms. R. H. West, Oakley, Kan.

FOR SALE: Good Kansas farm land, Cash and terms, or on crop payment plan. Some real bargains for cash. Emery R. Ray, Ingalls, Kansas

FOR SALE: 160 acres for sale near con- dinary, well improved for dairy purposes. Price \$75 per acre. Well improved 40 acres, \$3,300, 5 miles from condinary. Write John F. Hess, Humboldt, Kan.

IMPROVED 240-acre farm, 4 1/2 miles Prince- ton, Franklin county, Kansas. Black land. Unusual price for quick sale. Possession now. Invest your money in land at bargain prices. Mansfield Brothers, Ottawa, Kan.

RENTER'S CHANCE—to own an 80 or 160 and work my land on crop shares. Have 8,000 acres in the corn and wheat belt of Eastern Colorado and Western Kansas. 1,000 acres in crops—want 2,000 acres more broke. Will sell on part crop payments. Write O. E. Mitchem (owner), Harvard, Ill.

KANSAS FARMS FOR SALE

Northeast Kansas corn, clover and alfalfa lands for sale. 800 acres consisting of 5 quarters, five sets of fair improvements. Will sell in quarters. This land is very fine, almost every acre can be cultivated. This land lies close to two good towns and only a few hours' shipping time from Kansas City and St. Joseph livestock markets.

Will sell with a reasonable down payment and give purchaser 20 years to pay balance if desired.

This land lies close to a good grade school and only two miles to an accredited high school.

Now is the time to buy a good farm where you can raise all the crops that Northeast Kansas is noted for. Write Jones Store Co., Mayetta, Kan.

ARKANSAS

IF INTERESTED in fine land, Northeast Arkansas, crop failures unknown, write for lists. E. M. Messer, Hoxie, Ark.

WOULD YOU BUY A HOME? With our lib- eral terms. White people only, good land, healthy progressive country. Write for list. Mills Land Co., Booneville, Ark.

MISSOURI

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

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

FOUR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5 down, \$5 monthly buys forty acres grain, fruit, poultry land, some timber, near town, prices \$290. Other bargains. Box 455-0, O'Fallon, Missouri.

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

CANADA

HALF SECTION ALBERTA WHEAT land, three hundred cultivated; near town. Twenty-eight dollars. Might take small corn farm. Worth Hickey, Robinson, Kan.

FOR THE BIG FARMER: Highest grade Saskatchewan lands where values are sure to increase.

Three sections on the Canadian National main line to Calgary, eight miles from elevators and ten miles from divisional point.

Heavy land all in cultivation—no waste and no noxious weeds. 1,500 acres crop mostly on fallow and balance being fallowed this season. Complete plant. Buildings, horses, tractors, machinery, shop equipment, grain, feed and storage for twenty-five thousand bushels. Good pasture and water. Will be sold or exchanged completely equipped. For further particulars address: E. O. Grifenhagen, partner, 155 E. Superior St., Chicago, Ill. Cheap railway rates to land seekers in Canada. No taxes on farm improvements, stock or equipment.

LOUISIANA

FARMERS WANTED. To settle our cut-over pine lands. Fifteen dollars an acre, unusually easy terms. Modern schools, healthful section, good roads and good town. Industrial Lumber Co., Elizabeth, La.

MICHIGAN

3800 Acres in Alger Co., Mich.

2 miles from station, 1000 acres open grass, balance cut over timber easy to clear, good soil, 3 brooks, on highway and R. R. No drouths or blighting winds; fine agricultural or stock proposition. Hay crop will pay for land and clearing. For price and terms write Jesse Greenman, Pioneer Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

NEBRASKA

600-ACRE FARM, 250 acres broke, balance in pasture and hay land. Well improved. 12 miles from town. \$27.50 per acre. Write S. G. Aden, Cozad, Neb.

NEW MEXICO

645 ACRES, level wheat land, 400 A. cul- tivated, growing crops, best water, fenced, well granary, no dwelling. 25 year loan \$8,700, 5 1/2% int., \$3,000 cash, balance easy. Will trade but require some money. Address Box 594, Clovis, New Mexico.

