

KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE



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Hello Bill. Come On, Let's Play

By Ray Yarnell

KEEPING the boys and girls on the farm is possible and fairly easy. It is largely a matter of making farm life more attractive socially. The full larder, always assured, helps, but it isn't enough. The method is not the theory of a long-haired, baggy-trousered Greenwich village philosopher with a bent toward reforming the dear people. It isn't theory at all, because it has been tried and has proved workable. It has made many farms mighty nice places to live, has brought contentment where discouragement once prevailed, has persuaded many a boy to stick with the soil and has created out of rather isolated individuals, thru association, little neighborhoods and larger communities.

The fate of the mule as the motive power in general transportation was decided the day the first steam locomotive pulled a string of cars over rails. That invention revolutionized the life of the world. It made for a community of interest between remote sections that never had been dreamed of. It widened the horizon of the average person to a great extent. It made possible the unification of a nation so great in extent as the United States. Towns, cities, counties and states were emancipated from a slavery enforced by great distances. Out of this development came important social and economic betterments.

Railroads, however, left rural life in America much as it had been before. Farmers did benefit from the railroads enormously, but so far as country life and the immediate rural environment were concerned the change was not notable. Within the last 20 years the motor car has been developed from an idea into a smoothly working mechanism that minimizes distance, and makes it possible to do over again for the farmer what the steam locomotive did for the Nation. Potentially every farm in the United States has been moved much nearer the city or town in terms of time. The farmer who owns a motor car can drive to town, do his shopping and return to his farm in the time formerly required to drive in with a team and wagon or even with a team and buggy.

Social Relationships are Not Limited Now

Again distance has been minimized and this time it is the farmer who has been emancipated from the slavery it enforced. The farm no longer is remote. The farmer is not limited in his social relationships. The motor car has made possible the unification of communities, the fuller development of neighborhoods and an acquaintanceship that may easily become county-wide.

Today there exists a really wonderful opportunity to speed up the change that by its own force is in process of being worked out. Eventually the transformation will occur; it can be brought about much sooner if given proper stimulus. It is by taking advantage of the present opportunity that the problem of keeping the boys and girls on the farm and of making rural life more pleasant can be solved.

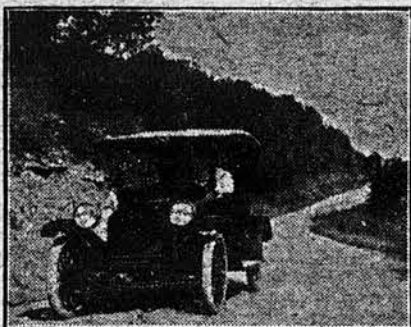
The process is not costly unless a small investment of time would be considered so. A certain amount of time must be invested in recreation or the individual will become a liability both to himself, his family and his neighborhood. The man who can't or won't play is a bad citizen. Something is wrong with him. He is a social monstrosity and a menace to those about him. It is from such as he that bolshevism springs. You will find him among anarchists, revolutionists, and crooks. There is no place for him among normal folks.

There are many persons who like to play but don't. They put off the play-time and so the game never starts. And those who have been waiting for the fun they have a right to expect grow tired and go away.

Ask the average farm boy why he goes to the city and he probably will say that "farm life was too dull." What he means is that there was not enough time and opportunity for play.

Play is not a waste of time. The hours spent in recreation are the most profitable of all. They renew the willingness and the desire to work. The relaxation they afford enables a man or a woman to perform daily their regular tasks. Without play those tasks become irksome and eventually rebellion against routine breaks out. That is when boys and girls leave the farm. The chief attraction about city life is that folks there take time to play.

If God hadn't desired man to play He never would have implanted within him the desire to do so. And He didn't plan for man to play



by himself. The human being was made a social creature, one that likes companionship and pines without it. The average boy doesn't get any great pleasure out of turning somersaults on a straw stack by himself. But give him a couple of neighbor boys for pals and he will have the time of his life. Rural play and recreation is a neighborhood or community proposition. No group of farm folks can afford to neglect neighborhood development either in play or business. If it does it reduces its own efficiency.

The old argument that farm life is isolated and drab no longer need hold good. Any farming community can demonstrate its fallacy. And many farming communities have done so. Every rural neighborhood has its school house or church. Many of them today have community centers. Around that school house, or church or community center may be built up a neighborhood organization

that will result in the development of a rural social life of untold value. More than that the motor car, which is present on so many farms, has made possible the organization of communities in the same way. The element of distance no longer figures in the problem. Development of a vital community or neighborhood social life will do more than anything else to make farm living satisfactory. It will be a constant stimulus. Many of the advantages and few of the disadvantages of city life can now be enjoyed by the farmer and he should grasp his opportunity to enjoy them. There are more forms of recreation in the city than ever can be offered in a country community, no matter how well developed it may be. Instead of avoiding it the farmer can well afford to let the city help him along to a greater enjoyment of life.

Neighbors Who are Well Worth Knowing

The neighbor who lives 15 miles from your farm—and today he is your neighbor in every sense of the word—likely is the very fellow you have been wishing to get acquainted with. Find out. Tune up the tin buggy, hop in and go over and see what sort of a chap he is. The chances are you'll go again and he'll come to see you. It is easy to be friendly if someone will make a start. And then play comes naturally. The man who plays when he ought to play will make play of his work. He will enjoy it.

Every school house and church is an invitation to rural folks to get more out of life than they have been getting. It is eager to serve. Around it can be built up a social life that is very pleasant and attractive; many dear friendships will be founded and will flourish.

To some man or woman in every neighborhood and every community in Kansas there is an opportunity for social service in making the beginnings of this neighborhood development or of lending their full support if it already has begun. A man and woman or a boy and girl can't work constantly. There is extra time. Too many persons waste it in mental and physical idleness. Invest that time in play. Along that path can be found pleasure and happiness and enjoyment of life's everyday tasks.

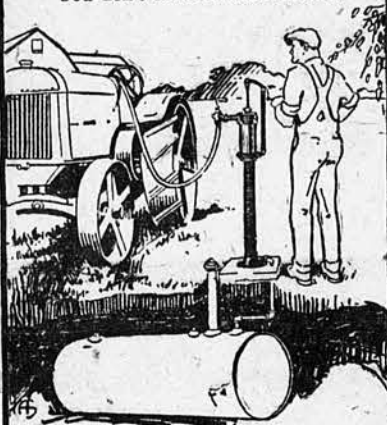
In a study of the question of rural community welfare, it is well worth while to consider these words of C. J. Galpin, in charge of the Rural Life Studies of the United States Department of Agriculture: "Two widely diverging and competing points of view in public matters have characterized rural life in America for generations. The family point of view has led to a struggle among leading country families for family dominance, while the community point of view, tending to weld neighboring families into an undivided whole, has led to a common struggle with the forces of nature and with tradition and inertia for community control in matters that concern the common weal."

"The race between these two types, which we may call the family regime and the community regime, has in the last decade gone strongly to the community type. So steady, indeed, has been the looming of the community that now, while all the pure gold of family ideals bids fair to be carefully conserved, the spirit of family dominance in rural social life seems likely sooner or later to be merged into the community spirit."

"A strong evidence of the popularity of the community regime in country life is the large number of recently built rural community houses and community buildings of various names and for various purposes. As the American farm family is indelibly associated with a farm house and home, so the American farm community, it seems likely to turn out, will have, as a matter of course, its community house and the grounds and other buildings of the community home."

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Give the Hens Good Houses

Comfortable Quarters Will Cut the Feed Costs

BY CENA S. CORNMAN

IT IS DISCOURAGING to one who wishes to engage in chicken-raising to read of the outlay required for suitable buildings, especially if the purse is rather limp. I admit that well-built, attractive hen houses add to the appearance of the premises and save some labor in the care of the flock, but if saving money is an object, looks must be sacrificed until such a time as one can afford to take them into account.

I have had considerable experience with various types of poultry houses from the cheapest that could be constructed to those of more substantial and expensive build, but results have been very good in all. If the hens are given plenty of food of such variety as to induce appetite and of the kind that is required for egg production, and have the necessary provision for their comfort along other lines, they will lay well no matter what material is used in making shelter for them.

Plenty of Scratching Room

The houses for our flock of Rose Comb Brown Leghorns are built of rough, hardwood lumber with open fronts facing south. North, east and west have not even a nail hole thru which air can find its way, and the south side of each is boarded up about 2 feet. Poultry netting in the open space above keeps marauders out and the hens in, until such an hour as we choose to open the door. Each house is 10 by 18 feet with a scratch shed of the same size at one end. The scratch shed is as high in the front as the house, but it slopes down to about 18 inches from the ground at the back, so the roof serves as covering and part wall too, thus saving lumber.

The houses stand on the south slope of a hill; the floors are of dirt, filled in so they are level and 6 or more inches higher than the surface at the back. This keeps them dry, no matter how wet the ground outside may be. Further to insure dryness a shallow ditch is dug at the back to carry off the water from the roof in rainy weather. As arranged at present the south side of both houses and scratch sheds are open, and in winter the sun's rays can penetrate to the back wall. The hens enjoy this, and often go up on the perches after they are tired of scratching. The perches are at the back, about 2 feet from the ground and come to the front only far enough to leave plenty of room for passage in front of them to gather the eggs.

The Platform

A platform about 18 inches wide is built directly under the open front about a foot from the floor. Partitions, 14 inches high in front sloping to 7 inches at back, separate the platform into nests 12 inches square. A board 6 inches wide makes the fourth side of the nests, this being long enough to extend the entire length of platform and is held in place at each end by a hook and staple. A lid is hinged on at the front of the house, which is the back of the nests, that is dropped down at night. The sharp slant keeps the hens from trying to roost on it, as they would surely do if the top of the nests were level. As will be seen by measurements given, the platform extends a few inches outside of the nests, making a place for the hens to alight before going into the nests and there never are any broken eggs in consequence.

The first winter after the houses were built we used burlap curtains, which were let down at night, but these never have been used since, except at the very rare times when there has been cold rain or snow from the south. The winter of 1918-19, the coldest and snowiest I can remember in this latitude for at least 20 years, the curtains never were let down once and are now in the discard from disuse. That winter and ever since we never have had roup or even a cold in our flock, which I attribute to the pure air the hens enjoy. In addition to its purity the air is dry, which would not be the case if there were not a free circulation.

A hen throws off a large amount of moisture with her breath. Her only way of eliminating moisture is thru her lungs, for she does not perspire,

having no sweat glands, and she does not discharge any liquid secretion from the kidneys, so no wonder the air soon becomes damp and foul when the ventilation is not good. It has been estimated that the hen consumes twice as much air as a horse does, pound for pound of weight, and three times as much as a cow, and yet we see hen houses with no means of getting any pure air into them except thru cracks, which may give a direct draft over some bird. With other conditions favorable to the development of germs, there soon are colds, roup and bronchial disorders in plenty in the winter.

Farmers Request Lower Freights

Farmers and business men everywhere declare that present freight rates are entirely too high and on many commodities the charges are so high as to make it unprofitable to ship to any market. National relief must be provided soon—oh farm products if the farming industry is to be maintained.

President J. R. Howard of the American Farm Bureau Federation as the representative of 1,122,082 farmers in 47 states presented on July 25 to the President of the United States, members of Congress, and the Interstate Commerce Commission a memorial requesting that a substantial decrease in freight rates on basic commodities be brought about, and that the guarantee section of the National Transportation act be repealed. The memorial follows:

After the armistice was signed in 1919 the whole world entered upon a reconstruction period. Methods and prices have been readjusted gradually toward the pre-war level. A similar process has followed practically every great war. One year ago this movement was launched. The prices on most of the necessities of life have been scaled to a lower level, and statistics show that agriculture commodities have been scaled to the lowest level of all.

In the United States there is one notable exception to this world-wide readjustment. The Government decreed last year that railroad rates must increase. When every other line of business was called upon to reduce its charges the American people were ordered to assume an increased transportation burden of more than 1½ billion dollars annually. The avowed purpose of this increase was to take care of an increase in the cost of operation and also to increase the net income of the railroad corporations by 200 million dollars over the amount guaranteed them during the war.

But this attempt overshot the mark. It crippled the business of this country. The percentage advance disrupted rate relationships and unsettled business conditions. Instead of increasing the net income of the railroads it actually decreased it.

We have awaited patiently some bonafide effort on the part of the railroads to right this wrong. But nothing except a few minor changes of relatively inconsequential character so far as our country is concerned have been effected. The United States Railroad Labor Board has already ordered wage reductions of 400 million dollars, or approximately two-thirds of the increase granted last year; still other decreases in wages may be effected. But the railroad corporations are still obdurate; they decline to make any general reductions in rates.

We now appeal to the agencies of the Federal Government to bring us relief. It is imperative that the railroads yield all the rate advances intended to increase their net income above the war guaranty and intended to care for that portion of the wage advance which became inoperative July 1 of this year. If the railroads accept such a readjustment of rates, we confidently believe that there will be a business revival of wonderful value to the railroads themselves, as well as to the community at large.

Next to agriculture our greatest industry is the railroads. Upon the size of the toll which the railroads collect and upon the equitable distribution of that toll as between localities and persons depend in large measure the success or failure of many enterprises. No other business is more vitally connected with the prosperity and the life of our people.

There is a provision in the statutes relied upon by the Interstate Commerce Commission in its decision of last year, known as Section 15-A of the Transportation law, which attempts to compel the Interstate Commerce Commission to make rates sufficient to produce a net revenue above all expenses and taxes equivalent to 6½ or 6 percent on the present value of the railroads. This attempts the impossible, and experience has demonstrated its economic fallacy. One great industry cannot be singled out and granted the equivalent of a permanent Government guaranty, when its prosperity is so intimately interwoven with all the other activities of the country. That industry must share with all of us the changing conditions of industry and commerce. We appeal to Congress to bring about the repeal of Section 15-A of the Transportation law.

We earnestly appeal to the President, to Congress and to the Interstate Commerce Commission to bring about at the earliest possible moment a substantial decrease in the freight rates on the basic necessities of life.

If you would be sure of getting a crop of egg-plants, cucumbers, cantaloupes, as well as other garden vegetables, watch for plant lice. A nicotine spray will get them, but don't wait until the under-sides of the leaves are covered before you begin the treatment.



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August 6, 1921

Arthur Capper Publisher

Vol. 59 No. 32

Time to Change Gears Again

Running in Low the Nation has Climbed Out of the Valley of Depression and is Ready to Put on Speed—Good Crops Insure Better Conditions

By F. B. Nichols

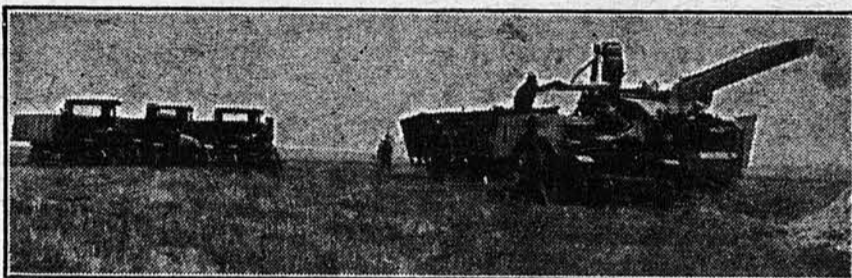
A FAIRLY good year from a farm standpoint, taking the country generally, seems to be assured. There are, of course, sections where this is not true, with certain crops at least. In some places there was considerable damage from wet weather to the small grains. This actually injured the corn crop in some places. In a few localities the weather at various times has been too dry for the best results. Taking the state generally, however, with 120 million bushels of wheat, good corn and sorghum yields and fairly satisfactory results with alfalfa and prairie grass, it seems likely that from a production standpoint the season will be above the average according to the present outlook.

This was not expected by a considerable proportion of the farmers, and it makes the result all the more pleasing. It is not common to have a good corn crop following a large yield, such as we had in 1920. According to the law of the average the state was due for a dry season this year. The results show that it is not possible to determine things very far in advance, and indicate once more the importance of diversified farming in a very forcible manner.

Perhaps, the best thing about the big yields of this year is the important psychological effect they are having on farmers. The producers, after their "deflation" of last year, certainly needed something to encourage them, and this has been supplied by the good returns, except in the few localities where the rains were "spotted." There would have been much discouragement with agriculture if we had encountered a dry season. While it is true that farm prices are low, still production costs have been reduced greatly, and it is certain that it is much better for the country to have produced good crops, even if prices are down, than to have obtained decidedly inferior yields. It is now important that every producer should take careful stock of the crops he will produce, with the idea of making the most profitable use of them.

A Firmer Tone in Business

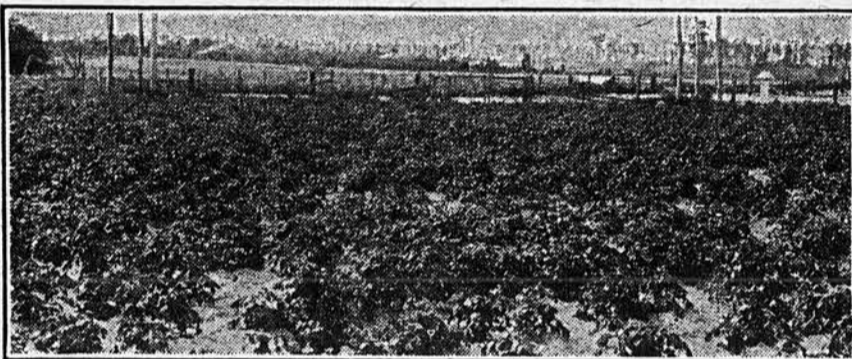
The good yields of this year are having a most encouraging effect on business in general. There is a common belief among the leading business men of the country that we can expect a much firmer tone in business in general this fall. We evidently have gone a good way in the process of readjustment. There has been a considerable liquidation of "frozen" credits, and there is actually a surplus of money available for lending to any legitimate line of business. Interest rates are showing an encouraging tendency to decline, along with the big increase in reserves in the Federal Reserve Banks. Most of the students of financial affairs believe that we are on a basis now where business will improve, while a year ago our feet were on quicksand. Perhaps, the most common question which one encounters is "what is going to be done with the big corn crop we are going to produce?" This is especially common among the men who are close to the cattle business, and under what the decline in commodity values did to the big cattle feeders of the country. It is evident that in cattle feeding this year we are going to see the operation of a number of factors which are not usual. Most of the cattle feeding will be done by the "little feeder," the man with from one-half load to two or three carloads. As a rule the "little feeders" had little or no losses last year, for most of them were out of the market. The "little feeder" almost always conservative, and he doesn't go into the business at all un-



Hauling Wheat Away From the Separator With Trucks, Which is a Practice That is Developing Rapidly on Many Farms in Kansas

less conditions appear very favorable. Most of them were scared out last season, with the result that the big losses came to the feeders who operate on an extensive basis. Many of these "big" feeders will either be out of the market this year or will operate on a small scale, for as a rule their losses of last year have not placed them in a financial condition to carry any risks this season. But if the outlook continues as

With hogs, however, the outlook is somewhat different. While the number of hogs on many Kansas farms in the eastern part of the state is up to normal, still there is a deficient supply generally in the Middle West, which probably indicates strong prices for stocker hogs all fall and winter. One thing which producers can do, however, is to put a little more weight on the hogs than usual before they go to



A Field of Potatoes in the Kansas River Valley, Where This Food Crop is Grown Very Extensively for the Early Markets.

it is now, with the prospect of cheap corn and low priced feeders, the "little feeder" will come into his own in a way that he has not done for many years. You don't believe this? Well, just talk the matter over with several farmers in your section who have had some experience in feeding, and even with some who haven't, and you will find that many of them are considering a move of this kind very strongly, despite the fact that they haven't been feeding for perhaps several years, or even longer.

market, and it seems that this will likely occur.

And finally, as a result of the changing livestock conditions, will come a great faith in the future of this business. It is about time. With the serious reduction in the number of farm animals the country over, it is evident that the conditions are favorable for profits in the business once again.

The dairy outlook is perhaps the most favorable of all despite the fact that prices in many cases are not satisfac-

tory today. The huge amount of feed in the country insures reasonable prices for this commodity, which is something in which a dairyman always takes a most profound interest. It is evident that the growth in the dairy business of the country is going to be continued on a favorable scale.

In other words, we seem to be getting on a real foundation once again, where faith in the future is justified. Of course, I know that this is not true in all cases. Many of the cattlemen are in bad financial condition, and in some cases it will take them years to recover. Quite a high proportion of farmers are in debt to a considerable extent, and it may require years to pay out. In a few localities it may be that the yields will not be so favorable as will be the rule generally. But taking it "by and large," as a cub reporter would, there is much in the situation that is hopeful.

Furthermore, the business in the city in most lines has been hit hard, too. The fact of the matter is the country, in the last year, has gone thru a real panic, and in the last few months we have made much progress in recovering from the headache which always goes with a spree of this kind. I think that considerable credit is due the Federal Reserve Board, despite the hard-boiled view it has taken in many cases toward agriculture, that the conditions were not worse. There has been a huge amount of unemployment in the cities, and most of these millions of men who were out of work suffered greater hardships than farmers. Men engaged in agriculture at least had enough to eat, and that is more than can be said for many of the city people, at least.

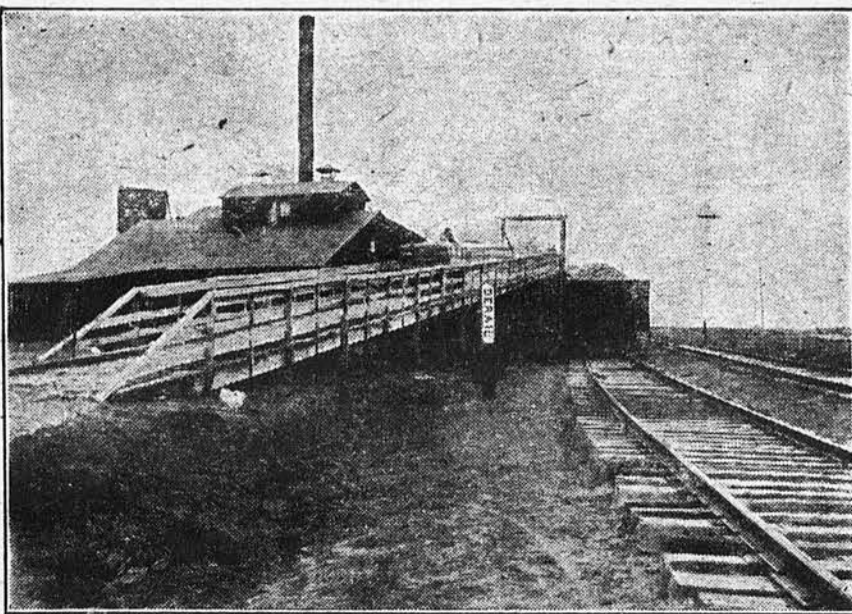
For Fair Commodity Prices

Commodity prices are showing an increasing tendency to get on a normal level. While it is true that in many cases prices for things farmers must buy are still higher than they should be, still reductions are being announced steadily. Wholesale prices have shown more of a tendency toward reduction than retail prices, altho this has not been true in every case. There are, in most towns and cities, retailers who have a real vision, and who have reduced prices as rapidly as could be expected. And their number is increasing; if a man will watch the local markets closely, he likely can get good value for his money as a general rule.

A tendency toward inflation has been evident in many places in agriculture. This is especially true with farm land, which in most communities went to far higher levels than it should in the 18 months after the war was over. Some of the prices paid in Iowa and in the black prairie belt of Illinois, ranging from \$400 to \$600 an acre, were absolutely silly. While the "boom" didn't get nearly so much headway in Kansas as elsewhere, it was evident here. In some localities pasture land, for example, has declined as much as a third in value.

Perhaps the main thing indicated by the financial experiences after the war is the disastrous results which come when one gets excited. This never pays. The main thing to keep in mind is that over a series of years prices work out in a normal sort of way, and it is on this law of the average that one should base his farming operations. This also is true in the actual physical work of farming—that is why a diversified method of production is always better than one-crop farming. Anyhow it is evident that the "bills" in the farm land market carried prices far too high during the excitement following the war. It is possible, altho not es-

(Continued on Page 6.)



Branch Railroad Lines Reach Into the Sugar Country of Eastern Colorado and Western Kansas; Cars are Loaded With Beets at Big Dumps.

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

EVERY few days I receive a letter from some subscriber asking me to tell him just what his legal rights are with reference to his neighbor's stock or the fence between him and his neighbor or in reference to something else affecting him and his neighbor. Now of course disputes between neighbors and their rights in the matter of their stock or chickens or fences, or many other things can be settled by law, but it is a mighty poor way for neighbors to settle such matters. Unless you are much better to your neighbor than the law compels you to be you are a poor neighbor.

It is better, much better to suffer some wrongs from your neighbor than to demand the letter of the law and the full measure of your legal rights. There are, it is true, some men who just naturally are so mean that there is no getting along with them, but they fortunately are the very rare exceptions. In 99 cases in 100 the man who is obliging and kind to his neighbors finds that they are obliging and kind to him.

Just forget for the time being that you have legal rights and act on the principle that you are going to treat your neighbor as you would like to have him treat you. It will work.

About Income Taxes

INCOME taxes are paid by 5,332,760 of the people of the United States. That is more than one in 20. Counting an average of five persons to the family there are approximately 21 million families in the United States, so that about one family in four is represented in the income tax returns.

The total income tax collected during the year 1919 was \$1,260,630,104 and the average net income of those who paid was \$3,724.05. Reports show that 683,085 New Yorkers paid income taxes. Their average net income was \$5,030.62. The total amount of income tax paid by New Yorkers was \$309,792,351 or nearly one quarter of the total income tax paid by the entire country.

Pennsylvania rates second to New York in the matter of income tax payments. About 539,172 Pennsylvanians last year paid income taxes aggregating \$128,195,161. Illinois comes next to Pennsylvania with 422,229 income taxpayers who turned into the Federal Treasury \$99,398,236.

In Kansas 76,451 persons paid income taxes amounting in all to \$9,138,315. The state reporting the fewest number of income taxpayers is Nevada where 8,740 persons reported incomes above the exemptions allowed by law. But as the total population of Nevada is less than 120,000 there are probably more income taxpayers there in proportion to the number of inhabitants than in any other state in the Union.

In 1916 there were 206 persons in the United States who reported net incomes subject to income tax, but since then the number has been rapidly declining, so that in 1919 there were only 65. This does not mean that 141 of the 206 had gone broke but that a good many of them had invested their money in non-taxable securities. One person had a net income of more than 5 million dollars; two had net incomes of more than 4 million dollars; four had net incomes of more than 3 million dollars; 11 had net incomes of more than 2 million dollars; 16 had net incomes of between \$1,400,000 and 2 million dollars.

The 1919 income tax was payable in 1920 and the 1920 tax is payable now, but of course a great amount of it has not yet been paid.

Inheritance Taxes

I OWE my readers an apology for having given them some misinformation, which I wish now to correct. A subscriber wrote recently asking for information in regard to our state inheritance tax law. I very hastily and carelessly gave him the law as it read in the general statutes but failed to note the fact that it had been amended by the legislature of 1919. My attention to the oversight has been called by Carroll D. Smith, attorney at law, Blue Rapids, Kan.

