

SEP 2 1921

# KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 59

August 27, 1921

Number 35

## Hogs Are a Good Safe Bet

By A. C. Hartenbower

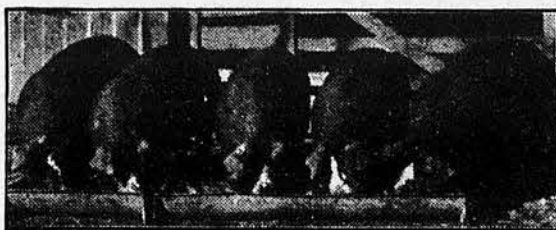
**M**ANY Kansas and Oklahoma farmers today find themselves with plenty of hog feed and no hogs. Few, indeed, are they who have all the hogs that they should like to have. Conditions now are such that the farmer who has hogs or who can buy them at anything like a reasonable price is likely to find hog feeding remunerative. However, even under the present conditions, the profit may be wiped out or considerably reduced simply because of haphazard methods of feeding and handling most hogs.

The editor of Wallace's Farmer in a recent editorial says: "We do not know what the price of hogs will be a year from now, but we are quite certain that as an average of the next 10 years hog prices will be higher in relation to corn than was the case during the last 10 years. The hog is the foundation of prosperity in those corn surplus sections which are more than 200 miles away from Chicago. This being the case, it behooves us to pay especial attention to our purebred hogs both in times of prosperity and in times of depression. At the present time, despite the fact that market hogs are proving to be an unusual market for corn, purebred hogs are selling low. They are only half as high as a year ago despite the fact that market hogs are two-thirds as high. Now would seem to be an excellent time for the purebred breeders and the average farmer to cultivate closer relations. Good purebred spring boars and in many cases sows and gilts can be bought at prices this fall which will give the average farmer big returns on his investment."

### Full Feeding Brings Best Results

As I see the matter, at this time as never before the farmer who has feed or who is so situated that he can buy it at reasonable prices will find it desirable to place his hogs on full feed and keep them on it until they are ready to go to market. Stinting hogs today appears to me to be mighty poor business. As a matter of fact, it is always questionable under the conditions where this article will be read whether it is a paying proposition to expect hogs to give really remunerative returns from pasture alone or from pasture and a half or less grain ration. There are several reasons for this. Perhaps, the most important one is that it is the pig which is never stunted that under average conditions makes the most profit. The farmer who can place his pigs on the market at six months weighing around 200 pounds, generally makes a profit if anyone does. Again, the losses in herds of pigs raised in that way are normally lower. The more farm experience I have the more do I appreciate the necessity for using every precaution for keeping down losses in livestock herds by death or otherwise. It is in the occasional but regular losses by death or by accident that many farmers lose much of their profits from handling herds of hogs. Furthermore, in farming as in other kinds of business it is the quick turnover that generally makes the largest profit in the end. Getting married to just one kind of livestock on a farm is poor business. It is far better to have a small sure profit than to take the chance of making a large profit by keeping any kind of livestock for an extended period.

I say that I think full feeding should be used now. But, that implies more than just feeding. It implies the most careful feeding if the largest profits are to be had. For example, it implies more than



just throwing out corn and expecting the largest and most economical gains. Today while there is a chance to make a profit from feeding hogs the most painstaking feeding methods should be followed. Corn is not the only cheap feed. While corn has been standing around 50 cents a bushel, shorts and tankage and other feeds have come down to a point where they may be profitably used for supplementing corn. An investment in feeds which will offset the excessive carbohydrate content of corn will prove profitable in the hands of most hog raisers. Possibly this means that some

farmers will find it desirable to sell some of their corn for 50 cents a bushel or even less and purchase with the proceeds tankage, shorts, or other feeds which contain more protein.

In the next place, it will add to the profit to make every possible use of pasture crops, and alfalfa especially, for supplementing the concentrate feeds used. If alfalfa is used, provide more pasture than is deemed necessary rather than over-pasture, that is, if you value your stand of alfalfa as much as I do mine. If alfalfa is not available, then use Sudan grass or sorghum or green corn. Anything to get away from the concentrate feed alone. In connection with using alfalfa as a pasture crop for fattening pigs on full feed, I do not believe they will injure a stand if plenty of pasture is provided. It is the over-pasturing that destroys stands.

Next, the careful feeder will provide plentiful supplies of fresh water for his pigs. I do not think that the grower who stated that he would prefer water to feed for growing hogs if he had to be without either was valuing pure water too highly. It is requisite that the water be fresh and pure. Pigs drinking from mud-holes and similar places will not make the gains they would make if provided with real water. Investment in good automatic waterers would return many dollars to farmers everywhere.

### Sanitary Equipment Increases Profits

In the fourth place, the profit from feeding hogs may be materially reduced if not entirely wiped out by failure to vaccinate against cholera. I have made it a practice ever since I came to the farm to keep all of my hogs vaccinated against cholera and I know that I have missed many sleepless nights when cholera has been raging in my neighborhood. It takes but the loss of a few pigs from cholera to more than offset the cost of vaccinating a whole herd so I cannot but feel it is requisite that the careful farmer give more than ordinary attention to keeping his herd vaccinated against cholera—at least when there is cholera on farms anywhere near his.

Fifth, lice and worms take a large toll in feed on many farms where hogs are grown. Care in keeping the herd free from lice by either dipping or spraying and in controlling worms by means of such remedies as copperas, turpentine, and santonin, often will add materially to the profits obtained.

Finally, I am a firm believer in the value which self-feeders have in the feeding of fattening hogs. With a herd of even medium size, it is almost impossible with anything like a reasonable labor cost and without undue waste or feed to provide for it by depending upon troughs or concrete floors alone. Even in small herds the installation of a self-feeder built in compartments for different feeds will prove profitable,



Alfalfa, Bluegrass, or Other Kinds of Pasture Should be Provided for Hogs When Possible and They Should be Fed a Well Balanced Ration of Carefully Selected Feeds if Economical Gains are Desired. Tankage Will Make a Good Supplement for Corn.



# THE KANSAS FREE FAIR

6 BIG DAYS

TOPEKA-SEPT. 12 TO 17-1921

6 BIG NIGHTS

## THE BIGGEST FAIR BETWEEN THE MISSISSIPPI AND PIKE'S PEAK

### The Peoples' Pavilion.

A great educational feature—lectures and demonstrations by farm, livestock and home economics experts.

### U. S. Department of Agriculture.

A complete exhibit direct from the museums of the Department of Agriculture in Washington.

### Power Farming and Machinery.

Fifteen acres filled with exhibits and demonstrations of farm implements and machinery of every kind.

### \$1,000,000.00 Livestock Show.

Two brick livestock show barns with stalls for 1,000 head filled with the finest herds and stables.

### Four Big Swine Futurities.

The greatest swine show in the West. Twelve barns and two new swine judging pavilions.

### The Women's Building.

Culinary, art and textile displays. Cooking, canning, baking, pickling, preserving and evaporating demonstrations.

### Daredevil of the Air.

Mart Campbell, who thrilled Free Fair crowds last year with his sensational wing walking and acrobatic stunts on an aeroplane speeding 90 miles an hour, will perform his hair-raising stunts on Monday.

### Boys' and Girls' Clubs.

More than 5,000 Kansas boys and girls exhibit in their own building.

### Fitter Families for Future Firesides.

This big eugenics feature inaugurated last year has become a regular feature and will be enlarged.

### Thrilling Auto Races.

World's champion dirt track speed demons in a strong card of exciting events Friday and Saturday.

### \$10,000 Horse Race Purses.

Four special \$1,000 stakes for trotting and pacing horses will bring the fastest horses campaigning in the West to the fast Topeka track for four days of exciting contests Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Kansas Derby Monday.

### Big Free Fair Circus and Hippodrome

The biggest night show ever attempted. Everything new. Entire change of program. Twelve big circus acts. Al Sweet's Singing Band. Thrilling Auto Polo contests by American and British teams. Gorgeous fireworks displays.

### The Great Alamo Shows.

The celebrated ALAMO SHOWS, new to Kansas, will provide brand new features, stunts, pageants, pleasures, thrills, amusements in never ending variety.

# TOPEKA, SEPT. 12 TO 17

A. M. PATTEN, President

PHIL EASTMAN, Secretary

Fare and a Half for Round Trip on All Railroads

## "There's More Real Satisfaction" says the Good Judge



In a little of the Real Tobacco Chew, than you ever got out of the ordinary kind.

The good rich taste lasts so long you don't need a fresh chew nearly as often—that's why it costs you less to chew this class of tobacco.

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

Put up in two styles

W-B CUT is a long fine-cut tobacco

RIGHT CUT is a short-cut tobacco

Weyman-Bruton Company, 1107 Broadway, New York City

**OTTAWA**  
1 1/2 H-P ENGINE IS NOW ONLY \$35.50  
Other sizes 2 to 22 H-P at low prices.  
Good engines sold direct to you 90 Days' Trial—10 Year Guarantee. Write for Free Book before you purchase any engine.  
OTTAWA MFG. CO.  
551-A King Street Ottawa, Kansas



Book On  
**DOG DISEASES**  
And How to Feed  
Mailed free to any address by the Author.  
H. Clay Glover Co., Inc.  
118 W. 31st St., New York

## Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze

ORDER BLANK

KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL AND BREEZE, Topeka, Kansas.

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

Name .....

Address .....

## State Farm Bureau Items

### Farmers Report on Many Valuable Crop Tests

BY RURAL CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

KANSAS Fulghum oats led in a variety test conducted recently by W. B. Creighton, near Protection, Kan., in co-operation with the agronomy department of Kansas State Agricultural college and the Comanche County Farm Bureau, according to E. L. Garrett, Comanche county agent.

The four varieties tested ranked in the following way: Kansas Fulghum, 64.8 bushels an acre with 30.7 pounds a bushel; Burt, 50.4 bushels an acre with 25.7 pounds a bushel; Red Texas, 26.1 bushels an acre with 25.5 pounds a bushel and Nebraska 21, 22.1 bushels with 24.9 pounds a bushel.

The Kansas Fulghum and Burt varieties were from 10 to 20 days earlier than the local variety or the Nebraska variety, Mr. Garrett says. He has asked the agronomy department to supply Comanche county with 10 bushels of Kansas Fulghum seed for use in that county next year. He says that Burt seed can be bought from farmers in Sedgwick county.

### Spring Freezes Damaged Alfalfa

An investigation to determine the cause of the poor growth of alfalfa and the dying of many plants in the alfalfa fields of Doniphan county, was made recently by specialists from Kansas State Agricultural college and the Doniphan County Farm Bureau, according to F. H. Dillenback, county agent. Mr. Dillenback says the investigation shows that there is no serious disease present in any of the fields examined, but that most of the trouble seems to have been caused by the cold weather and late freezes last spring. According to Mr. Dillenback, the freeze depleted the natural vigor and reserve force of the plants, and made it possible for mold and decay to enter the crowns. Other conditions resulting in weakened plants, Mr. Dillenback says, were lack of heavy rains and poor seedbed preparation.

### Fertilizers Increased Crop Yields

The wheat fertility tests conducted by the Harvey County Farm Bureau on the farm of J. C. Corfman near Whitewater showed that barnyard manure as a top dressing seemed to benefit the crop, according to A. B. Kimball, the county agent. Bone meal also seemed to be of some value. The other fertilizers did no apparent good.

The plot where no fertilizer was used yielded 22.3 bushels to the acre, barnyard manure plat 25 bushels, bone meal plat 25.3 bushels, acid phosphate plat 21.5, acid phosphate and blood meal plat 22.4 and acid phosphate, potash and blood meal plat 23.7. Barnyard manure caused the wheat to produce about 700 pounds more of straw to the acre than where no fertilizer was applied.

### Culling Increases Poultry Profits

Lincoln county, which is one of the latest to organize a farm bureau, was one of the first in the state to begin poultry culling work, according to Clell A. Newell, county agent. Mr. Newell says that four demonstrations were held in the county recently. Ninety persons attended the demonstrations, which were put on by N. L. Harris, poultry specialist of Kansas State Agricultural college. Three hundred birds were handled in the demonstration. Of these, 63 were culled out as non-productive. Mr. Newell says that two demonstrations will be held in each township in the county this fall.

### Osage Farmers Will Fill Silos

It will only be a few weeks until many stockmen of Osage county will begin to think about filling silos, according to L. H. Rochford, county agent. Mr. Rochford points out that there has been much discussion as to the proper time to cut corn and the sorghums for silage, and that the experience of cattlemen and the results of extensive experiments conducted by the experiment stations, have shown that it is well to take cognizance of the following facts: Corn for silage should be cut at the same stage as when harvested for fodder; that is, the kernels should be dented and should be in the dough stage and the lower leaves of the stalks should be turning brown. The nearer the corn

is to maturity, the greater the food value of the corn for silage, provided there is enough moisture to make the silage ferment properly.

If possible corn should be prevented from drying out before going into the silo, because dry corn will not pack properly without using a large amount of water, and if not well packed it is more likely to mold. Sorghum silage is best when the sorghum is permitted to stand until frost. According to Mr. Rochford when a stalk of cane or kafir can be twisted in the hands and very little juice runs, it is an indication of maturity and that it is in the proper stage for ensilage. Sorghum silage cut before this stage, is often acid and does not have the food value or the palatability that the mature sorghum has.

### Capons Prove Profitable

Four poultry culling demonstrations and two caponizing demonstrations were held in Jefferson county the week of August 8 to August 13, according to Joe M. Goodwin, county agent. Up to the present time 1,700 hens have been handled, Mr. Goodwin says, and of this number 900 were found to be non-producers. Mr. Goodwin points out that anyone who is familiar with the price of feed can readily see what this culling will mean to poultry producers in Jefferson county. According to Mr. Goodwin a great deal of interest is being taken in caponizing, as the farmers find that the capons are a source of good food and make very good mothers for baby chicks in the spring.

### Wheat Tests in Harvey

Of all the 12 wheat variety tests conducted by the Harvey County Farm Bureau this year that of D. G. Shirk of Sedgwick showed the highest yield. This wheat was on rich second bottom land, was plowed in August, harrowed three times and sown on September 30. It ripened the earliest of any of the fields and so was harvested first.

The local Blackhull wheat topped the list at 37.4 bushels to the acre, Kanred followed with 36.5, official Blackhull 34.8, Golden Chaff 29.4 and Kharkof 20 bushels even. "It is clearly evident," says County Agent A. B. Kimball, "that the two new varieties are a great improvement on the old Turkey wheats."

### Miami Club Workers Hold Contest

County club day in Miami county was held August 16, according to William H. Brooks, county agent. Every boy or girl in the county interested in club work was asked to pack a basket of lunch and go out to the boys' club house and celebrate with the club members. Mr. Brooks says that the boys' stock judging team worked in the morning, and that the boys holding the three highest scores in the contest, will represent the county at the Topeka Free Fair. The girls' demonstration team also had a try-out for the state contest.

### Poultry Culling Demonstrations

The culling season in Washington county opened August 5 with a demonstration at the home of Mrs. L. M. McAttee near Mahaska, according to John V. Hepler, Washington county agent. Mr. Hepler says that 14 women attended the demonstration and are now ready to cull their flocks. Plans have been made for several other demonstrations.

That our modern ideas of co-operation are not new is indeed evident. Marcus Aurelius, the Roman emperor and philosopher (A. D. 121-180), had a pretty clear idea of co-operative teamwork, as evidenced by one of his statements expressed in these words: "We are made for co-operation, like feet, like hands, like eyelids, like the rows of the upper and lower teeth."

A Kansas man has invented a gopher trap which explodes a shotgun shell when the gopher touches it, thereby scaring the gopher to death.

If you are wanting some one to help you with your farm work this winter, let us help you find them with a classified ad.



# KANSAS FARMER and MAIL & BREEZE

August 27, 1921

Arthur Capen, Publisher

Vol. 59 No. 35

## To Success With "Toy Cows"

R. A. Gilliland's Father and Brother Kidded Him When He Quit Beef for Jerseys But They've Switched Over Too

By Ray Yarnell

**F**EAR that an old red family cow had tuberculosis led to a series of happenings that eventually landed R. A. Gilliland of Dennison in the purebred Jersey breeding business. The old red cow was replaced by a grade Jersey. Both the quality and quantity of the milk obtained from the grade attracted Gilliland's attention and he began checking up on the production of the Jersey and the old red. Results surprised him.

Then Gilliland started to school. He was his own teacher and the school house was the living room of his farm home. Text-books were volumes concerning dairying and dairy cattle, particularly Jerseys. The course was lengthy but it was interesting. Gilliland's decision to learn all he could about the subject held firm. Finally he graduated from the foundation course of study and decided he was ready to go into dairying as a profession.

Dairying is Gilliland's profession, not his business. There is a distinction and it probably accounts for this Jackson county man's success. The professional man is a specialist. He must be in order to succeed. Specialization is not so necessary to success in business, other factors being fully as important.

Having mastered the fundamentals of dairying and obtained a sound understanding of the various breeds, particularly Guernseys and Jerseys, Gilliland decided that a laboratory course was necessary. No Guernseys being available in the community he purchased Jersey grades. Later he bought two purebred heifers.

### Buys Purebred Heifers

These he watched carefully because their performance would decide his future course. They produced well. He purchased others. Grade Jerseys that he owned were sold and the money was reinvested in purebred heifers. Gilliland started in the Jersey business 12 years ago. Today he is one of the most successful breeders in Jackson county, has a herd of outstanding animals and a reputation for good breeding that is more than state wide. Gilliland was born into the beef cattle business. His father, W. A. Gilliland, had always been a beef man and his brother, Charles H. Gilliland, held to the same faith. So when he deserted beef breeds for Jerseys, R. A. Gilliland was greeted with humorous references to "toy cows."

"They kidded me a lot about my 'yellow jackets' and 'little cows,'" said Gilliland in telling of his start in the dairy business. "They laughed and told me I would be back in beef cattle before long. I took their kidding as well as I could and kept my Jerseys. Today I am doing the laughing."

"Within the last 18 months both my father and brother have bought purebred Jerseys as foundations for the herds they expect to build up. They are as enthusiastic Jersey men as can be found in Jackson county. My brother is all wrapped up in his herd and my father, while probably not quite so enthusiastic, is mighty proud of the animals he owns. Both of them are planning to erect additions to their barns and install dairy equipment."

"My Jerseys showed them a thing or two. I made more money with my 'toy cows' than they did with their big beef cattle. My business was more certain and my income more regular. Most of the 12 years I have been in the dairy business were preparatory. I have built up a herd. Today I am in a position to go ahead more rapidly than at any time in the past. I have always made a good living and my investment

constantly has increased in value. And it is a fine business for the man who is willing to put his heart into it."

Until a year ago Gilliland was building under the handicap of lack of equipment. Then he purchased the Coleman dairy farm just outside of Dennison. This farm is supplied with the most modern equipment and excellent barns. It is an ideal place for a dairy herd. Gilliland has three silos and in his opinion they are the most valuable equipment he possesses. Twin silos, each with a capacity of 85 tons, are built into one end of the large dairy barn. A shed around them makes it possible for all feeding to be done indoors during the winter. The third silo, used for summer feeding, stands nearby. It is made of tile and holds 100 tons, being 14 by 30. Gilliland says a silo 12 by 40 would be more serviceable for his herd.

### Prefers Corn for Silage

Feeding from this silo began March 1 and late in June only half of the silage had been used. Corn is used for silage as the bottom land produces excellent crops and Gilliland prefers it to cane or kafir. On his former upland farm cane was used for silage. Just south of the tile silo is the calf barn, a frame building with room for 18 baby calves.

A minimum of labor is required to remove the manure in the overhead carrier. An individual drinking cup is in every stall. These cups, Mr. Gilliland says, not only help keep the cows comfortable but especially during cold weather actually increase the flow of milk. Water, cool in summer and temperate in winter, always is available. Cows, like human beings, frequently like to drink as they eat, and Gilliland says his Jerseys certainly make good use of the cups.

### Large Tank for Water

A tank, holding 30 barrels of water, is located in a section of the loft. It is filled every other day, usually in the evening. Gilliland plans to put a cover on the tank to keep out dust and insects. In the same room ground feed and oil meal is stored. The grain ration is mixed here and dumped into a bin from which a chute leads to the shed enclosing the silos on the ground floor, where the feed carrier is filled.

The barn is 40 feet wide and 60 feet long. It has loft capacity for 70 tons. Gilliland usually puts his hay in when two-thirds finished and lets it cure in the loft.

The milk room is built adjoining the barn on the north and is reached by a

shed, 24 by 48 feet, in which he houses his implements. It is made of galvanized iron. Gilliland believes in saving labor and in making farm life more pleasant. That accounts for the big power house just north of the barn. In this is a three-horse power gasoline engine, a dynamo, a boiler for making steam to sterilize milk utensils, a power washing machine, and an 18 cell storage battery which furnishes electricity for the farm lighting plant. The washing machine is operated by belt.

The Gilliland herd contains more than 87 Jerseys, including milk cows, calves and bulls. Twenty eight cows are in milk and the young stuff totals 59 head.