TEXAS

TEXAS—Wharton Co. prairie land. Cotton, rice, cattle; abundant rains; good drainage. \$60 A. Wm. Henry, Asheville, N. C.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

FARMS wanted: By 800 buyers. Send particu- lars. Co-operative Land Co., St. Louis, Mo.

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

SELL for cash, now. Farm or town property anywhere. Mid-West Real Estate Salesman Co., 305 Cornwith Bldg., Denver, Colo.

WANT FARM from owner. Must be cash bargain. Describe imp. markets, schools, crops, etc. E. Gross, North Topeka, Kan.

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

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

REAL ESTATE LOANS

FARM LOANS in Eastern Kansas. 5%, 5 1/2%, and 6 1/2% and small commission. W. H. Eastman, 209 Columbian Bldg., Topeka

FOR RENT

FARM 1 1/2 ml. from Riverdale for rent, 1 ml. from paved road. A. J. Markley, 1446 S. Market St., Wichita, Kan.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

FOR EXCHANGE: Good section of wheat land, no buildings, half in cultivation, 9 miles from town. Want small tract or city property. This land is clear and want clear or near clear property. R. H. West, Oakley, Kan.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

TRADES EVERYWHERE—What have you?
Big list free. Berale Agency, Eldorado, Ka.

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

FOR EXCHANGE: Irrigated land, Modesto,
California, for Kansas land. E. Morris,
415 Eccles Bldg., Ogden, Utah.

3650 A. imp. Ranch, Thomas Co., Neb. Well
located. Price \$36,500; trade for income or
Colo. land. Burke, 1751 Champa, Denver, Col.

FOR EXCHANGE: An extra fine level 1/4
sec. improved in Catholic neighborhood
to trade for farm in the east part of the
state. R. H. West, Oakley, Kan.

GET OUT OF DEBT. Want Kansas farm.
Will assume mortgage and give 840 acres
clear land in Oregon county, Missouri.
Mostly big oak timber—make fine hog,
sheep or cattle ranch—70% tillable—timber
valuable. Price \$12,600. Will assume
up to \$7,500.00. Give full details your
property first letter. Lott, "The Land
Man," 816 Finance Bldg., K. C. Mo.

Millions for Kansas Crops

(Continued from Page 20)

Wheat, \$1.10; corn, 95c; bran, \$1.30.—C. O. Thomas.

Summer—Rains the last half of July
helped the growing crops. Corn and for-
age are in excellent condition. Shock
threshing is nearly finished with satisfac-
tory yields. The quality is splendid. Early
sown oats are yielding excellent crops.
Rural market report: Wheat, \$1.10; corn,
\$1.10; oats, 40c; heavy hens, 15c; springs,
25c; cream, 30c; eggs, 20c.—John W. Finn.

Wilson—Threshing has been delayed by
rains. Wheat made an excellent crop.
Row crops are greatly benefited by the
recent rains and promise splendid yields.
The ground is in fine condition for fall
seeding. Livestock is scarce.—S. Canty.

Colorado Crop Report

Morgan—Grain harvest is nearly com-
pleted. Threshing has begun. All yields
except those under irrigation are rather
low. We have been having extremely dry
weather since June 1. Most of the corn
will be an unsatisfactory crop. Our bean
crop was cut short by grasshoppers as well
as the drought.—E. J. Leonard.

Peabody Poultry Exchange

The Peabody Equity Exchange at
Peabody, Kan., in its recent report
shows a mighty satisfactory condition
and a good year's business.

For the year ending December 31,
1923 the annual report shows a net
profit of \$3,152.24, and from this
amount each member received a nice
check as his prorata share.

The officers of the Peabody Ex-
change are as follows: Fred Graham,
president; W. E. Waterman, secre-
tary; and W. H. Hines, manager.

Paid Farmer To Stick

C. G. Page, a well known stockman
of Norton county, did not fear low
prices, and did not quit the game, as
appeared advisable to many farmers.
Instead, he stuck it out and recently
he shipped 25 cars of hogs and two
cars of cattle to the Kansas City mar-
ket. Mr. Page says if all the farmers
would cut out so much joyriding in
their cars and would devote their time
to raising stock Norton county soon
would be highly prosperous.