Under the old law heirs at law who belonged to what the statute denominated Class A were exempt from inheritance taxes so far as our state is concerned. Class A consists of the surviving wife or husband, the lineal ancestors, lineal descendants, adopted child or children, lineal descendants of any adopted child, the wife or widow of a son, or the husband of a daughter of the decedent.

Under the old law the members of Class A were exempt from inheritance taxes so far as the state was concerned, but the legislature of 1919 amended the law to allow only the following exemptions: "To the surviving wife, \$75,000; to each other member of Class A, \$15,000." On the amount of the inherited estate of the members of Class A in excess of the exemptions noted the law of 1919 levies the following taxes: "On the first \$25,000 or fraction thereof, 1 per cent; on the second \$25,000 or fraction thereof, 2 per cent; on the next \$50,000 or fraction thereof, 3 per cent; on the next \$100,000 or fraction thereof, 4 per cent; on all over \$500,000, 5 per cent: Provided that on the part of the estate passing to the wife only half of the foregoing rates shall be charged."

I have no excuse to offer for failing to note the amendment to the law. It was simply carelessness on my part and I am under obligations to Mr. Smith for calling my attention to it.

In this connection I wish to make another correction of an error which was not my fault. Something over a year ago a reader wrote me asking if it was true that the value of the bullion in a silver dollar was worth more than its coin value. It happened at that particular time that the price of silver bullion had risen to \$1.32 an ounce. When the value of the bullion goes above \$1.29 an ounce, the value of the bullion begins to be greater than the coin value of the dollar, and I answered that the bullion was worth slightly more than the dollar as coin. Somehow that answer, set in type, got side tracked and passed entirely out of my memory. Week before last the make-up man picked it up and put it in the form. It appeared in the next issue of the paper with nothing to indicate that it had not been written just before the paper went to press.

During the time since the question and answer were put in type the price of silver bullion has fallen in the markets of the world from \$1.32 an ounce to 59 cents. Mexican dollars, which have a little more silver in them than our American dollars are selling in our market, according to their bullion value, for about 46 cents. Owing to the fact that our National Treasury is purchasing American silver at an arbitrary price of 99 cents an ounce, fixed by statute, the favored American silver bullion sells at that price, but even then the bullion is worth considerably less than the coin.

Things of this kind are calculated to make an editor lapse into profanity.

Curious Logic

I AM in receipt of the following letter from one of the readers of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze:

A few weeks ago you made a comparison of the savings made by the various Government Departments, and the reduction of the army with the saving that would be effected by the Government if it would rid itself of the interest-bearing features of its bonded indebtedness. The economies in the running of the Government looked very small as compared with the amount of interest.

However, the two sets of funds stand on very different bases. While the interest on the public debt is enormous, it does not represent any destruction of material resources, and even the principal of the public debt does not represent any destruction of material resources yet to take place. The war was paid for in providing the resources to conduct it. The payment of the debt is a matter of bookkeeping; so also of the interest on the public debt. Taking the country as a unit, every payment of interest provides the money for the taxes to pay the next installment of interest, so that it is merely a rotation of the same fund. Of course, taking the country as individuals, it works a hardship on some. Producing the material resources was a hardship on all.

With the payments saved by the economies of the departments, so far as the money is concerned, the money paid by the Government in the salaries, for resources and other things would also hand the money back to the people to pay the taxes, but there the similarity ends. These economies represent a saving of material resources, the providing of which would be a hardship similar to that of providing the material resources of the war, tho, of course, much less in quantity. In material resources I class the labor time of the Government employees and the regular army at all times, and of the personnel of the army in the war. To do away with the interest on the public debt would not be a saving of resources—the savings by economies of government are savings of resources, and therefore they have an importance far out of proportion to their money rating as compared with the money rating of a possible saving in the interest on or even the principal of the public debt.

B. C. AUTEN.

I do not seem to be able to follow the reasoning of Mr. Auten. He says that every payment of

interest on the public debt provides the money to pay the taxes with which to pay the next installment of interest. In view of the fact that Government bonds are free from all kinds of taxes, except where the holder has enough of them so that his income from that source amounts to more than \$5,000 a year, in which case he must pay income taxes on the surplus, I cannot see where the interest helps to pay the taxes to pay the next installment of interest. The truth is that the large public debt provides a means of escaping all kinds of taxation and therefore adds tremendously to the burden of taxation on those who hold their property in a different form. If there were no interest-bearing United States bonds the billions now invested in these tax exempt securities would go into the channels of trade and help develop the country. A great deal of it no doubt would be lent at low rates of interest, because it would seek some safe form of investment and the borrowers would be greatly benefited. All this would be in addition to the great reduction in the cost of running the Government.

What Fools We Mortals Be

SINCE the issuing of the Declaration of Independence our Nation has been engaged in wars covering 23 years, not counting our Indian wars. For more than 16 per cent of the time we have been engaged in war, and yet we are, perhaps, the most peaceably inclined of all the great nations.

For all of the wars of the world only a few people are responsible. While according to my way of thinking we were justified in engaging in every one of the wars in which we have engaged with the exception of the war with Mexico, it is still true that a few men either at home or abroad were responsible for getting us into these conflicts.

Going in Debt

ONE of our readers desires to know my opinion about the advisability of going in debt. Without being pretty intimately acquainted with the reader I cannot advise and in any event my advice might be bad.

There are persons who can afford to go in debt and ought to go in debt. They have the initiative and capacity to make money out of borrowed capital. There are a great many more persons who cannot afford to go in debt and will certainly be worse off if they do.

At the rate of interest now being charged, the average man cannot afford to go in debt for the reason that the average return on capital invested in productive pursuits is not equal to the rate of interest charged. It goes without saying that if you borrow money at 7 or 8 per cent and invest it in a business which only yields 3 or 4 per cent, you are heading for bankruptcy. If we take the business of farming we shall find without doubt a few farmers who are making some money even at present prices for farm products, but the average farmer is certainly not more than breaking even. Now if during a series of years the average farmer could figure on making a net income of 8 per cent or more it would be all right for him to borrow money even if he paid as high as 7 per cent for the use of it, but he cannot figure on any such return. It is only the exceptionally fortunate farmer who makes 8 per cent.

If, however, the farmer is out of debt, he can live quite independently even if prices are low.

When a boy on the farm I saw good hogs sell at 2½ cents a pound and fat steers at from 3 to 3½ cents. I saw fat wethers sell on the market at 2 cents a pound. All other farm products sold in proportion and yet there were farmers who actually saved money. They were not in debt. They and their families lived almost entirely on the products of the farm. They raised their own meat. Some of them made all the sugar they ate from the maple trees that grew in their woods. If they did not have maple trees they raised sorghum cane and had it ground and the juice made into molasses on the shares. They hauled their wheat to the old fashioned custom mill and waited until it was ground and after the miller took out his toll they brought home the rest of the flour and shorts and bran.

They traded eggs, chickens and other farm produce at the store for such few groceries, cotton goods and other necessities as they could not produce on the farm. The price of wool was low then

hauled their fleeces to the nearest woolen factory and traded it for cloth and yarn. Out of the cloth the women cut and made the garments for the men, not very fashionable in cut but substantial and comfortable. Their summer hats they braided from rye straw and knit yarn caps for winter wear. They managed to get along almost without money except that which was needed to pay the taxes and church dues.

Most of the cash they received was saved and while prices seemed exceedingly low they prospered. Interest rates were about the same then as now. If these farmers had been in debt they would have been ruined, because then as now the farm did not yield a net rate of income equal to the average interest rate.

It may be said that it is impossible for farmers to live now as the farmers lived then. It is not convenient but it is not impossible. There are no longer very many of the old fashioned toll mills, but the farmer can if he likes take his wheat to mill and trade it for flour.

There are no longer the old fashioned woolen mills but it is still possible to send wool to certain mills and have it manufactured into yarn and cloth. If the farmer is not in debt he can get along with very little cash and can prosper in a moderate way. We are not, however, disposed to go back to the old primitive way of living. Debts are increasing and more and more farmers go under the harrow.

I said in the beginning here and there is a particularly fortunate and able manager who can borrow money at almost any rate of interest and make money on the borrowed capital, but he is the rare exception.

Farmers' Service Corner

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

A and B were husband and wife. They lived together and accumulated considerable property. B became dissatisfied and wished a division of the property, which was made. A bought a home with his money. Then B persuaded A to turn the property over to her, saying she had some money to repair the home and would maintain a home for A and A's children. A short time later B brought divorce proceedings against A. After she had taken another man into the home and lived with him for about six months, A concluded it was best for B to have a divorce, which she got. The property was divided to others and then back to B without any consideration in either transfer. Can A begin any proceeding in court to regain his right to the property and cancel B's title? This is in Missouri.

It appears as if A had permitted himself to be uncoined out of his property. There must have been some consideration mentioned in his deed to B, if he made a deed. Of course, if he did not make a deed, then he has not lost his title to the property but I assume that he did make a deed. It would not be necessary that any particular sum of money be mentioned as a consideration in this deed, the courts having held, for example, that love and affection is a sufficient consideration. Of course, if A can prove that he was induced to part with the title to his property by fraudulent representations on the part of B, he would have ground for an action to set aside the title. The best thing for A to do is to go to the best attorney of his acquaintance and lay all the facts before him.

1. If A has a section of Texas land which he bought from the state and 1/4 section in New Mexico to which he filed on as a homestead, will he have the right to any more homestead land? In other words, how much land is a man allowed to own in excess of his quarter section filing and still have the right to file on 160 acres more?

2. Does the Government give a soldier any special favor over a man who did not go to war, more than the time he was in the service counted out of the time necessary to prove up on his homestead?

H. L.
Our homestead laws are somewhat peculiar. If it was the owner of a section at the time he made his filing, then his filing is invalid as the man who owns a quarter section or more in any state or territory is debarred from filing on Government land; but if he made his filing before purchasing his section, then his filing is entirely good and our Land Office holds that he would have the right, in that event, to file on an additional quarter section under the Additional Homestead act, if he would have the right to file on three quarter sections under the Grazing Land act. This seems to be entirely inequitable but it is the information I get from the Land Office.

2. The only advantage the man who served in the World War has in taking a homestead, over the man who did not serve, is that he has the right to deduct the time of his service from the time required to prove up a homestead.

If A is owner of a farm and his wife dies and his son puts a mortgage on the farm in his name and lets his father have the use of the farm for all makes, A paying the taxes, and A marries again and promises his wife that his son will release the farm in a certain length of time, but the son does not do this, can A's last wife get any of the land? Is last wife helps make the personal property what share of it does she get? C. A. E.

I do not understand by what authority the son placed the mortgage on this land as he had no title in it so far as your question discloses. If the father, by some arrangement with the son, made a mortgage on the land and turned the proceeds of the mortgage over to the son, it would be a valid mortgage and a valid lien on the land. Unless it

was paid by either the father or the son the second wife would have only one-half of her husband's equity in the land in case of his death. So far as the personal property is concerned, at the death of A, one-half of that property would go to his surviving wife unless there was some other arrangement made between the two. Of course, this wife has the right to hold any amount of personal property or real estate in her own name.

In case I own a car and lend it to another person, who while driving the car has an accident in which another is killed, or the car of another person is ruined by my car running into it, can the person whose car is damaged or the relatives of the person who is killed, collect damages from me? Also, is the owner of the car responsible if a boy 16 years old drives it and has an accident?

I have been told that if my boy 16 years old had an accident while driving my car, I would be responsible. I lost one boy in the war. He left a life insurance from which I get \$57.50 every month. I have been told that it could be taken in payment of damages on account of an accident. I am a widow and would like to know as my car has been driven by many persons.

MRS. J. K. H.

If you lent your car merely as a matter of accommodation, you cannot be held responsible for any damage that might be caused by the car while being driven by the person to whom you lent it. If the person who drove the car was acting as your agent and was in your employ and was driving the car by your authority, then you would be held responsible the same as if you had been driving the car yourself.

The same rule would hold good in case your car was being driven by a boy 16 years old who was not your son but who had simply borrowed the car and was driving it at the time of the accident. If the boy 16 years old was your own son and was dependent upon you, you would be responsible for accidents that might occur on account of his neglect or fault. I am of the opinion that in any event, they cannot levy upon your insurance money.

A is president of a certain bank. B has money on deposit in this bank. B tells A to lend \$500 of his money on real estate security, taking first mortgage. In a few weeks, A tells B that he has made the loan but is holding the money until the title to the land is made perfect. Later B gets his bank statement and finds that A has made a check for the amount, writing on the check "mortgage," giving the description of the land, and what interest the mortgage will draw, and when it begins to draw interest, and when the note will become due. Then he signs B's name to the check with his own initials below.

Now B has called on A for his mortgage several times but A would have some excuse for not turning the note over to him. After this has run for over a year, B makes another request for his note and A says he cannot find it. Can B demand that his money be returned and will this bank have to pay it back? As the president drew the check, can A compel B to take some other security? What can B do to get his money or that security, or can he get either? B has the check which A drew and which is marked "paid." P. K. F.

On the face of it, it looks as if this bank president had embezzled your money. Of course, he is responsible financially and in all probability should be prosecuted criminally. You should make a positive written demand upon him to deliver to you at once the note and mortgage or return to you your money with interest on it at 6 per cent at least.

I would like to have an explanation of the motor truck law. Does Kansas tax cars according to weight or horsepower?

The term motor truck means a motor vehicle used for transporting any commodity, goods, merchandise, produce, or freight or passengers for hire. Motor trucks having a rated capacity of 1 ton or less must pay a license fee of \$15. Those having a capacity of more than a ton and not more than 1 1/2 tons, \$22.50; 1 1/2 tons and less than 2, \$30; from 2 to 2 1/2 tons, \$37.50; from 2 1/2 to 3 tons, \$45; from 3 to 4 tons, \$70; from 4 to 5 tons, \$100; and for those having a capacity of more than 5 tons, \$25 for every ton of rated carrying capacity.

Automobiles weighing less than 2,000 pounds pay a minimum license fee of \$8 and for every 100 pounds of weight in addition to 2,000 pounds, 50 cents. If, therefore, an automobile weighed 3,000 pounds, the fee would be \$13.50. For electrically propelled motor vehicles, the fee is \$10.

The Tax-Dodging Millions

THE MAN with a million gets more social service from this Government for himself and his property and pays relatively less for it than any other American citizen. It is the man with the \$2,000, or \$3,000, income who is the star-spangled 100 per cent American taxpayer. And nobody appears to wish to deprive him of this noble distinction. They are rather more inclined to heap further honors upon him and are for letting George do it all or rather for making him do it.

"Millionaires know how to pay their taxes in strict accordance with the law, and in such manner that they do not pay too much punishment for their wealth according to lawful standards," said a New York newspaper, which represents the vested interests, not so long ago. "By putting their money in tax-exempt securities provided for the purpose," the paper explained, "they keep their income intact, but also divert their wealth from more remunerative investments."

In some parts of New York it is considered almost a sin for a grasping government to take money from a millionaire.

This New York newspaper, at the time it published this remarkable statement, was conspicuous for its appeals to labor not to slack but to speed up production for patriotic reasons. It seldom went to press without some preachment on 100 per cent Americanism. It is always strong for patriotism from everybody except from the American millionaire, who knows so well how to pay his taxes in strict accordance to the law that he shirks his rightful part of the burden and beats Uncle Sam out of his due at the expense of other taxpayers less able to pay who meet their obligations fully.

It is a curious fact that in 1918, the year the war made the most millionaires, income tax returns show there were 5,248 fewer persons paying on millionaire incomes than in 1917. Some of them even then must have known how to pay their taxes "in such a manner as not to pay too much."

Among the personal returns filed for the calendar year ending December 31, 1919, were 65 returns of net income of 1 million dollars or more; 189 returns of net income of 1/2 million dollars to 1 million dollars; 425 returns of net income of from \$300,000 to 1/2 million dollars; 1,864 returns of net income of \$150,000 to \$300,000; 2,983 returns of net income of \$100,000 to \$150,000, and 13,320 returns of net income from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

While in every city there are persons who do a legitimate business in figuring tax returns for corporations and wealthy clients, a highly specialized, highly profitable new profession has sprung up in the United States, devoted to trimming Uncle Sam and to defeating the efforts made here at Washington to levy taxes according to ability to pay them. Its membership includes smart accountants, lawyers with a knack at juggling figures, and, I am told, former employees of the Internal Revenue Department who are well versed in ways to beat the income tax. There is a story of one fee of \$100,000 being paid in a tax-reducing case before the Internal Revenue Department, and there is a great deal of talk about such graft.

The clients of the grafters, and their partners in the graft, are reported to be wealthy persons or corporations who wish their taxes reduced and who are not particular whether it is "strictly in accordance with the law or not." The Secret Service is on the trail of these criminals. Congress, if all the stories are true, is by no means so successful in its efforts to lower taxes.

All this illustrates the constant effort being made by those able to pay to shift the war's burden of taxes upon shoulders less able to carry it. Between the lawful and the lawless tax-dodger, altho perhaps not entirely due to their efforts, the Government's total tax receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, have shrunk \$814,142,220, being that much less than the preceding year, when the total amounted to \$5,408,075,468.

As a consequence, all sorts of ways of "raising the wind" are being discussed in and out of committee rooms, such as 3-cent postage, which would bring in 70 millions a year, according to estimates; a tax on bank checks, which would yield 45 millions; a flat tax of 15 per cent on corporations that would be good for about 400 million dollars; a general tax on expenditures, which appears to be the defunct sales tax in another form; a federal automobile license tax to raise 80 millions, based on the horsepower of the car, and an increased tax on cigarettes, to raise 20 millions.

For the rest it is proposed to scale down taxes about 33 per cent on incomes exceeding \$75,000 a year "to the collection point" where it is alleged they won't go into tax-exempt securities. The rate may be increased on incomes of \$5,000 or more, and it is proposed to repeal totally the excess profits tax, which alone would cut off anywhere from 1/2 to 1 billion dollars of revenue annually. The chief effort of the propagandists seems to be toward freeing big incomes from a great part of their tax burden and substituting consumption taxes that would have to be paid out of wages and small incomes.

Tax revision probably will prove the thorniest problem Congress will have to deal with this session, and the further Congress departs from a just program the thornier will be the problem. Aside from putting proportionately adjusted taxes on huge and unearned incomes, and on funds lying idle, I think the country's general welfare requires that active business should be given every fair consideration and a fair chance to create more business and employ more men. An active business makes a constant and heavy draft on new capital. Just now this stimulus was never more greatly needed.

As a test for all revenue measures which will come before Congress, I have yet to find a more concise and just set of principles than those advocated by the American Farm Bureau Federation which follow:

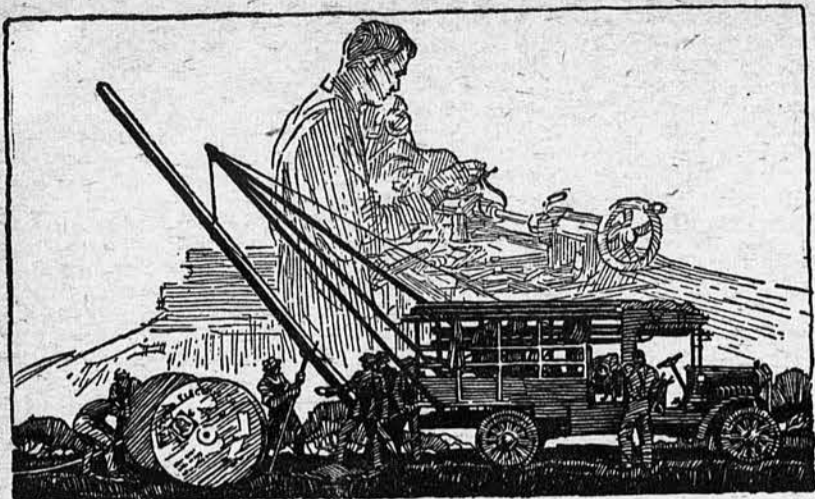
"The bulk of taxes should be levied and collected from net incomes, as they are the measure of ability to pay. The greater the income, the higher the rate should be.

"Taxes should be so levied as to tend to wealth distribution (its employment), not wealth concentration. Congress should submit a constitutional amendment prohibiting the issuance of tax-free securities.

"A certain proportion of taxes may justly be raised thru tariff and consumption taxes. There should be opposition to the repeal of the excess profits tax. And opposition to the enactment of a general sales tax."

The statement and program of the Farm Bureau Federation are hard to beat.

Washington, D. C.



Tools of Industry

In industry, art, science, in fact in all kinds of work, good results require good implements kept in good condition.

If the right sort of implement is important to an individual workman, efficient tools for industry and commerce are a vital necessity to the nation.

Telephone service is one of the tools of American industry and commerce in most common use and upon which much depends. The American public cannot afford to let this tool get dull.

To provide over twelve million subscribers with telephone connection; to transmit the vibrations of the human voice thirty million times a day and from any point to any other point throughout the land, demands an expensive mechanism of the highest order of scientific precision, and an efficient organization.

It is the aim of the Bell Telephone System, with the cooperation of the public, to be the most dependable tool of American industry.



"BELL SYSTEM"

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy, One System, Universal Service, and all directed
toward Better Service

At the Bottom of the Furrow Where It Will ALL Grow

THAT'S where E-B Grain Drills place the seed. You can depend upon an E-B Drill planting your seed right, even though your ground be rough or trashy. It will save seed and make your seeding a faster, more accurate job.

The E-B Power-Lift Grain Drill

Keep your Tractor at work during the fall. Spectators at the recent Fargo Demonstration were very enthusiastic in praising the new E-B Power-Lift Drill, when an E-B outfit—12-20 Tractor, Disc and Drag Harrows and Drill—prepared the seed-bed and planted in one operation. The driver controlling all the machines from the seat of the Tractor. Make your fall seeding more profitable with E-B equipment.

Emerson - Brantingham Implement Co.
Incorporated Rockford, Illinois

Established 1853

A Complete Line of Farm Machinery
Manufactured and Guaranteed
by One Company



The Farmers' Open Forum

County Agents Report on Many Interesting Projects

BY RURAL CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

THE last report of the Washington County Cow Testing association shows that 10 cows in the association produced more than 40 pounds of butterfat during the month; 27 cows produced from 30 to 40 pounds; 30 from 20 to 30 pounds and 11 that produced from 10 to 20 pounds. Two produced less than 10 pounds for the month. The Washington association has just begun work and has not yet culled out the low producing cows, according to Greely Kirkpatrick, official tester.

The high cow for the month was a Holstein owned by Wm. C. Mueller of Hanover. Her production was 2,169 pounds of milk and 75.9 pounds of butterfat. Mr. Mueller also had the high producing herd. This herd averaged 1,242 pounds of milk and 38.8 pounds of butterfat for the month.

Rooks Farmers Cull Poultry

Kyle D. Thompson, Rooks county agent, is planning to hold three poultry culling demonstrations in every township in the county during the month of August.

To make it possible for every farmer in the county to be present at a demonstration and learn how the work is done, the following poultry project leaders are making arrangements for the demonstrations in their townships: Mrs. W. W. Murphy, Ash Rock township; Mrs. N. J. Berland, Demar; Mrs. Wm. Conger, E. Paradise; Oscar Fry, Lenark; Mrs. G. I. Stewart, Liberal; Mrs. Joe Watts, Lowell; Mrs. W. W. Sidwell, Mt. Ayre; Mrs. D. Johnston and Ben Bigge, Stockton; Mrs. Arthur Chapel, Survey; Miss S. Craven, Twin Mound; Mrs. Ed. Hansen, Webster; Mrs. J. E. Burkholder, W. Plainville; O. M. Ott and Arthur Davis, Woodston.

Poultry Parasites Cost \$20,660 Daily

N. L. Harris, extension poultry specialist of Kansas State Agricultural college, is putting on a campaign for the control of poultry parasites. The annual loss from these pests is greater this season than ever before, he says. According to Mr. Harris there are 16,528,700 hens on Kansas farms. At this time of the year he says these hens should be producing 5 1/2 million eggs daily. He says that if lice and mites reduced production 25 per cent, it would mean a loss of \$20,660 a day.

Mr. Harris has been working in co-operation with the county farm bureaus thruout the state, in carrying out this campaign.

Picnic for Pig Club Members

An all day picnic with games, contests of different kinds and a basket dinner, will be held for the pig club members of Rooks county, August 20, according to Kyle D. Thompson, county agent.

Mr. Thompson says that R. W. Morish, state club leader, will be at the picnic and give a talk on boys' and girls' club work in Kansas. He will also discuss the different kinds of club work being done by the extension division of Kansas State Agricultural college, Mr. Thompson says.

Harvey County Wheat Tests

The county agent of Harvey county put in two very busy weeks after wheat ripened cutting and shipping samples from the wheat variety tests planted last fall in different parts of the county.

The most expensive test was put out by Glenn Will of Walton. The varieties were Kanred, P 706, Turkey, Kharkov, Clark's Black Hull, Harvest Queen, Fulcaster and Golden Chaff. All rusted badly except Kanred and Black Hull. These two seem to be outstanding in most of the tests.

Poor Alfalfa in Doniphan

Alfalfa raisers in Doniphan county have had a hard time getting a stand this spring. In order to find out the trouble F. H. Dillenback, county agent, obtained the services of E. P. Wells, soil specialist, Kansas State Agricultural college, to make an inspection of the fields.

Mr. Wells sent samples of the soil to Kansas Experiment station for examination. Mr. Dillenback says that the

station reports that no serious disease is present in the soil, and it is the opinion of the station that the loss of stand is due to the late freeze and to ravages of pea aphid, which reduced the vitality of the plants to a great extent.

Many fields, Mr. Dillenback says, show a general leaf spot infection which causes leaves to turn yellow and drop off. He says it probably will pay to plow up many of the worst fields at once and reseed them this fall, as it is doubtful whether the weak plants will survive another winter.

Breeders Meet at Independence

The livestock breeders of Montgomery county have just completed plans for the second picnic and general meeting and an elaborate program has been prepared. This meeting will be held at Riverside Park in Independence.

The value of purebred sires will be discussed by a number of prominent authorities and Hays M. Coe, the county agent, expects a large attendance of farmers and stockmen.

Time to Change Gears Again

(Continued from Page 3.)

pecially likely, that prices will now go too far the other way. The thing which may prevent it is that so many men like to have money invested in land that there has always been a tendency, even years ago when the values were very low, for men to pay prices which would allow only a very small return on the investment, perhaps only 3 per cent or a little more after taxes were paid. There are many students of agricultural affairs who think that farm land should be sold on a basis that will allow a much higher return than has been the rule in the last quarter of a century; probably from 25 to 50 per cent more.

Unless this is true there will be increasing difficulty for young men, to become land owners, and farm tenancy will increase. This will be unfortunate if it is true, for there is too large a proportion of tenants in Kansas now. The hope is that with better farming methods, which will allow a greater production to the man, and improved methods of selling, thru co-operation, and then with relatively lower land prices we will be able to develop systems so that there will be a higher financial return for the individual workers in agriculture.

That may be some distance in the future. The immediate thing evident is that we have grown a good crop, taking the state as a whole. This is well, for it is better to have produced a big crop even at low prices than an inferior one which a dry season would have given us. The thing now is to plan to make the most efficient and profitable return from these yields.