The herd bull is a son of Financial Countess Lad out of an imported daughter of Gamboges Knight. Among the outstanding cows in the herd are Count's Golden Kate with a record of 700 pounds of butter as a senior 4-year old, and Countess Lad's Rosebud, with a record of 623 pounds of butter as a junior 3-year old. Gilliland is line breeding on Financial King females. He recently leased Financial Captain, a bull in which a half interest was sold for \$10,000 for 90 days. This bull will be used with his Financial King cows.

### The Grain Ration Used

The grain ration used by Gilliland consists of corn chop, ground oats, cottonseed meal, wheat bran and oil meal. The mixture is made up of 200 pounds chops, 200 pounds oats, 100 pounds bran and 100 pounds of cotton seed meal and oil meal. The daily ration feed to producing cows consists of 25 to 30 pounds of silage; 10 to 15 pounds of alfalfa and grain to equal in weight the amount of butter produced by the cow in a week.

"I have found," said Mr. Gilliland, "that the nearest I can come to setting the amount of grain to be fed to a Jersey cow, is to base it on her weekly production of butter. So we feed as many pounds of grain a day as we get pounds of butterfat a week. That is a basis. Of course the grain ration has to be varied but the individual dairyman must work that out for himself because he knows the needs of his individual cows."

Gilliland sells whole milk, shipping it to Kansas City, Kan., where it is retailed. He recently scored 94 on methods of handling milk in an official inspection and his milk commands a premium. His preference, however, is to sell cream because he feels that he could make nearly as much money that way and in addition have the use of the skim milk for calves, chickens and hogs. Mr. Gilliland has a large flock of chickens and a number of purebred hogs and the skim milk is needed.

The Gilliland farm contains 100 acres of bottom land. Alfalfa is produced in sufficient quantities to supply most of the needs of the herd. Both grass and clover pasture are available. Corn is grown for making silage. This year Mr. Gilliland is growing soybeans with his corn for making winter silage. Dennison is the center of an important Jersey community. The Gilliland herd probably takes first place but there are many other excellent herds which are growing into the same class.

It is costing the farmers of Kansas \$24.84 an acre to produce and place alfalfa f. o. b. cars local shipping point. This is the tabulation just made by Secretary Charles R. Weeks of Kansas State Farm Bureau from a questionnaire sent out to the officers of the farm bureaus in 50 widely scattered counties in different parts of the state.



A Large Dairy Barn and a Calf Barn Comfortably House R. A. Gilliland's Jerseys; Three Silos Supply Them With Plenty of Succulent Feed.

There is also stall room for seven cows. Usually heifers are kept in this barn. Above is storage space for bedding straw.

The dairy barn, with stall room for 24 head, is located a few feet to the east. In addition to regular stalls it contains maternity pens and a bull stall in the southeast corner. The barn has a full cement floor, manure drains, iron stanchions and overhead tracks on which feed and manure carriers run. Both sides are lined with large windows which give a maximum of light. All are screened to keep out flies and insects. The barn is electrically lighted thruout. Since the windows were screened, Mr. Gilliland says, the cows have been much easier to handle at milking time and it has been less difficult to maintain normal production. The windows can be opened on hot days and good ventilation obtained without subjecting the cows to a pest of flies.

### Feeding is Systematized

Feeding is well systematized. Carriers take silage from one end of the barn down the central runway where it is distributed to the cows. An opening in the loft floor enables the feeders to throw down hay with little trouble.

short flight of cement steps. In it is a large cooling tank of cement, with two compartments. The room contains scales, a testing machine and other equipment. Running water is piped to the cooling tank. Gilliland has two single units of a milking machine but they are not now in use. He expects to use the machine this fall and winter. A combination horse barn and garage is located on the side hill near the cattle barn. The basement, dug into the hillside, is used for horses and the second story, which is level with the ground, serves for a garage. Nearby is a large hog house.

### Three Water Systems Installed

There are three water systems on the Gilliland farm. A gasoline engine in a small power house pumps water to the feed lot and the barn. This is used to fill the overhead tank. A windmill pumps water into a large tank from which it is siphoned into the milk house and the stock yard. Another gasoline engine pumps water into a pressure tank for house use.

The dairy farmer is likely to take good care of his machinery because he learns to consider details in handling dairy cattle. So it is not surprising that Gilliland has a large machinery



**DEPARTMENT EDITORS**

Livestock Editor.....T. W. Morse  
 Farm Doings.....Harley Hatch  
 Dairying.....H. H. Frandsen  
 Medical Department.....Dr. C. H. Lerrigo  
 Poultry.....I. B. Reed  
 Farm Engineering.....Frank A. Meckel

Entered as second-class matter February 16, 1906,  
 at the postoffice at Topeka, Kansas, under act of  
 Congress of March 3, 1879.

**ADVERTISING RATE**

\$1 an agate line. Circulation 110,000.

Changes in advertisements or orders to discon-  
 tinue advertisements must reach us not later than  
 10 days in advance of the date of publication. An  
 advertisement cannot be stopped or changed after it  
 is inserted in a page and the page has been electro-  
 typed. New advertisements can be accepted up to  
 and including Saturday preceding issue.

**Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze**

Member Agricultural Publishers Association.  
 Member Audit Bureau of Circulation.

Published Weekly at Eighth and Jackson Streets, Topeka, Kansas.

ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher  
 F. B. NICHOLS, Managing Editor  
 JOHN W. WILKINSON and RAY YARNELL, Associate Editors  
 CHARLES E. SWEET, Advertising Manager

**SUBSCRIPTION RATE:** One dollar a year

Please address all letters in reference to subscription matters direct to  
 the Circulation Department, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze,  
 Topeka, Kansas

**DEPARTMENT EDITORS**

Farm Home Editor.....Mrs. Ida Michale  
 Assistant Farm Home Editor.....Florence E. Miller  
 Horticulture.....John W. Wilkinson  
 Young Folks' Pages.....Kathleen Rogan  
 Capper Pig and Calf Clubs.....E. H. Whitman  
 Capper Poultry Club.....Mrs. Lucile A. Ellis

No medical advertising accepted. By medical ad-  
 vertising is understood the offer of medicine for in-  
 ternal human use.

**ADVERTISEMENTS GUARANTEED**

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

# Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

**U**NDER the terms of the Versailles treaty Germany was compelled to disarm. This requirement was not made for the benefit of Germany but for the safety of France and Belgium, but it seems likely to work out in practice for the great benefit of Germany. Relieved of the great burden of a standing army, Germany is rapidly reorganizing her industries and even with the tremendous handicap of the indemnity within a few years Germany may become industrially as powerful as before the Great War.

If all the nations of the world could only recognize this patent truth and all disarm it would speed up the rehabilitation of the world wonderfully. The coming international conference at Washington will demonstrate whether this self evident truth has soaked into the minds of the statesmen representing the various nations that participate. The people of this country, or most of them understand the need of disarmament but I am not near so certain about the statement.

## Public Work for the Idle

**I**F THE reports of unemployment in the United States are anywhere nearly correct, it is time for the Government to take action. The Government should be spending a billion dollars a year on public work. Making hard surfaced roads would be a good way to spend a great deal of it and the development of waterpower would be another good way.

The Government should be prepared to take up the slack in labor at all times, so that no man able to work could truthfully say that he is idle because he cannot find a job. The wage paid by the Government need not be so large as to tempt labor away from private employment in normal times but it should be sufficient so that the laborer could support himself and family in moderate comfort.

The work offered should be as far as possible work that could be performed by unskilled labor. Skilled labor can if necessity demands, earn a living at unskilled employments but the unskilled laborer cannot do skilled labor. That is the reason why public road work is particularly adapted to an emergency of this kind. If the general Government cannot take care of all the idle labor, the states should take the matter up and help provide work. It should not be said that any man in the United States, who is willing and able to work cannot find a job.

Of course these idle men will not starve. There will be bread and soup lines established, but that is a poor way to take care of the idle. It tends to destroy the self respect of the men and women who subsist on charity and it also encourages and breeds idleness.

The first time a man is forced into the "bread line" he is ashamed. It touches his pride and self respect, but after a while it becomes a habit with him. He ceases to feel any shame and would rather live on public charity than work. In view of the fact that we feel obligated to feed the people who have not the money to buy food for themselves, we should logically take the next step and provide work for the idle. That would be economy and it would have a good moral effect.

## Wasteful Government Management

**Y**OU have read something no doubt about the governmental experiment in building a fleet of merchant ships. This was undertaken as a war measure it is true and necessarily that meant the work on the ships would be done hastily and imperfectly and at greater expense than if conditions had been normal. We put about 3 billion dollars into the ship building business but it has been a sorry failure.

Congressman Wood, of Indiana, speaking of it one day last week in a speech made in the house, said: "Never since this Government of ours began has there been presented such a conglomeration of incompetency, graft, waste, and corruption as has been presented by the facts giving the history of this Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation. There is nothing in all history that I know of comparable with it, unless it be that situation incident to the attempt made by the French to build the Panama Canal."

"It seems that this Shipping Board from first to last has been the victim or the agent of plunder and colossal waste from its very inception down to this hour. It is not my purpose and it would

serve no good purpose to enter into any defense as to the specific incidents of that waste.

"It is well, however, in order that the country may know the situation as it is presented now, that there be a line of demarcation drawn so that the blame may be cast where it belongs for the past and that correct judgment may be made for the future. The past management of the Shipping Board is to be very severely censured and will show directly where I think the present board will be censured if they do not stop the channels of waste that are perfectly apparent.

"Take the example referred to by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Byrns) with reference to that boat, the Leviathan, that has been tied at the dock in New York City almost continuously since the armistice was signed, costing the Government \$17,000 a month if I understand correctly, for the maintenance alone.

"In addition to this it is occupying dockage space that is costing the Government \$17,000 a month. Now a farsighted manager would take that boat out into the bay and anchor it. He could thus get rid of that \$17,000 a month dockage; and those who are expert in the management of these affairs tell me that if the boat was anchored out in the bay the expense for attendants would not be one-half what it is when it is up alongside of the dock under the requirements of dockage."

Mr. Wood goes on to show that a lot of small town lawyers who never had enjoyed a practice of more than \$2,000 or \$2,500 a year had somehow managed to get employment with the Shipping Board at salaries ranging from \$7,500 to \$17,000 a year. All the way along there seems to have been the same disregard of expense, because it came out of the Government Treasury. If the managers had had to pay the salaries out of their own pockets it would have been very different. One of the objections to public ownership is that it is generally wasteful and extravagant and very often the service rendered is very little and very inefficient.

## Dam May Change Climate

**O**NE of the plans that may be startling in possibilities is the proposed building of a gigantic dam 10 miles long across the strait of Belle Isle, the channel separating the island of Newfoundland from Labrador.

It is thru this channel that the Labrador current sweeps down along the Canadian coast and into the Gulf of St. Lawrence and greatly affects the climate of Eastern Canada. If this great dam is built it is believed that it will divert that cold Arctic current out into the Atlantic ocean and prevent its coming into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. In place of it the warm Gulf Stream will, it is believed, flow into the Gulf of St. Lawrence and change the climate of Eastern Canada to that of Virginia and North Carolina. Of course if this is done it will greatly change the agricultural products of that part of Canada as well as the climate. Instead of short summers and long hard winters there will be long but delightful summers and mild winters. Such crops as now grow in the mild climate of Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee will grow in Canada and while that part of the Dominion will not be quite so popular as a summer resort it will be vastly more productive in an agricultural way. The cost of the dam is estimated at 10 million dollars, a trifling sum considering the enormous benefit it will be to that part of Canada, if the theories of the scientists are correct.

## Who is the Best Judge?

**T**HE governing board of the Federal Reserve Banking System assumes to dictate the amount of credit that shall be extended to the people who are doing business, large and small, all over the United States. Is it reasonable to suppose that these men are better able to judge of business conditions in the various sections of the country than the people who are doing business in those localities?

If an individual has \$100,000 in sound assets and desires to borrow \$10,000 giving \$50,000 assets as security for the loan it would seem to be more reasonable to suppose that he having studied the local situation and being presumably familiar with the business in which he wishes to invest, would know better whether it was a wise investment than

a few men who never had been in that locality and never had studied local conditions and who are entirely unfamiliar with the particular business enterprise in which this man is engaged.

I believe that in the long run it is better to leave business as untrammelled as possible and to give every individual a very large discretion as to how he shall invest his means, than to undertake to dictate to him. It is true enough that a great many mistakes will be made; a great deal of money will be wasted in foolish speculation, but it would be better to do this than to hamper the individual initiative and hobbles enterprise.

## The Postoffice Department

**W**E are inclined to be very proud of our post-office system, and as Government Postoffice systems go I think it compares favorably with other Government Postoffice systems, but I have no doubt that it might be run as efficiently as it is for at least 25 per cent less than it is. It has been stated, and I have no reason to doubt the accuracy of the statement, that the Government could let out the handling of the mails by contract and specify in the contract that they must be carried wherever they are carried now and as expeditiously as they are now carried, and that the contractor could take the job for decidedly less than the aggregate cost of carrying the mails at present and still clean up a profit of millions of dollars every year.

There are, perhaps, 25,000 Presidential postoffices in the United States, that is offices in which the postmasters are appointed by the President. Nearly all of these appointments are purely political. The postmasters are appointed without reference to their qualifications, but on account of their supposed political influence, or to reward them for past political services rendered.

In more than half the postoffices the offices would be run just as efficiently without the postmasters; their assistants do the work and the postmasters draw their salaries. This is not true of course of a good many third class postoffices in which the postmasters must do a great deal of the work themselves, but it is true of the first and second class offices.

The cost of hauling the mails too is extravagant. The rule used to be and I suppose is yet, that the Government would weigh the mails on a certain day and then take that as the average weight for the year. The railroads saw to it that there was an enormous mail on that weighing day and of course the Government paid for a large amount of weight that never was carried. It is simply another example of the extravagance of Government management.

## His Explanation of Lynching

**O**NE of our subscribers at Liberal, Kan., has just written me the following letter:

I have just read T. A. McNeal's comment on lynching and the race question. That is perfectly clear to any person who is thoroly acquainted in the South, especially with the negro.

First of all the negroes are Republicans and when the Republicans are in power and take a good white man out of office and put a negro in his place, the negro sees at once that he is regarded by the party as being superior to the Southern white man. The negro as a result of such honor feels that he must show his superiority and gets in bad and is lynched. As long as the negro is treated this way there will be race trouble.

When all white persons learn that the negro is not the equal of a white man and put the negro where he belongs and let the white man run the country the race trouble will cease. So far as the negro getting what is due him in law is concerned, he comes as near getting his due as the poor white man. There has been much talk of breaking the "Solid South." There are many white men in the South who would vote a Republican ticket but for the negro question. They won't vote with a party that will take a good white man out of office and put a negro in his place. When these things are stopped it will be possible to break the Solid South.

S. Z. HUBBARD.

It seems incredible that a man of ordinary intelligence would write such a letter as that and yet I would judge that Mr. Hubbard feels that he is a man of rather more than ordinary intelligence. It has been nearly 50 years since the negroes in the South were disfranchised and yet during that time more than 4,000 negroes in those same Southern states have been brutally lynched. If Mr. Hubbard refers to the few negroes appointed to office in the Southern states as the excuse for lynching, he ought to know that for eight years the Republican party did not have the power to appoint any



officials in these states, to say nothing of electing them; and yet during those eight years the lynchings have been going on just the same. More than 500 negro men and women were lynched in the Southern states during eight years when the Republican party was entirely out of power and had not a single Government office to give out, while of course the negroes being deprived of the right to vote in nearly all the Southern states, it goes without saying that they did not elect any negroes to office to displace any good white men.

Just what Mr. Hubbard means by putting the negro in his place I do not know, but I infer that he would put him back into slavery if he had the power, or at any rate put him in a condition as nearly like slavery as can be where men are still nominally free. I presume he has in mind a condition similar to that occupied by the peons of Mexico before the revolution down there. These peons were slaves to all intents and purposes but they were nominally free. They were, to use Mr. Hubbard's language "put in their places" and kept there. Peonage exists in the South today, I presume with Mr. Hubbard's entire approval. The negro has been disfranchised and shut out of offices either elective or appointive, but lynching does not cease, so Mr. Hubbard's theory must be wrong.

### Will the Irish be Sensible?

REPRESENTING the British Government, Lloyd George has offered the Sinn Feiners a government similar to that enjoyed by Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. The offer does not require Ulster to come into this arrangement. The Sinn Fein parliament was called together last week to consider the offer and DeValera, the Sinn Fein president, announced that his government could not accept the offer; that nothing short of complete independence would satisfy. I am writing this before it is known whether that decision is to stand.

It seems incredible that the followers of DeValera will be so utterly foolish as to reject the offer of the British Government, for if they do, it is certain that the military power of the Government will be used to crush them and they will have forfeited a large part of the sympathy there is for them in other countries, especially in the United States at this time.

We know that to all intents and purposes Canada is as free and independent a government as the United States. There is a Governor General, it is true, appointed by the British Government, but he is a mere figure head and has no real power.

There is no probability, I might say there is scarcely a possibility that the Sinn Feiners can gain complete independence and if they could they would not be in as good condition as if they accept the offer of the British Government.

### The Kansas Militia

ONE of our readers, Frank M. Gable, of Leavenworth, formerly deputy warden of the penitentiary, writes me calling attention to the neglect by the Government of the members of the old Kansas militia which was called into service during the Civil War to repel Rebel invasion. The Kansas militia performed some valuable service and did a good deal of fighting. The members of these militia regiments feel that they should have been treated as other soldiers were treated who performed no more service, but it seems that unless they can show 90 days' actual service they are not granted any pensions.

To make the matter worse the men who served in the militia called to guard against Indians, most of whom never saw any real service and very few of whom did any fighting, have been placed on the pension rolls. I personally know of men whose service consisted of going into camp for two or three weeks and riding round some over the prairies of Southwest Kansas who are drawing pensions, altho they never really performed any service worth mentioning. Certainly if they are entitled to pensions the old militiamen who served in the Kansas militia during the Civil War are much more entitled to pensions even if their term of service did not extend over 90 days.

### The 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.

If A agrees to sow some wheat for B, provides his own team and drill and boards himself and team, what should B pay an acre for the work?

S. M. B.

It would depend on the number of acres he drilled in a day or in an hour. Last year the Kansas state board of agriculture made a somewhat exhaustive study of the cost of producing wheat. It placed the cost of seedbed preparation an acre in Eastern Kansas at \$3.92; in Central Kansas at \$2.77; and in Western Kansas at \$2.14. This of course, would include, however, plowing the land, harrowing it and drilling it. These figures, however, were based on 25 cents an hour for man-power and 9 cents an hour for horsepower, which is too low an estimate. I do not know what is considered a fair day's

drilling in your part of the state, or how long you figure it takes to drill an acre. You can arrive at a fair rate by estimating the length of time it takes to drill an acre. Figure your man-power at whatever the current rate is in that part of the state for labor. Let us say it is 60 cents an hour, then if it takes an hour to drill an acre, the labor cost would be 60 cents for the man and, perhaps, half of that for the use of the team. Then you would also be entitled to a reasonable rental for your drill. I do not know what is considered a fair rental in your part of the state. Just by way of illustration, suppose that \$3 a day is considered a fair rental for a drill. Then divide the number of hours you work into \$3, and it would give you the rate an hour. Add this to the rate for man-power and the rate allowed for horsepower and you have the amount that should be paid for drilling the acre of ground.

A husband and wife buy unimproved land. The wife works as hard as the husband to pay for it. Thru treachery the wife's name was not put on the deed and it is recorded that way. In case of divorce, how much could the wife ask for? In case the husband dies first what portion would the wife get of the real estate and personal property?

There are children by the first wife which the second wife has raised and worked for until they were able to take care of themselves. They live in other states, are all getting high wages. They never have given so much as a dollar towards paying for this homestead. When the husband and second wife married, the husband did not own a dollar's worth of property. This is in Oklahoma.

M. R.

The wife might begin an action asking that the deed to the land be corrected so that her name will appear as one of the grantees. If the court grants the request, she will then become half owner of the land of record, and in case of the death of her husband without will in the state of Oklahoma, she would inherit one-third of his part of the real estate and also of his personal property.

In case of divorce, the amount of property which would be allotted to her would be discretionary by the court trying the case. Unless she takes some steps to correct the title, in case of her husband's death, under the laws of Oklahoma she would inherit only one-third of his estate.

1. Is there any cure for the tobacco habit when the user doesn't desire to quit of his own will?
2. What do you know about the Keeley cure?
3. My husband is a member of the Woodmen of the World. His mother pays his lodge dues sometimes and sends him the receipts. The lodge is in the town where his mother lives, as he has never had his membership transferred where we live. We are poor people and his mother thinks she is helping him by keeping up his lodge dues. If he should die, could his mother draw any of the insurance? The policy is made out to me, his wife. Y. M. W.

1. It is my opinion that the person who does not desire to quit the use of tobacco, cannot be cured of the habit.

2. I have known of the Keeley cure in a general way for a good many years, but have never visited a Keeley Institute. I have known a number of people who have taken its cure, some of whom were benefited and some were not. In my judgment, quitting the liquor habit is very much like quitting the tobacco habit. The person who really makes up his mind he will quit, can do so without any Keeley cure, and if he has not sufficient will-power to enable him to do this, coupled with a determination and desire to quit, the chances are he will get little benefit from the Keeley cure.