Top Notch Market Levels

(Continued from Page 18)

Cash prices at most of the markets
average 2 to 3 cents higher for the
week, ranging around \$1.06-\$1.09 at
Kansas City; \$1.09-\$1.12 at St. Louis
and \$1.12-\$1.13 at Chicago for No. 3
white and yellow corn.

The oats future market was about 1
cent higher for the week in sympathy
with corn but cash prices did not fol-
low the future market and No. 3 white
oats sold 1 cent to 2 cents lower at
the principal markets. The movement
of new oats is becoming more general
in the Central Western markets.

SPECIAL RATES

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

FIELDMEN

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

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

All changes of copy must be or-
dered and new copy furnished by ad-
vertiser and sent either to Fieldman
or direct to Livestock Department.

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

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

September wheat, \$1.23 3/4; Decem-
ber wheat, \$1.27 1/4; September corn,
\$1.09; December corn, 98c; May corn,
99 3/4c; September oats, 49 1/2c; Decem-
ber oats, Chicago basis, 51 1/2c; Sep-
tember rye, Chicago basis, 96 3/4c; De-
cember rye, Chicago basis, \$1.00 3/4.

Cotton Futures Gain 37 Points

The following quotations on cotton
futures are given at New York City
after a strong rebound and firm rally
showing from 32 to 37 points net gain:

October cotton, 28.28c a pound; De-
cember cotton, 27.02c; January cot-
ton, 27.52c; March cotton, 27.27c; May
cotton, 27.86c; spot, middling cotton,
31.50c, a gain of 55 points.

Public Sales of Livestock

Shorthorn Cattle

Oct. 14—R. W. Dole, Almena, Kan.
Oct. 16—C. A. Crumbaker, Onaga, Kan.
Oct. 21—Mitchell Bros., Valley Falls, Kan.
Oct. 22—S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.
Nov. 26—Northwest Kansas Breeders, Con-
cordia, Kan. E. A. Cory, Sale Manager,
Concordia, Kan.

Milking Shorthorns

Oct. 20—Bonnyglenn Farm, Fairbury, Neb.
Hereford Cattle

Oct. 25—D. J. Selbe, Phillipsburg, Kan.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle

Oct. 4—Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

Jersey Cattle

Oct. 8—W. R. Linton, Denison, Kan.
Oct. 14—E. H. Taylor, Keats, Kan.
Oct. 20—A. Sanborn, Lost Springs, Kan.
Nov. 11—Goldstream Farm, Auburn, Neb.

Holstein Cattle

Sept. 22—Dally Farms, Springfield, Mo., W.
H. Mott, Sale Mgr.

Sept. 25—Oklahoma State Sale, Oklahoma
City, W. H. Mott, Sale Manager, Hering-
ton, Kan.

Oct. 15—Dr. Fredericks, Manhattan, Kan.
W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., sale man-
ager.

Oct. 20—W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan.

Oct. 22—Woodlawn Dairy, Lincoln, Neb.

Oct. 23—Lyon County Association, Emporia,
Kan. W. H. Mott, Sale Mgr.

Oct. 30—Breeders' sale, Topeka, Kan., W.
H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.

Nov. 10—J. P. Mast, Scranton, Kan.

Nov. 12—Carl Goodin, Derby, Kan., W. H.
Mott, Sale Manager, Herington, Kan.

Nov. 20—Southern Kansas Breeders, Wich-
ita, Kan. W. H. Mott, Sale Mgr.

Spotted Poland Chinas

Oct. 21—D. J. Mumaw, Holton, Kan.

Spotted Poland China Hogs

Aug. 22—Dr. Henry B. Miller, Rossville,
Kan.

Feb. 26—Breeders' sale, Chapman, Kan.

Chester White Hogs

Oct. 21—Earl Lugenbeel, Padonia, Kan., at
Hiawatha, Kan.

Duroc Hogs

Aug. 23—E. G. Hoover, Wichita, Kan.

Aug. 28—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.

Oct. 25—Bohlen Bros., Downs, Kan., and
James Milholland, Lebanon, Kan., at
Lebanon, Kan.