Kansas State Fair News

The Kansas State Fair which will be held at Hutchinson this year from September 17 to September 23 will be of unusual interest. There will be many automobile, horse and airplane races that everyone should see. In addition to the races there will be every afternoon outdoor vaudeville, excellent music and thrilling games of auto polo.

The farm exhibits this year will be of a high order. Exhibitors from all parts of Kansas and from many of the adjoining states are already making application for entries in the various departments of the Kansas State Fair. Special freight rebates will be granted to all livestock exhibitors. There also will be reduced railroad fares and a record attendance is expected. Full particulars in regard to the Kansas State Fair may be had from A. L. Sponsler, Secretary, Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, Kan.

There are not less than 14,000 buying and selling associations owned and operated by organized farmers in the United States, and they are developing rapidly in numbers and volume of business. The United States Department of Agriculture has issued Farmers' Bulletin 1144 on "Co-operative Marketing," which will be sent free to any farmer who asks the Washington office for a copy.

Renters to Become Home OwnersCHARLES M. HARGER, Abilene
In The Outlook

No state has less excuse than Kansas for tenantry. Settled largely on free homesteads, it was in its early history pre-eminently a commonwealth of home owners. In 1880 about 84 of every 100 farms were tilled by their owners and 16 by renters; in 1910 the owner-farmers were only 63 per cent and the tenants 37 per cent; in 1918 owners managed only 52 per cent and tenants 48 per cent. Another thing, the number of farms has decreased 12,554, or 7.1 per cent, in the past decade. Why should a rich agricultural state with a most auspicious beginning drift into landlordism? What can be done about it?

Two factors are changing the Middle West's landownership. One is the retired farmer. Having prospered in the early homestead days, he has moved to town and rented his farm, preferring to keep the property rather than sell and reinvest the proceeds. It gives him something to think about, and he buys a flivver, riding to the land daily, watching the crop production. He has raised the rent from one-fourth to one-third the crops delivered; or he rents for cash, receiving a liberal interest on the valuation.

A second disturbing element is the landlord living outside the state and renting his land thru agents, gaining not only a steady income but adding to his wealth by the increment of land values, amounting in the past six years to practically 100 per cent. One estate owns more than 60,000 acres of the richest farm land in the state and demands cash rent, the tenant building his own house and making all improvements.

Ravenous for Land

The renting population is ravenous for land. A two-line advertisement offering a farm for tenants brings 20 to 30 replies; farms are watched closely for vacancies and men are known to travel 50 miles to apply for land that is to be given up by a renter. The price of farm land has become almost prohibitive to the average worker. Take one instance. A half-section, 320 acres, of upland 9 miles from town in Central Kansas sold 14 years ago for \$16,000. Half of it was disposed of three years ago for \$20,200, and in the fall of 1920 the remainder for \$35,000.

This is what Kansas proposes to do and its legislature is authorized to undertake: Buy land thru a state fund and resell it to the landless. The amendment provides: "To encourage the purchase, improvement, and ownership of agricultural lands and occupancy, and cultivation thereof, provision may be made by law for the creation and maintenance of a fund, in such a manner and in such amount as the legislature may determine, to be used for the purchase, improvement, and sale of lands for agricultural purposes."

The first session of the legislature following the adoption of the constitutional amendment took no direct action, the governor informing it that more time is needed to formulate a working plan. A commission will study the matter and submit to the next session a measure fitted to the state's condition and that will carry out the intent of the voters' decision.

Not Fit to Be Managers

Doubtless there are renters who are unfit to be managers; some can work for others better than for themselves—not all are cast in the mold of managers. Tenants will exist under whatever plan is adopted. What Kansas is trying to do is to give the man with ability, a record of honesty and thrift, a chance to own his farmstead and become a landowner. He cannot do it under present conditions. Bankers or investors will not take chances of default; even the Federal Land Bank does not propose to do more than assist on a perfectly good mortgage, such as, theoretically, any investor would accept. That means an equity in the land—and where is the beginner to obtain that equity?

In every Western state, Kansas included, the farm population stands still or actually decreases while the urban population grows. Farm help is scarce and demands excessive wages; the farmer rebels against the increasing cost of production and declares he cannot provide the needed foodstuffs at a living profit. When, added to this, and partly growing out of this, is the in-

crease in tenantry, it brings a most serious problem for future development.

The plan upon which Kansas is entering is not idealism; it is a plain, practical effort to bring back to balance the producing and consuming factors of its population. If it can place before the man who desires to become a land tiller and a home-owner a chance to accomplish his ambition, it will have pointed the way to better state development. Unquestionably it is not going to be as easy for the farmer during the next decade as it has been during the war-time period of high price levels for all his products. The men who are helped will be compelled to face conditions calling for financial expertness; but the fact that the state is lending its credit to assist them and is looking to them to show a way out of dependency ought to have an energizing effect. It will do the people of Kansas good to put forth this effort in behalf of a more wholesome agricultural life.

Binder Twine Keeps Crows Away

A rattlesnake will not crawl over a lariat rope and the Texas cow-punchers are said to throw a loop about their beds at night, for safety. G. E. Shirky, a farmer who lives near Madison, Lyon

county, says binder twine will do more than a dozen scarecrows to keep crows out of a watermelon patch.

"All you need to do," said Mr. Shirky, "is to string binder twine across the melon patch in three or four directions on poles a little higher than a man's head and the crows will never bother it. I just fixed up my patch the other day and there hasn't been a crow in it since. I've been using binder twine that way for several years. It will work just as well on a patch of sweet corn or a garden."

Capper is the Farmers' Friend

From the Spencer, Ia., News.

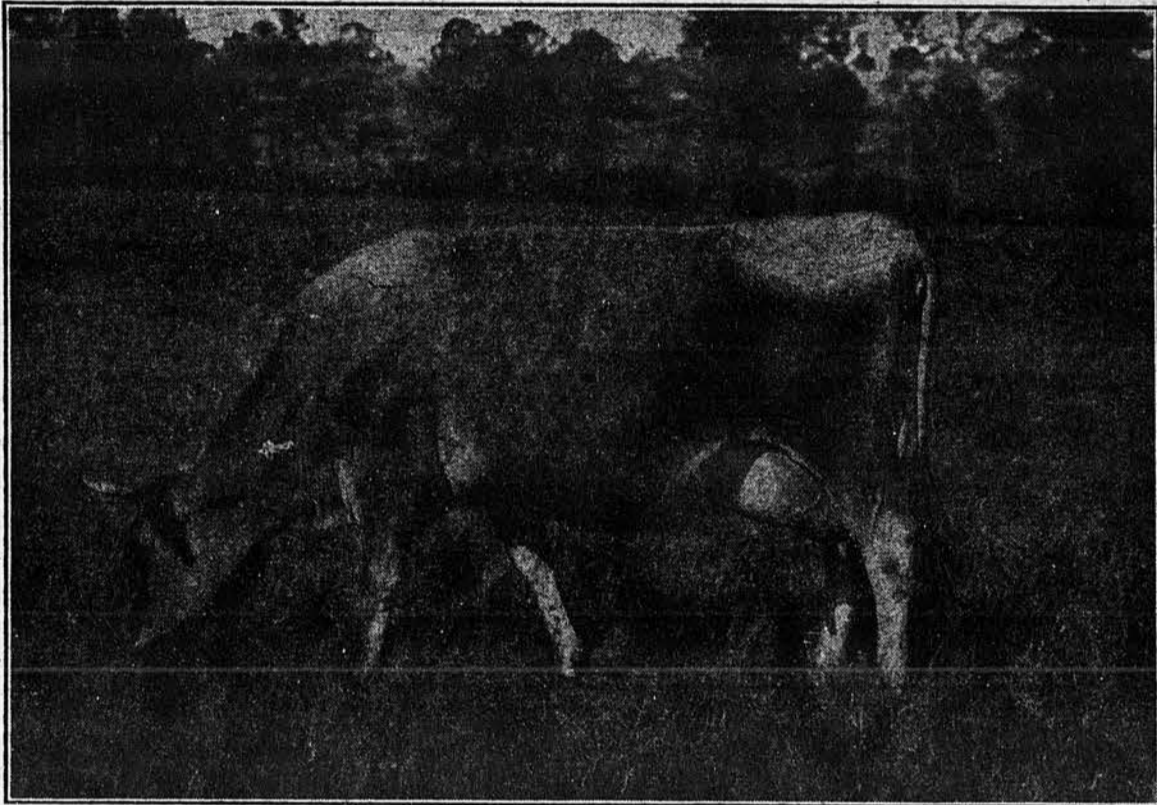
The farmers of Iowa and the Middle West have four or five good friends in the Senate at Washington, and Senator Capper is one of them. Senator Capper is the author of a bill which seeks to establish as a legal privilege the moral right of the farmers to associate themselves together in the marketing of their products. The Capper bill would definitely take such co-operative organizations out of the trust class. We do not know how the plan would work, but we are sure Senator Capper has the interests of the farmer at heart and his bill certainly would be a big aid to them in getting better prices for their products.

Next to the Government itself fixing the price of farm products the next best thing is for the farmers themselves to do it, and if they organize into co-operative marketing associations under the Capper bill they ought to be able to get somewhere, altho we do not see yet how they can force the sale of their surplus stuff if there is no demand for it.

Another good bill by Senator Capper is the one known as the Truth-in-Fabric bill. It requires the makers of all cloth materials to specify in plain English the exact per cent of wool, silk, cotton or other mixture used. It is a good bill and should be passed unanimously and at once.

A great deal has been, is, and will be said about the need of agricultural production to feed the world—but the producer in these days of peace must be expected to be slow to enthuse under the glow of this sentiment except as he may see at least a fifty-fifty chance to break even on the cost of production and have left a fighting chance for a reasonable margin of profit.

Farming is the biggest business in this world, and yet the people engaged in farming have but little say so, voice share, or part in the naming of the prices of the products of the farm.



FROM A KODAK NEGATIVE

Kodak on the Farm

Kodak serves a double purpose on the farm. The pictures of the children and of the home, the Kodak story of the picnic, even the snap-shots of the pets go to make the Kodak album the most thought of book in all the house.

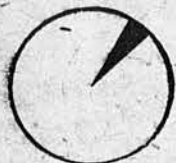
But there's another side to picture-making on the farm—the business side. Pictures of live stock help in making sales; pictures of the orchard and of growing crops help in keeping worth while records; pictures of the line fence and the "party ditch" prevent or settle arguments—oftentimes can prevent arguments from growing into lawsuits.

To the up-to-date farmer a camera is no longer a luxury. It's a necessity. And picture-taking by the Kodak system is simpler and less expensive than you think.

Ask your dealer or write us for catalogue of Kodaks and Brownies. It's free.

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y., The Kodak City

GUARD AGAINST THIS MISTAKE IN THE CARE OF YOUR TIRES



A casing gets 95% of the owner's care.

—A TUBE GETS ONLY 5%.

Certainly such an unequal distribution of care is not fair to the casing—

AND CERTAINLY NOT TO THE MAN WHO PAYS THE BILLS. The best casing can be quickly ruined by a weak air envelope. Give your casings the chance they deserve. Buy the best inner tube you can find.

You'll not go wrong if you select KOKOMO TUBES—either STANDARD GREY or EVERLASTER RED.

Both are built with a specialist's care. A generous splice forestalls the possibility of a leak. The valve base is built right in the tube wall.

They remain tough and whole to the end—and cost little compared to their goodness.

Start right this summer with KOKOMO TUBES.

Calahan Tire Sales Co.
14th & McGee Sts., Kansas City, Mo.



Always
Delicious

The aroma of TROPICAL COFFEE arouses your "coffee taste." And its flavor never disappoints.

TROPICAL COFFEE

Packed in a vacuum can that always keeps the coffee fresh and flavory. The next time you order coffee

Ask Your Grocer for TROPICAL!

Imported, Blended, Roasted and Packed by
C. A. Murdock Mfg. Co., Kansas City



As Good
As Its Aroma



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

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

Jayhawker Farm News

BY HARLEY HATCH

Rains Have Been Scattering and More Moisture is Needed

This week we saw a heavy shower of rain fall within 3 miles of this farm and a few miles away some 4 inches of rain fell while to the north rain came down almost to the county line but this locality is still dry. How dry, may be known from the fact that it is just four weeks ago today that we had our last rain. Corn is suffering, of course, and will make a short crop in many fields even if rain fell tomorrow. Part of the corn on this farm is on deep, moist soil and it still looks well there and seems to be earing well but on two-thirds of our corn acreage the crop is going back every day. It is all out in tassel and starting ears so it probably will make good fodder in any event.

Tractor Makes Plowing Easy

Our tractor, a 10-20, pulled the 22-36 separator thru the threshing season without a single hitch. It was given no rest but as soon as the grain separator was under cover it was hitched to the gang plow. There is not a particle of moisture in the ground and it turns up very lumpy; it is impossible to keep the plows running at an even depth and it takes a sharp set of shares every day. Despite this, it did not seem to make a heavy load for the tractor but, not liking the work the plows were doing we have borrowed for a short time a disk plow with three disks that cut 10 inches. This will take about the same amount of land as our moldboard gang, which has two 14-inch plows but the disk outfit is said to have much lighter draft. I will report the result of our trial next week.

Getting Ready for Hay Harvest

The neighbor who has been baling our hay for several years told us yesterday that he would have about time to do our baling at once if we cared to tackle the job this week. This suited us, for the hay is still green and of fine quality but will soon be showing signs of dry weather. So we started the mowing machine and one of us will mow, another rake and another haul baled hay on the truck for the rest of the week, if our plans work out. We will have lots of room in the barn for hay this year as our alfalfa was almost a complete failure and we can use the entire space for baled hay. We are baling this hay, not because we expect to make a profitable sale of it, but because we can so easily and quickly get the hay under cover while it is in the best of condition. Our main meadow lies almost 1 mile from the barn which is almost too long a haul for loose hay in a busy time.

Sales Margins Too Small

The truck makes quick work of hauling the baled hay, as it has a body which can be made into a rack holding 46 bales. With this one man can easily haul twice as much as can one with horses. I note that the price of No. 1 prairie hay has fallen this week to \$10 a ton in Kansas City. The cost of putting prairie hay in the bale has been cut square in two here; last year \$7 a ton was charged for putting hay from the standing grass into the bale. This season I am told that \$3.50 is to be the charge. But shipping charges are just as high as last summer. To get a ton of hay from Gridley to Kansas City costs \$4.65; this charge includes freight, commission and several other small charges which have been tacked on of late years. These charges total \$8.15, leaving \$1.85 a ton, to pay for the hay and the hauling to the railroad. The hauling charge for the average distance of 5 miles is another \$1.50, leaving the landowner the magnificent sum of 35 cents a ton for the hay. Do you wonder that the hay business is on the rocks?

Hogs Marketed at \$9.10

On February 1 we weighed up a bunch of shotes we had and on that day they averaged 65 pounds apiece. We fed them on corn and shorts sloop until July 18 when they were sold weighing 251 pounds apiece. This is a gain in 168 days of 185 pounds on a very com-

mon ration of a fair amount of corn and thin shorts sloop with rape and oats pasture after May 20. Had these hogs been better fed they would have made this gain quicker but at less profit because had we sold them 30 days ago we would have received almost \$1.50 a hundred less than we did on July 18 when we were paid \$9.10 a hundred. We kept no exact account of the corn fed these hogs but know in a general way about how much they ate and we know how much shorts we fed them. A close estimate would put the cost of the gain we made at \$6.50 a hundred; this is a good showing which is mostly due to the good pasture they had for 60 days, during which time fully two-thirds the gain in weight was made.

Grain Threshing Began Early

Wheat is being marketed rather faster than usual for this season of the year. Harvest was early and followed by dry weather and virtually no farmers stacked their grain but threshed from the shock. It is safe to do this now because there are probably twice as many threshing machines in the country as there were two years ago. This resulted in getting the grain in condition for market fully 30 days earlier than usual and most farmers, having the experience of last year in mind, are marketing it. Many farmers, ourselves included, think that the trend of the course of the market this year will be exactly opposite to that last year and so we are holding the wheat for a later market. The trouble with the market last year was, the wheat was in the wrong hands. This year it will get out of the growers' possession and then we may look for an effort by speculators to put the price up instead of down.

Cockleburs

By Ray Yarnell

Bill Burr, who was the guest of honor at a recent home brew party, is getting along now on a diet of crackers and milk.

War profiteers who put their profits into stock dividends and extensions, are worse off than the fellow who didn't get in on the graft. They are paying heavy taxes now on a lot of property they wish they didn't have.

Farmers aren't the only ones who are passing dividends this year. There is more than one firm hanging on by its teeth and still slipping.

It is an interesting occupation this year to count the number of straw hats worn that are rather rusty around the crown. Which probably explains the fact that most of the new straw hats still are in the stores.

In the opinion of the column a store is one of the best possible places for a straw hat to be.

We have held consistently to that view since a Kansas breeze took one off our head and deposited it in all its shiny glory in front of a motor car which did not stop or turn out.

Our opinion is that a good many men who have a lot to say about politics, religion and economics should eat some cheese.

When home-making problems are solved, And the men have nothing to do, Folks will be walking on air, But—they'll have to live on it, too! —P. M. Q.

We will not argue with a reader who says the column is rotten. But so is his opinion.

"Well," said Sad Sawyer as he drained the bottle and replaced the cork, "I'm going to preserve the smell."

Jim Wrench, who is a handy man around machinery, rigged up a swinging cradle and awning on top of his tractor and tended the baby while plowing. Jim says it worked fine because he couldn't hear the baby bawl while the tractor was running.

A committee called on Jim, made him ride around the field in the cradle and when they left Jim took it off the tractor and threw it in the creek.

"Anyway," said Andy Stare as he viewed the 1921 fashion parade, "you can tell whether they have dimples in their knees."

Inspected Seed is Safest

BY C. E. ROGERS

When you buy seed represented as one of the inspected varieties recommended by the Kansas State Agricultural college, ask to see a certificate. That is the advice being sent out by the Kansas Crop Improvement association, an organization of 600 progressive Kansas farmers who are co-operating with the Kansas State Agricultural college in an effort to maintain a supply of pure seed of several adapted varieties of small grains and sorghums.

The importance of their work is emphasized by recent disclosures of misrepresentation in selling seed of improved varieties in Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Missouri. Perhaps, the most flagrant example of this practice is a case which has recently come to light in Missouri. A quantity of seed represented to be New York Fultz wheat was sold to a number of Missouri farmers at \$5 a bushel late last summer. Seventy-five fields of wheat were grown from it, yet when inspected by specialists last month they showed from 5 to 35 per cent mixture of one to seven varieties representing as many distinct types of wheat.

There is almost no chance for a farmer to get something other than what he believes he is buying if he purchases only inspected seed. The inspection is conducted by specialists of the Kansas State Agricultural college. They examine the grain in the field just before it is harvested. A sample from the field is sent to the college for examination. Every field is reported separately. As soon as possible the names of the various growers who had a field inspected are arranged in a catalog. With every name is shown the approximate amount of wheat the grower will have for sale and the condition of that wheat. This condition states whether or not the grain was pure when inspected in the field. If it contains mixtures or is smutty, this also is stated with approximate amounts.

A certificate is issued to every grower giving the same information about his field as that contained in the catalog. Thus the buyer is fairly well protected if he will purchase only inspected seed and ask to see an inspection certificate.

Reports coming to the Kansas State Agricultural college indicate that Kanred yields are uniformly higher than Turkey or Kharkof, again this year. Some of the comparative yields are even more remarkable than in former years. In a field, part of which was seeded to Kanred and the rest to Turkey, a Riley county, Kansas, farmer got an average of 36 bushels an acre from the Kanred and 24 bushels an acre from the Turkey. The entire field was seeded at the same time, the soil was the same, and the preparation of the ground was identical.

A quantity of pure seed of Kanred wheat and Kansas Fulghum oats will be made available to growers annually according to plans of the Kansas Crop Improvement association, co-operating with the Kansas State Agricultural college. Blackhull, another promising variety of wheat grown in the hard wheat belt, and Fulcaster, a soft winter wheat adapted to Eastern Kansas, also are included among varieties which will be inspected by the association. Seed of Blackhull kafir, Kansas Orange sorghum, Pink kafir, and Dwarf milo, the varieties best suited to Kansas, will be kept pure in the same manner, it is planned.

The catalog of the Kansas Crop Improvement association, containing a list of growers having inspected seed wheat and oats is now available. A copy of it can be obtained by writing to S. C. Salmon, professor of farm crops in the Kansas State Agricultural college. Professor Salmon is secretary of the Kansas Crop Improvement association.

To Kill Chicken Lice

The fowl must be clean as well as its house. There are many kinds of lice. I used to think ducks and geese were exempt from them but this is not true. I have read there are 30 kinds of lice common to poultry. Eight of these bother our chickens. Mites are a worst enemy of the hens. I have ably Persian insect powder on chickens and turkeys. It is the best of the many I have tried. I dust it into the

feathers and see to it that it gets "clean down to the skin," dusting it into every part of the plumage. It will not injure the eyes. It should be used on hens just before setting them, and just as the eggs begin to pip.

Liquid lice killer is best for the houses as it gets into the cracks. Mites can live a long time without food. You will find them in old poultry houses not in use. Setting hens give up their nests on account of them.

If you do not wish to use a regular liquid lice killer use kerosene. Some folks use sulfur or formaldehyde candles. All the fowls must be kept out of the house where this is being done for a day at least. A good way is to put a candle in a pan of ashes to avoid fire. All doors and windows must be closed tightly so the fumes will get in their work.

Scab mites cause scaly leg. Itch mites eat the skin of the head and abdomen and down the back. The hens soon lose their feathers and are an uncomely sight.

Mrs. Oliver Spencer.

For Better Breeding Herds

The Breeding Herd and Its Produce, by G. A. Laude, has been issued recently by the Laude Printing Company of Humboldt, Kan. It is a well written booklet based on 45 years of experience in farming under Kansas conditions, and should be in the library of every Kansas livestock producer. It is bound in heavy paper and it may be obtained for 50 cents from the Laude Printing Company.

Growth of the Tractor Industry

A recent report of the United States Department of Agriculture states that during 1920 there were 90 business firms manufacturing tractors in this

country. These companies manufactured a total of 203,207 tractors which had a total value of \$193,563,000. Of the total number of tractors manufactured, 162,988 were sold in the United States for \$161,896,000 while 29,143 machines were exported to foreign countries and sold for \$30,850,000.

The figures show how the farmers of the country are taking to power farming methods, and it also shows how American tractors are invading the Old World.

The Life Worth While

I visit a home that is beautiful, yes,
Artistic and polished—but cold,
Where the man and his wife who are dwellers therein,
Are counting their years out for gold.
They have all the comforts that money can buy,
Their clothes are the last word in style;
I look long but find there no trace of content,
And I wonder if it is worth while.

I look at the man, and the woman as well,
Who are reaching their hands out for fame,
Whose eyes are fast-fixed on glory's high star,
Who long for a world famous name.
Too busy are they to trouble with home,
The foot-lights of greatness beguile;
But I wonder when time grows shorter and cold,
If fame will seem so much worth while.

Then I look at the home that is sheltered with love,
Where sweet childish laughter rings clear,
Where unselfish toil is an everyday joy,
And others are thought of as dear.
It seems, as I look on that fond father's face,
And the mother who wears a glad smile,
That there is a difference between house and home,
And home-life is really worth while.
—Rachel A. Garrett.

The farmer's boy—the farm—furnishes us not only with the foundation of National prosperity and the chief sources of our wealth, is not only the great power upon which the Nation leans in time of peace and in time of war, but the farm also furnishes the men who fill the leading places in all the world of success.



Keep your hogs free from lice

Keep their sleeping quarters, the feeding grounds, pure and healthful. Use the sprinkling can. Add four tablespoonfuls of Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant to each gallon of water. Sprinkle the animal body to kill the lice, the sleeping quarters and feeding grounds to destroy the disease germs. Or provide a wallow, to which add about one gallon D and D to every 70 gallons of water. Disinfect the barns, the poultry house.

Also use it about the home, in the sick room, sink and cesspools, to establish better health conditions.

DR. HESS & CLARK Ashland, Ohio

DR. HESS DIP
and
DISINFECTANT

DENTISTRY

Kansas City-Western Dental College
Four year course. High school graduates.
Write for catalog A. Kansas City, Mo.

Mr. Farmer:**Look Before You Leap**

If a grain-pooling contract is submitted to you, do these things for your own protection:

- 1—Study every word.
- 2—Consult your lawyer—your banker—your grain dealer.
- 3—Ask your lawyer if it does not deprive you of all **CONTROL OF INCOME** from your grain crops for five years.
- 4—Ask if there is any **LIMIT** to the **HANDLING CHARGES** which may be imposed on you by the pool.
- 5—Ask if the contract does not **BIND YOU ABSOLUTELY FOR FIVE OR MORE YEARS** even if you find it ruinous the **FIRST** year.
- 6—Ask if there is any assurance against heavy loss to you if the pool fails. The contract protects the pool—how does it protect **YOU**?
- 7—Ask your banker or your grain dealer for literature.
- 8—Write executive committee, Grain Dealers' National Association, 308 Western Union Bldg., Chicago, for free legal analysis of sample contract.

REMEMBER NORTH DAKOTA!

REMEMBER THE NONPARTISAN LEAGUE!

Grain Dealers' National Association

"One of the Greatest Economic Problems Is Distribution"

PRESIDENT HARDING in a recent address declared that "one of the greatest economic problems, if not the greatest, is distribution. There can be no doubt of the position of the good roads movement in the solution of the problem. I believe that Federal and State Governments must not only create good roads but they must insist upon the maintenance of good roads. A good road gone wrong is a streak of memorial to neglect and waste. The roads we build must be built for use in the distribution of products rather than for merely pleasure riding. We must foster the use of motor trucks."

The expression of the chief executive of our nation is but a confirmation of the experiences of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) in the conduct of its business.

The problems of distribution are of paramount importance and in effecting this distribution, good roads are a primary essential.

The Standard Oil Company (Indiana) has in operation more than 4000 motor trucks engaged in distributing gasoline, kerosene and lubricating oils to ultimate consumers in 11 Middle Western States. It is the business of this department to attempt to furnish Standard Oil products to whoever may require them, wherever he may live.

To supplement the tank wagon, the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) maintains a network of service stations, located on the main traveled highways, every few miles in the country and every few blocks in the city.

Through its highly specialized organization, the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) manufactures from crude petroleum the three factors necessary to a solution of the problems of distribution.

Stanolind Paving Asphalt for good roads—enduring roads.

Red Crown, the high-grade gasoline, for power—tremendous power.

Polarine, the perfect motor oil, for lubrication—correct lubrication.

In the manufacture of these products, the Company has set as a measure of value, specifications which it believes insure the user the utmost of service at a minimum of expense. Its products are made to exact standards, and these standards are based upon a careful, exhaustive study of the conditions under which they will be used. All are uniform in quality and go to the consumer with the Company's guarantee that they are exactly as represented.