3. If the policy is made out in your name, at your husband's death the payment will be made to you unless your husband has made some assignment to his mother to secure her for the payments made by her. It would seem to me from your statement that your mother-in-law is really doing you a very good turn.

I would like to know what difference there is in corporation laws and co-operative laws in the state of Kansas.

K. C.

The law which provides for the organization of co-operative corporations is entirely distinct from the law governing the case of corporations generally. In an ordinary corporation the stockholders vote according to the number of shares of stock they hold. In other words, the majority of the shares of stock control, even if owned by one individual.

Under our Kansas law providing for the organization of co-operative societies or corporations, there is a provision that no stockholder shall have more than one vote. The provisions also in regard to the distribution of the profits are somewhat different in the case of co-operative associations from what they are in the case of ordinary corporations in this: In ordinary corporations any person may buy all the stock he is able to pay for and get profits proportionately. In co-operative associations no person is permitted to own or have more than 10 per cent of the capital stock of such corporation. Co-operative associations or corporations may be organized for the purpose of carrying on any business which can be carried on by any other kind of corporation.

My husband died leaving me with two children to support. Am I entitled to a mother's pension? If so, how much and to whom should I apply?

D. C.

You are entitled to a mother's pension of not to exceed \$50 a month. You should make your application to the commissioners of the county in which you reside. From the postoffice name in your inquiry, I do not know whether that is Kingman or Barber county. The law does not make it compulsory upon the county commissioners to grant this pension but does authorize them to do so. It will be necessary in order to get this pension for you to prove that you have lived in the county for one year.

## Railroads Must Grant Lower Rates

(Copy of Letter to Interstate Commerce Commission)

WITHIN the next 30 days business must get up and walk or return to its sick bed and to inactivity, not to make another rally until next spring and that rally is bound to be a feeble one. We now have the great impetus of the harvest. Next spring this will be lacking.

I am convinced that if we are to bring about a national restoration of business before another year, we must act quickly. As no agency, public or private, can do so much to bring this about as the Interstate Commerce Commission, it is my belief that never in the history of the country will you or anyone else ever have the power and the opportunity to perform a greater public service for the country than your commission now has.

Let me urge the great necessity for an immediate and reasonable reduction of rail rates on agricultural products and raw materials all along the line, to manufactures.

To do this will require courage, I admit, but not to do it, will require more courage and entail more lasting and serious consequences. Should the people compel rate reduction later, as may happen, it will then be too late for the recuperative process to set in strongly, and the consequences to the roads and to the Nation can only be the more deplorable.

When the 400 million dollar reduction in railroad wages becomes a fact, the people will expect to see this immediately reflected in a reduction of freight rates. Should this fail to occur, I hazard the opinion such a storm of protest will arise as the country seldom has seen.

We must admit that the railroads are having a hard time, that they are not making their usual dividends; but can we say they ever will be able to better their condition by insisting on rates that virtually are prohibitive? And will the people much longer overlook the fact that at a time when every other business had to reduce its charges, these high rates, amounting to a tax upon the country of 1½ billions annually, were put into effect and have remained in effect for 12 months? Farm products are near the pre-war level and commodity prices have in the meantime declined 52 per cent and still are declining.

These excessive rates, this huge transportation tax, are now working in increasing measure against the producer, against every business interest of the country—against the railroads themselves. The general situation has become doubly critical.

Grass fat steers, 2 and 3 years old, bring the producer about \$14 a head above freight charges, or about 2 cents a pound for good beef on the hoof.

When 200 steers of ordinary grade reach market the railroad owns 100 of them and the cattle raiser is a heavy loser on the rest.

New York received 690 carloads of Texas onions this season, 619 by boat, only 71 by rail. Several carloads of Texas cabbage cost the shippers \$71.03 a car more than the cabbage brought, to pay the charges. To ship a \$200 car of Georgia melons to Huron, S. D., costs \$350.

Fifty-four cars of vegetables and fruits shipped to Chicago, on which the freight charges averaged \$502 a car, netted the growers \$347.

To ship a car of alfalfa meal from Kansas to Memphis costs \$297.82 for freight charges and \$10 for a brokerage fee. The car sold at destination for \$300. Deduct the cost of 400 sacks and the mill man's profit and how much did the farmer get who raised that hay?

To ship a car of ear corn about 100 miles, cost a Missouri farmer more than half the corn.

The dairy districts of Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota must rely on the Middle Western states for alfalfa to feed their cows, at \$25 a ton delivered. The grower doesn't get expenses. This costs the dairymen too much and doesn't pay the grower enough.

In Kansas and Nebraska thousands of acres of the finest upland prairie hay will not be touched this season for the reason that it doesn't pay to ship it, and as bankers won't lend \$5 a ton on the crop there is no incentive for cutting and storing this hay for a time of lower rates or better prices.

As you know, there are three layers of freight a farmer pays on farm implements. At present rates these total \$48.12 for a binder; \$74.02 for a header; \$126.06 for a power hay press, and \$243.50 for a threshing machine. I obtained these figures from the International Harvester Company.

As for the manufacturing industries, high freight rates are translocating industrial production nearer to raw materials and will end by depriving the railroads of all the tonnage they have worked so many years to build up.

To obtain the most widespread benefit to business, the railroads and the general welfare, the moment has arrived for a general reduction of rates. I feel this so strongly that I am laying the matter frankly before you in the light in which I see it. Every day such a reduction of rates is delayed the railroads are putting hundreds of their best customers out of business.

Arthur Capper  
Washington, D. C.



## Save on Clothes

Wear FITZ Overalls. No other purchase gives so much value for the money as

**FITZ OVERALLS**

Out of 66 sizes, select your exact fit. Every pair made of heavy blue denim and guaranteed to give full satisfaction. Your dealer will supply you from stock or by special order (in 24 hours) from  
**BURNHAM-MUNGER-ROOT**  
Kansas City, Missouri.

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

**\$44** Boys the New Butterfly Jr. No. 234

Light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable.

**NEW BUTTERFLY** Separators are guaranteed a lifetime against defects in material and workmanship. Made also in four larger sizes up to No. 8 shown here; sold on

**30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL**

and on a plan whereby they earn their own cost and more by what they save. Postal brings Free Catalog Folder. Buy from the manufacturer and save money.

**ALBAUGH-DOVER CO., 2777 Marshall St. Chicago**

## MOST POWER-LEAST COST

**2 HP. WITTE**  
**PULLS 2 1/2**

For H.P.—Price—Quality—the best buy of all. Costs less than smaller engines—more power. All sizes.

**2 to 80 H.P. Way Down—Cash or Terms. Lifetime Guarantee.** (From Pittsburgh, Pa. to Mo.)

**FITZ WITTE ENGINE WORKS,**  
1547 Oakland Ave., Kansas City, Mo.  
1547 Empire Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

## Summer Bargain

Offer Good 15 Days Only

Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze ..... 1 yr. \$1.00  
Capper's Weekly ..... 1 yr. 1.00  
Household Magazine ..... 1 yr. .50

Total value ..... \$2.50

Our Special Price ..... \$1.75

Address  
Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze,  
Topeka, Kansas

## More Silage with less Power

Absolutely guaranteed. Saves 30% cost. Thin, straight knives shear inward.

**CLIMAX**  
Ensilage Cutters  
Prompt shipment. Write today for Free catalog and lower prices.  
**COATES MFG. CO.,**  
Dept. 111 Kansas City, Mo.

## Cook a Whole Meal in 30 Minutes

Use the **OTTAWA Pressure Cooker** and Canner and prove to your own satisfaction that cheaper meats and foods taste as tender and delicious as expensive cuts cooked the usual way. Cook a whole meal at once—meats, beans, vegetables, desserts. Done away with heat and cooking odors. Write at once for FREE BOOK and Special 10-Day Trial Offer. Fine for Canning. **OTTAWA MANUFACTURING CO.,**  
322A Cook Ave., OTTAWA, KANS.

## BE AN EXPERT

In Autos and Tractors  
\$100 To \$300 MONTHLY

Learn this trade in 8 to 10 weeks. Satisfaction guaranteed. Largest trade school in Southwest. Write for free book, "The Way to a Better Job." It explains everything. **BARTLEY, WICHITA AUTO & TRACTOR SCHOOL, 131**  
North Topeka Ave., Wichita, Kansas.

## FILMS DEVELOPED FREE

We will develop a trial roll free for patrons who have never had Kodak work done by us. A brilliant new finish. Prints 3c each up to 2 1/2 x 4 1/4; 4c for 3 1/2 x 4 1/4; 5c for 3 1/2 x 5 1/4 or postcards. Remit for print order or we will mail C. O. D.

**THE CAMERA CO.,**  
Box 1126, Oklahoma City, Okla.

## Missouri Brand Seeds

Quality Seeds for Fifty Years  
Get Missouri Brand Seeds from your local dealer. If he can't supply you, write direct to us for samples and quotations today.

OUR SPECIALTY—Missouri Grown Blue Grass, Kansas Grown Alfalfa. New Crop Seed Now Ready.

**TOBIN SEED CO., Kansas City, Mo.**  
Successors to the Missouri Seed Co.

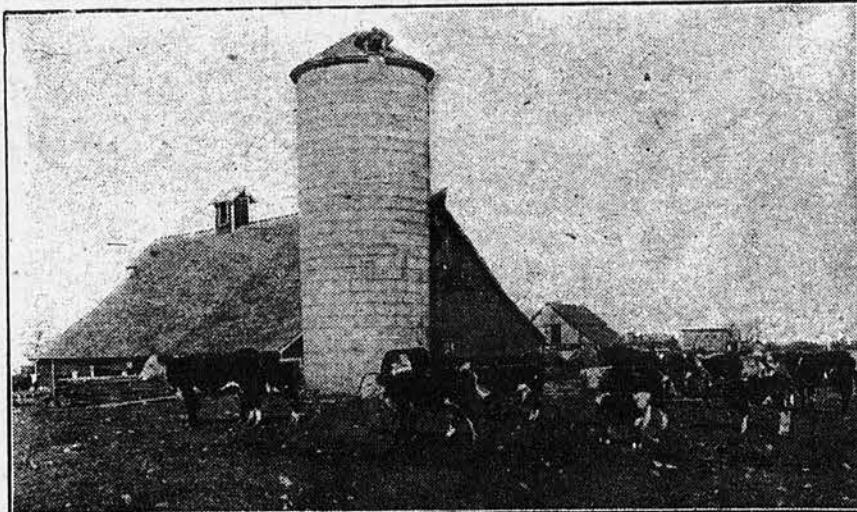
## LEARN TELEGRAPHY

Students Earn Board while Learning  
A practical school with railroad wires. Owned and operated by A. T. & S. P. Ry. Earn from \$125 to \$200 per month. Write for catalogue.

**Santa Fe Telegraph School,**  
505 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

# Wealth Comes From the Silos

If the Feed is Saved in the Form of Silage Low Feeding Costs With Livestock are Possible



There is a Two-Fold Advantage in Having a Silo—It is a Good Feed Economizer and Increases the Feeding Quality of Crops Made Into Silage.

WE HAVE on our farm two silos, one being a tile and the other a Common Sense silo made from 2 by 4's and both of 150 tons' capacity. Silos on a farm are the best investment a farmer can obtain for an improvement for they provide the best feed that can be obtained for his stock. We filled our tile silo last year from 15 acres of bottom land. After we had finished filling we sold the ensilage at \$8 a ton or approximately \$12 with the agreement that the cattle were to be fed on our farm. It cost us about \$150 to put the water into the silo and when we had deducted this \$150 or the expense of handling the feed we had \$1,050 from only 15 acres of land. This left the ground clear and we went ahead and prepared for another crop.

A man who follows this plan has the fields clear so he can haul away the manure that his cattle produce during the winter months. Ground which is plowed early in the winter is worth \$5 more an acre than ground which is not plowed at all on account of shocks being on the ground. The warm feed that comes from the silo keeps the cattle warm. Often when corn is cut for fodder shocks of corn are frozen to the ground and have to be cut loose with an axe, and this makes the work tedious. The feed that is handy and near the feed lots on a wintry day is worth many dollars for the stock can be fed early in the morning. Other-

wise the farmer would have to work all day getting the stock fed. Ensilage is more of a balanced ration than any other feed that may be fed to stock cattle or sheep.

The silo insures the owner a steady income every year. In case of not raising a corn crop he can put the feed into the silo and sell the feed or feed it himself and get returns of \$7 or \$8 a ton. Most corn will weigh out \$5 to \$8 a ton or approximately \$40 to \$60 an acre. Ground which has been cleared of wheat by July 10 or July 15 can be planted in cane or kafir which can be used in filling the silo. Last year we took one crop of wheat from our land that brought us \$40 an acre. Our second crop of silage feed made 4 1/2 tons an acre that sold for \$7 a ton or \$31.50 an acre, thus making total returns of \$71.50 an acre or the price of the land in one season.

Comparing 1 acre of feed in the field and in the silo, we find that feed that will produce 7 tons an acre or approximately 16 shocks an acre is a good yield. By putting the 16 shocks in the silo it will weigh 14,000 pounds and 40 or 50 pounds are sufficient for an animal with a little rough feed to help balance the ration. On this basis the silage in the silo will last nine months and 10 days. Sixteen shocks containing 25 bundles would be approximately 400 bundles. By feeding three bundles a day, which would not be sufficient without some other feed to balance the ration, this feed would last four months and 27 days, thus making a difference of four months and 13 days a head more feed from 1 acre if put in the silo.

Cattle will not eat all the corn stalks as they are hauled to them for they are large and coarse and cattle cannot devour all the coarse feed. This causes a great waste and the cattle will be poor when winter is over.

Sheep require rich feed as they need very little to satisfy their appetites and if ensilage is fed to them they will stay fat and raise lambs very easily and without becoming poor. We figured 1 acre of feed in the shock and compared it to silo feed and found that it would feed just twice as long. If it will feed twice as long we surely can figure that any cattle owner could winter twice as many cattle with the aid of the silo as he could winter in the lot with dry feed.

With the aid of two silos or more on a farm where the owner handles 200 cattle, one man easily can take care of these cattle as he will not have to go after the feed every time he feeds his cattle. Considering the labor side, we can see that he could get along without the extra man which it would take if he had to haul the feed every time. This will save \$50 or \$75 a month where silos are used. Forty or 50 pounds of ensilage fed with alfalfa and 4 pounds of cottonseed with corn is the best ration of feed that can be obtained for full-feeding. Ensilage and alfalfa hay are excellent in holding down the cost of producing milk on the farms of the United States today. Silage is valuable as feed for dairy cattle because of its succulence, palatability, feeding value and production of milk. The succulence of the feed keeps the cow in good health, her system in

good physical condition and this makes it possible for her to digest her feed more easily. The palatability of silage induces the consumption of large quantities of other feed. This increase in feed consumed, together with the way it is relished naturally results in a larger flow of milk.

People who do not have silos imagine that silos are a new idea but we never hear of the old silo owners discarding their silos. Most owners of silos would rather have more of them.

Eskridge, Kan. Vern L. McCoy.

## Saving All the Feeding Value

Probably the best thing about a silo, especially in these times when a farmer has to pay a high price for everything he buys and does not get anything for what he has to sell, is that it is economical. It saves all of the crop; it saves in the production cost and it saves time, land and money.

A silo enables you to save all of your corn or sorghum crop. The only way you can get all the feeding value of corn or any other similar crop is by putting it into a silo. Some farmers gather the corn and leave the stalks in the field to be burned or plowed under. By such a plan they are getting only 60 per cent of the feeding value of the crop. Others cut the corn and shock it up. Then in the winter they have to go out and dig it out of the snow to feed it to cattle that, unless almost starved, will eat nothing but the corn. If the fodder is fed while still green the cattle will eat the corn, leaves and sometimes part of the stalk, and will get about 75 per cent of the feeding value.

Corn fodder will not stay green all winter so the only way to get 100 per

In this issue of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze we are printing the letters of the four prize winners in the silo contest in the Junior division from Eastern Kansas. The letter written by Vern L. McCoy of Eskridge won the first prize, and is the champion letter in the state in the Junior division. Vern is 19 years old; he was paid \$100 for this letter. The other prize winners, in order, are Ray Tucker, Barclay; Wayne White, Winfield; and Miss Dorothea Johnson, Wakarusa.

cent of your corn is to put it in a silo. Then you can feed it in a few weeks or keep it for two or three years. Besides saving 25 per cent of the corn this plan saves work and trouble as compared to feeding it out of shock. Some years when the price of corn is good and there is a good crop you can gather your corn and sell it and then if you put the fodder in a silo you will still have some good cattle feed. Some years when the weather is unfavorable and the corn does not mature properly, the only way you can get much good out of it is to put it into a silo.

Good silage will save a great deal in the cost of producing dairy products and of raising cattle. By feeding silage you can cut down on the grain or if it is good corn silage you will not have to feed any other grain at all. The cows keep in better condition by having silage. It takes the place of grass in summer and provides the succulent feed needed by cattle. On cold winter days the cattle like silage particularly well because it is generally a little warm. It keeps the cattle in better health, does away with feeding much grain, saves forage and feed, and makes the keeping of more cows possible.

You save land, time and money by feeding from a silo. You save your land in two ways. First, you get the corn fodder out of the field. Land that has had corn on it is generally disked and put into wheat for the next year. When feeding by the old method the shocks are left in the field until after the wheat is planted. This leaves places in the field where there is no wheat and consequently that much land is being wasted.

Another objection to leaving the corn in the field, especially if wheat has been planted is that by going over the field so much to haul the fodder the wheat may be killed out. The second way land is saved is that you do not have to plant as large an acreage when the corn is put in the silo, as would be

(Continued on Page 16.)

## Save Work and Avoid Dirt

The Portage Pipeless Furnace prevents any smoke or soot escaping. No cleaning up around stoves—no ashes or dust on your carpets.

No work of putting up and taking down stove pipes and tending several stoves. All coal and ashes handled in the cellar.

Modernize your home at a low cost, write for catalog.

**The XXth Century H. & V. Company**  
AKRON, OHIO

## Green Corn Cutter

Cuts and gathers corn, cane, kafir corn or anything planted in rows.

Runs easy. Long lasting. Thousands in use. Send for free circulars. Price \$15.00 f. o. b. Topeka.

**J. A. Cole, Mfr., Topeka, Kansas**

## DENTISTRY

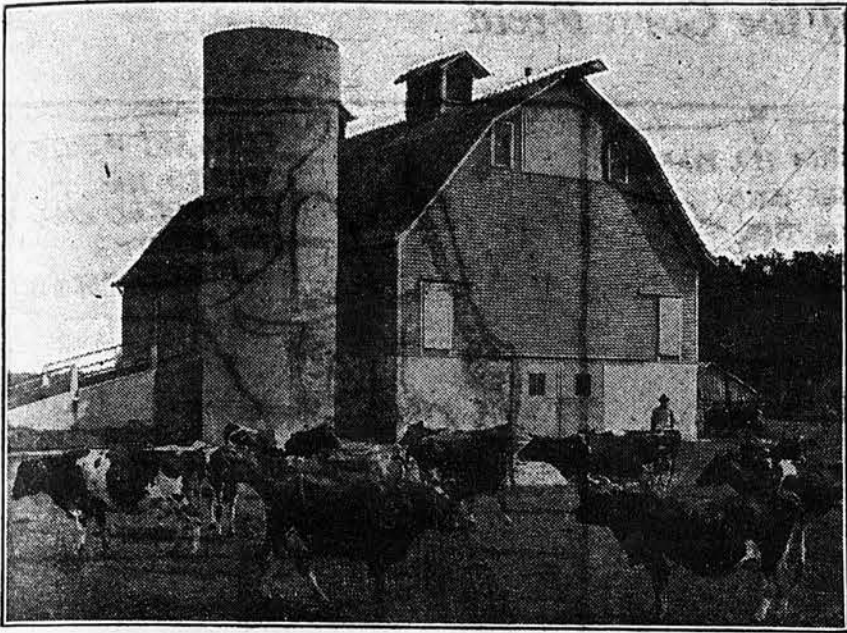
Kansas City-Western Dental College  
Four year course. High school graduates. Write for catalog A. Kansas City, Mo.



# Cows are Buying This Farm

Warren's Wheat Failed But Milk Paid the Bills

BY E. H. WHITMAN



High-Producing Cows, a Good Silo and a Well-Equipped Barn Go a Long Way Toward Insuring a Steady Income for the Family.

WHEN the 160 acres adjoining the farm of Clarence Warren, near Attica, Harper county, Kansas, was offered for sale it seemed to young Warren that he desired nothing more than the ownership of that quarter. With a big wheat acreage and a bumper crop in prospect, Warren made the purchase in the fall of 1918, and moved into the better improvements on the new place.

Then came unfavorable wheat weather and the abundant promise turned into a very meager reality. With a burden of debt on his shoulders, Warren still had one recourse. Previous experience on a small scale had shown him the possibilities of dairying, and with the new place well equipped for just this sort of work the Warren family took the only available road toward prosperity.