Feb. 4—E. A. Cory, Sale Manager, Con-
cordia, Kan.

Feb. 5—Woody & Crowl, Barnard, Kan.

Feb. 10—G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.

Feb. 11—Bohlen Bros., Downs, Kan., and
James Milholland, Lebanon, Kan., at
Lebanon, Kan.

Feb. 17—E. M. Hallock, Ada, Kan.

Feb. 18—E. B. Norman, Chapman, Kan.

Feb. 19—Kohrs Bros., Dillon, Kan.

Feb. 20—W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By J. W. Johnson
Capper Farm Press



E. G. Hoover, owner of one of the good
herds of Duroc hogs in Kansas has an-
nounced a sale of Durocs to be held at
the farm 3 miles west of Wichita, Kan.,
on Saturday, August 23.

Stants Brothers of Abilene, Kan., owners
of a good herd of Durocs, report their herd
doing fine. They have a fine crop of
spring pigs that are making a good growth.
They also report that they are building a
new farrowing house that will be ready
for use this fall.

August bred sow sales are always good
places to buy bred sows worth the money.
Dr. Henry B. Miller of Rossville, Kan., is
selling 40 in his August 22 sale at that
place. Hogs will be hogs in 1925 accord-
ing to experts and the breeder who has
good fall gilts or boars can surely sell them
for good prices.

Fern Oxford's Dottie Dell, a Jersey cow
owned by W. R. Linton, Denison, Kan.,
produced in 305 days in 1923, official test,
over 392 pounds of butterfat. Mr. Linton
is an active breeder of Jackson county Jer-
sey cattle and is secretary of the Jackson
County Jersey Cattle Club and will hold a
reduction sale at his farm of Jerseys Oc-
tober 8.

W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan., is a breeder
of Durocs who has always enjoyed a good
trade and the reputation of breeding the
type and quality that was in general de-
mand. Mr. McBride is holding an August
sale and the date is August 28, and like
all summer sales this year it should be of
general interest to farmers and breeders
because of the bright outlook for the hog
business from now on.

Kansas leads all Western states in the
production of Ayrshire cattle. One of these
good herds is located at Milford, about half
way between that town and Junction City.
Walter Bitterlin, the proprietor, bought the
foundation for this herd about four years
ago, the original purchase comprising five or
six daughters of the noted bull Garland's
Success, formerly owned by the University of
Nebraska. Most of the females came di-
rect from the Loveland Farms of Omaha,

Neb. The herd now numbers about 40
head. At the head of the herd is a very
richly bred young bull bred by Kansas Ag-
ricultural College. Bitterlin Farm is being
put in a high state of cultivation, much
beyond what would be possible without this
herd of cattle. Sweet cream has a ready
sale at 50 cents a pound in Junction City.
The heifers are being retained and one of
the great herds of the state is in the course
of development where sunflowers and cockle-
burs formerly flourished.

A few weeks ago I reported D. J. Mumaw,
Holton, Kan., as raising 300 Spotted Pol-
and China pigs. That was a mistake of
just 100 as he has 200 that are surely com-
ing along in fine shape. They are largely
by the champion boar owned by Dr. Bev-
eridge of Marysville, Kan., and others are
by Evolution by The Limit, and still others
by Kansas Amback and a few by The
Answer. Mr. Mumaw also has a nice herd
of Herefords and 40 splendid calves by the
herd bull, a splendid breeding son of old
Beau Mischief. Mr. Mumaw will hold a
boar and gilt sale October 21.

Livestock Classified
Advertisements

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

CATTLE

PURE BRED JERSEYS, BEAUTIFUL
fawn color, ideal type bred for heavy
cream production. Descendants of imported
prize winners. Young cows to freshen soon
and in fall, \$60 each. Tuberculin tested.
Ship cheaply by express, or larger
number in car by freight. Satisfaction
guaranteed or money back. To produce
more butterfat on less feed, better to have
one of these fancy Jerseys than three me-
dium quality dairy cows. Fred Chandler,
R7, Charlton, Iowa.