Standard Oil Company

(Indiana)

910 So. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

2521

Farm Engineering

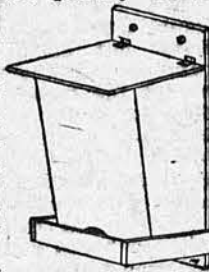
BY FRANK A. MECKEL

Many Devices are Easily Made Now in Any Good Work Shop

A box for the oyster shell or fine gravel used for poultry grit will be a good addition to the poultry house equipment. A box like this one will prevent the scattering of grit by the hens, and will only require filling a few times during the season. It may be made of scrap lumber which accumulates around any farm.

The cover keeps the smaller chickens from jumping into the box and scattering the grit all over the house or yard. It should be hung up on a post and fastened both on the top and the bottom.

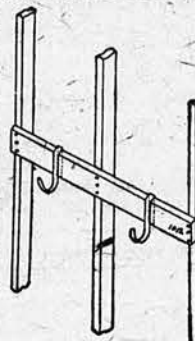
Hartsville, Tenn.



Good Grit Box

Removable Harness Hooks

Very often we are obliged to carry a heavy set of work-harness to the end of the stable in order to reach a hook on which to hang it. This takes a lot of time and is unnecessary labor. Hooks can be made removable, so that they can be hung back of any stall in the barn, and then we will not find unused hooks back of unused stalls.



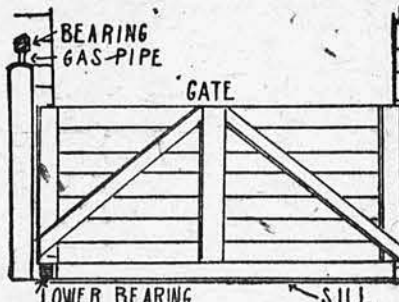
Harness Hooks

This hook is made of scrap iron, an old wagon tire will make an excellent one, and bent so that it will fit snugly on a 2 by 6 plank. The plank is nailed to the studding back of the stalls, and then the hooks are placed wherever they are needed. A horse cannot break such a hook off, for it will pull off the 2 by 6 first.

Hoxie, Kan.

Self Latching Gate

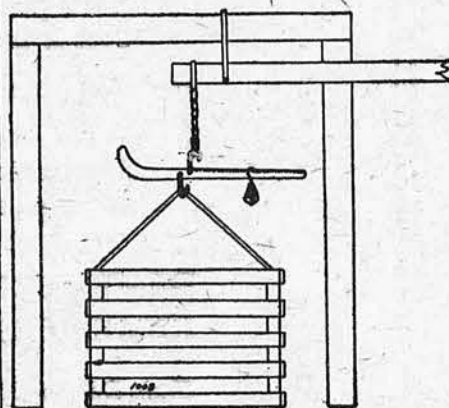
This sketch shows a substantial gate. A is the gate post; B, a nail to fasten the catch or holder; C, a small block to hold up the catch; D is a weight to



hold catch down, and F shows the catch with notched end. The weight must not be too heavy, nor the nail in the catch driven in too tight. When the gate closes it latches itself and stays closed.

Weigh Hogs at Home

Hogs are often sold on the farm according to weights which are guessed. The poor guesser is usually the loser



Weighing Device

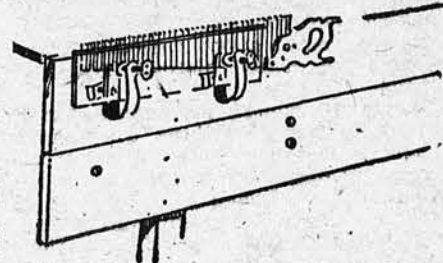
in such transactions. This device is one which can be built in a very short time on any farm. Two posts set in the ground with a stout timber across the

top make up the scaffold. A strong pole swung from a heavy bolt on one of the posts acts as a lever. A short piece of chain is fastened to the short end of this lever, and the scales are hung from this chain. The hog may be placed in a crate and lifted off the ground by means of the lever. When the crate is off the ground, the weighing is simple enough. Simply deduct the weight of the crate from the gross weight, and you have the weight of your hog exactly. No guessing.

Brazeau, Mo. Albert Weinhold.

Clamp for Filing Saws

This is a cheap, homemade vise for sharpening saws. I have one and it works very well. The clamp was made from parts from an old clothes wringer. The saw is held by a board on each side of it, the clamps being screwed down until the saw is held rigidly. Such a vise should be fixed to the work bench. Nearly every farm home has a worn-out wringer lying about but with the clamps still in good order. Try making one of these vises and if you put it together right you will have



just as good a vise as you can buy. It may be used for other purposes besides saw filing.

W. E. D.

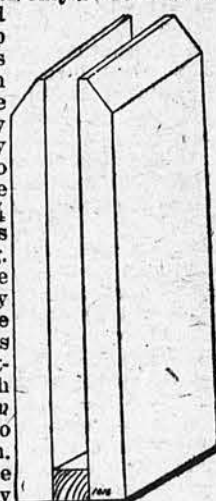
A Handy Harness Clamp

A good job of leather stitching or harness-repairing can only be done when the leather is held

securely in a clamp of some sort. This one can be made in a few minutes' time in the farm shop by anyone at all handy with tools. The two clamp sides are made of boards 3/4 inch by 4 inches and 12 inches long. A stout piece of sole leather is securely fastened to the base of these boards as shown, and the little block, 1 inch square is slipped in between the two jaws at the bottom. When used, the clamp is simply placed in a vise, and when the vise is tightened, the harness is held securely.

Ithaca, N. Y.

B. B. Robb.



Handy Clamp

The Somme Comes In

(The United States army transport Somme docked at New York recently, and on board were the bodies of 1,600 American soldiers killed in action during the World War.)

"Some day," they said, "when war is done And we have wandered back; When we have earned our share of fun Beyond the last attack, As we swing down the avenue Some day, amid the din, We'll take our place back home with you"; And now the Somme comes in.

Thru Molain's dawn they face the glow Of flame and flanking fire; By swamp and knob to Le Cateau They cut the bloody wire. Far out beyond each batter height, Well worth the cost to win, They dreamed of home beyond the fight— And now the Somme comes in.

Beyond each trench they saw once more The Roaring Forties flare; They heard above the great guns' roar The rush of Greeley Square. To dreams that come with bated breath On thru the bloody loam, On thru the rain-drenched nights of death The old town whispered "Home."

From La Roux farm they took the ridge That held the last corral; Their bodies formed the only bridge That crossed the Sambre Canal. By mist-hung swamp and battered hill The golden vision stayed Of ancient haunts that beckoned still Beyond the barricade.

"Thank God," they whispered, "Peace is near, Peace in the quiet sun; Peace where the April dawns break clear Above the last spiked gun. Thank God, above the sullen roar Our camp smoke, blue and thin, Is west-blown to a warless shore"— And now the Somme comes in.

Once more Taps sounds above their dreams, And with its ancient glow Once more the flaming sky-line gleams, But they will never know. Back with their love of youth and life, Lost dreams of play and sport, Far from the gun-swept plains of strife Their ship has come to port.

—Grantland Rice, in New York Tribune.

Bright Outlook for Hogs?

WITH the higher hog prices which have been obtained recently, there has been an increase in interest among pork producers in the future of the business. This is justified. Hog raising is among the essential industries, and while without doubt there always will be much variation, the man who stays with it year after year is certain of good profits many seasons.

But in this connection it is well to consider the average decline in hog prices which always comes in September, so one can guard against getting caught that way in 1921. Judging from the rule of the average, and it almost always applies, a big drop will come in the fall, and every man who is in a position to do so should avoid this when possible. It is likely that if a big crop is produced this year this decline will be more severe than usual. It will be best, therefore, to get the hogs on the present high markets as rapidly as possible within the next four or five weeks. Sometimes the big decline doesn't come before the last of September or the first of October, but in sympathy with the big crop which will likely be obtained, it may come a little ahead of this. It will be best for you to avoid it if you can.

It is probable that the decline will continue until December, or perhaps, until the first part of January, at which time prices probably will be "way down." There then may be a considerable increase in price until in the spring, perhaps, the latter part of March or the first part of April, and after that some decline. Naturally it is best for one to try to hit the high places in the market if possible. While it frequently is impracticable for one to get the best returns, it should be possible for it to be done in a larger number of cases than is now the rule. A variation of only \$2 to \$3 between these low and high points is quite possible, and this frequently will make all the difference between profit and loss on the hog business.

A Champion Butter Cow

BY J. H. FRANDSEN

The world has a new champion butter cow in Bella Pontiac, owned by T. A. Barron of Ontario, Canada. On June 18 this Holstein finished a 365-day record of 1,573 pounds of butter—a world's record for all ages and all breeds—and 27,017 pounds of milk, showing an average test of 4.66 per cent of fat. She is still producing more than when her test started, so the final figures may be slightly increased. However, she has already produced 66.64 more pounds of butter than Duchess Skylark Ormsby—this cow made a record of 1506.36 pounds of butter which has stood as the highest since 1915.

Mr. Barron started farming a few years ago without experience and with limited financial resources. It was uphill work at first, as he had only common grade cattle. The local banker had a lot of faith in the gritty young man, however, and one day called him into his office and informed him that if he would buy a few head of purebred cattle, the bank would back him. He took the plunge and among his purchases was Bella Pontiac. She freshened as a 4-year-old and finished that year under government inspection test with 20,129 pounds of milk and 1,018 pounds of butter. After being dry only a short time, she freshened again and started on her big year's work.

Bella was housed in an ordinary farm barn and was milked four times a day by the young farmer, whose finances did not permit of the neglect of field work to give superlative attentions to his cow. It was a farmer's test under farm conditions all the way thru. Her production varied from 104.24 pounds of fat in July, her first month, to 124.3 pounds in November, her best month, and in the following March she produced 121.83 pounds of fat. The last of the silage had been fed and, despite an increased allowance of roots, the fat dropped to 84.38 pounds and 73.51 pounds in April and May.

Bella Pontiac has nothing sensational in her breeding but is of good producing stuff all the way thru. Her sire, Pauline Pet's Pontiac, is a brother of Calamity Snow Pontiac, 28,442 pounds of milk and 1240 pounds of butter in a year, the third highest record in Canada. Maternally, Bella claims as grand sire one of the great transmitting sires of the breed, Brookbank Butter Baron, with 38 tested daughters, one of them a former Canadian champion and the first 33-pound cow in Canada. The absence of the ultra-fashionable breeding from the new champion may well serve as a stimulus to other ambitious breeders who have well-bred cattle but nothing superlative.

Regarding how he came to get Bella Pontiac, Mr. Barron recently said: "If it had not been for the 'flu' I probably never would have owned her. I was just recovering from this disease and did not feel like working, so took a run over to Lakeside when the estate

of Alex Shaw was selling the herd at auction. This heifer, a 3-year-old, came into the ring and was about to be sold, when I bid \$150, and finally got her for \$170. It took about all my spare change, but she looked good to me."

Bella Pontiac was born March 22, 1915, and began her famous test June 19, 1920. After having been dry six weeks, her beginning ration was a light feed of bran and oilmeal with green alfalfa for roughage. When she really began her winning gait, she ate about 32 pounds of grain made up as follows:

2 pounds bran
6 pounds oil cake
1 pound gluten
2 pounds oats
12 pounds cottonseed meal.

This record, it is said, was supervised with the greatest care by the Department of Agriculture of the Dominion of Canada, which is charged with the supervision of records of performance with a thorough verification by the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada.

State Fairs in 1921

Here are the dates for the state fairs of this year.

Missouri State Fair, Sedalia, August 14-20.
Illinois State Fair, Springfield, August 19-27.
Iowa State Fair, Des Moines, August 24-September 2.
Ohio State Fair, Columbus, August 25-September 3.
Wisconsin State Fair, Milwaukee, August 29-September 4.
Minnesota State Fair, Hamline, September 3-10.
Nebraska State Fair, Lincoln, September 4-9.
Indiana State Fair, Indianapolis, September 5-11.
Montana State Fair, Helena, September 12-17.
Kansas Free Fair, Topeka, September 12-17.
Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, September 17-24.
Interstate Fair, Sioux City, September 18-24.
Oklahoma State Fair, Oklahoma City, September 24-October 1.
Colorado State Fair, Pueblo, September 26-30.
Oklahoma Free State Fair, Muskogee, October 3-8.
State Fair of Texas, Dallas, October 8-22.

Of Interest to Fruit Growers

A book of value to the fruit growing industry of the Middle West has just been issued by The Macmillan Company, 66 Fifth Ave, New York, N. Y. The title is The Commercial Apple Industry of North America. It should be in the hands of every apple grower. It was written by J. C. Folger, assistant secretary of the International Apple Shippers' association, and S. M. Thomson, formerly a fruit specialist with the United States Department of Agriculture. It consists of 466 pages well bound in cloth. The price is \$3.50.

Veterinary Answers

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



Illustration shows barn and silos covered with Everlastic "Rubber" Roofing.

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Barrett Everlastic Roofings are waterproof, weathertight, fire-resistant—high quality, long-lasting roofs at moderate cost. For re-roofing work they are especially economical, because in most cases you can lay them right on top of the old roof, which saves trouble and expense.

One of the four styles of Everlastic is a "rubber" roofing in roll form. The other three styles are slate-surfaced in the natural art-shades of red or green—as handsome as they are durable and economical.

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Mrs. Ida Migliario
—EDITOR—

Women's Service Corner

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

Care of Geraniums

I should like to know why the buds on my geranium plants dry up. How can I make house plants grow and bloom?—Mrs. B. R. V.

If geranium plants receive proper care, the buds will not blight. Geraniums should have plenty of sunshine, and do best in south windows. The soil in the pots should be of loam with some sand mixed with it. Permit the soil in the pots to become dry all the way thru before watering, and then water copiously.

Country Cook Book

How can I obtain the country cook book published by the Capper company?—Miss A. M. K.

The country cook book is given with a year's subscription to the Household or Capper's Farmer. Each of these magazines is 50 cents a year. Or the cook book may be purchased for 10 cents.

Mildew on White Clothes

Will you please tell me how to remove mold from white clothing?—Mrs. S. D.

To remove mildew from white clothes, soak them first in clear water and then in water containing a tablespoon of lemon juice and a teaspoon of oxalic acid to every half pint of water.

Removing Finger Prints

I should like to know how to remove finger prints from a mahogany piano.—Miss F. F. F.

You can purchase a good furniture polish from any furniture store that will do this work. The polish is applied with a soft cloth and then rubbed with another soft cloth.

How to Remove Varnish

I should like to know how I may remove the old varnish from my woodwork so that I can put a new finish on it.—Z. M.

There are several varnish removers on the market that are satisfactory. Directions for using are on the cans. These removers can be purchased at any store that handles paint.

Recipe for Angel Food Cake

I should like the recipe for angel food cake.—Miss A. V.

Beat 1 cup of egg whites (8 to 10 eggs) until they are stiff and dry. Then blend 1 cup of sugar with them carefully so the bubbles will not break. Sift 1 cup of flour and 1 teaspoon of cream of tartar three times and add to the egg mixture, stirring as little as possible. Add 1 teaspoon of almond extract, pour into an ungreased pan with a center tube and bake 40 minutes in a moderate oven. Do not move the cake until you are ready to take it from the oven. Invert the pan on a cake cooler and brush the cake with the white of an egg beaten with a few tablespoons of powdered sugar. Allow this covering to harden before you frost the cake.

College Course Includes Baby

BY JESSIE GERTRUDE ADEE

They start folks early at the Kansas State Agricultural college. The youngest student, Frances Marian Beougher, enrolled when she was 9 weeks old, and has the record for attendance and punctuality. Others in the class are 3 to 6 months old. Many of these babies are the children of disabled soldiers who are taking vocational training at the college. The children attend regularly every Friday afternoon, chaperoned by their mothers, and are received by experts in child welfare, hygiene and dietetics. They are weighed, measured and charted, then go home and grow.

The star of the class was under weight when she entered. She spit up her food and cried most of the time.

The dietetics teacher prescribed regular intervals of feeding and she began to grow. At first she gained 3 ounces in one week. Now at 8 months she is getting a little orange juice, and chews crusts, and once a day gets a drink of cow's milk. Before hot weather comes she will be living entirely on artificial food.

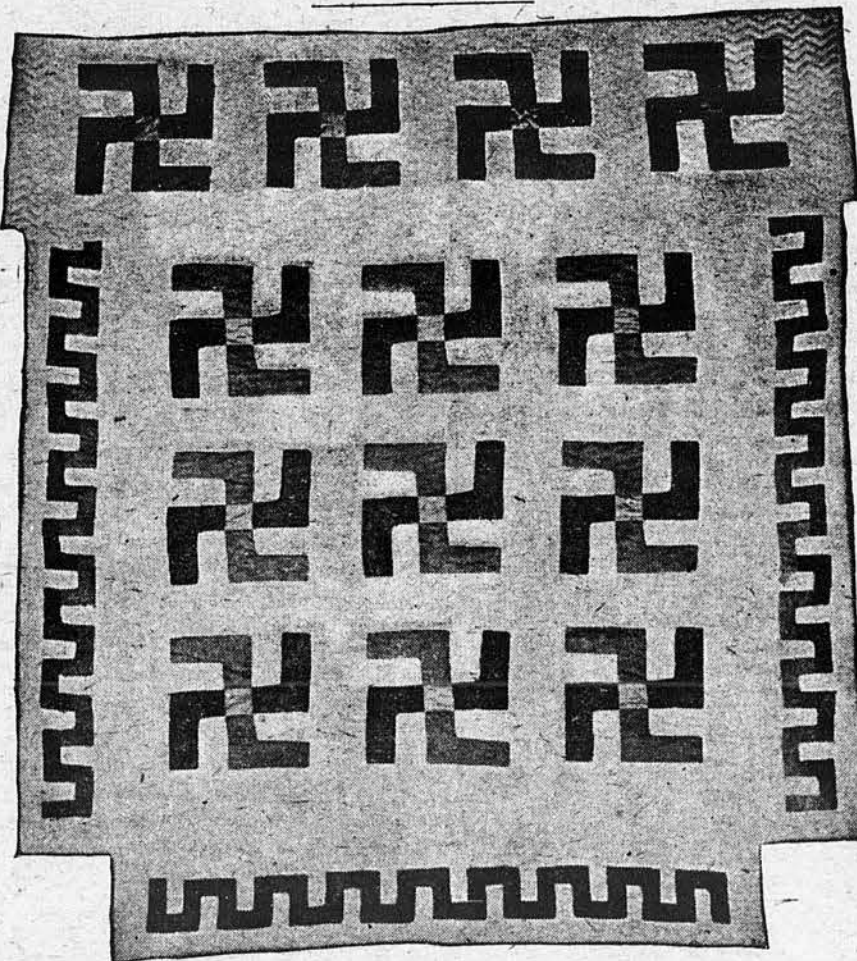
Another baby was small for her age and subject to colds. She was fed every time she cried so sometimes she ate every few minutes and sometimes she went without food all morning. Regular feeding and sleeping made

Sometimes baby's chubby feet are too long for his stockings. "Oh, what nice feet. We will have to be careful to get their stockings long enough or baby's feet will get all crumpled up," the nurse says. Next time the stockings are long enough.

If baby has a cold and his nose is stopped up, the nurse shows his mother how to put a drop of sterile aboline in each nostril with a medicine dropper.

This work was started by Mrs. M. P. Roderick, the Red Cross Home Service agent, in co-operation with the household economics department of the col-

Swastika Quilt Pattern



PIECING quilts is fashionable again and "quilting B's" offer a new-old-fashioned way for one to entertain her friends for the day. One of the most popular quilt patterns is the swastika design. The quilt shown in the illustration has a bolster cover and three wings to hang over the sides and the foot of the bed.

A pattern with complete instructions for making the quilt, and information concerning the amount of colored material to use can be obtained. Send 15 cents in stamps or silver to the Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

her grow, and now her father is convinced that crying isn't an indication that she needs to be fed.

Little Frances Marian is bottle fed, yet she has gained every week since she began to come to the clinic. One week three children of the same family showed a loss in weight. Inquiry developed the fact that all had suffered from colds. It was explained that colds are communicable and the necessity for individual cups, towels and washcloths was emphasized.

Child welfare and hygiene experts weigh and measure the babies. While one undresses the child the other talks to the mother and gets a history of the child, finding out whether he sleeps alone, how many windows are open, and if he has any bad habits or physical defects. Because they know how to handle and dress babies the respect and confidence of the mothers are gained. If baby doesn't sleep alone, directions are given as to how to make an inexpensive bed. The instructor suggests leaving the windows open, and sometimes when the weather is pleasant letting baby sleep out-of-doors or on a screened sleeping porch.

Most of the mothers who attend are away from friends and have no one with whom they can talk over their problems. They are so enthusiastic over the work that they can scarcely wait until the end of the week to see if baby's line in the chart goes up or down.

"I think this work is wonderful," one young mother exclaimed. "Mother wrote one thing and the neighbors told me something else. It is such a satisfaction to be able to know when I am doing the right thing."

The rest room building on the Kansas State Fair grounds, at Hutchinson, will be a popular place for mothers during the state fair, September 17 to 23. A complete day nursery in charge of a trained nurse will be maintained. This will enable mothers to leave their children under competent care while they visit the attractions and exhibits.

Prolong the life of your clothes by caring for them properly every day. Occasional "clean ups" may put clothing in order, but it will not last as long as if daily attention were given it.

Farm Home News

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON

A reader in Sterling, Colo., asks that we give a good recipe for plain butter cookies, also one for jelly roll "that will not fall flat." The reader is planning to make cookies for sale. We are giving the cookie recipe that finds favor in this household. The jelly roll recipe may best be given by some reader in the neighborhood of our Colorado friend. Altitude and climatic conditions might have some effect on sponge cake.

Butter Cookies—Use 2 eggs, 1½ cups of sugar, 1 cup of melted butter, 3 tablespoons of sweet milk, ½ teaspoon of soda in milk, nutmeg and flour enough to make a soft dough.

A number of readers have asked for directions for canning corn. Some have sent to the college for bulletins and found the supply exhausted. Some have had bulletins and have only partially succeeded. These should not be discouraged as the best of canners sometimes have failures. Corn is, probably, the most difficult vegetable to can. One needs to select as cool and clear a morning as possible to can it. Warm moist air will cause the milk in the corn to sour before it is sterilized.

Much of one's success in canning corn depends on selecting the corn at the right stage. Young, sappy ears that shoot water from the kernel when pressed with the thumb nail will make a very inferior canned product, if it "keeps," and it is probable that it will sour. On the other hand, corn that is too old, lacking in milk, will make a cheesy canned product. The kernel should break with pressure and be filled with milk. The most edible stage is the best canning stage as well.

If one works alone, she should gather only enough corn for two cans at a time. She should have cans, lids and rubbers sterilizing, water boiling for blanching and canner of water hot ready for the filled cans. Husk the corn quickly, blanch whole ears in boiling water 5 minutes and plunge into cold water. Remove corn before it is soaked and cut from the cob. Pack loosely in cans, as corn swells in processing, add a teaspoon of salt to each quart of corn, fill the jars with boiling water, partially seal and place in the canner to sterilize. Sterilize pints 3 hours and quarts 3½ hours. Both blanching and cold dipping waters should be changed after every other "batch."

The writer was chosen by some of the local school children as leader of their poultry club. So far, we have found the task a very enjoyable one. In the first two meetings, we studied and practiced the caponizing of young cockerels. At our next meeting we shall study culling; later the preparation of stock for exhibition. We have made one trip to Topeka, as a club. We took our dinner to Gage Park. After enjoying the park for awhile, we drove out to Mr. Modlin's poultry farm. Such a visit would prove helpful to anyone interested in raising poultry for any purpose.

Grandmothers' Sweet Curd Pie

One of the delicacies our grandmothers served when company came was sweet curd pie. It's just as good as it ever was and can be made now as well as in grandmother's day. The curd is obtained by adding rennet to warm milk and allowing the milk to stand until it hardens. The curd is then broken up and strained. To the curd from 1 quart of milk add 1 level tablespoon of butter, ¼ cup of sugar, the yolks of 2 eggs, a few currants or chopped raisins and a little nutmeg. Whey was much used in earlier times and is still a favorite beverage with many people. It is used especially in diets for invalids.

Economical Uses for Skimmilk

BY KATHLEEN ROGAN

Skimmilk, instead of being wasted, could be more generally used in cookery. We all know the value of whole milk, but most of us don't realize that for cookery purposes skimmilk is satisfactory. To be sure, it lacks that valuable constituent, butterfat, but not only is all of the sugar found in skimmilk, but most of the mineral substances and most of the proteins as well. The last named class of substances are important, because, besides supplying muscle and tissue-building material, they also serve as fuel for the body.

Since the nutritive part of skimmilk consists largely of protein, it is to be classed with such foods as eggs, meat, fish, poultry and cheese rather than with such substances as sugar, which serve only as fuel for the body. Two and a half quarts of skimmilk contain almost as much protein and yield about the same amount of energy as a pound of round of beef.

In making cereal mushes, the use of skimmilk in place of water adds greatly to the nutritive value, particularly by raising the amount of tissue-forming materials. In making milk chowders, custards and cakes it can be profitably used. Corn chowder is an excellent way in which skimmilk can be used. Here is a recipe recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture:

Corn Chowder

1 can corn or 1 pint fresh corn, grated
4 cups potatoes cut into small pieces
2 ounces salt pork
1 small onion
4 cups skimmilk
1 teaspoon salt
4 ounces crackers

Cut the pork into small pieces and fry it with the onion until both are well brown. Add the potatoes and corn; cover with water, and cook until the vegetables are soft. Add the milk and salt and reheat. It is well to allow the crackers to soak in the milk while the potatoes and corn are being cooked. Some women cook the cobs from which the corn has been removed and later use the water for cooking the potatoes and corn.

Unskimmed milk has a more pleas-

ing taste to many persons than skimmilk, and those who do not need to consider the additional cost will no doubt prefer it. However, if economy must be considered, the difference in taste between skimmed and unskimmed milk is not perceptible enough to spoil the dish.

Curd Cup Cakes

1 cup dry curd
4 eggs
1/2 cup sugar
1/2 teaspoon salt

Beat the yolks of the eggs thoroly; add the sugar and the curd, which must be very dry, and beat until the mixture is smooth. Combine this mixture by cutting and folding with the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs. Bake 20 minutes in a moderate oven, in which the heat is greater at the bottom. Use unbuttered gem tins. This amount should make 30 cakes.

To prepare the curd, heat 2 1/2 or 3 quarts of sour skimmilk to the boiling point and strain; when no more liquid runs off, press the curd between cloths or dry it in a warming oven. If the curd from the quantity of milk given amounts to more than a cupful, it is too wet.

If a very sweet cake is liked, as is the case in parts of South America where these cheese cakes are well known, 2 cups of sugar may be used with 2 cups of cottage cheese and 4 eggs.

"Pickles That Can't be Beat"

I have a recipe for sweet pickles that I don't think can be beat and I'm sending it for other women to try.

Use cucumbers about 3 inches long. Cover with salt water and let stand over night. The water should be so salty that an egg will float in it. Next morning drain off the salt water and let the cucumbers dry. For every quart of the pickles, we use a pint of strong vinegar, a pint of water, 1/4 cup of sugar and 3 tablespoons of mixed spices tied in a bag. Let this come to a boil, then add the cucumbers. Boil until they can be pricked easily with a fork. Pack the cucumbers into sterilized jars and put a bunch of dill on top of each jar. Fill with vinegar and seal.