"Yes, it's been hard work, but it has paid," said Warren. "We've kept adding to the herd until we now have 19 head. They're not purebreds—we haven't gotten that far yet—but they're good grades and they're giving the milk. With butterfat at its present price—36 cents—the cows we're milking at present are returning right around \$4 a day. They're getting pasture now, with what alfalfa they care to eat at night. I try to make the ration as simple as possible and still get good results. Last winter I was well satisfied with my experience in feeding the cows kafir silage and alfalfa hay. The silage was put in at just the right time, grain and all, and the cows got all they would eat. We have 40 acres of alfalfa, so we can produce right here on the farm the feed needed."

## Pigs Use the Skimmilk

Nothing is wasted on the Warren farm. Calves and a bunch of Duroc pigs get the skimmilk. The calves are kept on pasture until about a year old, then sold to local butchers.

Probably the excellent dairy barn was the principal attraction for Warren in the quarter-section bought in 1918. About 32 feet wide by 70 feet long, this barn has stanchion room for 20 head of cows, in addition to space for calves or other stock. Floor and feed troughs are of concrete. A manure carrier runs the full length of the building. The mow is unusually well planned to provide storage space for the high quality alfalfa hay which Warren's cows enjoy.

The milk is handled in a cement block milkhouse, conveniently arranged and kept in sanitary condition throughout. Two separators, operated by a gasoline engine, are used. "Just a precaution," commented Mr. Warren. "If one separator is out of order we have the other to fall back on."

With the Warrens, dairying isn't an elaborately arranged industry. It simply is part of the regular business of the farm. "As I see it, there's only one safe way to farm," said Warren. "That's to plan the work so as to insure a living for the family, and then let what cash crops we can raise pro-

vide the money necessary for other demands. Our cows, calves and pigs are taking care of the family. We raise wheat for the cash crop, incidentally letting it contribute something to the dairy end by providing pasture as long in the spring as it is safe to have the cows on the field. If the wheat crop is poor we still have something to help meet family expenses."

## After the Middlemen

From the Buffalo Express

The agrarian bloc in Congress is backing Senator Capper's bill, which is designed to eliminate the middlemen. "Our system of marketing is the costliest and most inefficient in the world," declares the Kansas statesman, "for the reason that farmers are compelled to pay daily tribute to a group of men who render no service either to the producer or consumer." Many other bills have been urged in almost identical phrases. The parcels post was guaranteed to correct our faulty marketing system. But, nevertheless, it will be hoped Senator Capper's measure will prove successful if it is tried.

More may be expected from the Truth-in-Fabric bill—another child of Senator Capper's—because there have been fewer lawmaking disappointments in that field. The measure as framed provides for the compulsory stamping of cloth and the identification of shoddy. It is urged primarily as a protection for wool growers, who are admittedly in a bad way financially, but it has the additional merit of promising the public full knowledge as to the quality of wool and near-wool textiles which are offered for sale.

## Fire-Prevention Day

Every day is a big day in the life of every honest-to-goodness fire-preventionist—that is, there is a big job to be done every day along the line of promulgating the doctrine of protecting life and property against fire; but the next real big day on the calendar is October 9, the 49th anniversary of the Chicago fire. This year this date comes on Sunday, affording an excellent opportunity for the churches and Sunday schools throughout the Nation to arrange and carry out a special program devoted to the subject of preventing fires.

The official date, however, will be Monday, October 10—made so by proclamation of the governor. For this occasion every school, social and business organization, every club and every other institution in the state whose purpose is the betterment of mankind, should arrange for an appropriate demonstration that will drive home to every citizen the great need of fire prevention and the conservation of our resources.

Protect the cows from flies. Screens in the doors and windows of the dairy barn will help a lot.

## WINDMILL PRICES REDUCED

For the second time this year the prices of the Auto-oiled Aermotor have been reduced. We are glad to give our customers the benefit of the lower costs of raw material, and of every other saving which our enormous output enables us to make. At the present low prices of Aermotor goods there is no reason why anyone should postpone buying. You can now buy an 8-foot Auto-oiled Aermotor and heavy 33-foot tower for \$92.00 f.o.b. Chicago. Prices of all other sizes are proportionately low. Why climb a tower to oil an old windmill when the self-oiling Aermotor, which runs for a year with one oiling, can be bought at such low prices?



Write today for Circular **AERMOTOR CO.** Chicago Des Moines Minneapolis Oakland  
Kansas City

## Need an Extra Implement?

Sometimes it's an engine, sometimes a plow that is needed for extra work which doesn't warrant the investment in a new tool. Then you will find the classified advertisements in this paper will fill your need.



## BOVEE FURNACES

Pipeless, Central Heating or With Regular Piping Sold for One Price. Why Pay More?

Twenty-six Years on the Market

Every home, including tenants' homes, should have a furnace. Look right into this furnace. A clean heating surface. The large combustion chamber saves 40 per cent of the fuel. Has return circulating radiator. The most possible heat from fuel consumed. Actual measurements of fuel capacity compared with direct radiating capacity will show why the Bovee Furnace uses one-third less fuel than other furnaces. Send for catalog and special prices.

**BOVEE FURNACE WORKS**

188 West Eighth St.,

Waterloo, Iowa



## Wheat Fertilizer

When you plant your wheat this fall use COCHRANE'S CHAMPION GRAIN GROWER. It will pay you.

**COCHRANE PACKING CO.**  
2nd & Central Kansas City, Kan.

## OTTAWA

13 H-P ENGINE IS NOW ONLY \$35.50  
Other sizes 2 to 22 H-P at low prices.  
Good engines sold direct to you, 90 Days Trial, 10 Year Guarantee. Write for Free Book before you purchase any engine.  
**OTTAWA MFG. CO.**  
35 King Street Ottawa, Kansas



When writing advertisers mention this paper

## Special—15-Day Mid-Summer Subscription Offer

## The Topeka Daily Capital

Daily and Sunday—7 Issues a Week

Regular Subscription Price \$7.00 a Year

## Our Special Offer

**\$7.00—16 Months—\$7.00**

New or Renewal Subscription

You will want to know what the President and Congress are doing in this period of readjustment. Just what the President and his able advisers are recommending and how your Senators and Representatives are talking and voting. The Capital gives you all the Associated Press World News and is the Official State Paper of Kansas. Let us keep you posted with World, National and State News through the columns of the Topeka Daily and Sunday Capital.

Mail Your Check—Do It Now—Use This Coupon. Good Only For Subscriptions By Mail. Offer Not Good in City of Topeka

**The Topeka Daily Capital, Topeka, Kansas** MB

Enclosed find \$7.00 for which send me the Topeka Daily and Sunday Capital for 16 months.

Name.....

Address.....

State whether new.....or renewal.....



# The Adventures of the Hoovers

*Following the Trail Hi Has a Bloodless Encounter With a Wife Deserter Way Down in the Edge of the Corn Field*





## Capper Poultry Club

It's a Friendly Contest, But Win if You Can

BY MRS. LUCILE ELLIS  
Club Manager

**F**ULL speed ahead, now is the watchword. With the goal in sight and only a few more months left of the contest, the teams entered in the pep race are bringing into play a reserve power that is unusual. But it isn't so very unusual either when you come to think that in almost every race the real effort is put forth at the last. And altho this is a friendly contest, no team is going to stand still and let another go ahead, not if it knows it. The largest, peppest meetings of the year now are being held and each county rivals its neighbor, in thinking up ways to show club enthusiasm.

"How does my county stand in the pep race?" has been asked so many times recently that I am giving a standing up to July 1. I would give it up to August 1, but some of the leaders blanks haven't arrived. Some will be disappointed when they see it, others will be very happy, but you know I told you there would be some surprises when the averages were given. Morris and Finney each has only three members, but the reason they stand so high is because each member worked—all three pulled together. If only one member in a county "falls down," that lowers the average.

### There's No Scarcity of Pep

County	Leader	Average
Linn	Elva Howerton	177
Cloud	Claire Jamison	156
Morris	Annie Laurie Edwards	147
Finney	Kormah Zirkle	127
Republic	Mildred Pressnall	126
Cowley	Grace Hovey	124
Coffey	Elsie Wheeler	113
Rooks	Alice Hansen	101
Miami	Hallie Huntington	99
Kearny	Venice Kitterman	97
Harper	Beth Moore	93
Lyon	Genevieve Bender	88
Leavenworth	Louise Holmes	84
Haskell	Ethel McCoy	82
Shawnee	Bertha Daudy	78

Every one of these teams is made up of winners and places will very likely be exchanged several times before the race is over. Remember that a game often is won or lost in the last few minutes, and don't become discouraged even if you are at the very bottom of the list, or your county hasn't been named this time. One measure of pep, two measures of determination and a generous pinch of stick-to-it-iveness, and you'll get there.

If you could step into the office today, you would see a beautiful sight. Can you guess what? I don't believe you can, so I'll tell you. Girls, the trophy cups for 1921 are here—silver cups of every size and description. As they stand in two shining rows, they make me wish that I were a club girl instead of manager, so I could try to win one of them.

"I gathered 1,406 eggs in the five months I had my 15 pullets penned.

Don't you think they did well?" wrote Grace Harrison of Linn county. "I did not like to turn them out, but thought they had earned their freedom. I have sold 25 roosters and have more that are almost ready to sell."

### News from Far and Near

What do you know about this? The Cloud county girls cleared \$36 with the refreshment stand they had at the sale, but this isn't enough to pay the expenses of all who wish to attend the big pep meeting, so they are going to set up their stand at another sale. Where there's a will, there's a way.

"We had a dandy time at our last meeting. All the pig club members and all the poultry club girls were present. I thought that was pretty good for such a busy time," wrote Mildred Pressnall, leader of Republic county. Mildred got dinner ready for six, then got ready and was at the meeting by 11 o'clock. Showing some pep, wasn't she?

"I wonder if there is any other girl in the Capper Poultry who has a pullet hatched this year that is laying?" That is what Mary Bailey of Atchison county would like to know. In her letter written July 26, she said: "For several days we got such a cute little egg, and mamma said 'I would like to know what hen lays that little egg.' So one day I watched the hens when they got off the nests and found that one of my little pullets was laying."

The Linn county girls gave their flower drill as part of the program at their picnic which was on the same day as the Grange picnic. "We took all three trophy cups won by the Linn county clubs and put them where folks could see them," wrote Mrs. Howerton. Now that's one of the things I like about the Linn county club. It is wide awake and never misses an opportunity to let folks know it exists.

### Lyon Has "Newspaper" Now

Hunt the state over, it would be difficult to find girls who are more interested in their work than the Lyon county six. They're a "newspaper" now, a dandy, too, and all the other things a live county has. "Our colors are blue and white, and we wear them with white middles and skirts. Our motto is 'Make Hay While the Sun Shines,' and our flower is a pansy," reported Genevieve Bender, leader, in a recent letter. Show as much pep as you like, girls. That's what makes club work go.

Crawford county didn't get started until quite late, but it's coming along fine now. After an excellent program at the July meeting, it was voted to have blue and gold for club colors. I like their motto, "Climbing Tho the Rocks be Rugged."

## To Show Birds is to Invite Consideration

**F**AIR time is show time with Capper Poultry club girls and no one realizes better than they do how much value it is from an advertising standpoint to put fowls on exhibition at every opportunity. A fair is a place where folks gather to see the very best that is produced in that county or state. Capper Poultry club members raised some quality birds last year and they didn't hesitate to show them. Did they win any prizes? Yes, they carried off 155.

Many chickens that are fully up to standard fail to win prizes because they are not in good condition and haven't been properly prepared. So that they will not become frightened when taken to a place full of noise and excitement, the birds to be shown should be placed in a coop as nearly as possible the same size as the usual exhibition coop and put where folks pass by frequently. See that they have the run of a pen part of the time and feed lightly on good, sound hard grain, unless they are being fed for special development. The illustration shows Alma and Ella Bailey, last year's members, first, getting the water ready to wash a chicken for exhibition; second, soaping it; third, rinsing it, and fourth, drying it. I shall be glad to give any member instructions as to training, washing and shipping exhibition birds, or write to the United States Department of Agriculture for Farmers' Bulletin, "Selection and Preparation of Fowls for Exhibition."



**Real Motor Economy Begins with Better Oil.**

**En-ar-co MOTOR OIL**

**THE NATIONAL REFINING CO. CLEVELAND, O.**

**En-ar-co SCIENTIFIC REFINING MOTOR OIL**

*The Oil of a Million Tests*

Don't — **DON'T** — abuse your motor by using a poor or ordinary grade of oil. It's expensive—it's inefficient—it's ruinous. The very best oil you can buy is none too good for your motor and it is cheapest in the end.

En-ar-co is the very highest quality of motor oil possible to make. The many refining processes through which the crude oil passes—the method of distilling and redistilling, of filtering and re-filtering, of testing and retesting, precludes any possibility of impurities, carbon or coke-like substances in the finished product.

And so En-ar-co Motor Oil lubricates thoroughly, evenly, constantly. It saves wear on bearings and parts; it reduces engine trouble to a minimum and cuts

down repair and upkeep expense. It makes your motor a better motor, with more life, "pep" and a will to do.

Ask your dealer for En-ar-co Products. If he can't supply you don't accept substitutes, but send direct to us. The coupon can be used as an order blank.

Prices subject to change without notice

### En-ar-co Motor Oil

Light—Medium—Heavy—Extra Heavy

Wood barrels.....	per gallon	\$ .80
Wood half-barrels.....	per gallon	.85
Steel drums.....	per gallon	.80
Steel half-drums.....	per gallon	.85
10-gallon cans.....	per gallon	.95
5-gallon cans.....	per gallon	1.00
1-gallon cans.....	per gallon	1.15

En-ar-co Gear Compound for gears, differentials and transmissions. White Rose Gasoline, clean, uniform, powerful. National Light Oil (Kerosene), for tractor fuel, also for lamps, stoves and incubators.

**FREE INTERESTING AUTO TOUR GAME.** Here's "the game that's never tame." Interests both old and young. Fill out coupon and send today.  
**THE NATIONAL REFINING CO.,** F-713 National Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio  
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS 6 Modern Refineries—92 Branch Offices

### EN-AR-CO—Auto Game FREE!

The National Refining Co., F-713 National Building, Cleveland, Ohio  
Enclosed find 2-cent stamp to partially cover postage and packing. Send En-ar-co Auto Game. I have never received an En-ar-co Game.

My name is..... St. or R. F. D. No.....

Postoffice..... County..... State.....

I own a..... My Dealer.....  
(Auto or Tractor)

located at.....cannot supply me. Quote prices on, or ship at once!

.....gallons White Rose Gasoline.....gallons National Light Oil.....lbs. Black Beauty Axle Grease,

.....gallons En-ar-co Motor Oil.....lbs. En-ar-co Gear Compound.....gallons En-ar-co Valve Oil.



# Our Kansas Farm Homes

Mrs. Ida Migliario  
—EDITOR—

## Farm Home News

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON

A strip of plain linoleum or a rubber mat laid beside the work table or in the pathway from kitchen to dining room will save much wear. Some persons have painted a strip of the outer edges of old linoleum in a plain color to harmonize with the new, and laid it in parts of the room where most wear is probable. If the linoleum is of good quality, one may paint it with any floor paint. If it is poor material, it will soak up the oil and become soft and spongy.

A friend has been making over a Brussels rug. The pile was badly worn in places but the warp was as good as ever. As an experiment, she turned the wrong side of the rug up, and applied one coat of sizing and two coats of paint. Another housekeeper who found the figures on Japanese matting were dull and the matting yellow and stained, made it into a bed room rug. She nailed it securely to the floor, and applied a coat of sizing and two coats of blue paint. The grain of the matting was completely covered. We have heard of others who succeeded in painting strips of rag carpet.

A month ago, we watched a hospital attendant preparing to place the window screens. As he brought them from the basement he stood them up in blocks by the fence and forced water from a hose thru the wires and around the woodwork. Each screen was given two turns to remove the dust. Lacking the water under pressure, one could use a broom and a tub. The washing ought to prevent screens from soiling newly cleaned windows when rain splashes thru the wire.

Burlap may be applied in such a way as to prevent unsightly, stained wall paper. Back of a couch, a large square of burlap may be made fast to the wall by means of narrow moulding. If chairs are rubbing a line or places needs protection, a strip of burlap may solve the problem of their care.

## "Tell Me a Story, Mother"

BY MRS. MARGARET A. BARTLETT

Every child delights in listening to a story, whether that story be told or read to him. In a family where there are older brothers or sisters, an aunt or grandparent, there is generally someone who can take the time to read aloud to the younger members of the family. But where there are several small children, and only one pair of hands to do all the work, it is difficult for time to be found to read to the little folks.

Yet no child should be robbed of the delights of a story. There is, perhaps, no better way to develop a child than thru this medium. Morals can be unconsciously driven home, standards of courage and righteousness raised, natural history taught, the spirit of achievement instilled—all by means of the story.

Sometimes a mother is a good storyteller, and while she works about the house, can tell tales of her own weaving. But such a mother is rare. The majority of us can only tell stories of our own youthful experiences, and a few of the good old fairy tales. We wish we could find time to read to the children, but always there is something else to be done.

Sometimes, however, a mother too busy to read to the children during the day is able to snatch a few minutes to read to herself in the evening after the children are in bed. To how many such mothers has it occurred that, properly chosen, reading could be done for the children, as well as for themselves?

"It occurred to me one evening," a mother said to me once, "that the

children would be interested in the story I was reading. It was a grown-up story, to be sure, and read aloud, there would have been description and conversation far beyond the children's powers to understand. But told in my own words, I could see what an interesting story I would have for my eager kiddies.

"By the next morning I had forgotten the story until the two boys came crying into the house as a result of a quarrel. I wished that I might take a few minutes from my ironing to read to them to get them to think of more pleasant things. Then I remembered the incident of the bear hunt in the story I had read the previous evening.

"Last night," I said, "I was reading a story about a bear. A man was—'I had gone no farther than that when the two brothers threw themselves down on either side of the ironing board, buried their chins in their hands, and assumed an attitude of attention. I found to my delight that the children were as interested in this incident as in any story I ever had told to them.

"Thereafter I planned my reading so that it would give me story material for the children. I found that even a little adventure can be told in such a way as to arouse their keenest interest. Tho I still regret that I cannot read aloud to the little folks as much as some mothers are able to do, I find that by storing away every interesting bit of information or adventure I come across, I can tell stories to the children at all hours of the day while cooking, ironing or sewing."

This woman's idea is, I think, a good one. I tried it myself and found that it

worked well. At present, I am reading, at 10 minute snatches, Gene Stratton Porter's "Homing with the Birds." Read aloud, it would be difficult to hold the interest of the little folks.

## Potato Crust for Meat Pie

BY KATHLEEN ROGAN

An example in cookery of a substitute proving better than the real thing is "potato crust." Many persons learned during wheat famine time to like crust made from potatoes better than wheat flour, and found it especially good for meat pies. Here is the wartime recipe for the pastry given by the experimental kitchen in the United States Department of Agriculture:

1 cup hot riced potatoes	2 teaspoons baking powder
1/2 cup shortening	1 teaspoon salt
1/2 cup milk	2 cups flour
1/4 cup flour	

To the hot riced potato, add the shortening and the milk. Sift in the dry ingredients and mix well. Roll the crust to the desired thickness, line the inside rim of the baking dish with it, pour in the filling of meat and vegetables and cover the dish with the crust. This amount will be sufficient to cover a 10-inch casserole.

## Potato Thistle

Line a dish around the sides with mashed potatoes prepared as for the table, then fill with minced lamb, veal or any other left-over meat, well seasoned, and cover the top with mashed potatoes and criss-cross with a knife. Place in the oven and brown. This is an economical way of using left-over meat and potatoes. Creamed fish or chipped dried beef with potatoes are good combinations.

## Women's Service Corner

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

## Where to Get New Bulletins

How can I find out when new bulletins are published by the United States Department of Agriculture?—Miss R. M. C.

You will receive a monthly circular giving a list of new publications if you will ask to have your name put on the mailing list. This will be done free of charge. Write to the Chief of the Division of Publications, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for "Monthly List of Publications."

## Cleaning Corduroy

Can you tell me how to clean corduroy?—A Reader.

Corduroy can be washed successfully. Prepare a suds of lukewarm water and soap. Wash or souse the material up and down in the soap suds, rinse in several waters, and hang dripping on the line—wringing mars the velvet. When dry, brush with a soft brush and do not iron.

## Extermination of Ants

Would you please advise me what I may use to get rid of ants. I have tried many remedies but none seem to be effective.—A. I. R.

The easiest way to rid a house of ants is to moisten small sponges with sweetened water and place them where the ants are most numerous. Attracted by the sugar, they will crawl into the sponges and may be killed by dropping into boiling water. The sponges should be baited again with the sweetened water and, if necessary, set in different places until the colony leaves the house.

You can obtain a bulletin from the United States Department of Agriculture giving other methods of the extermination of these pests. Write for Farmers' Bulletin No. 699.

## Value of Old Coins

Can you tell me the value of a coin made in 1843?—E. O. P.

I suggest that you take the coin to your banker. Most banks have a list of valuable coins and know where one may dispose of them.

## First Step to Modern Laundry

In fitting up a model laundry room the first step is to provide running water, either by means of a pressure tank attached to a cistern or well, or if one lives near to a city water supply, the problem of water is easily solved. No farm on which there is a gas engine need be without a water system.