TO TRADE: SOME GOOD SHORTHORN
cows and heifers for dairy cattle; also a
12-25 Avery tractor and plows for sale or
trade for smaller tractor. Harry Hunt,
Blue Rapids, Kan.

RED POLLS, CHOICE BULLS AND
heifers. Halloran & Gambrell, Ottawa,
Kan.

MULES

FOR SALE: 20 MULES 2 TO 4 YEARS
old, 14 to 16 hands. Mike Gauss, Weskan,
Kan.

HOGS

REPROGLED'S DUROCS, SPRING BOARS
and gilts. Registered. Satisfaction guar-
anteed. Sid Replogle, Cottonwood Falls,
Kan.

BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITE PIGS,
either sex, \$10, papers furnished. John J.
Culler, Colony, Kan.

GOATS

HIGH GRADE MILK GOATS FOR SALE.
Price reasonable. J. R. Davis, Colum-
bus, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE

BULLS, REAL DAIRY TYPE
Raleighs and Noble of Oakland breeding. From cows
milking from 30 to 50 pounds per day. Ready for
service and priced for quick sales. Government ac-
credited herd. A. H. Knoepfel, Colony, Kan.

Reg. Jersey Cows and Heifers

For sale. Hood Farm breeding, \$100 and up.
PERCY E. LILL, MT. HOPE, KANSAS.

RED POLLED CATTLE

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

MILKING SHORTHORNS

Milking Shorthorns
Baby bulls crated light and priced low.
Out of good cows and sired by PINE
VALLEY VISCOUNT whose dam has an
official record of 14,734 lbs. milk in one
year.

JESSE R. JOHNSON,
1937 So. 16th St., Lincoln, Neb.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

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

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

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

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Immured Spring Boar Pigs
Champion blood lines. Free circular and photo.
Priced right. Shipped C. O. D. on approval.
Henry Wiemers, Diller, Jefferson Co., Neb.

DUROC HOGS

Orchard Scissors
Goldmaster Sale

Wichita, Kan.

Saturday, August 23

Twenty-five Spring Yearling gilts, three
fall gilts, and ten great sows. One fall
boar, gilts and spring boars. The cross
of these two splendid boars make the
ideal breeding stock. Write for catalogue.

E. G. HOOVER,
3 Miles West Wichita, Kansas.

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

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Spotted Polands!

Your immediate decision to attend this
sale will make you a hat full of money.
40 bred sows and gilts that are out-
standingly good.

Rossville, Kan., Aug. 22

The breeding is choice and featured in
the sale is a nice number bred to Good
Timber, Dr. Miller's great son of Big
Timber.

Two real herd boars to sell. Also five
top spring boars. For catalog address

Dr. Henry B. Miller, Rossville, Kan.
Auctioneers, Crews and Cain.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

DEMING RANCH POLANDS

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

MONAGHAN & SCOTT'S REVELATOR
Grand champion and sire of champions; by
Liberator, dam Lady Revelation. Bred sows,
gilts, boars, fall pigs by or bred to Revela-
tor. Monaghan & Scott, Pratt, Kan.

POLANDS, either sex, by Designer and Cl-
cotte, Jr. Few Designer and Clcotte Jr. gilts bred to
Liberator-Revelation, The Outpost and Checkers-Her-
itage, at farmer prices. J. N. Houston, Gem, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

By Thanksgiving

You may need a Holstein bull for light
service. I have one with excellent rec-
ords, individuality and breeding that
you can buy now at a saving. A postal
will bring you pedigree and description.
My last bull went to C. V. Peterson,
Salina, Kansas.

ELMER G. ENGLE, ABILENE, KAN.

Young Holstein Bulls

We have six extra nice "King Segs" bred bull
calves from 8 to 7 months old from some of our best
A.R.O. cows. We are going to sell them and sell
them quick. If you are needing a bull this fall,
better write to me for full information concerning
these youngsters. They are high class and the price
will not keep you from owning one. Address
DR. C. A. BRANCH, MARION, KAN.