Marshall County.

Mrs. A. H.

Tie-on Blouse is Popular

Bloomers and Smock Make a Neat Play Dress

BY MRS. HELEN LEE CRAIG



9628—Women's Blouse. This is a fascinating blouse of the tie-on type, the sleeves of which are cut in one with the back and front. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure.

9886—Women's House Dress. This neat apron is especially likable because of its simplicity. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure.

1067—Women's Skirt. The belt gives a touch of originality to this ne-piece skirt. Sizes 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure.

9929—Child's Romper Dress. The overblouse of this frock is cut similar to a smock and is worn over bloomers of the same material. Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

9944—Women's Dress. Loose flowing sleeves, a tunic and vestee are special features of this charming design. Sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

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

Mental butterflying at 2 a. m. A great indoor sport for thoughtless people

One of the surest ways to become physically incapable of doing your best work is to get only snatches of sleep—broken by disturbing dreams.

If your sleep is being disturbed by drinking tea or coffee, you may be sowing the seeds of a nervous breakdown.

Do not wait until your nerves are affected by the drugs, thein and caffeine, in tea or coffee. Protect your strength, vitality and endurance.

Have sound, restful sleep, and wake refreshed and fit for any task.

Postum, the delicious cereal beverage, with its golden-brown richness and coffee-like taste, will

let Nature restore your coffee-irritated nerves, and bring you sound, refreshing sleep.

Postum is wholesome and acts in a normal way. It possesses the advantages of a hot drink, without the ill effects of tea or coffee.

Drink Postum for a week or two. See what a difference it will make in you!

"There's a Reason."

Postum comes in two forms: Instant Postum (in tins) made instantly in the cup by the addition of boiling water. Postum Cereal (in packages of larger bulk, for those who prefer to make the drink while the meal is being prepared) made by boiling for 20 minutes.

At all grocers.

THE UNITED STATES

is closing her doors by
Limiting Immigration

CANADA

is keeping an open door
and Inviting Colonists

IN CANADA the governments and railroads help the farmer in every possible way. It is to their interest to do so. Land prices and taxes are low. Laws are just. Transportation facilities and markets excellent. Language, social conditions, religion, money and other conditions are the same in Canada as in the United States.

Thousands of American farmers have made prosperous homes in CANADA. WHY NOT FOLLOW THEIR EXAMPLE?



THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
Department of Colonization
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MONTREAL :: CANADA

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Generation to Invest in Bonds

SOUND, marketable, income-yielding bonds and preferred stocks offer a possibility for return that has never before been known. We are offering First Mortgage Gold Bonds of well known Kansas institutions that you should investigate. Write for our new circular "A."

Partial Payment Plan

Investors may purchase any of these securities with future savings on our PARTIAL PAYMENT PLAN—5, 10 or 20-payments. Investigate.

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Wichita, Kansas

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Wichita, Kansas

Please send me details of your PARTIAL PAYMENT PLAN and a copy of circular "A."

Signed.....

Address.....

(Accent on the pay.)

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SILAGE CUTTER

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

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A PAPEC for \$175!—because it's best-liked and biggest-selling. Hence big production—low manufacturing cost to us, low buying price to you. Regular R-10; latest model; 10" throat; capacity 2 to 5 tons per hour; 24, 34, 44 and 1" cut; operated by 8 to 6 h. p. gas engine; complete on legs with self-feed table, indestructible cutting wheel, 30 feet of blower pipe with malleable collars, curved elbow for top, extra set of knives—only \$175 (\$192.50 on 2-wheel truck, \$207.50 on 4-wheel truck) I. O. B. Kansas City, Mo. Read this remarkable guarantee:

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If you need a larger cutter than R-10, write today for catalog, prices and terms. Big reductions on all silos.
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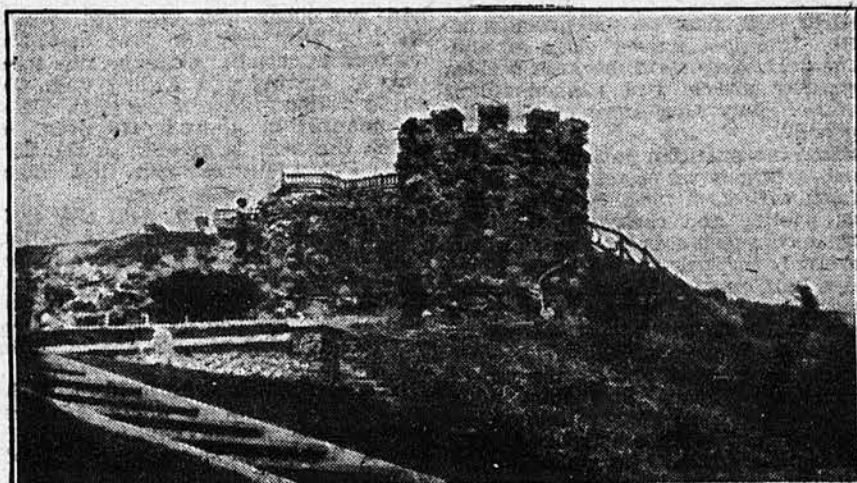
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For Our Young Readers

What Rocks Can Be Made to Do

BY DELPHIA PHILLIPS



The Young Designer Has Imitated Even the Look of Age, Which is One of the Charms of the Original Blarney.

MOST boys and girls like to throw rocks, or roll big boulders down hill, or build stone forts of them. Most of them take note of the shape and size of the rocks, as well; but one young man, who spent a great deal of time in the woods and fields, noticed several other things about rocks. He observed the seemingly careless way in which nature heaps her boulders, and ornaments them with ferns and flowers. He had keen eyes and a "noticing" mind, for he discovered that there was a kind of order underneath this hit-or-miss way that nature did things. He found that rocks have their own way of lying on the ground, and that they look best in certain positions.

It was well that he saw these things when he could, for the time came when he had need to imitate nature and there was no chance to observe how she did things. He began making ornamental rock-work, walls and grottoes for decorating the grounds about handsome houses, and his desire was to make this work look more natural and graceful than such things usually do. His materials were rough boulders, uneven slabs, chunks of lava and almost any sort of rock known, one might suppose, yet he selected it all with great care. He remembered nature's

way, and he knew it would all work into the scheme he had in mind.

To follow nature's lead, he must not seem to have any set plan, so he makes a beginning somewhere, and thinks out the details as he goes along. All is done with care. Every rock, or chunk of lava is placed where it will prove most effective, but no one guesses this when the work is finished. The natural depressions in the rocks are placed where they can be used as pockets for a plant or flower, and here and there are tiny flights of steps in the walls that look as if they just "happened" there. Even the cement, which is used to hold the rocks together, is carefully brushed out of the crannies, so that the work will not look flat and smeary.

One of his achievements with rock and cement is a very good imitation of the famous Blarney Castle. The tower has its "Blarney Stone" which is nearly as difficult to kiss as the one in Ireland. Rising from a bluff overlooking the ocean, the tower is very beautiful, and the young designer has managed to imitate even the look of age which is one of the charms of the original Blarney. Who would imagine that a boy could have seen all this in common stones?

Letters to a Small Farm Girl

Dear Annie: Our game of Pretend wouldn't be complete if we did not visit the old red barn with its rafters and hay. I think of all the things on the farm I liked the red barn best. And if we were living in the time of fairies, and I could be granted a wish, I think I would wish to be a little gingham-apron girl again and spend a glorious day in that barn.

We liked to play in the hay. When it was fresh-mown and fragrant we would bury one another and dig tunnels. Then when the hay became low we would move the playhouse to the barnloft. We had an elevator, too, thru the hay chute. It was a basket on a cord and we sent up supplies in it. The dolls rode in it, too.

Of endless interest to us were the pigeon families which built their homes in the top of the barn. It was difficult work for me to follow my cousin up the steep ascent to their nests, but finally the day of my victory came. At first I saw just the nest. Then I saw the little birds. We never destroyed the birds' nests, for birds always were our friends.

But the rafters of the barn were more interesting than anything else. No one who has worked for years to achieve something truly great could feel more satisfaction of attainment than I felt when I first walked all the way across the longest rafter. My cousin, being a boy, had accomplished this feat at once, but I had to work and work and work, in order to go all the way across. I would become exhausted and drop on the hay to rest, amid his teasing, and then try again. But finally, after many attempts, and with calloused hands, I succeeded, and he was as happy about it as I.

Life seems a great deal like those

rafters. Above us is a goal worth working for. Most of us drop by the way many times before we reach it, and people laugh at our weaknesses, but I still believe, just as I did when trying to walk across the rafters in the old barn, that if we only keep trying, we will gain our goal some day.

Lovingly your friend,
Margaret Ann.

Books of the Bible

The names of four books of the Bible are concealed in this puzzle. If you can find them send your answers

50 25 75	
Are you th	X

to the Puzzle Editor, the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. For the first six boys and girls answering correctly there will be packages of postcards.

The winners of the July 16 puzzle are Esther Ellen Molyneux, Johnnie Thomas, Florence Keener, Ire K. Sheets, Rebekah Jacobson and Mildred Bohnpohlust. The animal which these little folks traced in the maze was a pig.

Boys! Boys! Girls, Too!

Many Prizes Given Away Free

SOLVE THIS PUZZLE

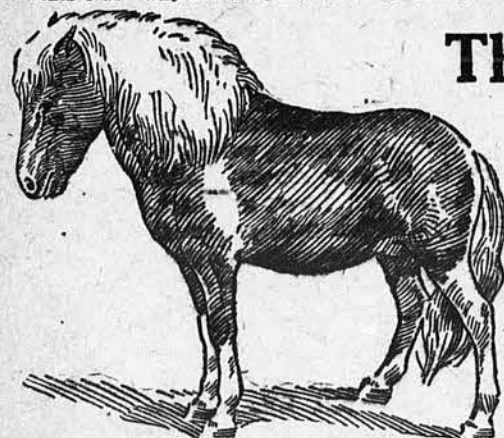
BUILT LIKE THE BIG RACERS

Capacity—Carry two passengers.
Frame—Pressed ch. steel.
Steering—Gear—Wood with metal splinder.
Wheels—Wire inter. ball-bearing 20 x 8 clinch rim.
Axles—Blister non-slip.
Clutch—Foot pedal, h. b. Axles—Crucible steel.
The Tank—22 gal., 1.50 m.
Wheel Base—36 in.
Springs—Cantilever, elliptic.
Speeds—5 for., 2 reverse.
Brake—Foot and hand.
Engine—Air cooled 5 h. p.
Weight—250 pounds.
Speed—Up to 25 miles.



\$250 Culver Racer
First Grand Prize

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



This Is "Dan"

Second Grand Prize
Value \$100

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

Do You Think You Can Spell

How Many Words Can You Make

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



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

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

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

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

Health in the Family

BY DR. C. H. LERRIGO

Typhoid Fever May be Controlled thru Proper Sanitation

Typhoid fever is one of the diseases that are on the wane. Twenty years ago it was one of the most dreaded and terrible diseases known in this country. Today it is as dreadful as ever but not nearly so much dreaded because it has become rare. Its conquest is one of the triumphs of modern sanitation. It may as well be recognized, however, that neglect of sanitary measures would soon bring typhoid back upon us with all its terrors.

Typhoid is more common in summer and autumn months, but there is no season of the year in which it may not gain headway if it once gets started. The germ can live in a frozen stream of water all winter and still be active when the thaws of spring release it. The typhoid germ can float down long stretches of river water and take up its work at a city below. It can work its way from a privy to a well with great facility if there is the slightest possibility of rainwater or other drainage washing from privy to the well. The typhoid germ can lodge beneath the finger nails of a milkman and spread itself thru the milk supply of an entire community. It is one of the most indefatigable and virile germs of which we have any knowledge and it is much to the credit of our health officers that its activities have had so decided a check.

One of the big factors in the fight against typhoid fever is vaccination. Should everyone be vaccinated? I am not prepared to advise this in all circumstances yet. The typhoid germ needs more study and better knowledge as to its length of duration and some other points of uncertainty need clearing up. But when an epidemic of typhoid is prevalent, everyone, man, woman and child, should be protected by vaccination. In massing large bodies of people together as in armies or large camps everyone should be vaccinated. Persons doing much travel should be vaccinated and so should those going on vacations into unknown regions. One may say in general that at any time typhoid seems inclined to gain ground, vaccination and every known effective measure should be used against it.

Treatment for Forgetfulness

Will you tell me thru your valuable column in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze whether there is a cure for forgetfulness, and absence of mind for short intervals, and its cause? I am a woman 40 years old and in good health otherwise, except that I am somewhat nervous. A. M.

In your case this is probably a result of some disturbance of the central nervous system. There is no one remedy that will do any good. You may find that it will never progress enough to cause any serious annoyance, but it is well for you to take steps to correct all faulty habits of living and build up the system.

Remedy for Canker Sores

Will you tell me what to do for canker sores? My mouth is sore with them most of the time. Sometimes they are as large as the end of my little finger, often there are several at once, and they are very painful. As soon as one is healed another appears some place else in my mouth. I have not done anything for them except use alum but that doesn't help much and it makes me nearly sick to use it. R. A.

Have your teeth looked after very carefully to be sure that there is no decay. Sometimes amalgam in fillings creates an irritation, so ask your dentist about that. Be very careful in masticating your food that it be thoroly. Keep the bowels active. Instead of alum use a mouth wash of boracic acid.

Operation for Appendicitis

If a woman has been pregnant for three months and has chronic appendicitis would you advise an operation? The pain in the appendix is getting more constant from time to time. What would be the result of an operation during this time? A. H. B.

Many operations for appendicitis have been performed safely upon women at various stages of pregnancy. If the condition of the appendix demands it, have the operation performed at once.

Constitutional Trouble

I have given birth to two babies and they were both born dead. They were dead some little time before they were born. I never have felt well since the last one was born. I have a yellow color and am always constipated. What would you advise? A. D. M.

You have some constitutional disease

that prevents you from giving birth to a live child. Such defects can be treated successfully in very many cases. Go to a good physician and take treatment not only so that future babies may be born healthy and strong, but also to get yourself back to normal health.

Write to Doctor Florence B. Sherbon, Division of Child Hygiene Kansas state board of health, Topeka, for her free lessons to expectant mothers. There are 12 lessons that will be of great benefit to you.

No Cure for Baldness

I am a boy 19 years old. I have lost so much of my hair during the last two years that it is very thin now. I have had no serious illness nor any eczema of the scalp. I have used several hair tonics but I have been told that these tonics injure the hair instead of benefiting it. Are my informants correct? Does singeing keep the hair from coming out? What will make my hair come back? C. H.

It is just possible that you are subject to an inherited weakness. If so all the hair tonics in the world will do you no good. Singeing does not help. I began to lose my hair when 18 years old and I was quite bald by 22. I spent some anxious years and a great deal of money doing no good at all. So I do not feel competent to offer any advice.

Weak Physical Condition

I have been in a weak physical condition for several years. At times I am not able to do my work. Some days I feel well and in less than an hour I will have such a weak spell that I can scarcely stand on my feet. A doctor examined me and said my blood was too thick and was full of impurities but he failed to help me. B. B. B.

If your doctor really told you that your blood was too thick and full of impurities the best advice that I can give you is to go to a good doctor, and get a real diagnosis. In all probability your complaint is not dependent at all upon the condition of your blood but I can make no diagnosis from the symptoms you give.

Hardening of the Arteries

Is there such a thing as a bony growth in the blood veins? If so what is the cause and where can I get treatment? I have very poor circulation. Sometimes my feet and hands will be numb if I lie in one position too long. S. K. F.

You should have your blood pressure tested and a careful examination made of heart action and venous circulation. Calcareous deposits in the arteries lead to arterio-sclerosis or hardened arteries.

Case for Orthopedic Treatment

We have a little girl 18 months old who is bow-legged. Can anything be done for her or will she naturally grow out of it? C. F. S.

It depends on the degree of the deformity. If it is very marked you should consult a doctor who makes a specialty of orthopedic surgery. I think you may safely wait a year to watch for any natural change that may come. There is not much that you can do yourself other than to massage the muscles once daily and see that the child has a shoe with a broad substantial sole.

Wearing Trusses

I should like information in regard to wearing a truss. I am a man 71 years old and am badly ruptured, near the pelvic bone. I have tried two or three different trusses without success. I have been troubled with rupture all my life. M. F. B.

At your age it is very likely that a truss is the best treatment. But fitting a truss in a difficult situation is work for a surgeon. Go to some good surgeon in your locality and you can get fitted.

To Remove Warts

I have a number of warts on my hands. Will you please give me some recipe to take them off? I have tried different treatments but they all failed. F. C. T.

If you do not have very many warts, you may remove them by applying glacial acetic acid. Use it carefully. Apply to the wart two or three times daily and keep it up until the wart turns black.

Please tell me what to do for rheumatism. I have had it for years. I think it affects my kidneys, as I have pain in the kidney. B. F. E.

You can only get rid of this trouble by removing the cause which is sure to be some focus of infection in the body from which you are absorbing the poison. It may be found in diseased tonsils, in abscesses at roots of teeth, in purulent sinuses, in chronic appendicitis, or in your case, even in an abscess of the kidney. Your doctor will have to find the source of the poison and then he can cure you.

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Capper Poultry Club

MRS. LUCILE ELLIS
Club Manager

The Girls Raising Rhode Islands Plan a Breed Club "Newspaper"

There's a way that loses and a way that wins. Which kind have you? I found the little poem given below in the last issue of Kearny county's little "Newspaper." These girls say that is the way they are going to do, and I believe them, for they have the spirit that makes winners, that of stick-to-it-iveness. Perhaps they won't win first place in the pep contest; they may not each one win a cash prize, but they realize that by keeping up their contest work to the best of their ability, they will win many things that are worth while. Ambition doesn't harm anybody. In fact, it's the yeast that brings the winners to the top. Don't hesitate to tell me your plans and ambitions, for a wish expressed comes that much nearer being attained.

Cloud county is making big plans for a joint picnic with Republic county some time in September. "The mothers in this county have a lot of pep this

The Way That Wins

I saw a sturdy youngster
With a spirit brave and fine,
Attacking a big carpet on a
Very wobbly line.
"I'm just like Grant," he panted,
As he pounded good and strong,
"I'll fight it out on this line,
If it takes all summer long."

year, and so have the girls," wrote Mrs. Rena Jamison. Mrs. Jamison says that many of them have established mileage records in attending monthly meetings, one little girl making a round trip of 72 miles, some of which was by automobile and some by train. Then there were others who traveled 67 and 62 miles in attending a meeting. These girls plan to have an ice cream and lemonade stand at a sale this month to get money to attend the big pep meeting in Topeka. Cloud is one of the counties having the way that wins.

Full to the brim of club work was Rooks county last month. A big meeting was held in Webster, which was attended by a state poultryman, who gave demonstrations on culling and caponizing. The girls took cockerets to be caponized, so as to learn by experience the difference which this makes. This wasn't the regular club meeting, but the girls didn't wish to miss out on anything that would help them with their work. Mrs. Hansen, mother of the county leader, said that another state man would be present at their July picnic and would give lectures and demonstrations. At the time this story is being written an account of the meeting has not been received, but I'm sure it was a great success.

Mrs. Hansen wrote that a large delegation from Rooks county will be present at the big pep meeting in Topeka next month. Come along, we'll be glad to meet and shake hands with you at our big get together meeting.

"Finney County Peeps and Crows," proves to me that a club of three girls can have a peppy "newspaper" the same as a larger club. In the first, or June issue, each member told why she joined the Capper Poultry club, Kormah Zirkle's reason being that she wished to earn money and knew that raising purebred poultry would bring her more money and mean better health for her than clerking in a store or something of that sort. Then the girls told why they chose their respective breeds of chickens, and there was a report of the pep race, accounts of the May and June meetings, some jokes and county club yells. It surely was interesting and I enjoyed reading it. Finney county's colors are pink and green, its flower a pink rose, and motto "On the Door of Success is the Label 'Push'."

When breed club officers were elected, I suggested breed club "newspapers." It looks as if the Rhode Island club will be the first to follow up

the suggestion, as Mildred Ungeheue of Linn county, secretary, writes the seven girls already have sent her articles to put in it. There are 41 girls in the club this year who are raising Rhode Islands, so the paper should be an enterprising one. You'll hear more about it in the future.

I bought my graduating dress, hat, slippers and stockings with money from my chickens. We read articles from the "Leghorn World" at our meetings and also have talks by a poultry expert.—Annie Laurie Edwards, Morris county.

The Linn county pig and poultry clubs will either have a stock and poultry show this fall or join with the business men of Blue Mound in having one. They have asked us to take charge of the pig and poultry departments and the program for one day.

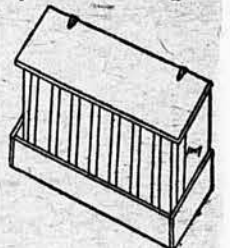
—Elva Howerton, Linn county.
My chicks are doing fine. They go to roost at night with such full crops that I do believe they are in mi-ry. But they always are ready for breakfast at 6 o'clock and race to the garden, where we keep it plowed, to see which can get the first worm.

—Mrs. C. F. White, Shawnee county.
We had an awfully hard time finding the right road to Marguerite's home, as we were misdirected twice, but surely had a good time after we got there. We had a fine business meeting, a program and refreshments of ice cream and cake. We chose as our motto, "Not Finished, Just Begun," and got up some new club yells. We decided to sing our club song to the tune "Yankee Doodle," as it has lots of pep.

Don't forget to send a report of your chickens at the end of every month. It soon will be time to award the prizes and only those who are able to make out a final report will get in on them. Back reports will be accepted, if records have been kept at home.

Self Feeder for Poultry

A self feeder for feeding dry mash or any other feed to poultry will save much feed in the course of a year, and cut down the feeding costs materially. This feeder can be made with scrap lumber. The slats in front may be made of laths or any narrow strips of wood. It may be made any size to accommodate a large number of birds. Such a feeder will make feeding easier and save time also, for the feed is all placed in the one box instead of being scattered around all over the lot. The hinged cover keeps the chickens out, and also protects any unused feed from the rain. Several of these feeders should be placed in every chicken lot.



Self Feeder

Hartsville, Tenn. Edna Dalton.

Little Girls Made Happy

During the past few months a great many little girls have been made exceedingly happy because The Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze sent them beautiful dolls.

Every little girl instinctively longs for a doll and no matter how many she has there is always room in her heart for one more.

The Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze appreciating this fact, has put it within the reach of every little girl reader of The Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze to get a doll FREE merely by telling two of her neighbors what an excellent paper The Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze really is and getting them to subscribe.

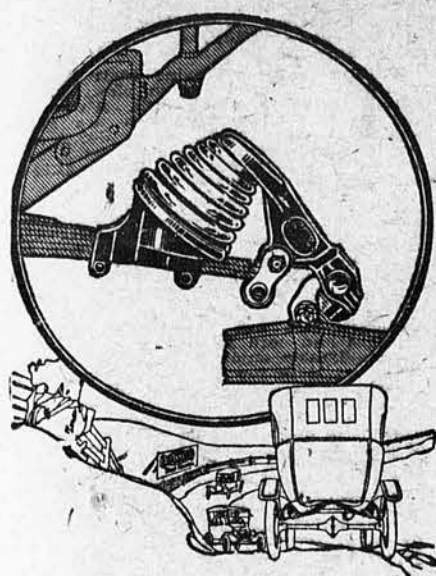
The dolls come securely packed to prevent damage in the mail and will be delivered to your mail box or to your door by the post man, absolutely free of a cent of cost to you.

The dolls are really beautiful. They are 15 inches high and instead of being stuffed with cheap sawdust or excelsior, they are stuffed with Spanish cork. They have unbreakable heads, long natural hair, pretty blue eyes, rosy cheeks and the prettiest little blue or rose colored dress you ever saw, with two little pearl buttons trimming the belt in front. The dresses are so arranged that you can dress and undress the dolls whenever you please.

Be the first girl in your neighborhood to win one of these beautiful dolls.

Write Aunt Mary, 606 Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas.

In war and in peace, the security of the Nation has largely rested with those who came from the farm. In time of peace, the farmer keeps us from starvation. In time of war he is the backbone of the Nation's defense. It was the farmer's boy that helped more than any other class to establish our National independence, and to preserve the Union.



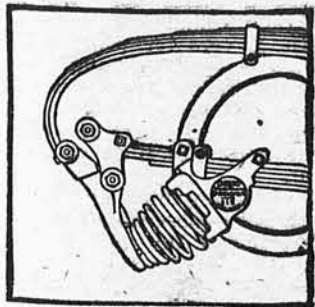
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Money Made in Dairying

BY J. H. FRANDSEN

The Value of Purebreds Is Conspicuous in Dairy Herd Records

The value of purebred livestock, according to specialists in the United States Department of Agriculture, is most noticeable in those cases in which the capability of the animals is measured most directly. Among farm animals the best illustration can be found in dairy cattle, the careful yearly tests of milk and butterfat production are relatively recent affairs.

The enormous differences among dairy cows when given the same opportunity have been brought out clearly in a great number of cases, and these differences are strongly inherited thru both the sire and the dam. The average production for purebreds and grades is much above the average of all milk cows, which is about 4,000 pounds of milk and 160 pounds of butterfat annually.

Cost of Milk Production

From studies of the cost of milk production on 225 farms for 3,370 cows in nine Michigan counties, it was found that the following average amounts of feed and labor were required to produce 100 pounds of milk: Home-grown grains 11 pounds, purchased feed 15.6 pounds, hay 31.1 pounds, other dry roughage 15.9 pounds, corn silage 114.5 pounds, other succulent feed 7 pounds, bedding 12.8 pounds, pasture 0.3 week, human labor 2.23 hours and horse labor .1 hour.

The other costs were 24.77 per cent of the combined feed and labor costs. No mention is made of credits and a managerial change is not included. These facts are based on the costs thruout the year, and a sliding scale is presented in which the cost during every month is expressed as a percentage of the yearly cost.

Kansas Champion Jersey Cow

By producing 11,149 pounds of milk yielding 532 pounds of butterfat, La Veta's Financial Countess becomes the yearling champion Jersey of Kansas. Her official year's test was started when she was 22 months old.

She is by La Veta's Count 140357, and her dam is Marjoram's Carrie 358560. She is owned by E. W. Mock, Coffeyville, Kan.

Farm Bureau Selects Dairy Head

E. B. Heaton has been selected as director of the dairy marketing department of the American Farm Bureau Federation. Mr. Heaton has been connected with the organization department for some time, previous to which he was county agent in DuPage county, Illinois. As head of the farm bureau dairy marketing department, Mr. Heaton will devote his activities to the co-operative distribution of dairy products and to the development of dairy organizations wherever there appears a need for them.

Regarding his new work, Mr. Heaton says: "The big job is to build up dairy marketing organizations. It is easy to formulate co-operative marketing plans and to enlist the support of the leaders in the various communities; but the difficult task is to obtain the active support of the milk-stool farmers. This applies to the whole United States."

The work of the dairy marketing department will be largely governed by the recommendations and plans formulated by the "Committee of Eleven." It would seem that the formulating of national policies in regard to the marketing of dairy products can be worked out in a national way along a few definite lines. It will not be possible to cover all of the dairy marketing problems because the marketing of raw or market milk is one that is governed largely by local conditions. It should not be difficult to carry out a definite line of marketing butter and cheese and to carry out a national policy of advertising, standardizing and grading of dairy products. If this is done in an effective way, it should be possible to take care of the unorganized territory.