Much of the drudgery attending laundry work may be eliminated by having the machine attached directly to the hot and cold water pipes, also to the drain pipe that carries off the waste. Most women will testify that the hardest part of washing is lifting heavy pails of water and emptying the machine. With the water pipes attached to the machine no lifting is necessary. The water may be turned on and off at will.

Chase Co., Kan. Mrs. C. B. Smith.

## Serving Time Help for Mother

Did you ever entertain when you wanted your table to look its best, and when the time came to set it, you had forgotten just where the water glass should set? Or perhaps you have been in doubt as to which side of the plate the knife and spoon belong. Perhaps you wanted the meal served at the table, but father refused to help you out because he didn't know just how the serving should be done. All of these questions and many others concerning dining room etiquette are answered in our pamphlet, "Dining Room Etiquette." If you wish this pamphlet, send 15 cents to the Dining Room, Etiquette Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

## Club with Three Purposes



A Group of Members of the Cha-Lit-So Club That Attended a Summer Meeting. This is One of the Interesting Clubs of Shawnee County.

ONE of the many interesting clubs in Shawnee county has rather an unusual name. Twenty-five years ago when the club was organized, Mrs. Anna Volkie coined the word Cha-Lit-So. It had been decided that the club should work along the lines of charity, literature and social achievements. Mrs. Volkie took the first three letters of charity and literature and the first two letters of social and gave her club a name symbolic of its purpose.

The club has accomplished a great deal in every phase of its intended purpose. The members study history and literature; they have helped persons in need in both the county and neighboring city, and they have given toward the furthering of better community life.

The following are extracts taken from a paper read by Mrs. B. A. Otis at a recent meeting: "Home economy may be defined as the medium between stinginess and extravagance. The monthly expenditures should be regulated by the monthly income. In making purchases good judgment and common sense are essential. Special sales sometimes bring satisfactory results but should be thoroughly investigated before one is tempted to buy something he may not need. A knowledge of food is essential to economy in purchasing and preparing all food."

"Miss Fedde of the home economics department of the University of Nebraska said at a recent meeting of the farm bureau at Beatrice, 'Farm women are worth \$4,000 a year.' Miss Fedde makes this statement after enumerating the various duties of a woman in the farm home. This money pays the farm woman the wages that would have to be paid for the services of an outsider.

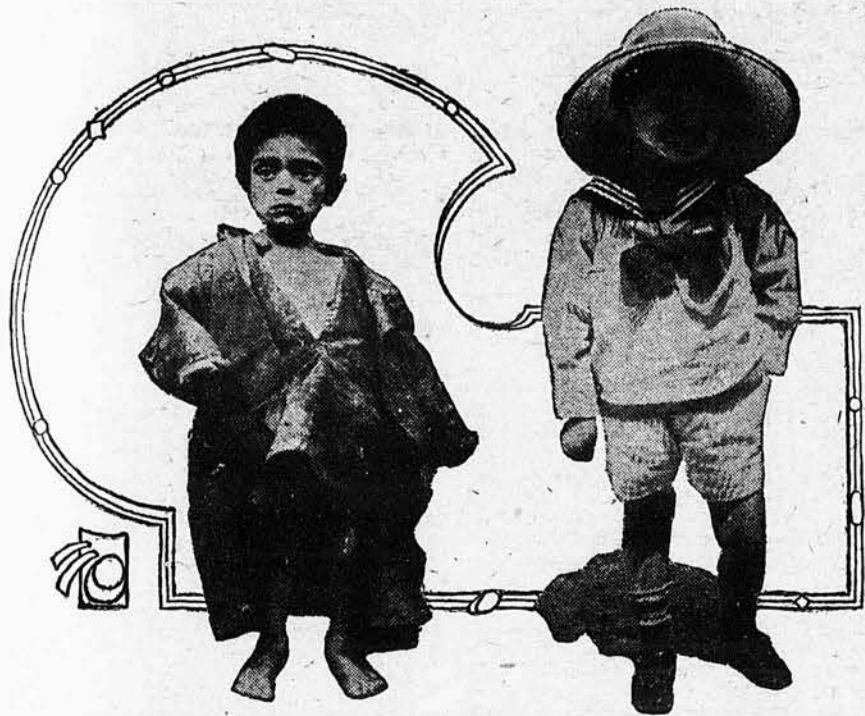
"Civil law regulates the length of the working day and limits the time to what man can do. With 8 hours for rest and sleep and 8 hours for work the remaining hours are needed to gratify the social nature and stimulate a desire for higher development of the mind. A well balanced division of time is an important factor in genuine home economy.

"Domestic science as now taught in many of our schools holds an important place but we need education of both sexes in the science of home making. An intelligently managed home means a happy one."



# Your Gift May Save a Life

The Near East Relief Needs More Grain. A Bushel of Wheat May Save a Precious Life



Those Persons Who Never Have Realized What a Bushel of Wheat Can Do in Relief Work Should Consider What It Did for This Boy.

**C**LOTHED in a gutter rag that barely covered his nakedness, with his rib-marked chest unprotected and his shrunken feet scarred by the stones of the road over which he had traveled, a starving child one morning crawled to the door of the Near East Relief station at Erivan.

He was exhausted and hungry but he did not cry. Suffering long since had dried the tears that should have come. His emaciated body had all it could do to keep the flame of life aglow without producing tears.

This child exemplified the tragedy of the Near East, the Russian Caucasus, Armenia and the Holy Lands. There, thousands are dying from starvation and disease after more than six years of war. Driven from their homes these people do not have an opportunity to labor for their food, even if they had the strength to work. There are thousands of other little boys and girls, parentless and too nearly starved to engage in the struggle for food.

The Near East Relief took this little fellow in. He was fed and given decent clothing. For months he struggled. Then the transformation set in. Today that shrunken body has filled out, flesh covers the ribs of his chest, his face has lost the lines of suffering and in his eyes a hopeless stare has been replaced by the sparkle of interest.

## Five Million Bushels Pledged

Somebody's bushel of wheat worked that transformation and cheated death out of a child's life. Somebody else's bushel of wheat will feed that boy again, build him up and give him another chance. The transformation already worked is dependent on that second bushel of grain. If it does not come the work already accomplished will be undone. But American farmers will not let that occur.

Last season 5 million bushels of grain was pledged by farmers in the United States for the relief of the starving in the Near East. It was pledged voluntarily because they desired to help. Because its organization had not been perfected to handle that feature of the relief campaign, the Near East Relief was able to take only 1 million bushels of the grain. But the pledge still holds good.

Today this mercy organization is prepared to handle the rest of the grain so willingly pledged. Its organization has been perfected. During September and October it will receive the wheat and corn, have it converted into foodstuffs and will transport it overseas to the peoples in such dire distress.

And the organization makes this solemn pledge: "The farmers' contribution of grain will be transported to the mills and after conversion transported to the port of shipment overseas without deduction from the value

of the original contribution. There will be no loss; no middleman will get a rakeoff. The grain will be 100 per cent efficient in relieving distress."

Kansas is the premier wheat producing state of the Union. Her farmers will undoubtedly set the pace for the other states. To do so all must cooperate in the contribution of wheat.

Remember the little boy at Erivan and the transformation that was worked by a bushel of wheat. Wouldn't you like to participate in the performance of the miracle of mercy like that?

## Plans Indorsed by Farmers

The great farm organizations of the Nation have indorsed the grain campaign of the Near East Relief. They have investigated it and have approved the methods of handling the wheat and corn. Behind it are the Farmers' Union, the National Grange, the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Board of Farm Organizations, the American Farm Economic Association, the National Milk Producers' Federation, the board of governors of the International Farm Congress of America, President Harding has given the campaign his fullest approval and Senator Arthur Capper is giving it much of his attention.

Haul your wheat or corn to your local elevator and leave it to the credit of the Near East Relief. Last season the elevator managers, thru their willing co-operation and their generosity, helped make the campaign a success. They will do as much this year. Many of them contributed the grain necessary to fill out a car, and will do so again. They are anxious and willing to help.

God gave his Son to save the world. How many bushels of grain will you give to succor a starving people? This is your opportunity. How much?

## Health in the Family

BY DR. C. H. LERRIGO

## The Home Physician Can Give You the Best Medical Advice

Even among the intelligent readers of this paper I observe the tendency to feel that serious complications of health always can be better treated by some one in a distant state. Instead of going to the home doctor, telling him all about the case, and setting all of his intelligence to work in their favor they are attracted by the possibility of sending off for treatment to New York, Chicago or some other place. This is absolutely wrong. The home man is the best man for your case, at least nine times in 10, this will be true. He knows all about you and the

(Continued on Page 12.)

## This food builds strength

Maximum nourishment with no burden to the digestion is secured from that famous food—Grape-Nuts.

The nutriment of wheat and malted barley, from which Grape-Nuts is made, builds strength and vigor—and delights the taste.

"There's a Reason" for Grape-Nuts

Sold by all grocers



## Boys! Boys! Girls, Too!

Many Prizes Given Away Free

### SOLVE THIS PUZZLE

Not a Toy—But a Real Gasoline Automobile

#### BUILT LIKE THE BIG RACERS

Capacity—Carry two passengers.  
Frame—Pressed steel.  
Steering—Gear—Wood with metal spider.  
Wheels—Wire inter-hall-bearing 20 x 2 clinch rim.  
Tires—Culver non-skid.  
Clutch—Foot pedal, h.-b.  
Axles—Crucible steel.  
Gas Tank—22 cu. ft. 60 m.  
Wheel Base—65 in.  
Springs—Coilover, elliptic.  
Speeds—3 for., 2 reverse.  
Brake—Foot and hand.  
Engine—Air cooled 5 h.p.  
Weight—250 pounds.  
Speed—Up to 25 miles.

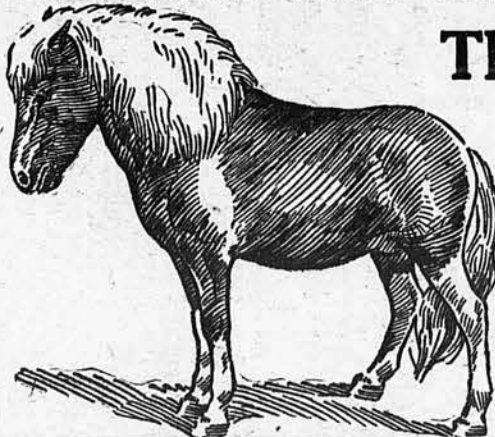


\$250 Culver Racer  
First Grand Prize

This fine little automobile is built especially for boys and girls. You can learn to run it in an hour's time. No complicated parts to get out of order and is perfectly safe for a child of 8 years. This little Culver Racer will do anything a full-sized car will do because it is built in proportion to a big car. Have been giving these little automobiles away for several years, and they are giving the very best of satisfaction. The Culver Racer not only affords a world of pleasure for boys and girls but is also a real necessity. You can run errands, take things to market, go after the mail and just do anything with a Culver Racer—all you have to do is 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.

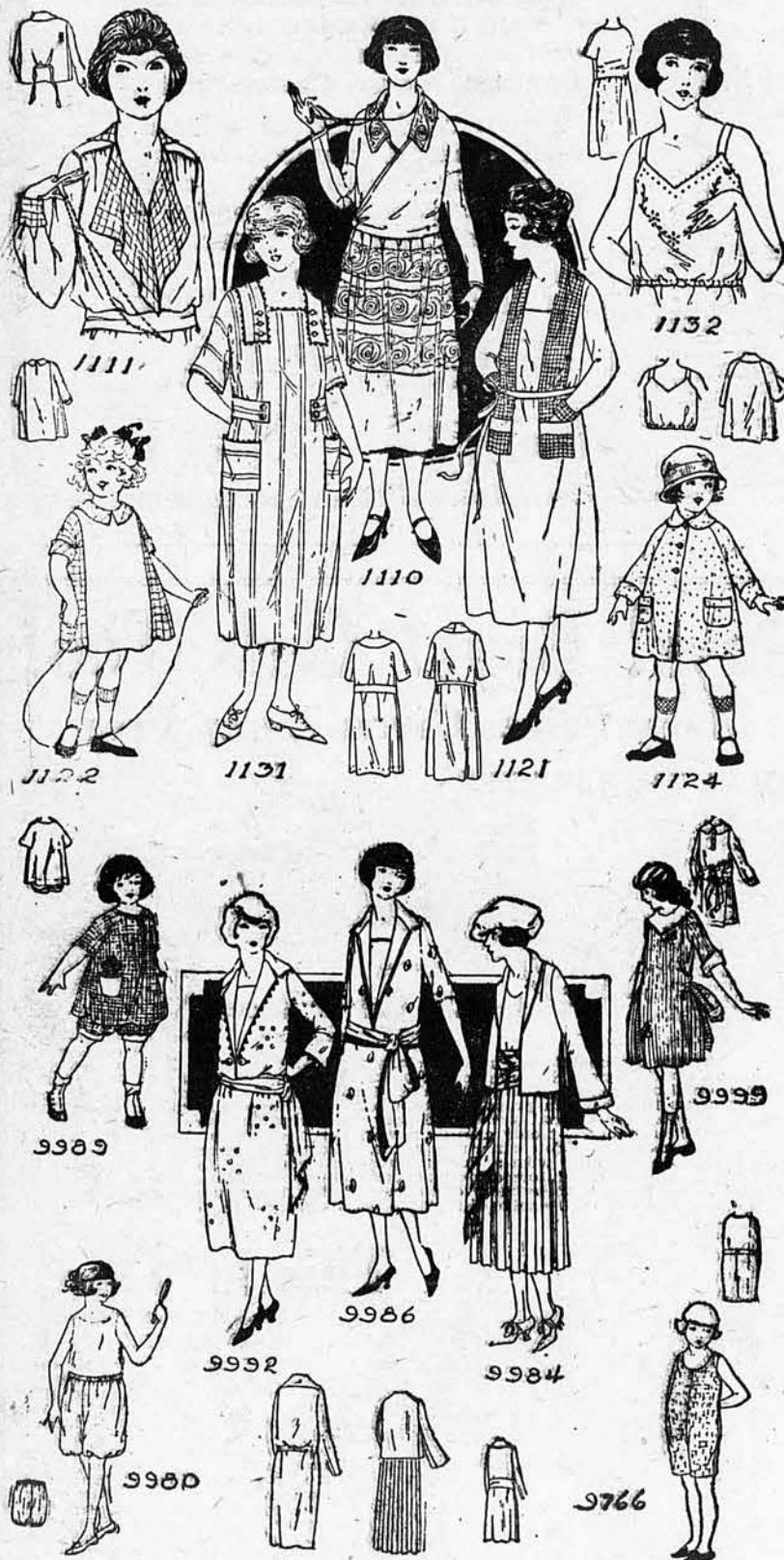
Uncle Ezra, Mgr., 401 Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.



# Dresses for School Wear

Peter Pan Collars are Popular Now

BY MRS. HELEN LEE CRAIG



1111—Women's Waist. This neat little waist of dimity will tuck into the trunk of the college girl. Size 36 requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material with ¾ yard of 36-inch contrasting material. Sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

1110—Women's Dress. Size 36 requires 6½ yards of 36-inch material. Sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

1132—Women's and Misses' Camisole. A touch of handwork lends beauty to this camisole. Size 36 requires ¾ yard of 27-inch material and 1½ yards of edging. Sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

1122—Child's Dress. Size 4 requires 1½ yards of 32-inch material with ¾ yard of 24-inch or wider plain material. Sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.

1131—Women's Apron. This "dress-up" apron of striped percale is cut in one piece. Size 36 requires 3¾ yards of 32-inch material with 3¼ yards of trimming. Sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure.

1121—Women's Dress. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 36-inch material with 1¼ yards of 20-inch or wider contrasting material. Sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

1124—Child's Raglan Coat. Size 4 requires 2 yards of 36-inch material. Sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.

9989—Child's Dress. A loose smock of chambray with kimono sleeves and bloomers to match makes a practical

garment for play. Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

9992—Women's Dress. The long waistline of this design is achieved by a straight, gathered skirt joined to a long blouse waist and a wide girdle. Sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

9986—Women's Dress. New features which appear in this one-piece dress are the long, V-shaped vestee and the circular skirt. Sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

9984—Women's and Misses' Eton Suit. A box-plaited skirt and a jaunty box-coat with a narrow roll collar and wide sleeves make a smart costume for the school girl. Sizes 16 years and 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

9990—Girls' Dress. The front panel of this frock extends from neck to hem and is cut so as to form a wide girdle at the sides which ties in a bow at the back. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

9980—Girls' Bloomers. Fall is the time to think about the supply of school underwear. Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

9766—Child's Union Suit. The one-piece style of undergarment is preferred by some mothers as it is easy to slip on and comfortable. Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

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

## Health in the Family

(Continued from Page 11.)

conditions under which you live. He can see you every day and keep track of your condition. He knows your possibilities and the circumstances of your family. It is to his interest to give you a square deal because he has to make his living right in your neighborhood and your personal indorsement means much to him.

Recently a lady wrote to me about taking treatment from some far-off doctor for cancer. He assured her that she had cancer and he could cure her for so much a month. She did not doubt his diagnosis, but before sending her money she had the good judgment to refer the correspondence for my indorsement. After looking over the papers I concluded that she did not have cancer at all and sent her to her home doctor for examination. You will be interested in her letter. She writes me the following:

"Thank you very much for writing me so fully. I have gone to a good physician here and he says that I am not troubled with cancer. He says the same thing that you do, that a lump does not mean cancer. He says that it is a reflex condition caused from menstrual disturbances, a swelling of the glands. So my mind has been set at ease.

"The doctor, of Buffalo, N. Y., to whom I wrote told me that I had cancer. He said that he was a cancer specialist and demanded \$50 a month for treating it."

## For Our Young Readers

KATHLEEN ROGAN  
Children's Editor

### Little Stories That Our Boys and Girls Tell About Themselves

I live on an 80-acre farm 14 miles from Wichita. I am 12 years old. My dog's name is Sigo. If I don't get up when I am called he jumps upon my bed and licks my face until I get up. He used to follow me to school and sit in the seat with me or beneath the desk. The teacher had to shut the door to keep him out.

I have a pet pig, too, and four kittens and a mother cat. I dress the kittens in my doll clothes. Their names are Nigger, Pussy, Buster, Tom, Junior and Tabby.

Harriette Hasse.  
Valley Center, Kan.

Dear old Jerry was the best pal I ever had. He would let me climb all over him and get on any old way, by the tail, hind legs or front, and when he wanted to dump me he lowered his nose to the ground and let me slide off that way. We lived on a farm by the river and played in the water on

warm days. We herded cattle and rode for the mail every day. Jerry's feed box stood near a little square window in the old log barn and when he was eating I would sit in the window and pull his ears and tease him. Then he would push me out with his nose as many times as I would climb back. He enjoyed the fun as much as I. I just know he could laugh and he would not hurt me.

Papa has sold Jerry now and I am lonesome without him. When I grow up I am going to buy Jerry back again and when he dies I will have him stuffed and keep him in my own room. I am 9 years old. Jerry is a mule.

Florence Curtis.  
Ashland, Kan.

I live on a large farm near Manhattan. I am 13 years old. I have about as much as any girl my age would want. I have a pony named Goldy. It is a Shetland, but is bigger than most Shetlands. I also have a horse which has been on the race track, and of course he can go faster than the Shetland. We have a car, too. Three other girls here have ponies and we often take our lunch to the woods. We are going tomorrow. I feel sorry for the boy or girl who lives in a city and has no horse or pony.

Maxine McCormick.  
Zeandale, Kan.

Ruth Baker had a cat named Snowball. She loved her cat altho Snowball was a meddlesome cat. She tried to teach Snowball not to meddle but the cat could not understand.

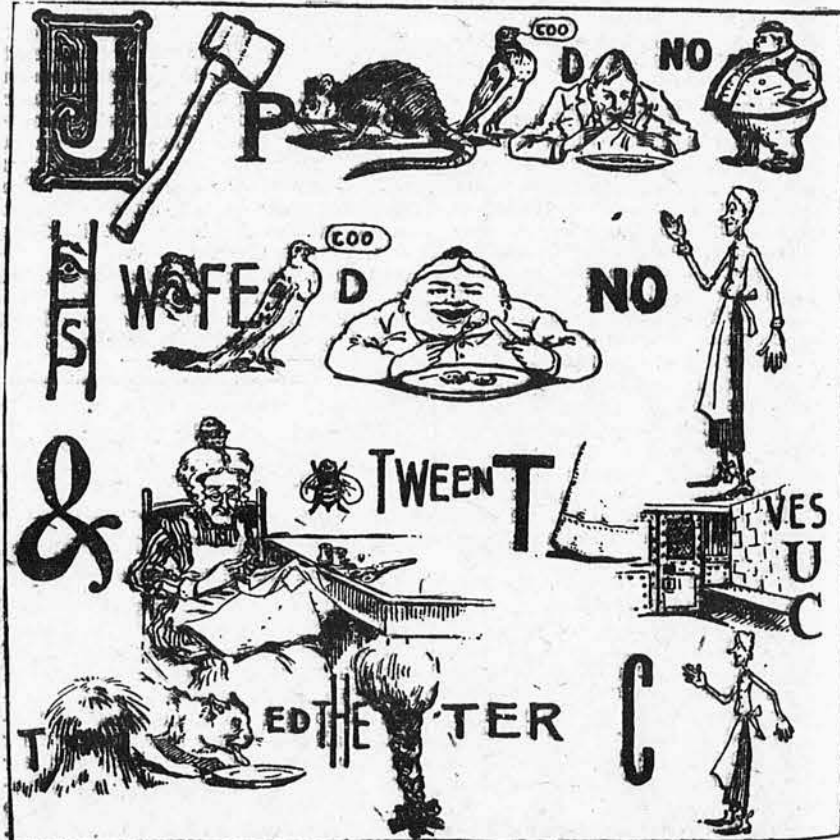
But one day Snowball learned a lesson by herself. Ruth's mother had placed a pitcher of milk on the kitchen table. Snowball saw it and wondered what was in it, so when no one was looking she jumped upon the table and smelled the milk. Then she thought to herself, "I will just look in the pitcher to see how much milk is in it." But this did not satisfy her, so she thought, "I will just put my tongue in to see if I can reach the milk." So into the pitcher went her head, and oh, the pitcher tipped and slipped down over her head. The milk flew up and into her face and spilt on the floor.