Holstein Springer Cows

50 young high grade Holstein springer cows and heif-
ers that will freshen in next 90 days, also 30 yearling
Holstein heifers. **ED SHEETS, Rt. 8, Topeka, Kan.**

HOLSTEIN AND JERSEY GRADE COWS

Eighty-five dollars per head, if you take twenty.
All good. Seven miles southeast of Lawrence, near
Vinland, Kan. F. D. Wiggins, Rt. 1, Vinland, Kan.

HOLSTEIN BULL

Three of his dams averaged 108 pounds milk 1 day,
40.04 lbs. butter 7 days. \$100.
Wisconsin Live Stock Assn., Appleton, Wis.

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

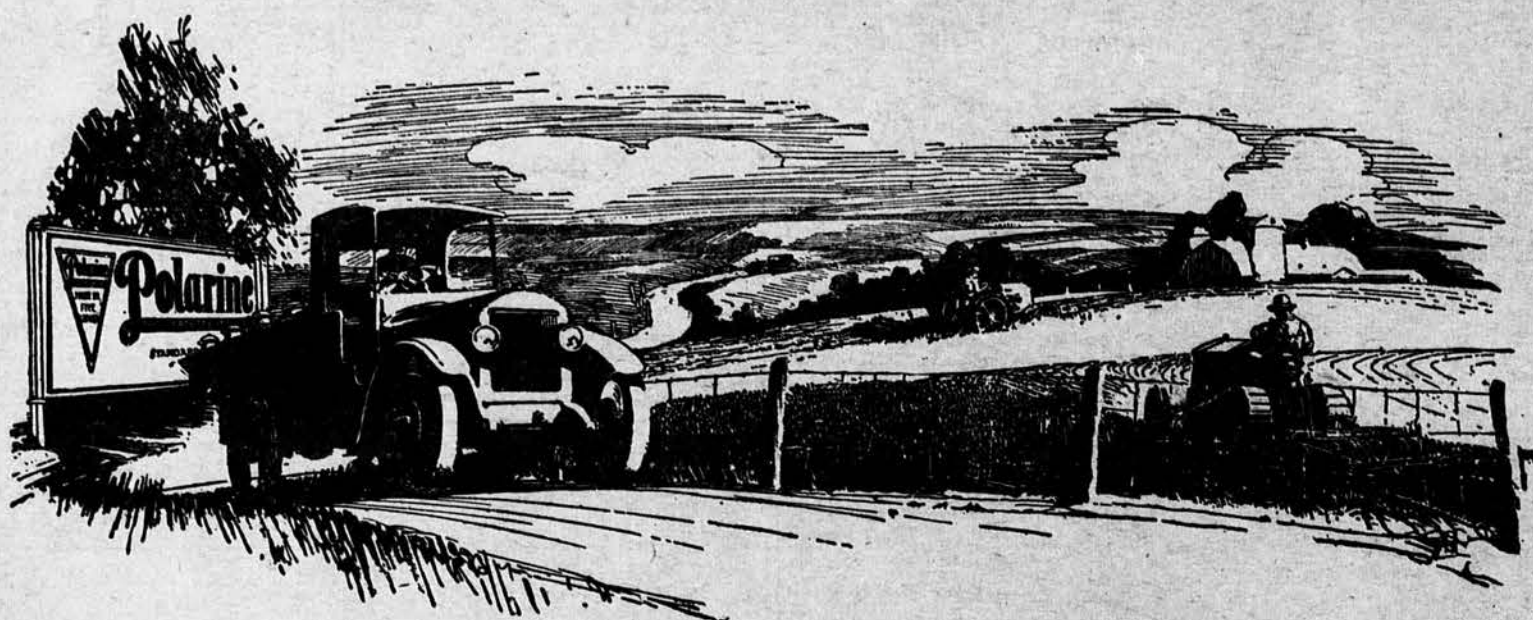
NOTE

OUR NEW
CLASSIFIED
SECTION

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

somebody wants them.

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



Tractor Owners Prove

Polarine Best Oil

THE PERFECT MOTOR OIL

Made in Five Grades

TRACTOR owners are among the heaviest users of Polarine. They are compelled to use a lubricant that saves parts, because a breakdown in the midst of agricultural activities is costly. The experiences which many tractor operators have related to us prove that Polarine is a superior lubricant for tractors.