Judges at Dairy Cattle Congress

The judges for the Dairy Cattle Congress to be held at Waterloo, Ia., September 26 to October 2, are the following persons: Prof. H. H. Kildee, Holsteins; Prof. C. H. Staples, Jerseys;

Prof. W. W. Yapp, Guernseys; J. A. McLean, Ayrshires; and J. P. Allyn, Brown Swiss.

Prof. H. H. Kildee, in charge of the animal husbandry department, Iowa State college at Ames, is one of the best known judges of dairy cattle in the United States. He has judged at all of the leading state fairs from coast to coast, and at the National Dairy Show and the Dairy Cattle Congress. The Holstein exhibitors promise to give Mr. Kildee the biggest job he ever has had in the show ring. A large showing by individual exhibitors as well as an increased number of state Holstein herds are expected this year.

Prof. C. H. Staples, in charge of the dairy husbandry department, University of Louisiana, Baton Rouge, who is to pass upon the Jerseys, also has had wide experience in the show ring. In addition to judging at many of the leading state fairs, he judged the Jerseys at the Dairy Cattle Congress in 1919. Mr. Staples has been active in dairy development work thruout the South and was instrumental in obtaining the National Jersey Show for Shreveport last year.

Prof. W. W. Yapp of the dairy department, University of Illinois, judged the Jerseys, Guernseys and Ayrshires at the Illinois State Fair in 1920. All exhibitors were well pleased with his work and he is well qualified to judge the large number of Guernseys expected at the Dairy Cattle Congress.

Prof. J. A. McLean is particularly well fitted to judge the Ayrshires as this has always been his favorite dairy breed. He has had a wide experience in judging at many of the state fairs and also at the Dairy Cattle Congress.

J. P. Allyn, well known Brown Swiss breeder of Delavan, Wis., has been selected to judge his favorite breed. Mr. Allyn was associate judge at the National Dairy Show last year.

Defects in Dairy Products

Some of the defects in butter frequently noted at the present time by inspectors of the United States Bureau of Markets are weak and slushy body, too high color, and too much salt or salt not properly dissolved.

These, except the latter, are defects of workmanship, and are caused by the failure of the creamery operator to adjust his methods to the rapidly changing conditions coincident to the transition from the season of dry feed to the season of full grass. Only by careful observation and knowledge of the effects of changes of feed and temperature can the creamery operator adjust his methods so as to avoid these seasonal defects. He will, if watchful of these changing conditions, hold the cream at proper temperature for a longer period before churning, lower the churning temperature, and reduce or entirely eliminate the use of color at the proper time.

Salty Butter Hard to Sell

Butter that is too highly salted is difficult to move in the ordinary trade channels and creamery men would do well to guard against high salting unless they have a special outlet which calls for that kind. This applies particularly to butter of the better qualities. One reason why Danish butter met with a ready demand in this country was because it was not too highly salted and, as a rule, also was uniformly salted. A gritty condition of the salt in butter seriously injures its market value. This defect is often associated with a weak, slushy body.

A number of butter receivers are advising shippers not to fill their butter tubs too full. During the summer shipments are often exposed to the heat of the sun at some point in transit and the butter at the top of the tub becomes very soft and runs over the edge of the tub when handled. Such shipments are brought to receivers' stores in bad condition, often showing a heavy shrinkage in weight, resulting in a direct financial loss to the creamery which could easily have been avoided by filling the tubs properly. This condition rarely occurs in carlot shipments. When less-than-carlot freight or express shipments are made, the butter should be thoroly chilled before shipping.

Uncle Ab says: In times of change stick to the time-tried things even if they may seem to be a bit time-worn.

Have a bank account, carry life insurance, and make a will are three good admonitions for the head of the family.



GET YOUR DE LAVAL NOW

There was never before as good a time to buy a De Laval Cream Separator as right now.

The "Dog Days" are at hand when dairying is most difficult without a separator and when the increase in quantity and improvement in quality of cream and butter are greatest through the use of a good separator.

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New Wheat Brings Wealth

Kansas Farmers Feel Real Wave of Prosperity

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

BANKERS assure us that business conditions are improving and that the financial outlook in the Middle West has greatly improved. The early and rapid movement of the new wheat crop to market has brought about much of this improvement, according to a recent issue of the Monthly Review published by the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City. "The proceeds of the shipments," says the Monthly Review, "are beginning to find their way into the country banks. The steady liquidation of loans has put the banks in position to meet the seasonal demands without such large outside borrowings as featured the situation at this time last year. Thus the increasing inflow of new wheat money is beginning to ease up the situation in the agricultural sections and to influence further liquidation. The demand for currency and credit from other industrial and commercial lines continues strong and is being fairly well met, tho it cannot be said that the 'easy money' stage has been reached in this district."

Kansas Financial Situation Improves

"The new regulation of the Federal Reserve Board, increasing to six months or doubling the maturity period of eligible bankers' acceptances as a means of facilitating the financing of export trade has awakened interest among Western bankers. At this time, however, the acceptance activities of the large banks of this district are confined to customers' paper on grain and flour for export. This is assuming considerable volume, one Kansas City bank reporting 2 million dollars of acceptances on wheat for European account and another \$968,000 on flour for export to Europe."

Kansas farmers this year, are evidently pursuing just the opposite course in marketing wheat to the plan they followed last year when they stored their grain and made no effort to ship it until late in the season. In ordinary times the farmers of Kansas market more than 60 per cent of their wheat crop in the first five months following harvest. The heaviest shipments are usually made in August. July comes next in heavy shipments and then September. The Kansas wheat crop is now estimated at 122 million bushels and the early marketing of this grain is bringing millions of dollars here and this is having a very favorable effect on business thru the state thru the liquidation of farm loans. Farmers also are making many deferred purchases of farm machinery and farm equipment and merchants report a big increase in their sales of general merchandise to country trade.

Outlook for Crops is Good

Crops in general are in a fairly good condition in Kansas and if the weather is favorable during the first half of August big yields will be assured. Heavy local rains fell in many widely scattered localities in Kansas last week, but many sections of the state failed to get enough moisture to do any appreciable good.

S. D. Flora of the United States Weather Bureau at Topeka in his weekly crop report says:

"Corn is still making excellent growth over most of the eastern third of the state and nearly all the southwest quarter. From the Kaw Valley north its present condition could scarcely be improved, tho it will soon need more moisture to develop satisfactorily. Dry weather prevails in the central portion of the state, however, extending as far east as Osage and Coffey counties and north to the Nebraska line. Localities in this section report that unless a soaking rain comes soon the crop will be seriously injured as it is now at a standstill and in its most critical stage. Some of it is already large enough to provide roasting ears in the southern counties and another 10 days to two weeks will find the bulk of it that far along, except the extreme northwestern counties, providing there is sufficient moisture to favor normal development."

"Harvest is almost finished in the northwest section and threshing has made good progress this week, except in the limited localities where heavy

rains interfered. As a rule the quality of wheat is fair to good, tho in some places it is poor. Shock threshing is almost completed in several southern counties.

"Grain sorghums are generally doing well and some are in full head as far north as Ellis county. The second crop of alfalfa has mostly been harvested with only slight damage from rainfall while it was curing. However, the third crop is starting very slowly. Pastures as a rule are good in eastern sections of the state. Prairie hay making has not started yet to any general extent."

"The ground is getting dry for plowing, except in the eastern counties and western sections that were recently favored with heavy rains, and this work will soon be suspended unless more moisture falls."

Thru the Kaw Valley the potato crop, according to J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas state board of agriculture, is being harvested but prices are low. Alfalfa is beginning to show the effects of the dry weather and in Butler county the report is made that the pea aphid is again appearing in great numbers. In Allen and Bourbon counties the threshing of flax which in Kansas is raised almost exclusively in the southeast has started with yields of about 7 bushels an acre. Finney county reports the sugar beet crop as making good growth.

An interesting item showing the advantages of co-operative shipping comes from Finney county, where their livestock shipping association has just shipped its fifth car of hogs and first car of cattle, netting the farmers additional profits of \$1,650 more than they were offered on local markets.

Farmers in Southwestern Kansas are complaining about not being able to get all the cars they need to ship their wheat. In some localities storage space is being taxed to the limit and many farmers have had to pile their grain on the ground. However, the situation is much better than it was last year at this time. Judge Clyde M. Reed, chairman of the Kansas public utilities commission is working hard to get lower freight rates for grain and the Kansas City Board of Trade has offered to assist him in this undertaking. He also is working to get the car shortage relieved and there is every reason to believe that the railroads will do everything possible to get the cars ready that will be needed for the heavy August movement of wheat.

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

Atchison—A welcome rain fell July 18 which greatly benefited the corn. Threshing was delayed a couple of days but is now in full swing. Wheat is making an average of from 16 to 20 bushels an acre. A few farmers have stacked on account of the weather being so wet. A few farmers are plowing. Eggs are worth 22c; oats, 25c to 30c; and wheat is worth from \$1 to \$1.10; oats, 25c to 30c.—Alfred Cole, July 22.

Bourbon—We received an excellent rain the past week which helped the corn very much and there are excellent prospects for a good crop. A considerable amount of threshing has been done but the yield was not very good. Corn brings 35c; wheat, 92c; cream, 32c; oats, 15c; hens, 17c; eggs, 23c.—Oscar Cowan, July 23.

Butler—Threshing is nearly completed and the average yield is from 15 to 40 bushels an acre, according to the kind of seed sown. Oats yielded from 25 to 40 bushels an acre and the grain is of a very good grade. All row crops are in need of rain. Corn is in the roasting ear stage. Butter is worth 25c; wheat, 90c and eggs are 21c; shorts, \$1.—Mrs. Charles Geer, July 23.

Cheyenne—Harvest is progressing satisfactorily and by the end of this week all of the grain will be in stacks. A number of header-threshers are at work and some are threshing with small separators from the barge. The yield is falling below the pre-harvest estimate and the quality is much poorer than last year. Corn is making a satisfactory growth but will soon need rain. Ground is too dry to plow.—F. M. Hurlock, July 21.

Clay—On July 18 we had from 1 inch to 3 inches of rain which delayed threshing a few days. Wheat is averaging better than was expected, extreme yields being from eight to 32 bushels an acre and the average from 12 to 18 bushels an acre. Eighty per cent has been threshed and nearly all was sold. Corn is all right yet. Chinch bugs are damaging forage crops. Money is more plentiful and business is more encouraging. New wheat is worth from 94c to \$1; butterfat, 35c and hogs are \$9; eggs, 21c.—P. R. Forslund, July 23.

Cloud—We had a little over an inch of rain July 17 and 18 which stopped threshing for several days but put the ground in excellent condition for plowing and nearly insured a crop of corn. The second crop of alfalfa is in stack but is rather light. Wheat is averaging from 16 to 20 bushels an acre and is of a good quality. Help is plentiful at \$5 a day, and the charge for threshing is from

8c to 12c a bushel. Wheat is worth from 98c to \$1.10.—W. H. Plumly, July 22.

Coffey—We are having dry, hot weather and are in need of a good rain. Corn is shooting but will not make much unless rain comes soon. Threshing is nearly completed. Wheat is very poor in places while in other localities it makes 20 bushels an acre. The average yield will be from 12 to 14 bushels. A good acreage of wheat will be sown this fall if it rains so the farmers can plow. Wheat is worth \$1; hay, \$6 and eggs are 22c; oats, 26c.—A. T. Stewart, July 22.

Edwards—Threshing is in full swing and is nearly half completed. The grain is satisfactory and is making from 10 to 25 bushels an acre and tests from 57 to 62. Not much plowing is being done as it is too dry. A considerable amount of the new wheat is being marketed direct from the machines as there is a noticeable car shortage. Wheat is worth 96c and eggs are 22c.—Nickie Schmitt, July 22.

Elk—Threshing is nearly completed. Wheat yield varies from 10 to 23 bushels an acre. Wheat is a good quality this year. Oats are light. We received a rain the first of the week which was much needed for corn, also for wheat plowing.—Charles Grant, July 23.

Ellsworth—Corn is standing the dry weather remarkably well, but every day without rain means a decrease in the yield. Feed crops are also needing rain very much. Ground is very hard for plowing but most plows are still going. Stock is in good condition. Second crop of hay was light.—W. L. Reed, July 23.

Franklin—Wheat and oats are not yielding as good as was expected and the quality of the grain is poor. Indications are that corn will make an excellent crop. Hay is excellent but very low in price. We have had plenty of rain and pastures are excellent.—E. D. Gillette, July 23.

Geary—We are having hot, dry weather. Corn is tasselling and looks healthy and is not yet but needs rain very much. Threshing is nearly completed. Wheat is making from 10 to 30 bushels an acre and oats 30 bushels an acre. Pastures are holding out well and stock is in excellent condition. Hogs are very scarce and the fall pig crop will be light. Wheat is worth \$1; corn, 40c; oats, 35c; hogs, 9c.—O. R. Strauss, July 23.

Harvey—We are still having hot, dry weather and corn needs moisture. Shock threshing is nearly completed. Wheat is worth \$1; bread, 13c a loaf; flour, \$1.20; butter, 35c and eggs are 25c.—H. W. Prouty, July 22.

Hamilton—We have been having very hot weather during the past week. All crops, especially corn are needing rain. Nearly all the small grain has been cut and is either shocked or threshed. Hay crops of all kinds will be short. Roads are dry and dusty. Tourists are numerous. Very little land is changing hands.—W. H. Brown, July 23.

Jewell—Corn is excellent but needs a good rain. About two-thirds of the wheat is threshed and with dry weather it will be completed in two weeks. Not much plowing has been done as the ground is too hard to do satisfactory work. Wheat is yielding from 12 to 20 bushels an acre. Cars are very scarce and where farmers do not have granary room it is impossible for them to thresh.—U. S. Godding, July 27.

Kearny—Rain is needed badly. Stock is in good condition. A few farmers are threshing. Wheat and barley are not making a very heavy yield. The second crop of alfalfa is being cut.—Cecil Long, July 23.

Labette—Shock threshing is nearly completed. The yield of oats is very disappointing but corn is quite promising. Pastures are excellent and stock is in good condition. There are not very many chinch bugs. A number of farmers are plowing for fall crops. Wheat is worth \$1; cream, 32c; flour, \$2.25 and eggs are 23c; shorts, \$1.40.—J. N. McLane, July 26.

Linn—We have been having excellent weather and threshing is progressing satisfactorily. Wheat and oats are not turning out as good as was expected, the average yield being 12 bushels an acre for wheat and 20 bushels an acre for oats. Flax is being cut and is better than expected. Corn is excellent. Hay harvest is in progress and wild hay is unusually good. Drillers are not doing much now. Stock is in good condition but files are a pest. Wheat is worth 81c; corn, 40c; flax, \$1.25 and oats 30c.—J. W. Cline-smith, July 23.

Lyon—It is too dry for the corn. If a heavy rain doesn't come within 10 days the corn will be very light. Threshing from the fields is completed. Stock is on pasture and is in fair condition. The average test for wheat is 59 and it is worth 95c.—E. R. Griffith, July 24.

Marshall—Threshing is being hindered by frequent showers. The average yield of wheat is 30 bushels an acre. Nearly all fields of oats were nearly ruined by wet weather. Wild grass and weeds choked out nearly all of the second crop of alfalfa. Not much plowing has been done. Wheat is worth from 90c to \$1; corn, 44c; cream, 30c and eggs are 24c; hens, 23c.—C. A. Kjellberg, July 23.

Morris—Threshing will be completed in 10 days. We have been having ideal threshing weather. The extreme yields are from 8 to 40 bushels an acre but the average yield is 22 bushels an acre. Oats will average about 25 to 30 bushels. Corn needs rain, altho parts of county got good rains on July 18. A few farmers are plowing. The wheat acreage will be about the same as last year. Wheat is worth from 95c to \$1.15; butterfat, 30c and eggs are 21c.—J. R. Henry, July 23.

Neosho and Wilson—On July 19 we had from 2 to 5 inches of rain and some damage was done by lightning. Corn that has been well tended will make a fair crop. Farmers are threshing, haying, and plowing for wheat. Pastures are excellent and stock is in good condition. Renters are paying cash rent and some will lose out and some will quit farming. Labor is plentiful and cheap. School teachers however demand from \$100 to \$175 a month. Wheat brings 95c; corn, 35c to 40c; flax, \$1.40 and eggs are 21c.—Adolph Anderson, July 23.

Osage—Nearly all the shocked wheat has been threshed and about half of the entire crop has been threshed. The average yield is around 13 bushels an acre and it is grading 2 and 3. Nearly all of it was marketed direct from the machines. Farmers are plowing and ground is in good condition. Oats are not yielding as good as expected. Potato yield is unsatisfactory and some are rotting in the ground. Indications are that corn, kafir and prairie hay will make good crops. Pastures are excellent.—H. L. Ferris, July 23.

Riley—Shock threshing is not completed. We have had several light rains and it is very difficult to get the grain dry. Some fields are yielding from 25 to 30 bushels an acre. Corn is excellent and pastures and meadows are satisfactory. Sudan hay and other tame hay is very heavy. A few farm-

ers are plowing. Wheat is worth 85c; corn, 45c and eggs are 21c; oats, 30c.—P. O. Hawkins, July 23.

Phillips—We are having ideal threshing weather. It is too dry to plow. Corn is standing the drouth very well. We are having roasting ears. Pastures are getting short but stock seems to be doing excellently. Cattle are a little better price. Barley is worth 20c; corn, 30c; wheat, \$1.05 and oats, 20c.—J. M. Jensen, July 21.

Books—We are having hot, dry weather. Plowing is at a standstill. Corn and feeds need moisture. Nearly all the farmers are threshing. Most of the wheat is being marketed direct from the machine; very little is being stored. Wheat is worth 90c; butterfat, 21c and eggs are 20c.—C. O. Thomas, July 22.

Russell—We are having very hot, dry weather and corn is suffering considerably. A considerable amount of plowing has been done but it is too dry now. Farmers are threshing but wheat is light this year. Potatoes are not very good and pastures are drying up. Flies are numerous. Corn won't amount to much if it doesn't rain this week. Wheat is worth 90c.—M. Bushell, July 23.

Sedgewick—We are having hot, dry weather and growing crops need rain. Threshing is progressing satisfactorily. Wheat is making a good yield and the quality is satisfactory. A considerable amount of it is being moved by motor truck. This county will probably be the banner wheat county for this year.—F. E. Wickham, July 22.

Sheridan—Harvest is completed, and threshing is well advanced. New wheat is going on the market for less than a dollar. Many farmers are disregarding this year's poor yield, high wages and low market. Indications are that there will be a normal acreage of fall wheat.—R. E. Patterson, July 26.

Stafford—The weather during the past week or 10 days has been dry and threshing is progressing satisfactorily. Corn in some parts of the county needs rain. Feed crops are exceptionally promising. A considerable amount of wheat is being marketed from the machines. Prices of all produce are about stationary. A few public sales are being held.—H. A. Kachelman, July 23.

Trego—Harvest is completed and a few farmers are threshing. The wheat yield is about 10 bushels an acre and the test 58 and below. Corn is excellent and other crops are satisfactory. Indications are that the third crop of alfalfa will be excellent. It is nearly too dry to plow in parts of the county. Some of the ground is being disked.—C. C. Cross, July 24.

Washington—Hot weather continues with an average of one rain a week. Threshing has been hindered a good deal on account of rains and most of the grain is being threshed too wet. Wheat is averaging around 18 bushels an acre. A number of farmers have stacked their wheat. Corn is looking better than it has for years and a large yield is expected. Pastures are excellent and cattle are in good condition. Roads are cut up and a number of bridges are in bad condition. Wheat is worth 88c; butterfat, 31c and eggs are 19c.—Ralph B. Cole, July 22.

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You may be hoeing bravely on a long, long row;
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But just when you are weary and the world seems vile,
There's something happens to you and it's all worth while;
For love comes in the picture, and your dreams come true
When you find a little woman who believes in you.
When the world is blind and careless thru the long, long years;
When it doesn't seem to bother with your hopes or fears;
When your friends are very doubtful and your foes are grim.
And everybody jeers you till your hopes grow dim;
Still, you can make the riddle, you can come out best
In spite of many doubters and of all the rest.
There's nothing under heaven that a man can't do
If you have a little woman who believes in you.
—American Co-operative Journal.

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Livestock Worth 8 Billion

Lower Freights Needed Now to Insure Profits

BY WALTER M. EVANS

HEAVY increases in the valuation of livestock are shown in recent reports of the United States Census Bureau. The total value of livestock including poultry and bees on farms in the United States on January 1 was \$7,996,362,496 or almost 8 billion dollars as compared with \$4,925,173,610 on April 15, 1910. The states reporting the largest values for livestock on farms were Iowa with \$614,326,268; Texas, with \$589,321,953, and Illinois with \$446,154,064. The following six additional states reported values in excess of 300 million dollars: Missouri, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Kansas, New York and Minnesota.

Cattle Values Increase

According to the same report the value of cattle on farms in the United States in 1920 was \$3,634,334,614 or almost one-half of the total value of all livestock. Beef cattle were valued at \$1,748,146,184, and dairy cattle at \$1,886,188,430. The value of all cattle in 1910 was \$1,499,523,607. The value given for 1920 is therefore nearly two and one-half times the value in 1910.

The value of sheep on farms in 1920 was \$395,152,231 as compared with \$232,841,585 in 1910; the value of goats was \$17,344,440 in 1920 as compared with \$6,176,423 in 1910; and the value of swine was \$988,807,681 as against \$399,338,308 in 1910. The farms reporting the largest values were Iowa, Illinois, Nebraska, Indiana and Missouri.

The value of horses reported in 1920 was \$1,783,307,389 as compared with \$2,083,588,195 in 1910. The value of the mules on the farms in 1920 was \$778,768,092 as compared with \$525,391,863. These figures represent a decrease of \$300,280,806 in the value of horses. This is offset, however, by the increase of \$253,376,229 in the value of mules.

The value of poultry on farms in 1920 was \$373,590,055 as compared with \$154,663,220 in 1910. The value of bees was \$16,855,251 as compared with \$10,373,615 in 1910.

Shipping Costs Wipe Out Profits

Despite the magnitude and scope of the livestock industry it is not receiving the serious attention of our people that it merits. Low prices and high freight rates have made it almost impossible for farmers and feeders to market their livestock at any profit whatever. In fact many have suffered severe losses. The present situation was very accurately described by Clifford Thorne, general counsel of the American Farm Bureau Federation in a recent address of his before the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington, D. C., when he said:

"Today the livestock industry of our country is in the most demoralized condition that it ever has suffered within the memory of men now living. This record shows the industry is in a bankrupt condition at the present moment, and one of the chief causes which has contributed to this deplorable situation is the excessive freight burden it has to carry."

"Last year the business of this country was readjusting itself to pre-war conditions. Prices generally were being reduced. Railroad tonnage was picking up again, and the situation indicated a healthy tendency, under the restricted conditions caused by the world-wide financial depression. America was getting on her feet once more. Then came the attempt of the railroads to force an increase in railroad revenues of \$1,600,000,000."

"The avowed purpose of the increase was to raise the level of railroad wages 600 million dollars above the war level, and to raise the net income of the railroad corporations 200 million dollars above the Government guaranty in effect during the war. But this undertaking overshot the mark. The attempt served as a wet blanket on American industry; and the railroads failed in their effort. This increase in freight cost coupled with other factors throttled business. As a result, today American industry is prostrate and must have relief. Farmers and business men of the Nation are watching the Interstate Commerce Commission at the present moment."

Farmers also are watching with con-

siderable interest for the report of the Livestock Committee of Fifteen of the American Farm Bureau Federation which is expected soon. Plans are being perfected for the establishment of producer owned and operated co-operative commission companies at the leading markets. These plans will be submitted by several sub-committees to the Committee of Fifteen at its next meeting in Chicago on August 10.

Kansas City Market Quotations

Some improvement is reported in livestock market conditions at most of the principal markets of the country during the last few days. At Kansas City hogs sold to shippers up to \$11.30, a new high top. The packer top was \$11.25. But few good cattle were on sale and the top at the close of the market was \$9.50. Other classes were steady to weak while calves were dull.

With limited number of feed cattle on sale, that sold steady up \$0.50, the receipts ran to plain kinds, which closed weak to lower. The top for the week was \$10. Wintered and straight grassers advanced to \$8, cows from \$3 to \$6, closing weak. Calves were dull, and ranged \$5 to \$8.

The demand for stockers made a stronger market all week for stockers and feeders which sold from \$4.50 to \$7.25, with a good clearance.

Hogs and Sheep are Steady

Hog prices held about steady, with \$11.30 for the top. The bulk of sales were \$10 to \$11.25. Hogs from 260 to 275 pounds sold up to \$11. Pigs were 25 to 50 cents higher and sold \$9.50 to \$10.50.

Sheep receipts were moderate and shipments were largely direct to packers. The market closed steady. Wethers sold at \$5.25 and yearlings brought \$6.25. Best ewes sold at \$4.25.

Horses and Mules

At Chicago more activity in the horse market is reported than has been noted for several weeks. Wagon horses, weighing 1,350 to 1,450 pounds sold at \$175 to \$190 apiece. Belgian buyers purchased a number of draft mares at \$175 to \$225 a head. Many fair to good work horses sold at \$125 to \$165 apiece.

Dairy and Poultry

But little change has taken place in the demand for dairy and poultry products. Second eggs were quoted down 1 cent at Kansas City on account of the poor quality.

The following sales of dairy products were made at Kansas City:

Butter—Creamery, extra in cartons, 42c a pound; packing butter, 20c; butterfat, 36c; Longhorn cheese, 23½c a pound; brick cheese, 20c; Swiss, fancy, 48c; Limberger cheese, 23c; New York Daisy cheese, 26c.

The following quotations are given at Kansas City on poultry and poultry products:

Eggs—Firsts, 27c a dozen; seconds, 20c; selected case lots, 34c.

Live Poultry—Hens, weighing 4 pounds or more, 23c a pound; hens, weighing less than 4 pounds, 19c; broilers weighing less than 1½ pounds, 24c; roosters, 8c; turkey hens and young toms, 30c; old toms, 24c; old ducks, 15c; young ducks, 20c; geese, 8 to 10c.

Hides and Wool

The following quotations are given at Kansas City on hides:

Green salted hides, 5c a pound for best grade and 4c for the second grade; No. 1 bull hides, 3c a pound; No. 2 bull hides, 2c; large green horse hides, \$2 apiece; small green horse hides, \$1 to \$1.50.

The following sales of Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska wools are reported at Kansas City: Bright medium wool, 14 to 16c; dark medium, 10 to 13c; burry stuff, 6 to 8c; slightly burry stuff, 10 to 13c; light fine wool, 13 to 15c; heavy fine wool, 10 to 12c.