Snowball did not have time to think about crying. She ran out of doors and to the pond where she would have drowned if Ruth's brother had not waded in after her and removed the pitcher from her head. This was the lesson that Snowball did not forget.

McCune, Kan. Ruth Shideler.

I have three brothers and one sister. We drove 2 miles to school last year. Father gave me and my brothers a little pig. We cared for it and it has grown to be quite a pig. Father became sick about the time corn plowing began. My brother and I plowed for him. I am 12 years old.

Franklin Priest, Jr.  
Blue Mound, Kan.



If you don't remember the old nursery rhyme about Jack Sprat you can easily figure it out from this puzzle. For the first six boys and girls sending correct rhymes there will be packages of postcards. Send your answers to the Puzzle Editor, the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.



## Jayhawker Farm News

BY HARLEY HATCH

## Soaking Rains Came Last Week; Crops Now May Make Good Yields

The last half of August starts out with everything thoroly wet in this part of Kansas. The corn, which at one time seemed likely to be a total failure, will now produce a great deal of grain even in this immediate neighborhood which was probably the driest in Eastern Kansas. In other parts of the county in which local showers fell in July there is a prospect for good corn. Farmers who have been over much of the county say that, taking the county as a whole, there is a show for nearly a normal crop.

## A Vacation Trip to Colorado

For the last two weeks the writer has been attending to all the work and chores on the Jayhawker farm of 400 acres. All the rest of the farm force climbed into a motor truck fitted out as a sort of hotel on wheels, and struck out for Pike's Peak. I have news from the folks that they reached there all right, taking their time for the trip and inspecting the country in a leisurely sort of way as they traveled the 696 miles which the speedometer showed lies between here and Colorado Springs in the rather roundabout way they took. Their daily letters told me of what they had seen and where they camped and some extracts from those letters may be of interest to those who have thought of similar trips.

## No Accidents Occurred

Of first interest was the note that the trip had been made without a single mishap of any kind. Not a thing happened to the truck and the whole party reached their destination with the same air in their tires they left with. In only two instances was it necessary to shift the gear lever from high to intermediate. Once a strip of loose sand was encountered in which a shift had to be made while the second shift was caused by towing a heavy touring car the last 7 miles into Colorado Springs. That a trip of 700 miles can be taken in a truck over country roads, virtually all lying on a gradual upgrade, with no trouble at all speaks well not only for the present day gas engine but for the roads as well. When this can be done hard surfaced roads do not seem so necessary as many would like to have us believe.

## The Route to the Rockies

The route taken from this farm was first to Emporia, thence west over the Santa Fe trail. Dinner was eaten near Elmdale where apples were seen on the trees, which beats seeing them in the grocery store at 20 cents a pound. The afternoon run took them to Hutchinson, 156 miles from this farm. The second noon found them at St. John and the night at Dodge City where a reported rise in the river caused by a cloudburst at Canon City, Colo., caused my friends to decide that the Santa Fe trail be left and a run north thru Jetmore to Ness City be made in order to reach what is known as the "Colorado Highway." From there the route went west and dinner was eaten the third day near Dighton and the night was spent at Tribune where they found the people most friendly, "and it was like visiting with old neighbors" as they wrote. The fourth day at noon found them at First View, Colo., but the day was cloudy and the first view of Pike's Peak was not obtained from there. Then they went on to Limon, Colo., where the last night of the journey was spent and where, so they reported, they needed all the bed clothes they had taken with them.

## A Hotel on Wheels

It must be remembered that this journey was made in a 1-ton truck with seven persons equipped with bedding and provisions for a 3-weeks' trip. The gasoline used on this 696-mile run amounted to 56 gallons. Especial attention was paid to farming along the way. Very dry conditions with badly burned corn were found over most of the route until they arrived near Lewis where rain in July had made a good corn crop possible. That strip was soon left and dry country reached again. Wheat around St. John was reported by threshermen as making from 10 to 12 bushels. When we left Nebraska,

25 years ago, we saw our last of Russian thistles but our folks report seeing them again near Stafford. The report from Tribune said it was nice and cool there. Soil in that locality was very good and only needed rain to make the highest production. An area of approximately 60,000 acres recently has been broken up south of Tribune and it is now threshing out 14 bushels to the acre of excellent quality wheat.

The travel report from Tribune says, "We made 164 miles yesterday and 464 miles since we left home. We have bought, so far, 32 gallons of gasoline. This 'Colorado Highway' is fine; there is one stretch of 80 miles without a turn. We are having best of weather. All have wonderful appetites and we find prices no higher than at home." From Colorado Springs they wrote: "We have a good place to camp—high and dry with a small brook running close that is clear and cold. Water is great as it is just off the snow. The boys have made a camp fire and are getting ready to pop corn." Of the return route they say: "We expect to come home by way of Denver and then take the 'Golden Belt' route thru Kansas to Salina."

## Cockleburs

By Ray Yarnell

The column takes pleasure this week in presenting to its readers a set of answers to the questions propounded in a recent issue. The answers were prepared by a reader. The column at this time must decline to state whether or not any of them are correct as the contest still is open.

Here is J. M. P.'s communication: Who invented the first plug of tobacco and took the first chew? Answer—Patrick Henry, who won first prize in a free for all spitting contest in Virginia in 1721. When a canary sings what makes the twitter? Answer—You tell. I'm afraid to. If peace comes to Ireland what incentive will Pat have to cherish his shillalah? Answer—There's no chance for peace (for very long). Who invented teddies? Answer—William Allen White. Can a cross-eyed stenographer with bobbed hair take dictation from a fat man with a bald head? Answer—No, she must use a lead pencil. Who invented the firecracker that will not explode? Answer—Lew T. Hussey, state fire marshal. If a peanut was as hard to crack as a walnut what would the circus crowds do? Answer—Feed 'em all to the elephant. Who said, "Blessings in disguise usually keep their masks on?" Answer—Bill Hohenzollern.

J. C. Mohler, who uses a brassy with deadly effect, is considering the advisability of issuing a challenge to the farmer golf players of Kansas for a match to decide the open agricultural championship of the state.

For the same day the column suggests a game between Governor Henry J. Allen and Alex Howat if proper guards are supplied to prevent Mr. Howat from violating the industrial court law during the day.

However, if Howat refuses to risk being defeated, we suggest that he might persuade August Dorchy to sub for him, Dorchy having the reputation of playing the goat in the past.

A currycomb massage might help to take a lot of fool notions out of some men's heads.

Some persons think a railway train will stop when the engineer hears the honk, honk of a motor car horn. But the undertaker knows better.

Beating a train to the crossing is one of the races in which we have no desire to participate.

We are willing to let the train win every time.

## Our Best Three Offers

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

## Getting Ready for Fall

## Rick-Rack Trims the "Dress-Up" Apron

BY MRS. HELEN LEE CRAIG



9406—Women's Dress. This two-piece costume is both serviceable and good-looking. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

1073—Women's Dress. This smart frock may be made of either woolen or cotton materials. A leather belt is worn with it. Sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

9826—Women's and Misses' Camisole Skirt. A slip of light weight satin or crepe de Chine is shown in this pattern which is especially adapted for wearing under dresses of sheer material. Sizes 16 years and 36, 38, 40 and 44 inches bust measure.

9974—Women's Apron. This one-piece apron would make up attractively in unbleached muslin with gingham or cretonne trimming. Sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure.

9973—Women's Waist. Strictly tailored lines are adhered to in this shirt-waist. It is made with a deep yoke and Peter Pan collar. Sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

1101—Women's Apron. This bungalow apron is easy to make, pockets and rick-rack being the only trimming. Sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure.

1117—Girls' and Misses' Apron. Unbleached muslin and cretonne or gingham may be used for making this apron. Sizes 4, 8, 12 and 16 years.

1120—Women's and Misses' Coat. This coat features one of the new

models for the fall wrap. Size 36 requires 4½ yards of 40-inch material and 8½ yards of braid. Sizes 16 years and 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure.

1123—Boys' Suit. Size 4 requires 1¾ yards of 32-inch material and 2¼ yards of ruffling. Sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.

1126—Women's Skirt. This two-piece skirt is strictly tailored. Size 26 requires 2½ yards of 36, 40 or 44 inches material. Sizes 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure.

1108—Women's Dress. This would make a delightful party or wedding dress. Sizes 36 requires 3¾ yards of 36-inch material and 12 yards of narrow ribbon. Sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

1103—Women's Dress. This dress is made with side-tunics of lace and satin. The waist is made of lace and the skirt of satin. Size 36 requires 3¾ yards of lace and 2¾ yards of satin. Sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

1119—Child's Dress. Size 8 requires 1½ yards of 36-inch checked material with ¾ yards of 26-inch plain material and 2¾ yards of ribbon. Sizes 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

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



# Farm Incomes are Too Low

## Better Prices for Crops and Livestock Essential

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

FARM incomes according to recent reports seem to have suffered a reduction entirely out of line with reduction of business incomes. An investigation recently conducted by R. F. Taber of the department of rural economics of the University of Ohio shows that farm incomes in Southern Ohio have been cut three-fourths since 1919. He finds that the labor income on the farm dropped from \$1,295 in 1919 to \$270 in 1920. For 1918 the average labor income was \$1,034. These greatly reduced incomes Professor Taber attributes mainly to sharp shrinkages in market value, particularly of livestock and feed.

Investigations of the Iowa Experiment station on the cost of producing oats on 196 farms in three Iowa counties show that oats proved a losing proposition this year in Iowa. It cost the farmers in that state according to this report about \$8 an acre to grow oats not counting in any item for interest or rental on the land, and the crop which was not very good, it is estimated will not average more than \$5 an acre. When we consider such losses and reductions of farm incomes as those mentioned we readily can see the justice of farmers' demands for lower freight rates on crops and livestock and the establishment of fair markets where reasonable prices in keeping with the costs of production can be had. Farming has every right in the world to be classed as a manufacturing enterprise and it is the only one in the list that seems to have no voice in fixing the prices of its products. The manufacturer of shoes or any other article of merchandise sets the price at which they shall be sold to the retailer and the farmer has a perfect right to demand the same privilege.

### Safe Marketing Plans Soon

The Committee of Seventeen on Grain Marketing in co-operation with the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., has worked out a plan for marketing grain that no doubt will bring relief if properly supported by the farmers and the Government. The Committee of Fifteen on Livestock Marketing is still at work on plans that will no doubt be of great assistance to the livestock industry which has been on the verge of ruin for some time. Some important developments are expected at the next meeting of its subcommittee on September 2 in Chicago.

The essentials of the plan for livestock marketing as planned by this committee are given in the livestock market report of this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. A producer-owned and controlled co-operative livestock commission company is to be established at the National Stockyards in East St. Louis. A special committee has been appointed to select a board of directors and to proceed with the organization of the St. Louis Co-operative Commission Company. The National Dairy Marketing Committee of Eleven is also hard at work and a better plan for marketing dairy products will soon be perfected in all of its details.

### The Farmer's Buying Power

When all of these committees complete their work and get their plans in operation the farmer's buying power will show substantial recovery. A small fraction of recovery was made in July when the price index number as reported by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics was 115 or 15 per cent higher than in 1913. For the month of June it was given as 113. The July figure was the same as for April. The index number for the food group also advanced from 132 in June to 134 in July. This group includes a number of commodities such as beans, butter, cheese, eggs, fruit, milk, rice, onions, and potatoes which are not included in the farm products group. All other articles with the exception of metals are still far above pre-war price levels and are extremely high compared with values of the products of the farmer's labor. The index number for all commodities combined was 148 or 48 per cent more than the 1913 levels.

Reports of droughts in many of the grain producing countries of the world has caused considerable speculation as

to the world's probable output of grain. Recent estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture show that 25 countries including the United States for the present year had an area of 180 billion acres as compared with 183 billion acres for last year. These countries represent about 67 per cent of the total wheat area of the world. The Department of Agriculture from reports received from 50 per cent of the world's wheat growing countries estimates the probable world production of wheat at 1,953,000,000 bushels as compared with 1,946,000,000 bushels last year. This would indicate an increase of approximately 7 million bushels. However, it is possible that reports from the remaining 50 per cent of the countries may finally change the results so that no increases will be shown.

### Kansas Crop Conditions Improve

Kansas crop conditions in most of the state are fairly satisfactory. Frequent rains and cool weather last week according to S. D. Flora of the United States Weather Bureau at Topeka were very beneficial to all growing crops. In Eastern Kansas from 1 inch to 2 inches of rain fell and there were downpours of 2 to 5 inches in the lower part of the Kaw Valley. In North Central Kansas the long drought was relieved in many places by heavy showers, but Western Kansas is still in need of rain.

Corn is in excellent condition in the eastern third of the state where it has sufficient moisture to mature it satisfactorily without any more rain. In some of the central counties especially thru Reno, Sedgwick, and Butler and northwest to Norton and Smith counties corn has suffered too much from dry weather to be revived to any considerable extent by rains at this time. The condition of corn in the counties of Western Kansas such as Morton, Stevens and other counties in that part of the state which received rain earlier in the season report corn in a flourishing condition. Graham and Greeley and other counties in that section report corn in poor condition and that it is needing rain very much.

### Fall Plowing Well Advanced

The soil generally is in good condition according to Mr. Flora for fall plowing in the eastern third of Kansas and in the two southern tiers of counties along the Oklahoma border. In many of these counties from 50 to 80 per cent of the plowing already has been completed. In the counties of Central and North Central Kansas the ground has been too dry for the best results in plowing but about 50 per cent of it has been completed despite these difficulties.

Pastures are generally fair to good and in the lower basin of the Kansas River they are especially excellent. Grain sorghums are making satisfactory progress and good yields of kafir, cane, feterita, milo and Sudan grass seem assured. Indications now are that there will be plenty of all kinds of feed this fall and will make it possible for livestock men to put their feeding operations on a more profitable basis. Kansas farmers should try their luck again with hogs. With plenty of feed available and the prospect of better prices that may be expected thru the functioning of the plans of the Livestock Committee of Fifteen for marketing livestock and thru the operation of some of the relief measures being planned by the Government feeding hogs for the late fall and winter markets ought to bring a safe margin of profit.

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

**Allen**—We have had an unusual amount of rain. Corn is in excellent condition and will make a big crop. Farmers have been plowing for wheat. The hay this year is a very heavy crop. At present there is a great demand for farms to rent.—T. E. Whitlow, August 13.

**Anderson**—We have had several rains lately which have greatly benefited the late corn and kafir. Threshing is not quite done. Farmers have begun to plow for wheat. Eggs are worth 25c; butterfat is 41c.—J. W. Hendrix, August 11.

**Atchison**—Shock threshing is completed. Farmers are plowing for wheat. Corn promises an unusually large yield but prices are very low. Most farmers are planning to feed it to stock so hogs are in demand at present.—Alfred Cole, August 13.

**Chautauqua**—It is still hot and too dry to plow but the corn is holding its own. Hay is in the order of the day now. Hogs are very scarce. Water supply for stock is getting low. Eggs are worth 20c; butterfat is 32c.—A. A. Nance, August 13.

**Cherokee**—We have had several showers lately and farmers are busy plowing wheat ground and making hay. Hay is lighter than was expected but is fair. There is considerable threshing to be done. Wheat is worth \$1.05; butterfat, 35c; eggs are 22c.—L. Smyres, August 13.

**Cheyenne**—Local showers over the county have delayed threshing some during the past two weeks. A severe rain, hail and wind storm visited the northern part of the county doing considerable damage to buildings and crops. Ground is in excellent condition and farmers are preparing for fall seeding and the average of fall wheat will likely exceed last year's. A large amount of new wheat is selling for 90c to \$1.—F. M. Hurlock, August 13.

**Clay**—We had a heavy rain in the north and east part of the county August 10, but the south and west part of the county is dry. Corn is beginning to fire at the bottom and some fields will not make more than half a crop. Some hog cholera has been reported. Wheat is worth from 90 to 95c; corn, 33c; oats, 25c; butterfat, 38c; eggs are 25c.—P. R. Forslund, August 13.

**Cloud**—We have had only local showers lately and a good rain would help the corn and pastures. Stock is in good condition. Shock threshing is about done. Stacked grain is in the sweat and not in condition to thresh. Wheat and oats are yielding fairly well and the hay crop is heavy. Wheat is worth about \$1; oats, 25c; cream, 38c; eggs are 24c and spring chickens, 20c.—W. H. Plumly, August 11.

**Ellis**—We are having dry weather now and very little plowing is being done for wheat. The ground will be disked for wheat if there is no rain soon. Threshing is just about completed. The corn will be good in parts of the county where it rained. Wheat is worth from 95c to \$1.05; eggs are 24c.—C. F. Erbert, August 12.

**Ellsworth**—We have had a few local showers but no real rain since July 5. Corn is dried up and is being cut in many fields. Many farmers are disking wheat stubble instead of plowing. The supply of stock water is getting low.—W. L. Reed, August 12.

**Geary**—The weather is hot and rain is badly needed. A part of Geary county had a rain of 2 1/4 inches July 30. The corn crop will be good in the section where they had rain and also in the bottom lands. Wheat plowing is being rushed. There will be more wheat sown next year than this year. Hogs are very scarce and cattle are in good condition.—O. R. Strauss, August 12.

**Hamilton**—Weather is very hot and the ground is dry. The corn crop will be very short if there is no rain soon. Wheat, rye, barley and oats threshing is in full progress. The yield is, in most cases, satisfactory, but prices received do not buy very much at prevailing prices. Farmers are compelled to take what they can get in order to have a little money with which to buy necessary articles. Cattle are getting fat. There is no demand for horses and mules. Hogs are bringing best returns of any stock. Wheat is worth from 90c to \$1.10; corn, 52c; cream, 30c; broilers, 27c; hens, 20c; eggs are 18c.—W. H. Brown, August 13.

**Harvey**—We have had some local showers which put the ground in good order for plowing. Wheat is worth \$1; butter, 35c and eggs are selling for 25c.—H. W. Prouty, August 12.

**Haskell**—Threshing has started again but wheat is damp. Farmers are preparing wheat ground. Kafir and other crops will mature on the moisture they can get now as subsoil is soaked. Wheat is worth \$1 and butterfat is 37c.—H. E. Teagarden, August 13.

**Jackson**—Fine local showers for past week have helped corn wonderfully. Corn will be a big crop. Wheat is turning out very poor. Wheat is worth 95c; corn, 35c; cream, 37c; broilers, 23c and eggs are 25c.—Earl Askew, August 12.

**Labette**—Farmers are not doing much on account of the daily showers. Hay and threshing have been stopped by the rain, but corn is growing. Forage crops planted after harvest will make a full growth. There are many public sales now and everything brings higher prices than in the spring. Wheat is worth \$1.04; bran, 90c; flour, \$2.15; eggs are 25c; melons, 10c; potatoes, \$1.20.—J. M. McLane, August 17.

**Logan**—About one-half of the threshing is done. The wheat yield will be from 4 to 14 bushels, barley from 15 to 25 bushels. The corn yield will not be very large this year because of the dry weather, probably 10 bushels. We have had several local showers, enough to put the ground in good condition for plowing. Stock is doing fine. Pastures are in fair condition and there is a good supply of rough feed for winter. Wheat is worth \$1; barley, 32c; corn, 35c; cream, 32c; eggs are 22c; hens, 17c.—T. J. Daw, August 19.

**Lyon**—Heavy rains have saved the corn from burning. Kafir, cane and pastures are growing satisfactorily since the rains came. Farmers are making hay and plowing for wheat. Stock is doing well on the prairie. Eggs are worth 28c; butter is worth 35c; wheat, \$1; corn, 40c.—E. R. Griffith, August 12.

**Nemaha**—The entire county has had abundant moisture and a wonderful corn yield is assured unless cut by an early frost. Wheat is selling for \$1.05; oats, 27c; cream, 34c; hens are worth 20c; springs, 21c; eggs, 25c.—A. McCord, August 18.

**Osage**—We have had too much rainfall and we have not done anything toward preparing ground for wheat. The potato crop is very light this year and alfalfa is scarcely a paying crop. Cows and poultry are the leaders.—H. L. Ferris, August 13.