Merriman Brothers of Deckerville, Michigan, write:

"We own and farm over 500 acres of land, and we have used Fordson tractors during the last 4 years.

"We have done a great deal of shopping around on tractor oils, trying all of the well-known brands, and have now proved to our satisfaction that your Polarine Heavy is the best oil obtainable for the lubrication of the Fordson Tractor."

There is a correct grade of Polarine for your car, tractor or truck, no matter what make it may be. And when you use this grade, you will note both a marked saving in fuel and a marked drop in repair cost and renewal of parts.

Polarine actually makes tractor fuel go further. This is because Polarine is scientifically made. It forms a perfect seal about the piston to conserve the power your engine develops.

Polarine saves parts because it reduces friction to a minimum. It maintains its body under all working conditions. It does not break down.

Don't experiment. Don't risk layoffs in your busy season. Use the correct grade of Polarine throughout the season. Then compare your tractor's performance under these new conditions with its performance last year. You'll be pleased with the improvement.



Standard Oil Company
910 S. Michigan Ave. (Indiana) Chicago, Ill.

3490B

Tractor Chart of Recommendations

TRACTION	Motor Oil	TRACTION	Motor Oil
Trade Name		Trade Name	
Adaptable	H.	Mogul	S. H.
Allis-Chalmers, 6-12	H.	Moline	S. H.
Allis-Chalmers, Other Models	S. H.	Monarch	H.
All Work	S. H.	Nelson	S. H.
Andrews-Kincade	E. H.	Oil-Gas	E. H.
Appleton	S. H.	Peoria	E. H.
Aultman-Taylor, 15-30	S. H.	Pioneer	E. H.
Aultman-Taylor, Other Models	S. H.	Reed	S. H.
Automotive	H.	Rix	S. H.
Avery, C. & Road Racer	H.	Rumley, Oil Pull, 12-20, 16-30	E. H.
Avery, Track Runner	S. H.	and 20-40	E. H.
Avery, Other Models	E. H.	Rumley, Other Models	E. H.
Bates Steel Mule, Midwest	S. H.	Russell	S. H.
Motor	S. H.	Samson	S. H.
Bates, Other Models	H.	Shawnee	H.
Bear	S. H.	Square Turn	E. H.
Best Tractor	E. H.	Stinson	S. H.
Big Farmer	E. H.	Titan	S. H.
Case, 10-18, 12-20 and 15-27	H.	Topp-Stewart	S. H.
Case, 22-40	S. H.	Toro	H.
Case, Other Models	E. H.	Townsend	E. H.
Cletrac, F.	H.	Traylor	H.
Cletrac, W.	S. H.	Trundae	S. H.
Coleman	E. H.	Twin City, 12-20 and 20-35	S. H.
Dart	S. H.	Twin City, Other Models	E. H.
Eagle	S. H.	Uncle Sam	S. H.
E-B	S. H.	Wallis	S. H.
Ellwood	H.	Waterloo Boy	S. H.
Farm Horse	E. H.	Wetmore	S. H.
Fitch	E. H.	Wisconsin	S. H.
Flour City, Junior and 20-35	S. H.		
Flour City, Other Models	E. H.		
Fordson	S. H.		
Fox	E. H.		
Frick	S. H.		
Gray	S. H.		
Hart-Parr	E. H.		
Heider	S. H.		
Holt, 2-Ton	H.		
Holt, Other Models	E. H.		
Huber	S. H.		
Indians	H.		
International	H.		
J. T.	E. H.		
Klumb	E. H.		
La Crosse	E. H.		
Lauson	S. H.		
Leader	S. H.		
Leonard	S. H.		
Liberty	E. H.		
Lincoln	S. H.		
Little Giant	H.		
McCormick-Deering	H.		
Minneapolis, 12-25 and 17-30	S. H.		
Minneapolis, Other Models	E. H.		

KEY

L.—Polarine Light
M.—Polarine Medium
H.—Polarine Heavy
S.H.—Polarine Special Heavy
E.H.—Polarine Extra Heavy

N. B.—For recommendations of grades of Polarine to use in automobiles and trucks consult chart at any Standard Oil Company (Indiana) Station.