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Export Records are Broken

Despite Coming Foreign Demand Wheat Declines

BY JOHN W. SAMUELS

EXPORTS of wheat and flour combined for the year ending June 30 showed a grand total of 336,992,190 bushels. This breaks all previous records and shows an average amount exported of approximately a million bushels for every 24 hours of the period covered. The previous largest exports of wheat and flour were in 1914 and 1915 when 332,465,000 bushels were exported. It is said that the largest exports of flour for

any year was the year ending June 30, 1919 when 24,190,092 bushels were shipped to foreign ports.

A recent estimate made by the United States Bureau of Crop Estimates shows an area of 151 million acres of wheat this year as compared with 155 million acres last year in the following 17 countries: Belgium, Bulgaria, Algeria, Poland, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Morocco, Spain, France, England, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, Tunis, Canada, India and the United States. Crop conditions are favorable in the Southern hemisphere and especially in Australia. Light rains have improved the situation in England, and Germany. Famine conditions prevail in Russia and China. A survey of the general outlook seems to indicate that there will be a demand for every bushel of wheat available for export from this country. It also indicates that present prices for wheat are entirely too low.

The heavy movement of wheat to all market points, however, has had a strong tendency to hold prices down despite a coming heavy foreign demand for American grain but after the big shipments in August and September there is every reason to hope for a satisfactory advance in prices, and if most of the wheat is hurried to market now the advance when it does come will benefit mostly the grain speculators. According to Clyde M. Reed, chairman of the Kansas public utilities commission reports to him show that in the heavy wheat growing sections of the state the grain is being hauled to market three times as fast as at any time since 1917. The total volume of sales is averaging three times larger than during the period of heaviest marketing in 1918 under the price guarantee by the Government.

Heads of five big farm organizations of the state were in Topeka last week to confer with Clyde M. Reed, chairman of the public utilities commission, on the reduced hay and grain rate case now pending before the Interstate Commerce Commission. They pledged their support to the effort being carried on by Kansas, assisted by 16 other states, to obtain the freight reduction.

A mass of technical data to be used in the case before the Interstate Commerce Commission was supplied by the farm organizations and will be coordinated with similar data from organizations of other states.

Farmers are somewhat encouraged by the report that the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., will be in a position to handle a part of the wheat crop of 1921. Additional encouragement comes in the announcement that the War Finance Corporation of the United States Government will aid in financing agricultural exports this year.

Federal Aid in Marketing

The War Finance Corporation, revived last January, has been concentrating its efforts largely on the movement of agricultural commodities to foreign countries and has broadened its policies to meet the unusual conditions existing in the marketing of products of our farms. While in recent conference with the managing director, Eugene Meyer, Jr., he gave the following account of the corporation's activities to J. R. Howard, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation:

The War Finance Corporation has agreed to make, or has under consideration, advances covering nearly 1 million bales of cotton, involving approximately 33-million dollars; 9 million bushels of wheat, involving about 6 million dollars or 7 million dollars; and 25,500 hogsheds of tobacco, involving \$8,350,000, as well as loans of 8 1/2 million dollars on condensed milk, of 2 million dollars on meat products, and of 1/4 million dollars on California canned fruits. In some cases, the advances actually have been approved; in others, applications are pending before the War Finance Corporation and are in various stages of consideration.

Loans will be made to mature within the coming crop year which will aid in financing the orderly marketing of the crops without encouraging holding for speculative purposes. They will

NEW YORK

YOURS

235 acres alfalfa land, large basement barn, 2 silos, modern house, orchard, 15 cows, horses, tools, crops included, \$11,000, \$4,000 down. Send for catalog. Coughlin's Farm Clearing House, Syracuse, N. Y.

OKLAHOMA

OKLA.—320 a., improved. Fine land, water, climate. Wheat, oats, cotton, stock. Near oil, not leased. \$12,000. Terms. Owner, V. C. Dillon, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone.

160 ACRES, 2 miles city, 3,000 this county. 80 a. good bottom in cult. Balance pasture. Good imp. \$8,000. Terms. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Oklahoma.

QUICK SALE—\$75 acre will buy fine bottom farm. 160 cultivation, 3 small oil wells, own gas. Fine 7 room 1 story residence. 3 miles city. Write owner, Mack Cobb, Box 251, Nowata, Okla. Possession.

FOR SALE—658 acres, fine Red River bottom, alfalfa land. 450 acres in cultivation, balance timber; all tillable surface level; 2 barns 60x80; 7 small houses; hog proof fencing. 9 miles from a railroad. Situated in McCurtain county, Oklahoma. Mrs. Otey B. Paschall, 208 Oklahoma Bldg., Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

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

WANTED—To hear from owner of farm for sale. Give price and description. H. E. BUSBY, Washington, Iowa.

I WANT FARMS and land for cash buyers, full delivery, from owners only. To sell yours quickly, write R. A. McNowa, 329 Wilkinson Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

FARM WANTED

Wanted to hear from owner of a farm or good land for sale for fall delivery. L. Jones, Box 283, Olney, Ill.

WASHINGTON

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

MISCELLANEOUS

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

Farm & Ranch Loans

Kansas and Oklahoma

Lowest Current Rate

Quick Service. Liberal Option.

Interest Annual or Semi-Annual.

THE PIONEER MORTGAGE CO., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—160-acre grain and dairy farm near Tonganoxie, Leavenworth Co., Kan. G. Barker, 927 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kan.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

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

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

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

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

528 ACRES high class farm, only 23 miles south Kansas City in Belton district; choice property, want Kansas ranch. Mansfield Land & Loan Company, 415 Bonfils Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

LIST YOUR FARM, property or stock of goods with us for sale or exchange. If you expect to buy this fall it will pay you to write us. The Kansas Land Company, 232 S. Main St., Ottawa, Kansas.

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

also help to stabilize the market so that consumers may be inspired with sufficient confidence to replenish their stocks.

The visible supply of grain in the United States according to Government reports on July 23 showed a total of 19,237,000 bushels of wheat as compared with 16,616,000 bushels last year; 18,892,000 bushels of corn as against 6,381,000 bushels in 1920; 37,000,000 bushels of oats as compared with 3,364,000 bushels last year; 604,000 bushels of rye as against 2,905,000 bushels for 1920; and 19,997,000 bushels of barley as against 3,235,000 bushels for last year.

Kansas City Grain Sales

The heavy flow of wheat to all market centers during the last week carried price down and gave a weak close to the market. The net results were losses of 2 cents a bushel for September wheat and more than a cent for December wheat. July wheat closed with losses of 2 cents in Kansas City and 5 cents in Chicago. At the close of the market July wheat in Kansas City was quoted at \$1.13½, September at \$1.14½ and December at \$1.17½. Kansas City July corn was listed at 49 cents a bushel, September at 51½c, and December at 53½c.

On cash sales hard wheat at Kansas City was quoted from 1 cent to 5 cents lower, but most sales were down from 1 cent to 2 cents lower. Dark hard wheat was about a cent lower. Red wheat was steady to 8 cents lower.

The following sales were reported at Kansas City: No. 1 dark hard wheat, \$1.25 to \$1.40 a bushel; No. 2 dark hard, \$1.17 to \$1.40; No. 3 dark hard, \$1.22 to \$1.33; No. 4 dark hard, \$1.20 to \$1.30; No. 5 dark hard, \$1.14 to \$1.30; No. 1 hard wheat, \$1.15 to \$1.28; No. 2 hard, \$1.14 to \$1.28; No. 3 hard, \$1.13 to \$1.28; No. 4 hard, \$1.13 to \$1.24; No. 5 hard, \$1.08 to \$1.18; No. 1 Yellow hard wheat, \$1.16; No. 2 Yellow, \$1.14 to \$1.15; No. 3 Yellow hard, \$1.13; No. 1 Red wheat, \$1.27 to \$1.28; No. 2 Red, \$1.23 to \$1.25; No. 3 Red, \$1.15 to \$1.18; No. 4 Red, \$1.12 to \$1.15; No. 5 Red, \$1.12; No. 1 mixed wheat, \$1.17; No. 2 mixed, \$1.14 to \$1.21; No. 3 mixed, \$1.13 to \$1.17; No. 4 mixed, \$1.13; No. 5 mixed, \$1.10 to \$1.12.

Corn Shows Declines

Demand for White corn was fair but it was from 1 cent to 1½ cents lower. Yellow corn was 1 cent higher and mixed corn 1 cent lower. The following quotations are given on corn at Kansas City: No. 1 White corn, 51½ to 52c; No. 2 White, 51 to 52c; No. 3 White, 51c; No. 4 White, 51c; No. 1 Yellow corn, 54 to 54½c; No. 2 Yellow, 54½c; No. 1 mixed corn, 51½c; No. 2 mixed, 50½c; No. 3 mixed, 48½ to 49½c; No. 4 mixed, 47 to 48c.

The following quotations are reported at Kansas City on other grains: No. 2 White oats, 36½ to 37c; No. 3 White, 34½ to 36c; No. 4 White, 34½c; No. 2 Red oats, 34½ to 35c; No. 2 and 3 Red, 33 to 34c; No. 4 Red, 29½c; No. 2 mixed oats, 34½ to 35c; No. 3 mixed, 33 to 34c; No. 2 White kafir, \$1.37; No. 3 White, \$1.35 to \$1.36; No. 4 White, \$1.30 to \$1.32; No. 2 milo, \$1.38; No. 3 milo, \$1.37; No. 4 milo, \$1.33; No. 2 rye, \$1.01; No. 3 rye, \$1; No. 3 barley, 57 to 58c; No. 4 barley, 56c.

Millfeed Situation Unchanged

Not much change is reported in the demand for millfeed, but prices for bran are lower and higher for shorts. The following sales were made at Kansas City: Bran, \$12.50 to \$13 a ton; brown shorts, \$14 to \$15; gray shorts, \$16 to \$17; linseed meal on Milwaukee basis, \$42 to \$47 a ton; cottonseed meal, \$39 to \$42 a ton, also on Milwaukee basis.

Hay Market is Steady

Most classes of hay at Kansas City are reported steady, but prairie hay sold slowly. The following sales were made in Kansas City: Choice alfalfa hay, \$19 to \$20 a ton; No. 1 alfalfa, \$16.50 to \$18.50; standard alfalfa, \$14 to \$16; No. 2 alfalfa, \$10 to \$13; No. 3 alfalfa, \$6.50 to \$9.50; No. 1 prairie hay, \$10.50 to \$11.50; No. 2 prairie, \$8 to \$10; No. 3 prairie, \$5.50 to \$7.50; No. 1 timothy hay, \$12 to \$12.50; standard timothy, \$10.50 to \$11.50; No. 2 timothy, \$8.50 to \$10.50; No. 1 clover hay, \$11 to \$12.50; No. 2 clover, \$6 to \$11.50.

Machine sheds are the cheapest kind of machinery insurance policies.

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

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

TABLE OF RATES

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10.....	\$1.20	\$4.80	26.....	\$3.12	\$10.40
11.....	1.32	4.40	27.....	3.24	10.80
12.....	1.44	4.80	28.....	3.36	11.20
13.....	1.56	5.20	29.....	3.48	11.60
14.....	1.68	5.60	30.....	3.60	12.00
15.....	1.80	6.00	31.....	3.72	12.40
16.....	1.92	6.40	32.....	3.84	12.80
17.....	2.04	6.80	33.....	3.96	13.20
18.....	2.16	7.20	34.....	4.08	13.60
19.....	2.28	7.60	35.....	4.20	14.00
20.....	2.40	8.00	36.....	4.32	14.40
21.....	2.52	8.40	37.....	4.44	14.80
22.....	2.64	8.80	38.....	4.56	15.20
23.....	2.76	9.20	39.....	4.68	15.60
24.....	2.88	9.60	40.....	4.80	16.00
25.....	3.00	10.00			

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

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

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

AGENTS WANTED

WANTED—SALESMEN TO SELL NURSERY stock, permanent employment. Experience not necessary. Commission paid weekly. Outfit free. Apply F. H. Stannard & Co., Ottawa, Kan.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL STEPHENS Vacu-Grip Inner Tires. Best agency proposition ever offered. Inner Tire sells itself wherever shown. Made like a tire and vacu-grips on its soft, red rubber tread prevents its slipping after casing is inflated. Users say its vacu-grip tread actually makes outer casings more resilient. Our sample is 30x3½ and costs you only \$2.50. You sell them at \$5.00 and make one hundred per cent profit. You order your tires direct from us. There's easy money in selling Vacu-Grip Inner Tires to your friends and acquaintances. Order sample today. Use money order or draft. We will send you 30x3½ sample and price list on other sizes. Address, A. J. Stephens Rubber Co., Dept. A-10, Kansas City, Mo.

EDUCATIONAL

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

GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY MAIL clerks needed. Experience unnecessary; list positions and examination particulars free. Write Mokane Institute, 57, Denver, Colo.

Public Sales of Livestock

Shorthorn Cattle

Oct. 12—Blue Valley Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Blue Rapids, Kan. A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan. Sale Mgr.
Oct. 20—E. A. Cory & Sons, Talmo, Kan.
Nov. 9—Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association Sale at Concordia, Kan. E. A. Cory, Sale Mgr., Talmo, Kan.
Dec. 12—The Steuwer, Alma, Kan., at Topeka, Kan.

Holstein Cattle

Oct. 4—Breeders sale, Downs, Kan. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., sale mgr.
Oct. 17—C. L. Brown dispersal, Beloit, Kan. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., mgr.
Oct. 18—Breeders sale, Concordia, Kan. W. H. Mott, sale mgr.
Oct. 19—Lancaster county breeders sale, Lincoln, Neb. E. W. Frost, Lincoln, Neb., Sale Mgr.
Nov. 3—Nebraska State Holstein-Friesian Breeders association, E. W. Frost, Lincoln, Neb., Sale Mgr.
Nov. 10—Stubbs Dispersal, Mulvane, Kan. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., sale manager.
Nov. 11—State association sale, the Forum, Wichita, Kan. W. H. Mott, sale manager.

Hereford Cattle

Sept. 1-2—W. H. Schroyer, Miltonvale, Kan. F. S. Kirk, Wichita, Kan., sale manager.
Sept. 6—Ed Nickelson, Leonardville, Kan.
Sept. 29—Reuben Sanders, Osage City, Kan. Sale at Emporia, Kan.
Oct. 11—S. E. Kansas-N. E. Oklahoma Hereford Breeders' association, Harry D. Plummer, Mgr., Longton, Kan.
Nov. 12—Pickering Farm, Belton, Mo.
Nov. 30—E. B. Toll, sale pavilion, Salina, Kan.

Spotted Poland Chinas

Aug. 5—Yeats Bros., Independence, Mo.
Sept. 12—Isaac Miller, Huntsville, Mo.
Oct. 12—Rainbow Stock Farm, Hampton, Ia.
Oct. 29—Miller Bros. and John Pearl, Rossville, and Geo. Eakin & Son, Della, Kan., at Rossville, Kansas.
Oct. 31—Burton Farm, Independence, Mo.

Poland China Hogs

August 3—Fred Caldwell, Topeka, Kan.
Aug. 31—D. A. Kirkpatrick & Sons, Cedarvale, Kan.
Oct. 1—Monroe Runyon, Osage City, Kan.
Oct. 8—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.
Oct. 19—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 26—C. M. Buell, Peabody, Kan.
Oct. 26—Cassell Cain & Forbes, Republican City, Neb.
Oct. 27—Smith Bros., Superior, Neb.
Oct. 28—J. Dee Shank, Superior, Neb.
Nov. 4—Stafford County Breeders' Association, Stafford, Kan. E. E. Erhart, Stafford, Kan., Sec'y.
Nov. 16—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
Feb. 14—Chas. Krill, Burlingame, Kan.
Feb. 15—Morris Co. Poland China Breeders, Council Grove, Kan. Chas. Scott, sale manager, Council Grove.
March 6—J. E. Baker, sale pavilion, Bendena, Kan.

SERVICES OFFERED

NURSERY STOCK WHOLESALE TO planters, no agents. Barnes Nursery, Ottawa, Kan.

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

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

TRUNKS, BAGS, SUITCASES. WHY PAY two middlemen profits? Buy from factory direct. Send for free catalog. Gem Trunk & Bag Factory, Spring Valley, Ill.

COLLECTIONS, ACCOUNTS, NOTES, claims collected everywhere on commission; no collection, no pay. Allen Mercantile Service, 262 Lathrop Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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

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

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WILL SELL OR TRADE FOR LAND OR residence, book and stationery store in south central Kansas. Answer Box J, care Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

HANDLE MORE BUSINESS? ARE YOU getting all the business you can handle? If not get big results at small cost by running a classified ad in Capper's Weekly, which calls on 600,000 families every week. Sample copy free for asking. Only 15c a word each week, 12½c per word on four consecutive time orders. This rate does not apply on real estate advertising. Send in a trial ad now while you are thinking about it. Capper's Weekly, Topeka, Kan.

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

WANTED

WANTED—THRESHING FOR STEAM OR gas rig. Four to five thousand acres. Can ship at once or will sell any of my rig. Russell steam 20 h. p., Russell separator 26x56, Aultman gas 30-60, Aultman separator 38x64. A. T. Roberts, R. 3, Box 88, Coffeyville, Kan.

MEN WANTED

MEN WANTED FOR AUTO COURSE—WE teach you everything. First hundred men who enroll save \$50. Write now for details and catalog. Hutchinson Auto & Tractor School, 1205 Ave. A East, Hutchinson, Kan.

TYPEWRITERS

OLIVER NO. 3, VISIBLE WRITING, simple to operate, \$15.00. Geo. H. Geiger, Leavenworth, Kansas.

MACHINERY AND TRACTORS

15-30 TITAN CHEAP IF TAKEN AT ONCE. R. E. Jones, Sedgwick, Kan.

FORTY-FIVE HORSE POWER INTERNATIONAL tractor. J. J. Becker, Newton, Kan.

RUMELY 16-30 TRACTOR, 28-44 SEPARATOR, nearly new. Ira Emig, Abilene, Kan.

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

16-30 OIL PULL 4 PLOW AND 10 TANDEM disc outfit new. Plowed 300 acres. \$2,000, terms. Orla Moore, Opolis, Kan.

MOLINE TRACTOR, MODEL D, GOOD REPAIR, will sell reasonable. Terms to responsible party. E. D. Keener, Wamego, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—MODEL C MO-line Universal tractor with plows and truck. Good shape. Ed. Rissman, Enterprise, Kan.

ONE 8-BOTTOM INDEPENDENT LIFT Avery plow, 14 inch. Extra set shears. Good shape. \$400 if taken soon. Louis Schwartz, Randolph, Kan.

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

FOR SALE—RUSSELL 15-30 TRACTOR with three plows, used one season only. Plowed 130 acres; first class shape. Address Page, care Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

FOR SALE—LATE MODEL 16-30 RUMELY tractor, looks and runs like new, for less than half price. Good used Fordson tractor at bargain price. Chas. H. Daenzer, Sterling, Kan.

FOR SALE—LATEST MODEL MOLINE tractor with 3-bottom plow and extension rims. This tractor is brand new, never used. Will sell at a very special price. F. B. Parker, Robinson, Kan.

HAY BALING OUTFIT CONSISTING OF Swane Robinson & Co. baler with conveying self feeder, and Avery 8-16 tractor all complete, and nearly new at a bargain. A. C. Hubbard, 1111 Utah St., Hiawatha, Kan.

BUILDING SUPPLIES

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

FOR THE TABLE

HONEY, NEW CROP, VERY FINE, extracted, 120 lbs. net, \$12. Broken comb honey, \$18. Bert W. Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

EMPLOYMENT

GOVERNMENT CLERKS NEEDED QUICKLY (men-women), \$1,400-2,300. No layoffs. Few to travel. Write Mr. Ozment, Former United States Government Examiner, 167, St. Louis.

PET STOCK

TRAINED FERRETS, RAT CATCHERS, for sale by J. J. Shine, Wichita, Kan.

NEW ZEALAND RED RABBITS, \$1.50 pair; cavy, \$1.00 pair. Mrs. Chancey Simmons, Erie, Kansas.

PEDIGREE NEW ZEALAND AND FLEMISH Giant rabbits. Females, two dollars up. M. Emmons, Garnett, Kan.

SEEDS AND PLANTS

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

RECLEANED CERTIFIED SEED WHEAT, Kanred, \$2.50 per bushel sacked. J. H. Taylor & Sons, Chapman, Kan.

PURE INSPECTED WHEAT—BUY PURE seed of Kanred, Blackhall, and Fulcaster wheat and Kansas Fulghum oats inspected by the Kansas Crop Improvement Association under the supervision of the Kansas State Agricultural College specialists. Every grower of inspected seed has a certificate bearing the seal of the association and signed by the secretary. Ask to see this certificate and be protected from misrepresentation. For list of growers apply to S. C. Salmon, Secretary, Manhattan, Kan.

WHEAT

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

DOGS AND PONIES

AIREDALE PUPS, THREE MONTHS OLD, \$5 and \$10 each. Wm. Whitty, Holton, Kan.

FOX TERRIER PUPS, MALES, \$7.50; FEMALES, \$5 each. Sol Pierson, Plainville, Kan.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPPIES, NATURAL heelers; females, \$3; male, \$5. L. G. Olson, Dwight, Kan.

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

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

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS

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

PERSONAL

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

STRAYED

TAKEN UP BY ROBERT GLENN, 501 North 5th St., Kansas City, Wyandotte county, Kansas, one chestnut mare, 15 hands high, with few white hairs above hoof on left hind foot. William Beggs, County Clerk, Kansas City.

TAKEN UP BY C. E. BEATY, REIDY Road, Wyandotte county, Kansas, 2 mares weight about 800 lbs. each. One light sorrel crippled in left fore shoulder. One dark brown, right ear split. William Beggs, County Clerk, Kansas City, Kan.

POULTRY

BABY CHICKS

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

LEGHORNS

CHAMPION BARRON S. C. WHITE Leghorn cockerels, \$1 and \$2. Fred Allee, Topeka, Kan.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, March hatch, 290 strain, 2 dollars. L. T. Earl, Alton, Kan.

BABY CHICKS, REDUCED PRICES, PURE bred; Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, best laying strains, postpaid, catalog, Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Mo.

POULTRY WANTED

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

50 Duroc Jerseys

-From the Herd of R. P. Ralston Sell at
Towanda, Kan., Friday, August 19

37 bred fall gilts, 4 open fall gilts, 7 tried bred sows, 2 fall boars. Sires that produced this Duroc herd: Kansas Pathfinder by Pathfinder out of a Col. dam, Orion's Gilt Edge by King of Orion Cherries out of a Cherry Chief dam, Orion's Sensation's Wonder by Greater Orion's Sensation out of a Great Sensation dam, and Great Sensation 2nd by Great Sensation out of Great Wonder dam. It is evident to all that this offering is close up in the blood of the most popular boars of the breed. Visit the Ralston farm sale day and get a start or improve your herd with some of these Durocs. This is your opportunity to get what you want in Durocs. Write for catalog today. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Address

A. E. Ralston, Towanda, Kansas

Auctioneer, Boyd Newcom. J. T. Hunter represents the Mail and Breeze.

Missouri's Greatest Bred Sow Sale

The biggest money maker on the farm are the Spotted Poland Chinas. Right now when a dollar buys so much is the time to start, and the place is Huntsville, Mo., August 22, 1921, when we will sell outstanding sows and gilts mated to our famous boars. Catalogs mailed on request. Write at once. Please mention this paper when writing.

Sutliff and Jennings, Huntsville, Missouri



COATES HOUSE Kansas City, Missouri
10th and Broadway
"Special attention to stockmen as we want their trade"
Reasonable rates, modern conveniences, cafe and cafeteria. 2 blocks from 12th street. Car line direct to stockyards. Ask your neighbor—he stops with us.
Coates Hotel Co., Prop. Sam B. Campbell, Pres. & Mgr.
Street cars at Union Station to and from our door.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

Otey's Duroc Sale

Winfield, Kan.

Thursday, August 18

35 bred sows and gilts: Pathfinders, Orions, Sensations. Bred to Pathfinder Chief 2nd, Great Pathrion, the 1920 grandchampion, and Intense Orion Sensation. 5 outstanding herd boar prospects sired by Pathfinder Chief 2nd.

Send for a catalog today. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Address

W. W. OTEY & SONS
Winfield, Kansas

Auctioneer, Boyd Newcom.
J. T. Hunter will represent Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

Durocs For Sale

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

H. C. LUTHER, ALMA, NEBR.

Valley Spring Durocs

Sensations, Cols., Orions and Pathfinders. Some serviceable boars. Sows and gilts bred for early fall farrow. Big, stretchy spring pigs, immunized, registered free. Money back if not satisfied. Easy terms if desired. Send bank reference.

E. J. BLISS, BLOOMINGTON, KANSAS
(Osborne County)

GRAND MASTER

Cherry Chief breeding and Great Wonder breeding have produced the winners at Duroc shows everywhere. Our boars have the combined blood. Write us your wants.

OVERSTAKE BROS., ATLANTA, KANSAS

Zink Stock Farm Durocs

We are now offering spring gilts and boars by Defender 1st, Unecda High Orion 2d, Unecda High Orion and Great Sensation Wonder by Great Sensation. Nice spring pigs priced right. Write us your needs.

ZINK STOCK FARMS, TURON, KANSAS

DUROC GILTS—SPRING BOARS

Great Wonder Model and Pathfinder Graduate breeding. Fall gilts bred or open. Immunized. Terms. Priced right. Guaranteed. Describe your wants.

Homer Drake, Sterling, Kansas

LARIMORE DUROCS

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

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

WOODDELL'S DUROCS
Some outstanding spring boars and a few fall gilts bred for fall farrow. Herd is immunized. Come to State Fair, Hutchinson, Kan., and see our herd.

G. B. WOODDELL, WINFIELD, KANSAS

Do You Want a Good Duroc?
Fall gilts, bred and unbred, spring pigs, both sex. Five well bred sires head the herd. They are son and grandson of Great Orion Sensation, son and grandson of Critic B., and grandson of Pathfinder. Double immunized and priced reasonably. Write or call.

J. D. JOSEPH & Son, Whitewater, Kansas

SMITH'S STOCK FARM DUROCS

Some fine spring boars, Pathfinders, Sensation, Orion and Choice Wonder breeding. Long stretchy kind.

J. J. SMITH, R. 2, LAWRENCE, KANSAS

Purebred Duroc Baby Pigs

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

SCISSORS AND PATHFINDER LITTERS

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

ANDERSON'S DUROCS

Bred gilts—Pathfinder and Sensation breeding, bred to Victory Sensation by Great Orion Sensation for fall farrow. Spring pigs, both sex. Everything immunized, priced right, and guaranteed.

B. R. (BERT) ANDERSON, McPherson, Kan.

SPRING BOARS, FALL GILTS

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

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS AND SALE MANAGERS.

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P. M. GROSS, 410 West 12th Street, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.

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

Sales made anywhere, any time.

LAKE BURGER, WELLINGTON, KAN.

Will Myers, Beloit, Kan.

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

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Walter Shaw's Hampshires

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

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

Whiteway Hampshires On Approval

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

HAMPSHIRE—FALL BOARS AND GILTS

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

Duroc Jersey Hogs.