**Roos**—We have had a few local showers the past week. The threshing is about finished. Cattle are in good condition, but 3c a pound is the most the farmer can get for them. Several carloads of poultry have been shipped out the past week. Hens are worth from 18 to 20c; eggs, 20c; butterfat is 38c.—C. O. Thomas, August 12.

**Smith**—Threshing is nearly done and wheat ranged from 8 to 32 bushels an acre. In some parts of the county the corn will be an absolute failure, in other parts the crop will be fair. A hail storm about a week ago destroyed some of the best corn. It completely destroyed many fields, killed thousands of chickens, and pounded holes in roofs of houses and barns. Some old timers say it was the worst storm since 1883. Wheat is worth 92c; corn, 30c; cream, 30c; eggs are 22c; and springs, 20c.—E. D. Panter, August 17.

**Stafford**—It is getting too dry in most parts of the county to plow and prepare ground for wheat. Rains have been exceptionally local this summer. Alfalfa and prairie hay are being put up now. Very

little alfalfa is left for seed. Pastures are in good order. Only a few public sales are being held. Wheat is worth \$1; butter, 35c; alfalfa hay, \$10; eggs are 22c.—H. A. Kachelman, August 13.

**Trego**—The weather is warm and dry. It is too dry in some parts of the county to plow. Threshing is more than half done. The wheat yield averaged around 10 bushels an acre. Corn and feed crops need moisture. The third cutting of alfalfa is ready. Wheat is worth 90c; butter, 25 to 40c; eggs are 24c.—C. C. Cross, August 12.

**Washington**—We are having hot dry weather and a good rain would be appreciated. Corn is starting to fire at the bottom and dry weather will damage the yield some. Most all shock threshing is completed. Farmers are plowing for wheat and ground is pretty hard in places. Wheat is worth \$1; corn, 45c; butterfat, 32c; hens are 29c and eggs 24c.—Ralph B. Cole, August 13.

**Wilson**—The rains have interfered with plowing and hay making. Corn and kindred grain crops are in good condition. Pastures are above the average. Hail has killed a great number of chickens and damaged roofing in southern part of the county, breaking practically all windows on the north side of buildings.—S. Canty, August 14.

**Woodson**—Very little hay will be put up this season because of so much rain. Wheat plowing is mostly done. It is too hot to plow very fast with horses but it is all right for tractors. Threshing from the field is done but threshing from stacks will be late. Pastures are in good condition and stock is doing fine. Prices are very low. Hogs are scarce but a little higher. Wheat is getting lower every day. Corn is worth 50c; wheat, 80c; flour, \$1.90 to \$2.—E. F. Opperman, August 13.

## Farmers' Union Meets in Salina

BY G. C. WHEELER

No further steps will be taken by the Farmers' Union of Kansas to establish a terminal marketing agency in Kansas City as the result of action taken at a meeting of Farmers' Union elevator managers held in Salina August 17. This meeting was called by Maurice McAuliffe, president of the Farmers' Union of Kansas, and was the outcome of action started at the last national meeting of the Farmers' Union held in Kansas City last fall at which time a call was sent out to members of several farmers' co-operative marketing agencies to meet in conference in St. Louis December 12, 1920. This movement was generally considered to be in opposition to the plan for creating a farmers' national marketing agency proposed by the Committee of Seventeen after seven months' study of the situation, and now being put into operation as the U. S. Grain Growers' Inc.

The Salina meeting was the second general meeting held in Kansas in the attempt to carry out the purposes of the St. Louis conference. At the first meeting it appeared that the Equity Union of Kansas would co-operate in the movement, also the Co-operative Grain Dealers' Association of Kansas which includes in its membership Farmers' Union, Equity Union, and other co-operative elevators.

In the discussion it developed that both these organizations had withdrawn their support and left the Farmers' Union alone. Of the 50 elevator managers and other Union men present, only one man was from outside of the organization. As an outcome of this situation considerable difference of opinion developed between Maurice McAuliffe, president of the Kansas Farmers' Union, and John Tromble of Beloit, member of the board of directors and president of the Farmers' Union Jobbing association which does business in Kansas City and now has a seat on the Kansas City Board of Trade.

The adoption of this method of getting into the terminal markets seems to be a decided reversal of policy on the part of the Farmers' Union for in times past, both thru the columns of the state paper of the Union and from the platform the board of trade has been violently assailed as the root of all evil thru its power to create by highly speculative methods marketing conditions diametrically opposed to the grain farmers' best interests.

Following the free discussion it was squarely put up to the managers present to decide what they desired their officers to do and the final outcome was that a motion was passed with only one dissenting vote that no additional steps be taken to establish a terminal marketing agency other than what was now in operation thru the state jobbing association with its seat on the Kansas City Board of Trade.

## Of Interest to Bee Keepers

The Government has just issued a Farmers' Bulletin, No. 1,198, on Swarm Control, which should be of special interest to every Kansas farmer who keeps bees. It can be obtained free on application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Kansas needs more well-filled silos.



# Heavy Slump in Grain Prices

## Lower Freights are Asked on Farm Products

BY JOHN W. SAMUELS

GRAIN growers and farmers in general are greatly discouraged by the present high shipping rates on farm products of all kinds. Kansas has been joined by 14 states in its plea for substantial decreases in freight rates on wheat, corn, hay, and other farm products. Eight more states it is said have intimated that they will also join in this demand for more reasonable shipping charges. The following states have lined up with Kansas in this fight: Arizona, Colorado, Oklahoma, Missouri, Iowa, Idaho, Utah, South Dakota, North Dakota, Nebraska, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Wyoming, and New Mexico. Likewise the American Farm Bureau Federation and its rate experts have come to the aid of these states in trying to get the Interstate Commerce Commission to compel the railroads to give the farmers a square deal.

### Rates are Too High

Present freight rates are out of line with the present level of low prices for farm products and unless relief is granted soon production will be curtailed or stopped altogether. This would eventually increase the price of food to consumers and at the same time reduce the revenue for the railroads. The average wheat rate into Kansas City is said to be 197 per cent of the 1913 level, but the price received for wheat is only 120 per cent of the price for 1913. This is a difference of 77 per cent or just that much velvet for the railroads. The hay price is 95 per cent of the 1913 level but the average railroad rate into Kansas City is 182 per cent of the rate for 1913. Corn in Chicago is listed at 102 per cent of its 1913 value or just 2 per cent higher, while the average shipping rate from the corn belt district into Chicago is given as 184 per cent. The National Administration is showing an active interest in this contest and Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture appeared before the Interstate Commerce Commission and stated that all distributing costs would have to come down to relieve the farm situation, including freight rates. It is to be hoped that after hearing all the evidence from the different states that the Interstate Commerce Commission will order the railroads to make more reasonable rates on all farm products that will be applicable to short hauls as well as to long hauls in order to prevent discriminating rates in favor of Chicago and Eastern market centers.

### Wheat Grades are Unfair

Another matter that is distressing grain growers is the present war-time plan for grading wheat. In speaking of this matter Herbert Hoover while acting as the National Food Administrator said: "I know that the wheat grades are wrong. The United States Grain Corporation, in handling in round numbers 90 million bushels of wheat made without desiring to do so 1/2 million dollars thru the working of the grades." On the same basis farmers would lose on our present estimated crop of 757 million bushels of wheat more than 4 million dollars, and they certainly cannot afford such a loss under present business conditions. This matter is now being investigated by the Government and a new system of grading no doubt will be established for next year.

Grain prices during the past week have been very unsatisfactory. Wheat and corn made new low records in the pit and farmers who shipped grain were robbed of a great many dollars that rightfully belonged to them. At the close of the market Kansas City September wheat went down to \$1.05 or about 10 cents lower than a week ago. Chicago September wheat dropped to \$1.14 1/4. Corn this week was sold at the lowest price since 1908 and 1909. Corn for future delivery declined 3 to 5 cents a bushel with the largest losses on the September deliveries. The low prices stimulated the export trade and many buyers from Europe and Mexico were in the market.

### Kansas City Grain Quotations

At the close of the market in Kansas City the following quotations on grain futures were announced: September wheat, \$1.15 1/4; December wheat \$1.18 1/4; September corn, 46 1/2 c;

December corn, 47 1/2 c; September oats, 32 c; December oats, 35 1/4 c.

Economic conditions are apparently making an impression on the wheat trading. Reports of good export demand had little effect despite the seaboard estimate that around 1 million bushels of wheat have been sold abroad and that foreign buyers were still active bidders in the market.

Hard wheat at Kansas City on cash sales was quoted 2 to 5 cents lower. Dark hard wheat was from 1 cent to 3 cents lower while Red wheat sold slowly at declines of 2 to 4 cents a bushel. The following sales were reported at Kansas City for wheat:

No. 1 hard wheat, \$1.08 to \$1.20; No. 2 hard, \$1.06 to \$1.20; No. 3 hard, \$1.05 to \$1.16; No. 4 hard, \$1.03 to \$1.12; No. 5 hard, \$1.05 to \$1.07; No. 1 dark hard wheat, \$1.11 to \$1.25; No. 2 dark hard, \$1.11 to \$1.25; No. 3 dark hard, \$1.10 to \$1.23; No. 4 dark hard, \$1.09 to \$1.18; No. 1 Red wheat, \$1.23 to \$1.26; No. 2 Red, \$1.20 to \$1.25; No. 3 Red, \$1.17; No. 4 Red, \$1.04; No. 4 mixed wheat, \$1.03; No. 5 mixed, \$1 to \$1.05.

### Corn Declines Again

White corn this week was unchanged but Yellow corn and mixed corn were steady to 1 1/2 cents lower. Demand except for White corn was dull. The following sales of corn were reported at Kansas City: No. 1 White corn, 43 c; No. 2 White, 43 c; No. 3 White, 41 1/2 to 42 c; No. 4 White, 38 to 39 c; No. 1 Yellow, 45 c; No. 2 Yellow, 44 c; No. 3 Yellow, 42 1/2 to 43 c; No. 4 Yellow, 40 (Continued on Page 16.)

### MISCELLANEOUS

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

**NOTICE**—Rich bottom land farm. Fine markets. Good worker can make \$200-\$300 acre every year. Little cash. Balance spread 20 years. 3 year mortgage secures your money back if called. Bucka, care Unity Safe Deposit Vaults, Chicago, Illinois.

**Alfalfa Farm on Improved Road**  
12 Hogs, 10 Cattle, Crops  
Farming tools, etc., included; 120 acres convenient R. R. town, advantages; productive tillage; 10 acres alfalfa; wire-fenced pasture; 2,000 cords wood, 75,000 ft. timber; fruit; oak shaded dwelling, big barn, tenant house, poultry house, etc. Owner unable operate, \$2,500 gets all, easy terms. See page 89 illus. catalog 1,100 bargains. Free.  
**STROUT FARM AGENCY,**  
831GP New York Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

## Farm & Ranch Loans

Kansas and Oklahoma

Lowest Current Rate  
Quick Service. Liberal Option.  
Interest Annual or Semi-Annual.

**THE PIONEER MORTGAGE CO.,**  
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

### REAL ESTATE WANTED

**WANT TO SELL YOUR FARM?** Pay no commission. Consult the Federal Farm Bureau, 179 A. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

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

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

### 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.

**2,000 ACRES**, one best grain and stock ranches in Lane county, Kansas; improved; want smaller farm. Mansfield Land & Loan Co., 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.

**FINE 60-ROOM HOTEL**, price \$100,000. 10 apartment, income \$15,000 per year. 6 apartment, income \$5,400 per year. R. J. Bunn, 515 Grand Ave., Temple Building, Kansas City, Missouri.

**FOR SALE AT SACRIFICE OR TRADE**  
Well imp. Franklin Co., Kansas, farms, 80, 120, 160 and 180. Want cheaper land. Income property or merchandise. Write for lists. Spangler Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

**400 ACRES**, smooth land; black soil. Good improvements. Well located. Close town. Offered at bargain. Priced for cash or will consider smaller farm.  
Mansfield Land & Loan Co., Ottawa, Kan.

## The Real Estate Market Place

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

### Special Notice

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

### KANSAS

**MY GOOD 48-ACRE FARM IS FOR SALE**  
Rich Stenzel, Bern, Nemaha Co., Kansas.

**10 ROOM HOUSE**, attractive terms. Mrs. Fairchild, Owner, 1021 Quincy, Topeka, Kan.

**FOR BARGAINS** in West Central Kansas lands, write Jas. H. Little, LaCrosse, Kan.  
**320 ACRES** imp. level wheat land, \$30 A. Spier Realty & Abstract Co., Gove, Kan.

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

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

**FARMS FOR SALE**. In large Catholic settlement. Sisters high school. Country town. J. S. Schandler, Dresden or Leoville, Kansas.

**A PERFECTLY LEVEL** wheat section in Gray Co. at \$30 per a. Would expect \$10,000 in trade. F. M. Wallace, Pierceville, Kan.

**CHOICE WELL IMPROVED** 120 a. alfalfa farm, 1 1/2 miles town. Write for full description. Byrd H. Clark Inv. Co., Erie, Kan.

**80 ACRES**, imp., mile town. Price \$90 acre. Small payment, balance 5%. Possession.  
P. H. Atchison, Waverly, Kansas.

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

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

**SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS**. Good farm lands. Low prices. Very easy terms. Exchanges made. Send for booklet.  
The Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kan.

**FOR SALE**—One of the very best 1/2 sec. of land in Reno Co. Price and terms satisfactory. Good improvements. Wheat, alfalfa and corn. E. P. Yust, Sylvia, Kansas.

**FOR SALE**—80-acre farm, improved, 1/2 bottom. Would take Fordson or Rumely tractor, new car or some cattle as part payment.  
H. L. Vanderwork, Larkinsburg, Kansas.

**WE NOW HAVE** the largest and best list of bargains in raw and improved land, we have ever had. Write for list. R & G Inv. Co., 417 W. 10th Bldg., Wichita, Kansas.

**80 ACRES** Franklin Co., Kan., all smooth land; improved; must sell. Want offer.  
Mansfield Land & Loan Co., 312-13 New England Bldg., Topeka, Kansas.

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

**160-ACRE IMPROVED FARM**, level, all Walnut creek bottom, 2 miles town, 120 acres cult., bal. grass. Price \$8,500; terms. No trade. H. L. Baker, LaCrosse, Kansas.

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

**THREE WELL IMPROVED** Kaw Valley farms on gravel road, near Rossville and St. Marys, Kan.; 80, 120, 160 acres. Owner retiring. Make right price and terms. Write  
J. M. Conlan, St. Marys, Kansas.

**FOR SALE**—One of the best half sections in Garfield township. Well improved, level. On phone line and R. F. D. Priced right for quick sale. W. H. Schouten, R. F. D. 1, Eminence, Finney Co., Kansas.

**FINE WELL IMPROVED** 200 acre farm, fertile upland, 6 miles east of Belleville, Kan., on ocean to ocean highway. Write for particulars. Terms. Would give possession. James Kesi, Belleville, Kansas.

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

**DON'T BUY LAND** until you look over Thomas county, Kansas. A word to the wise is sufficient. Write today for large illustrated booklet. Price list and general information.  
John Ackard & Son, Colby, Kansas.

**BARGAIN**  
200 acres creek and river bottom land. Good improvements, 50 A. prairie grass, 25 A. now in alfalfa, 100 will grow it. Would give possession of wheat ground if sold soon. Price only \$150 per acre, \$9600 mtg. at 6%, above price only, good till August 1st. Many other bargains.  
R. E. Johnson, Hartford, Kansas.

**A REAL BARGAIN**—640 a. wheat farm nine miles from town, 335 a. in cult., 135 a. to be broken and 170 a. in pasture. This farm has a good house, barn and other improvements, the wheat averaged 20 bushels to the acre on this place this year. Owner must sell at once. Price \$23,000. Can make liberal terms for part payment. For particular write or wire me. I have several other real bargains. J. J. Gallivan, Ensign, Kan.

**158 ACRES**, 4 miles good town U. P. R. R. having rural high school, 100 tillable, 70 pasture, 65 bottom, 40 corn, 18 wheat in stack, 10 oats, 4 millet, 3 cane, all hay goes. 7 room house, basement barn 34x40, cattle shed 18x60, hay barn 32x40, hog and chicken house, electric light and water system throughout buildings. Price including crops \$25,000. Inc., \$10,000, 4 years 6%.

Hosford Investment & Mortgage Company, Lawrence, Kansas.

### ARKANSAS

**WOULD YOU BUY A HOME** with our liberal terms? Write for new list over 200 farms all sizes. Mills & Son, Booneville, Ark.

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

### COLORADO

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

**160 ACRES** valley land, 9 mi. Montrose. Graded school corner. Under irrig. 6-rm. house, barn, 2 rent houses. Acre orchard. Mountain water piped in. Reason for selling. Price \$32,000. M. E. Stover, Montrose, Colo.

## Why Pay High Rent

and gamble on rainfall? San Luis Valley, Colorado irrigated farms, produce more and cost much less and the climate is ideal. Several thousand acres to select from, including some improved farms and ranches; also unimproved farm land and colonization tracts. If you are interested in a greater future come with us and look over this fertile valley where alfalfa, hogs and wheat will make you independent. Write for price and terms.

**UNION FINANCE AND MORTGAGE CO.,**  
219-20 City Nat'l, Omaha, Neb.

### CALIFORNIA

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

### FLORIDA

**BUNGALOW AND LOT** given away free Kissimmee lot sale. \$50 each.  
Boyer & Roberts, Kissimmee, Florida.

### MISSOURI

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

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

**POOR MAN'S CHANCE**—\$5 down, \$5 monthly buys forty acres grain, fruit, poultry land, some timber, near town, price \$200. Other bargains. Box 425-0, Carthage, Missouri.

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

### MINNESOTA

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

### MICHIGAN

**40 ACRES**, 25 cleared, 5 mi. city, stable, 75 bearing apple, plum, pear. \$750, \$100 cash, \$15 mo. Evans-Tinney Co., Fremont, Mich.

### MISSISSIPPI

**WILL SELL** my noted fertile stock and truck farm. Products sold last year \$19,000, healthy, schools, 8 mos. grazing. Terms. A. A. Pigford, Big Level Lumberton, Miss.

### OKLAHOMA

**35 ACRES**, 1/2 mile city, this county. \$2,500. 3 1/2 miles from McAlester. All finest dry black bottom. All in cult. Fine for alfalfa or corn. Fair imp. \$2,900. Terms. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Oklahoma.

**FOR SALE**—80 acres of good raw land in Mayes Co., Okla. 3 miles west from Mable, rent every year and close to oil fields. Price \$30 per acre. Address, Joseph Pizinger, 342 N. Washington, Wichita, Kansas.

### SOUTH DAKOTA

**SOUTH DAKOTA**—You can own your own farm. Write for free literature describing the state and its opportunities in farm lands. South Dakota produces annually more agricultural wealth per capita than any other state. Land is low priced. Write today. State Immigration Department, Irwin D. Aldrich, Commissioner, Pierre, South Dakota.

### WYOMING

**SOLDIERS**, 640 acre homesteads. 7 months residence. Duff, Casper, Wyoming.

### 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.



# 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	\$12.48
11.....	1.32	5.28	27.....	3.24	12.96
12.....	1.44	5.76	28.....	3.36	13.44
13.....	1.56	6.24	29.....	3.48	13.92
14.....	1.68	6.72	30.....	3.60	14.40
15.....	1.80	7.20	31.....	3.72	14.88
16.....	1.92	7.68	32.....	3.84	15.36
17.....	2.04	8.16	33.....	3.96	15.84
18.....	2.16	8.64	34.....	4.08	16.32
19.....	2.28	9.12	35.....	4.20	16.80
20.....	2.40	9.60	36.....	4.32	17.28
21.....	2.52	10.08	37.....	4.44	17.76
22.....	2.64	10.56	38.....	4.56	18.24
23.....	2.76	11.04	39.....	4.68	18.72
24.....	2.88	11.52	40.....	4.80	19.20
25.....	3.00	12.00			

## RELIABLE ADVERTISING

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

## Special Notice

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

## 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.

## SALESMEN

WANTED—A FEW MORE GOOD, RELIABLE men to sell National Brand fruit trees and a general line of nursery stock. Carl F. Hart of Kansas earned \$2,312.57 in 15 weeks the past season an average of \$128.48 per week. You might be just as successful. We offer steady employment, loan outfit free and pay cash weekly. Write at once for terms, territory, etc. Catalog free to planters. National Nurseries, Lawrence, 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, 1295 Ave. A East, Hutchinson, Kan.

WANTED—FARMER IN EACH LOCALITY to take orders for non-freezeable hog waterers and oil tank heaters. A money making proposition for retired farmer or any farmer having spare time. Empire Mfg. Co., Washington, Iowa.

## EDUCATIONAL

FINLAY ENGINEERING COLLEGE, Kansas City, Mo. Mechanical, electrical, armature winding, auto-elec. 6 weeks to 3 years. Write for catalog. Enroll any time.

COLLEGE EDUCATION OPPORTUNITY—Any enterprising chap can pay his own way through college by carrying papers. We have one of the best routes in Topeka for sale. It will net \$45 per month, and takes about an hour daily to carry. Write J. C. M. Care Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.