Aug. 18—W. W. Otey & Sons, Winfield, Kan.
Aug. 19—R. P. Ralston, Benton, Kan. Sale at Towanda, Kan. A. E. Ralston, Towanda, Kan., Mgr.
Aug. 27—F. J. Moser, Sabetha, Kan.
Oct. 12—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.
Oct. 13—Carl Day, Nora, Neb.
Oct. 15—F. J. Moser, Sabetha, Kan.
Oct. 19—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 20—D. V. Spohn, Superior, Neb.
Oct. 26—W. M. Putman & Son, Tecumseh, Neb.
Nov. 3—Stafford County Breeders' Association, Stafford, Kan. Clyde C. Horn, Stafford, Kan., Sec'y.
Nov. 3—W. W. Otey & Sons, Winfield, Kan.
Nov. 5—W. L. Fogo, Burr Oak, Kan.
Nov. 7—L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan.
Nov. 9—Mitchell Co. Breeders, W. W. Jones, Sale Mgr., Beloit, Kan.
Nov. 10—E. H. Dimick & Son, Linwood, Kan.
Nov. 11—Earl J. Anstaett, Osage City, Kan.
Nov. 12—W. L. Tompkins, Vermillion, Kan.
Nov. 16—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
Feb. 6—L. J. Healy, Hope, Kan.
Feb. 7—Henry Woody and T. Crowl, Barnard, Kan.
Feb. 8—E. P. Flanagan, Abilene, Kan.
Feb. 10—W. A. Conyers, Marion, Kan.
Feb. 10—Marshall County Breeders, Blue Rapids, Kan., John O'Kane, Sale Mgr., Blue Rapids, Kan.
Feb. 13—B. W. Conyers, Severy, Kan. Sale at Piedmont, Kan.
Feb. 14—W. D. McComas, Wichita, Kan.
Feb. 15—W. W. Otey & Sons, Winfield, Kan.
Feb. 16—Wooddell & Danner, Winfield, Kan.
Feb. 16—Earl J. Anstaett, Osage City, Kan.
Feb. 17—J. F. Larimore & Sons, Grenola, Kan.
Feb. 18—Overstake Brothers, Atlanta, Kan.
Feb. 18—E. H. Dimick & Son, Linwood, Kan.
Feb. 20—D. R. C. Burdette, Centralia, Kan.
Feb. 20—L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan.
Feb. 21—J. J. Smith, Lawrence, Kan.
Feb. 21—W. L. Fogo, Burr Oak, Kan.
Feb. 22—Gordon & Hamilton, Horton, Kan.
Feb. 22, 1922—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.
Feb. 23—John Loomis, Emporia, Kan.
Feb. 23—M. R. Peterson, Troy, Kan., at Bendena, Kan.
Feb. 24—Kempin Bros., Corning, Kan.
Feb. 25—L. A. Rice, Frankfort, Kan.
Feb. 25—F. J. Moser, Sabetha, Kan.
Feb. 28—A. J. Turnkey, Barnes, Kan.
March 9—W. H. Hilbert, Corning, Kan.
March 10—R. E. Mather, Centralia, Kan.

Sale Reports and Other News

Breaks the Record for Kansas Jerseys

Finishing her record with a production of 12,093 pounds of milk, yielding 601 pounds of butterfat, Jolly Molina, owned by Everett T. Comp of White City, breaks the junior 3-year-old Jersey record for the state of Kansas. She qualified for fifty-pound list, five months during her record. Her best month's production was 1,299 pounds milk and 77 pounds butterfat.

Field Notes

BY J. W. JOHNSON

Reuben Sanders to Disperse Hereford Herd

Reuben Sanders, Osage City, Kan., having just recently decided to leave the farm, will disperse his herd of registered Herefords in the sale pavilion, Emporia, Kan., Thursday, September 29. Of all the placed to buy foundation cattle these dispersions of breeders herds like Reuben Sanders affords the best opportunity. All along he has culled out the poor ones until his herd of 60 head is one of the real strong herds of that section. The breeding is of pure blood lines. Two herd bulls, one a son of Beau Blanchard and the other a son of J. O. Southard's mighty Monarch, will be sold and with them eight young bulls; 20 cows, some with calves at foot and eight bred heifers and 12 that are open affords a really attractive offering for the beginner or for the established breeder who wants to add strength to his herd by purchasing choice young cattle. You will buy now cheaper than you will ever buy this class of Herefords. That is generally understood everywhere but Mr. Sanders is leaving the farm and wants to close them now. Write the letter right now that will bring you the catalog. Address, Reuben Sanders, Osage City, Kan., and mention the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze when you write.—Advertisement.

October Holstein Sales

Last week W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., secretary-treasurer and sales manager for the big Holstein-Friesian association of Kansas, accompanied me on a trip over the north half of Kansas and we visited many farms. At Downsville the business men of the town are anxious that good Holsteins be sold in their community and had written Mr. Mott about bringing some Holsteins there to sell. The date of this sale will be October 4. At Concordia the business men had made the same request and the date of the sale at that place is October 18. C. L. Brown, Beloit, has felt the necessity of closing out his herd for some time because he would like to reduce his responsibilities along that line. Mr. Mott arranged with him to hold a disposal sale at Beloit, October 17. In all of these sales Mr. Mott can use a few good cattle to fill out. If you have something good you better correspond with him at once. The crop conditions all over northern Kansas never was so good as it is right now. Banks in all the towns we visited were optimistic about conditions this fall and several of them predicted cheap money this fall. There is lots of interest being taken in Holsteins in northern Kansas.—Advertisement.

E. A. Cory to Reduce Herd

E. A. Cory, Talmo, Kan., Republic county, is a well known breeder of high class Shorthorns and as sales manager for the Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' association. Recently he has bought a controlling interest in the Concordia state bank and his sons will be actively connected with its management. Because of the added duties Mr. Cory thinks it best to reduce his herd of Shorthorns which now numbers 125 head. October 20 he will sell at the farm near Talmo 50 head and they are going to be just as good as he is keeping. This sale will be advertised in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze later on.—Advertisement.

The World's Largest Sale

The dispersion sale of W. H. Shroyer at Miltonvale, Kan., September 1 and 2, is not only the largest sale of Hereford females ever held, but it is one of the best bred herds of Herefords ever sold. More than 100 line bred Anxiety 4th cows are included in the offering. Space forbids much reference to pedigrees, however we cannot refrain from mentioning a few by such noted sires as Beau Donald 4th by Beau Donald, The by Plutarch, he by Beau Brummel dam by Don Juan, by Anxiety 4th; four by Para-

SPOTTED POLAND HOGS.

Alexander's Spotted Polands



Tried sows, fall gilts, spring pigs. My herd is one of the oldest and largest. Sold over \$50 head breeding hogs in 1920. The seven sires in service represent best families.

A. S. ALEXANDER, Burlington, Kansas

SPOTTED POLANDS—Big type English Herd boars, Arb McC's King and Arb English Drummer, grandson of the 4,050 sow. Sows bred to son of the 7,100 boar, Joe M. A few Joe M. boars and gilts. **C. W. WEISENBAUM, ALTAMONT, KAN.**

WM. HUNT'S SPOTTED POLANDS
Gilts and fall boars. Herd sires, Leopard King and Fairholmes Royal Booster. Long established herd. **Wm. Hunt, Osawatomie, Kan.**

REGISTERED SPOTTED POLANDS
Yearling boars, bred sows, good spring pigs. Write for prices, description and breeding. **T. L. Curtis, Dunlap, Kansas**

BIG SPOTTED POLAND BOARS, GOOD
ones. Price sows and bred gilts. Weanling pigs, not related. **Wm. Meyer, Farlington, Kansas.**

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA SPRING PIGS
For sale. Registered and immunized. **D. F. Hartman, Abilene, Kansas**

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Helms & Sons' Polands

Spring pigs, both sex, by Missouri grand champion and other boars. Priced right. Satisfaction guaranteed. **B. L. HELMS & SONS, ARCADIA, KANSAS**

Big Boned Poland Chinas

Bred by Big Boned Lad by Wonder Big Bone. This blood represents the best. Splendid young gilts and boars at \$20 each as good as you will buy at \$50 and \$100 elsewhere. **The Stony Point Stock and Dairy Farm, Carlyle, Kan.**

Big Type Poland Chinas

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

Big Type Poland Pigs, Immune

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

TUCKER HAS A GOOD POLAND HERD

Spring and fall gilts and boars, tried sows, weanling pigs. Most of them by sons or out of daughters of Masterpiece, The Yankee, The Chasman, Fashions Piece, F's Big Jones, The Rainbow, Good Individuals. Priced reasonably. Immunity. Satisfaction guaranteed. **S. J. TUCKER, JR., 146 S. Belmont, Wichita, Kan.**

POLAND CHINA BOARS

High class big type Poland China boars at farmers prices. We send C. O. D. if desired. **G. A. Wiebe & Son, R. 4, Box M, Beatrice, Neb.**

POLLED SHORTHORNS.

200 POLLED SHORTHORNS

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

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

POLLED SHORTHORNS

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

GLENROSE LAD 506412

the best dairy Shorthorn bull in the west. We can't use him longer. For description and price address **R. M. Anderson, Beloit, Kansas.**

JERSEY CATTLE

Hilcroft Farms Jerseys Fair Boy, pronounced the best bred Jersey bull in Missouri, a Register of Merit of Raleigh's Fairy Boy, the greatest bull ever imported, 84 tested daughters, 86 tested granddaughters and 34 producing sons. Choice calves for sale. Reference Bradstreet **M. L. GOLLADAY, PROPR., HOLDEN, MO.**

Scantlin Jersey Farm, Savonburg, Ks.

Financial Kings, Raleigh and Noble of Oakland breeding.

REGISTERED JERSEYS, COWS,

Bred heifers, bulls, baby calves to serviceable age. **W. R. Linton, Denison, Kansas.**

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Heavy Producing Holsteins

For sale: sons of Smithdale Alcatraz Pontiac; 20 A. R. O. daughters; one producing son; Smithdale is from the same cow as the sire of Tilly Alcatraz; young, healthy, acclimated bulls from tested dams up to 88 lbs. Also breeders of high-class Duroc Jersey hogs. Breeding stock for sale.

American Beet Sugar Co., Center Farm
G. L. Penley, Farm Supt. Lamar, Colo.

HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY CALVES

7 weeks old, 31-32 pure, \$30.00. We pay express and ship C. O. D. Write us. **Spreading Oak Farm, Whitewater, Wisconsin**

HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN COWS

and heifers for sale. One registered Holstein bull. **Sherman Ploughs, Hutchinson, Kansas.**

RED POLLED CATTLE

RED POLLED HERD BULLS

Choice bulls and heifers from A. R. O. cows. Stock of all ages for sale. Come and see them or write for prices.

Twentieth Century Stock Farm, Quinter, Kan.

Pleasant View Stock Farm

Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale, a few choice young bulls, cows and heifers. **Halloran & Gambrill, Ottawa, Kansas**

FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE

A few choice young bulls. **C. E. Foster, Route 4, Eldorado, Kan.**

RED POLLS. Choice young bulls and heifers.

Write for prices and descriptions. **Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kan.**

gon 29th, he by Paragon, dam by Beau Donovan 3rd; seven by Bull Player, he by Beau Donorous, dam by Lamplighter, 17 by Beau Banjo, he by Beau Delaware, dam by Beau Mandrin, nine by Major, a blood brother to Bonnie Lad 20th, sire of the \$31,000 grand champion, Bonnie Brae 8th. There are a number of cows in the sale that could have been sold during the war boom at prices running up to \$5,000 each. One of them, Verbena, sired by Beau Royal, he by Beau Dandy by Beau Brummel, the dam of Beau Royal was Pretty Lady 25th, also dam of Beau President and by Lamplighter, 2nd dam by Beau Brummel. The dams of Verbena were by Beau President, Lamplighter, Don Quixote, etc. No cow has a better straight Anxiety 4th pedigree. The sale also includes 14 by Beau Perfection 16th, his sire, Perfection, and grand sire, Dale, also Prime Lad the sire of his dam were all International grand champions and each of them sired from one to four International champions. There are 55 females sired by the 2,750 pound Beau Gled 14th, also 50 cows bred to him. His grand-sire, Gled, was a blood brother to Scottish Lassie, the greatest show cow known in American Hereford history. The sale catalog will furnish more information regarding Hereford prize winners than any catalog ever issued. If you are interested in Herefords don't fail to write for this catalog today. You will never have this kind of an opportunity to secure this class of Herefords in an auction of this magnitude where bargains are sure to prevail and where you will have a chance to buy the most desirable Herefords. But the catalog tells the story and it is an interesting one. The sale will be held under a big tent. The Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze will print the advertisements of the sale from now on and other interesting matter about the big offering. But the best way is to write for the catalog right now to S. E. Kirk, sale manager, Wichita, Kan. Mention the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze when you write.—Advertisement.

BY J. T. HUNTER

Burt Anderson's Dueros

B. R. "Burt" Anderson, McPherson, Kan., has for herd sire Victory Sensation, one of the good Kansas sons of Great Orion Sensation, the 1919 world's grand champion. Mr. Anderson has for sale gilts and sows bred to this good boar and now showing well in pig. He also has spring gilts and boars, some by this boar and others by Royal Pathfinder. Anderson's Dueros are good ones well worth the money he asks. Write him today. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Zink Stock Farms Dueros

Zink Stock Farms Dueros at Turon, Kan., are increasing in their popularity each year and deservedly so. Zinks never let up in their watchful care for herd improvement. Any large herd of Dueros will intermittently produce outstanding individuals but the Zink herd regularly produces Dueros that go out each year at shows and fairs all over Kansas and the Southwest and win. And, each year there is a decided improvement in the herd just because of this watchful care. If you want some good spring gilts or a good spring boar from a herd that is known far and wide as a producer of good Dueros then write Zink Stock Farms, Turon, Kan. Here are some of the herd sires that produced these spring pigs: Defender 1st, Uneeda High Orion 2d, Uneeda High Orion, Great Sensation Wonder by Great Sensation. When writing please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

BY O. WAYNE DEVINE

Missouri Spotted Poland China Sale

Sutliff & Jennings, the well known breeders of Spotted Poland of Huntsville, Mo., have announced August 22 for their annual summer sale of bred sows. Most of the sows that will go in this sale have been mated with the famous boars of the Sutliff & Jennings herd. This firm are the present owners of the great imported sow, Queen of England. The offering is rich in English blood. Farmers or breeders wanting new blood to improve their herds can find it in this sale. The catalog is ready to mail. It is nicely illustrated and full of valuable information. Write for one now. Please mention this paper when writing.—Advertisement.

HORSES AND JACK STOCK

Great Show and Breeding Jacks
Priced right. Hinemann's Jack Farm, Dighton, Kan.

IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLION

For Sale—Would consider tractor or real estate in exchange. C. A. Boyle, Burrton, Kan.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

FOR SALE One fancy registered Guernsey bull, yearling, two good high grade cows and four heifers. Write Dr. E. G. L. Harbour, Box 113, Lawrence, Kans.

The Livestock Service of the Capper Farm Press

Is founded on the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, the Nebraska Farm Journal, the Missouri Ruralist and the Oklahoma Farmer, each of which leads in prestige and circulation among the farmers, breeders and ranchmen of its particular territory, and is the most effective and economical medium for advertising in the region it covers. Orders for starting or stopping advertisements with any certain issue of this paper should reach this office eight days before the date of that issue. Advertisers, prospective advertisers or parties wishing to buy breeding animals, can obtain any required information about such livestock or about advertising, or get in touch with the manager of any desired territory by writing the director of livestock service, as per address at the bottom. Following are the territory and office managers:
W. J. Cody, Topeka, Kansas, Office.
John W. Johnson, Northern Kansas.
J. T. Hunter, So. Kan. and N. W. Okla.
J. Cook Lamb, Nebraska.
Stuart T. Morse, Oklahoma.
O. Wayne Devine, Western Mo.
George L. Borgeson, N. E. Neb. and W. Iowa.
Ellis Hall, E. Mo., E. Ia. and Ill.
T. W. Morse, Director of Livestock Service
Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze
Topeka, Kansas

Make Your Plans Now to Attend the World's Largest Sale of Registered Hereford Cattle
Miltonvale, Kansas, September 1 and 2



A Snap Shot of the Two-year-old Heifers, Over 100 Head in the Sale.

A COMPLETE DISPERSAL OF THE ENTIRE HERD

860 big boned, thick fleshed, easy feeding cattle of the true Hereford type. No other sale ever afforded so many registered females or so many bred cows and heifers or half so many calves at foot: 450 bred cows and heifers, 90 open heifers, 300 dandy calves free with their mothers. 12 herd bulls, one weighing 2700 pounds. Special—10 selected yearling bulls will be given away to the first 10 persons that buy 15 or more females. The catalog is most interesting and free for the asking. Terms—Cash or one year's time on secured notes at 8%.

The Miltonvale Cattle Co., W. H. Schroyer, Mgr., Miltonvale, Kan.

For the sale catalog, address F. S. Kirk, Sale Mgr., Wichita, Kansas.
Auctioneers: Gross, McCulloch Newcom. J. W. Johnson, fieldman Capper Farm Press.

HEREFORD CATTLE

YOUR PICK OF 50 Wonderful Yearling Hereford Heifers

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

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

Lee Bros., Harveyville, Kans.

HEREFORDS

Foundation stock, greatest herd grand champion sires in world. \$4,000,000 farm. Send for literature to
Maj. Harlo J. Piske, Box 8, Belton, Mo. Pickering Farm

SHORTHORN CATTLE

SHORTHORNS

When Shorthorn cows yield near 20,000 pounds of milk per year and Shorthorn steers continue selling at the top of all the beef markets the landowner or tenant can readily understand the advantage of growing Shorthorns.

"Other breeds may come and go but the Shorthorn goes on forever."

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

Shorthorn Bulls

Good Scotch breeding. One red, two whites and three roans. Three are nonpareils, grandsons of the imported cow, one a superbly bred Clipper and close to the imported cow by Best of Archer. One solid red of the Mar Emma tribe and sired by Imp. Brandy's. Others sired by Lavender Emblem, a prize winner at American Royal and Topeka Free Fair, a massive bull, wt. 2400 lbs. All bred right to go to any herd. Federal tested.

T. J. SANDS, ROBINSON, KANSAS.

Six Bulls, Eleven to Sixteen Months Old

Red, white and roans, sired by Lord Bruce 604975, sire, Beaver Creek Sultan 352456 by Sultan 227050, out of IMP. Victoria May V48-408. Dam, Lady Pride 7th 111357 by Clipper Car 611991, out of IMP. Magnolia V47-559, also some choice yearling heifers.

W. T. FERGUSON, WESTMORELAND, KAN.

15 Shorthorn Bulls

One-half off in price. Sired by the Futurity Winner Autumn Marshal and out of good cows that raise their own calves; 95% Scotch blood. Foresthome Farms, 40 mi. ride N. of Kansas City, on Jefferson highway.

BEN WILL THATCHER, Smithville, Mo., Bell Phone

HILLCREST SHORTHORNS

Some choice Scotch and Scotch topped bulls 12 to 20 months old for sale. Reds and roans by Cedar Dale. Priced to sell. **FREMONT LEIDY, LEON, KANSAS.**

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

Linndale Farm Ayrshires

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

JOHN LINN & SONS, Manhattan, Kan.

Forty Miles From Kansas

Is One of the World's Greatest Livestock Counties

Page Co., Iowa. Any breeder advertising below will welcome your inquiries and visits and will help you to see all of the neighboring herds.

Popular Polands

Spring boars and gilts by Great Design, Domino, Profit Maker, Yankee Ted and Joe's Timm. Great Design is one of the very best sons of the noted Designer. Put a Great Design boar at the head of your herd. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Joseph Herzberg, Yorktown, Iowa

Carter's Polands

Boars and gilts by Yankee Prospect, a son of The Yankee, and Carter's Designer, a son of Designer. Three fall boars by Checkmaker, the sire of Checkers. Two bred Checkmaker gilts. Write your wants.

Charley Carter, Shenandoah, Iowa

MERITORIOUS POLANDS

Boars and gilts by Domino and Checkmaker. Fall gilts by Domino, a full brother to Designer and Liberator. We have what you want and the price is reasonable.

Bert McMillan, Blanchard, Iowa

Ridgeway Farms Polands

Spring boars and gilts sired by Checkmaker, Big Check and Liberator. We have several outstanding herd boar prospects for sale at conservative prices. Also a few bred sows. Come and see our herd.

Ridgeway Farms, Blanchard, Iowa

Good Polands For Sale

any time. Fall boars by Liberator and J's Big Clansman. Spring boars by Mc's Souvenir, a full brother to The Yankee. Also some spring gilts. Prices very reasonable.

J. H. & W. L. Martin, Braddyville, Ia.

POLAND CHINA BOARS AND GILTS

Spring and fall boars, spring and fall gilts sired by Protector, a litter brother to Checkers. They are the tall, high-backed, good footed kind. Sows bred to Protector and Moneymaker. Everything shipped on approval.

Don R. Turnbull, Blanchard, Iowa

Chester White Hogs

Percheron and Shire Horses

Hogs for sale at all times. Spring pigs by King William. Mares and stallions for sale.

C. F. McClanahan, Shenandoah, Iowa

YOUNGBERG'S CHESTER WHITES

Spring boars and gilts sired by Iowa's Chief, a son of Top Notcher. Two yearling sows bred to Nebraska King for September farrow. Nebraska King is a grandson of Wildwood Prince, Jr. Write your wants. I can please you.

Emil Youngberg, Essex, Iowa

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

The old-fashioned, prolific kind. Anything from weanling pigs to bred sows. Everything registered, vaccinated, and guaranteed.

Sales—August 23, November 2. Henry Field Seed Co., Shenandoah, Ia.

Buy Spotted Polands

Boars and gilts by King-Booster. A few sows bred for fall litters to English Archback, a son of the noted Archback King and out of Jr. Queen of England. My prices are very reasonable.

Alvin Sunderman, Clarinda, Iowa

SPOTTED POLAND BARGAINS

Spring boars and gilts by English Whale and King Spot B. Here is your chance to get 1/4 and 1/2 blood English pigs at conservative prices. For sale dates write to Col. J. Wilfong, Shenandoah, Ia. Address hog inquiries to M. Warner, Pawnee, Neb.

WILFONG & WARNER

DUROC BOARS AND GILTS

Fall boars by Giant Orion and Duration. Also spring and fall gilts. Sows bred to Giant Orion for fall litters. Our Dueros have the correct type and are sure to please you.

Sawhill & Son, Clarinda, Iowa

COL. I. E. STICKELMAN, Pathfinder and Sensation Dueros

Spring boars and gilts by Sensation's Climax and Pathfinder's Disturber. Also a few fall gilts. Duroc sales a specialty. Write for dates.

Col. I. E. Stickelman, Clarinda, Iowa

A DUROC OPPORTUNITY

We are offering an outstanding lot of spring boars and gilts by Master Sensation, Pathfinder's Royal, Pathfinder's Ace, Sensation's Climax and Educator's Orion. We can please in prices as well as in quality and individuality.

Pfander & McClelland, Clarinda, Iowa

Spotted Polands—Shorthorns

Boars and gilts by Archback Carmine 2nd. Our herd carries a large per cent of English blood. One 8 mo. old bull by Imp. Lovely Knight. One 2 year old bull by Dale Clarion. 25 Scotch cows and heifers. Write your wants.

F. I. Coykendall, Shenandoah, Iowa

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We have 6 good registered Angus bulls for sale, ranging in age from 15 to 20 months, consisting of Blackbirds, Prides and Queen Mothers. Prices reasonable. Federal tested. Farm 3 miles northwest of Clarinda.

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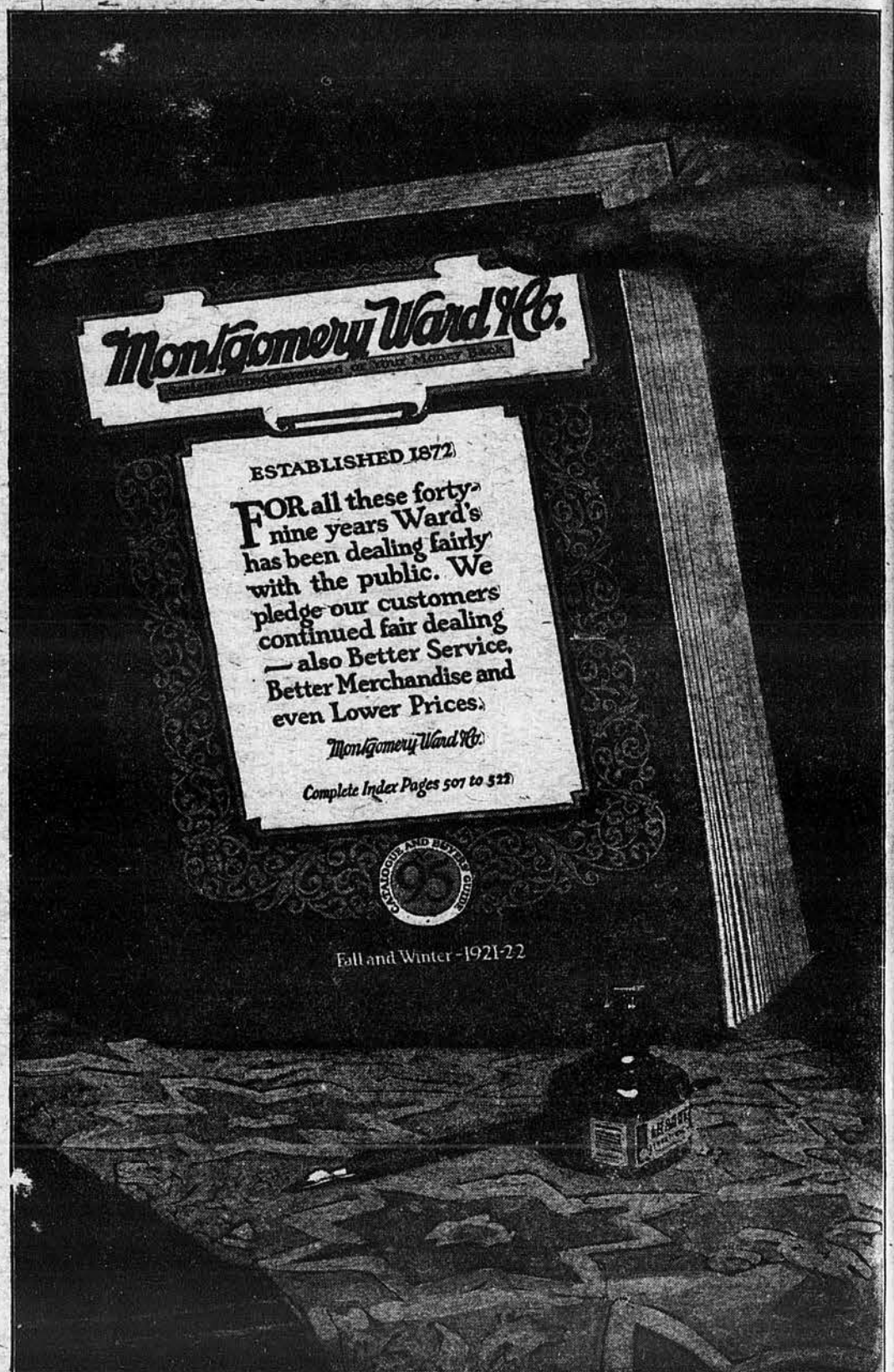
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