## SERVICES OFFERED

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

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

FINE REPAIRING BY MAIL, QUICK service. Return postage paid. Try us. Evans Rapid Shoe Repair Shop, 714 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

INVENTORS—SEND US YOUR IDEAS, blueprints or drawings. We give you an estimate. Topeka Pattern Shop, 414 Harrison, Topeka, Kan.

PLEATINGS FOR SCHOOL GIRLS WEAR. Nothing so attractive and serviceable as a pleated skirt. Write for suggestions. Mrs. M. J. Mercer, 800 Topeka Blvd., Topeka.

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, 252 Lathrop Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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

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

## LIVESTOCK COMMISSION FIRMS

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.

## MACHINERY AND TRACTORS

ALFALFA HULLER FOR SALE, BIRDSALL, No. 3, U. S. G. Thornton, Clay Center, Kan.

JUST OUT—WISCONSIN 22-40 TRACTOR. Literature ready. S. B. Vaughan, Newton, Kan.

PAPEC ENSILAGE CUTTER 16-INCH USED two seasons. Warren Watts, Clay Center, Kan.

AVERY 20 STEAM 36x80 SEPARATOR. Gaar-Scott. Wanted good plow tractor. Clyde Bell, Hoxie, Kan.

NEW 24-IN INTERNATIONAL 20-40 CASE 6 hole Sandwich in first class condition, sell separate. F. A. Brewster, Lucerne, Kan.

WRECKED MOLINE TRACTOR PARTS, Models "B" and "C." Satisfaction guaranteed. Roy Wood, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—A NEW 20x30 Avery separator, fully equipped, and a new 10-20 Titan. Lenora Hardware Co., Lenora, Kan.

FOR SALE—24x36 AVERY SEPARATOR. New last fall. Buffalo Pitts 30x50. Both in first class running order. Buss Bros., Rice, Kan.

OVERSTOCKED ON WALLIS TRACTORS. Have four new tractors which I offer at \$1,285 each while they last. Address P. H. Mail and Breeze.

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

## BUILDING SUPPLIES

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

STOP—DON'T BURN THAT STRAW STACK. Convert it into a beautiful bungalow or farm building. Fire and weather proof. Cuts building costs 50 per cent. For particulars write J. P. Davis, Consulting Engineer, Arcade Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

HANDLE MORE BUSINESS? ARE YOU getting all the business you can handle? If not get big results at small cost by running a classified ad in Capper's Weekly, which calls on 600,000 families every week. Sample copy free for asking. Only 15c a word each week, 124c 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 75 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.

## PERSONAL

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

## TOBACCO

BUY YOUR CIGARS DIRECT. 50 LA-Columbus, prepaid, \$1.75. Agents wanted. Havana Smokehouse, Homeland, Ga.

OLD KENTUCKY SMOKING TOBACCO, 3-year-old leaf, aged in bulk, nature cured, 10 lbs. \$2.00 postpaid. S. Rosenblatt, Hawesville, Ky.

## DOGS AND PONIES

WOLFHOUND PUPS, AFTER REAL COYOTE dogs. Wallace Ericson, Bridgeport, Kan.

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

SPECIAL PRICE, OLD ENGLISH SHEPHERD Pups, \$4.00 up. Parents excellent workers. P. H. Croft, Fairfield, Nebr.

COLLIES, THREE MONTHS, READY TO train. Suit you or money back. Males, \$10; females, \$5. Frank Barrington, Sedan, Kan.

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

WANTED—TWO HUNDRED WHITE Esquimaux-Spitz pups; good prices for good stuff. Write or phone; I will do the rest. Brockway's Kennels, Baldwin, Kansas.

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

## PET STOCK

FANCY HOMER PIGEONS, PAIR, \$1.50. Fred Allee, Topeka, Kan.

PEDIGREED BLACK SIBERIAN HARES, \$1.50 up. M. Beachy, Garnett, Kan.

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

PIGEONS, LARGE, BEAUTIFUL, HOMERS, best strain, \$1.75 mated pair. Satisfaction guaranteed. Dale Strickler, Ramona, Kan.

YOUNG PARROTS, GUARANTEED TALKERS, redheads, \$7.75; yellowheads, \$14.75. Pets shipped anywhere. Catalog. K. C. Bird Store, Kansas City, Mo.

## FOR THE TABLE

DELICIOUS, NEW EXTRACT HONEY. Send for prices. T. C. Veirs, Olathe, Colo.

## SEEDS AND PLANTS

BEST SWEET CLOVER CHEAP: SOW ON wheat. Information. John Lewis, Virgil, Kan.

INSPECTED KANRED SEED WHEAT. Write for sample. W. A. Oakley, Beloit, Kan.

6 BEAUTIFUL PEONIES, 12 GORGEOUS Iris, postpaid, \$3.50. Alva Cathcart, Bristol, Ind.

ALFALFA SEED, \$7.50 PER BUSHEL, RE-cleaned. Will send sample. Frank Landis, Abilene, Kan.

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

PURE KANRED SEED WHEAT, 8,000 bushels, inspected, free of smut, graded and treated four years. Albert Weaver, Bird City, Kan.

INSPECTED KANRED WHEAT, GRADED and sacked, \$2.50 per bushel, freight prepaid. Ask for carlot prices. G. E. Lee, Pratt, Kan.

FULCASTER WHEAT IN FIVE YEAR Agricultural college test outyielded all other varieties Southeastern Kansas, inspected seed priced right. Farm Bureau, Ft. Scott, Kan.

## MISCELLANEOUS

FREE ENLARGEMENT 6x7-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.

## POULTRY

### ANCONAS

S. C. ANCONAS—NICE COCKERELS, PULLETS for sale, "Holmes Lawwell" strain. Carl Williams, Chanute, Kan.

### BABY CHICKS

CHICKS, 80 UP, ALL KINDS, POSTPAID. Book free. Superior House, Windsor, Mo.

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

### LEGHORNS

ROSE COMB BUFF LEGHORN COCK-erels. Mrs. Louise Ballagh, Oskaloosa, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK-erels, \$1.25 and \$2.00. Mrs. O. D. Alloway, Milton, Kans.

### PLYMOUTH ROCKS

PARK'S BARRED ROCK COCKERELS AT greatly reduced prices during August. A. W. Dick, Natoma, Kansas.

### 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.

## Heavy Slump in Grain Prices

(Continued from Page 15.)

to 41c; No. 1 mixed corn, 42c; No. 2 mixed, 41½c; No. 3 mixed, 39c; No. 4 mixed, 38c.

The following sales were reported at Kansas City for other grains: No. 2 White oats, 30 to 31c; No. 3 White oats, 30 to 31c; No. 4 White oats, 29 to 30c; No. 5 White, 28½c; No. 2 mixed oats, 29 to 30c; No. 3 mixed 28 to 29c; No. 2 Red oats, 38c; No. 3 Red, 29 to 30c; No. 4 Red oats, 26 to 28c; No. 2 White kafir, \$1.01; No. 3 White kafir, \$1; No. 4 White kafir, 90c; No. 2 milo, \$1.30; No. 3 milo, \$1.25 to \$1.26; No. 4 milo, \$1.23; No. 2 rye, 97 to 98c; No. 3 barley, 48c.

Millfeeds this week were in better demand and showed some advances in prices. The following sales were announced at Kansas City: Bran, \$11.50 to \$12 a ton; brown shorts, \$14 to \$15; gray shorts, \$15.50 to \$16; linseed meal, \$42 to \$42.50 a ton on Milwaukee basis; cottonseed meal, \$39 to \$42 a ton on Milwaukee basis.

### Hay Market Unchanged

No particular change was noted in the hay situation. Prairie hay sold for \$10 to \$12 a ton; and alfalfa at \$15 to \$20 a ton. The following sales were reported in Kansas City: Choice alfalfa, \$22 to \$23 a ton; No. 2 alfalfa, \$18 to \$21.50; standard alfalfa, \$14 to \$17.50; No. 2 alfalfa, \$10 to \$13; No. 3 alfalfa, \$6.50 to \$9.50; No. 1 prairie hay, \$11.50 to \$12; No. 2 prairie, \$11; No. 3 prairie, \$6 to \$8.50; No. 1 timothy hay, \$14; standard timothy, \$13 to \$13.50; No. 2 timothy, \$11 to \$12.50; No. 3 timothy, \$8 to \$10.50; No. 1 clover hay, \$11 to \$12.50; No. 2 clover, \$6 to \$11.50; packing hay, \$4.50 to \$5.50; straw, \$7 a ton.

Have you an engine, tractor or separator for sale? Our classified ads get big results.

## Wealth Comes from the Silos

(Continued from Page 6.)

necessary if the fodder was to be fed out of the shock.

A silo saves time and is convenient. There is much work in filling a silo, and it takes several men but after it is done you do not have to worry about getting your cattle fed. You are sure of having some good feed always ready. You do not have to hitch up the team and go out in the field to get some rotten or moldy corn fodder. Unless you have a big bunch of cattle you do not have to use your team in feeding the silage.

It is cheaper to feed silage than fodder from the shock. In silo-filling the expense all comes at one time and it seems pretty expensive but it really costs no more than the old way of feeding.

Most farmers are interested in anything that will help them to save and to lighten the work of winter feeding. The thing that will do this is a silo. If every farmer knew how much a silo would help him, he would have one even if he had only a few head of stock.

Winfield, Kan. Wayne White.

## A Low Tonnage Cost

Silos have been in use for the last 40 years and more of them are coming into use every year. The widespread use of the silo for the preservation of forage is easily explained when we consider the advantages this system offers. At a low expense silage provides high quality succulent feed for any desired season of the year. The cost of silage a ton will vary widely depending on the price of labor, the yield of forage an acre and the rent of the land.

When crops are properly ensiled, less of the nutrients are wasted thru the fermentation which takes place than are lost when the forage is cured as dry fodder. Silage even from plants with coarse stalks such as corn and the sorghums, is eaten practically without waste. On the other hand a large amount of dry corn fodder even if of good quality is usually wasted. Thus the use of silage permits the keeping of more stock on a given area of land.

Weedy crops which make poor hay may make silage of good quality. By ensiling weedy crops practically all weed seeds are killed. More feed can be stored in a given space in the form of silage than in the form of hay. The space required to hold 1 ton of hay will hold 8 tons of silage. Silage can be used more economically than soiling crops to supplement pasture because it requires less labor. Converting the corn crop into silage clears the land early in the autumn, leaving it ready for another crop.

Indian corn is considered the best crop for the silo, the sorghums ranking next in value and importance. Green cereals are fairly satisfactory for silage if ensiled before the stems become woody, and if the cut forage is well tramped to force the air out of the hollow stems. Legumes have proved disappointing for silage. The best results can be obtained with alfalfa and clover when they are ensiled with other plants as corn or sorghum. Cowpeas and soybeans produce silage of high quality when ensiled with corn or sorghums.

The use of silage is a very important means of lowering the cost of producing milk and meat. This succulent feed aids in keeping stock in thrifty condition so that they will make the most of their feed. Silage is unexcelled for dairy cows, beef cattle and sheep. Silage is especially valuable for breeding stock and young animals, keeping them in better condition than if wintered on dry forage alone.

Many farmers who feed winter silage and appreciate its value for supplementing dried-up pastures in the summer. Feeding silage crops causes more labor and the cut silage will quickly heat and spoil in warm weather. A supply must be harvested

(Continued on Page 20.)

## OTTAWA

**One-Man Fastest Cutting Log Saw**

Falls trees, cuts branches, 4-in. diameter, 10 ft. long. Does the work of 10 men. Easy to move. Does best work. 30 Days Trial. Cash or Easy Terms. 10 Year Guarantee. FREE Book. Get new low factory direct prices today.

ATTENTION! Write to: OTTAWA SAW CO.

Pat. Appl. For 146A Wood St. Ottawa, Kansas



# Cattlemen Ready to Fight

## Cheaper Freights and Better Marketing Demanded

BY WALTER M. EVANS

KANSAS livestock men are not at all pleased with the action of the Interstate Commerce Commission in refusing to grant more substantial reductions in livestock freight rates at the present time. Recommendations and suggestions never get us anywhere on railroad matters, and nothing short of a positive order will accomplish anything. J. H. Mercer, president of the National Livestock Shippers' Protective League does not think much will come from the order that the roads reduce all livestock rates 20 per cent that are in excess of 50 cents a hundred pounds on long hauls. "It means," says Mr. Mercer, "that all the markets on the Missouri River and in the Central West will be discriminated against in favor of Chicago which will be the direct beneficiary of any long haul arrangements that grow out of a 20 per cent reduction on rates above 50 cents a hundred pounds. However, livestock men have not given up the fight and hope to get justice yet. It remains to be seen what effect the order made by the Interstate Commerce Commission will have upon the railroads.

### Will Try Co-operative Marketing

Essentials of a livestock co-operative marketing plan were worked out and announced by the Farmers' Livestock Committee of Fifteen at its recent meeting in Chicago that will eventually help to improve the livestock situation. The subcommittee on co-operative marketing is still working on details of the plan, but the following essential features will be submitted at an early date to a national ratification conference of producers:

A.—Co-operative livestock shipping associations will hold membership in the terminal livestock commission associations, which in turn will hold membership in a national association of livestock producers. Individual stock growers may also obtain membership in the terminal association.

B.—The terminal livestock commission associations provide for the establishment of producer-owned and controlled co-operative livestock commission companies at the markets where needed. The demand for the terminal co-operative commission companies must come from the producers themselves, who will thereby pledge their support in advance. Subsidiary to each co-operative commission company will be a stocker and feeder company, from which the patronage dividends will be prorated back to the consignor-member. The commission associations at the terminal markets will be governed by boards of directors ranging from five to nine in number. The board of directors of the commission association will select the manager, hire employees and decide questions of policy. The usual commission charge will be levied for selling livestock, but earnings will be prorated back to the members on the patronage dividend plan. The directors of the terminal associations will be elected by delegates in annual convention. Voting delegates will be apportioned on the basis of shipments consigned to the terminal association, and not by state lines.

C.—The various terminal associations will federate into a national organization, governed by a board of not less than seven nor more than 15 directors. The national board will be supported by the terminal commission associations. No contract to be signed by the members is contemplated.

### Next Livestock Meet September 2

The sub-committee on co-operative marketing will call a conference to be held in Chicago September 2, to work out a standardized plan for the organization and management of co-operative livestock shipping associations. An effort will be made to outline the ideal shipping association. The co-operative marketing sub-committee will request the producers of every state to send not more than three representatives to participate in the conference, which will submit advice and suggestions to the Committee of Fifteen.

President J. R. Howard of the American Farm Bureau Federation has been requested to call a ratification conference of the livestock producers of the Nation between October 15 and Novem-

ber 1 to consider the full report of the Committee of Fifteen.

The next meeting of the Committee of Fifteen will be held in the Hotel LaSalle, Chicago, on September 27. The sub-committee on orderly marketing will submit a report and the essentials of a plan for regulating the flow of livestock to market.

### A Co-operative Commission Company

A producer-owned and controlled co-operative livestock commission company will be established at National Stock Yards, Ill., at once. The Farmers' Livestock Marketing Committee of Fifteen has appointed a special committee and empowered it with authority to select the first board of directors of a terminal livestock commission association at East St. Louis. The committee is authorized to proceed in the organization of the St. Louis co-operative commission company in accordance with the co-operative marketing plan of the Committee of Fifteen. The first terminal board will consist of seven directors. The committee chosen to select the board and set up the commission house is as follows: John G. Brown of Indiana, E. H. Cunningham of Iowa, C. E. Collins of Colorado, J. E. Boog-Scott of Texas and H. W. Mumford of Illinois.

### Urge Reduced Shipments

Farmers in all parts of the Middle West have received an appeal sent out by the Chicago Livestock Exchange urging them to restrict shipments of cattle to the packing centers. Demoralization of the trade, the appeal declares, will result from further glutting of the market.

Two reasons are assigned for the present overstocked status of the packing centers. One is the recent campaign waged by rural banks and merchants to induce farmers to sell their grain and livestock and "pay their debts."

The second is a sudden slump in consumption of beef. This second cause is attributed to high retail prices of meat and to the unemployment situation.

Everett C. Brown, head of the Chicago Livestock Exchange has just explained his reasons for advising farmers to hold their cattle.

"By holding their cattle," Brown asserts, "the farmers may take advantage of the present low prices of grain to feed up their cattle. By putting more beef on the bones of their steers, the farmers can make more money for themselves and, by creating a larger supply of beef, tend to bring down prices."

Brown attacked the retail butchers as "burglars," declaring they were refusing to buy of stocks of meats now held by distributors in an effort to keep prices up and thus were causing congestion of the dressed beef market. He explained that holding cattle on farms would compel the retailers to buy stocks on hand at lower prices and result in a consequent reduction of cost to the consumer.

### Kansas City Sales

At Kansas City this week cattle were higher early in the week and lower at the close of the week. Lambs were firm, but hogs declined. Early in the week best grades of grass fat, wintered grass fat and fed steers ruled strong to higher. Fed yearlings sold up to \$10.00, the highest price for the year, and light medium and heavy weight steers sold up to \$10.50. Later the whole market weakened. Fed grades broke 25 cents, and others 50 to 75 cents. Hog prices declined every day except Friday when there was a moderate advance. Lambs ruled strong and sheep steady.

Receipts at Kansas City this week were 61,725 cattle, 13,250 calves, 28,000 hogs and 22,425 sheep, compared with 55,725 cattle, 12,850 calves, 30,000 hogs and 35,400 sheep last week and 50,000 cattle, 10,775 calves, 28,700 hogs, and 37,450 sheep a year ago.

In the first two days of the week prices for the best grades of killing cattle ruled firm to slightly higher, but later the market turned down and irregular net declines showed on the close. However, fed cattle are \$2 a hundred pounds higher than the low point in June. The net loss in fed cattle

for the week is 25 cents, and for other classes 50 to 75 cents. Other markets reported similar declines. Butcher cattle were 25 to 40 cents lower, and calves down 25 cents.

Prices for the bulk of stockers and feeders were 25 to 50 cents lower. Good to choice kinds held steady. The largest country shipments of the year were reported. Some stockers and stock cows went into Northwest states. Most of the heavy feeders went into the corn belt.

Hog prices were on the down grade the entire week, except Friday when 25 cents of the loss was regained. The net decline for the week is 40 to 50 cents, and this week's average prices were the lowest since early July. The top price was \$9.65, and bulk of sales \$8.90 to \$9.60. Receipts have been light, and indications are that prices will rule higher early next week. Demand for stock hogs is active.

### Sheep and Lambs

Lambs were 25 to 50 cents higher, and sheep steady this week. The few bunches of Western lambs at Kansas City sold at \$10.15 to \$10.50, Arizonas sold up to \$10.25, and natives up to \$10.10. Ewes are quoted at \$4.25 to \$5.00, and wethers \$5.25 to \$6. Feeding lambs are selling at \$6 to \$8.

### Horses and Mules

Trade in horses and mules at Kansas City continues dull. Prices tho low were much the same as last week. At Chicago wagon horses weighing 1,250 to 1,300 pounds sold at \$165. Chunks weighing 1,300 to 1,400 pounds sold at \$175 to \$190 apiece. Finished drafters fared better and were bid up to fairly good prices by export buyers. Prices paid ranged at \$450, \$650 and \$750 a pair. No reliable demand is reported at Chicago for blemished or work-worn stock.

### Hides and Wool

No advance is noted in wool but the market is now showing more activity. Foreign markets are generally steady. The following sales of Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska wool are reported at Kansas City: Bright medium wool, 14 to 16c a pound; dark medium, 10 to 13c; burry stuff, 6 to 8c; slightly burry stuff, 10 to 12c; light fine, 13 to 15c; heavy fine, 10 to 12c. The following quotations on hides are given at Kansas City: No. 1 green salted hides, 5c a pound; No. 2 green salted hides, 4c; No. 1 bull hides, 3c; No. 2 bull hides, 2c; large horse hides, \$1.50 to \$2 apiece; small horse hides, \$1 to \$1.50 apiece.

### Dairy and Poultry

No particular changes are reported in the prices paid for dairy and poultry products this week. The following sales of dairy products are reported at Kansas City:

Butter—Creamery, extra, in cartons, 43c; packing butter, 23c; butterfat, 35c; Longhorn cheese, 21½c a pound; brick cheese, 23c; Fancy Swiss, 48c; Limburger, 21 to 23c; New York Daisy cheese, 27c.

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

Eggs—Firsts, 31c a dozen; seconds, 22c; case lots, 38c.

Live Poultry—Hens, 18 to 22c; broilers, 22c; roosters, 12c; turkey hens and young toms, 35c; old toms, 29c; ducks, 15c; geese, 8 to 10c.

### How to Prevent Fires

Make it a duty to inspect your premises regularly. Remove and destroy useless material that might cause fire.

Ask your neighbor to help you reduce insurance rates by improving conditions and the prevention of fires.

Keep constantly in view the possibility of fire and use precautions to avoid one.

Earnestly labor for improved building regulations and the use of fire-resistant material in the erection of new buildings.

Put no trust in the fact that you never suffered a loss by fire as a reason for being unprepared.

Expend a few dollars for extinguishers and keep them handy for instant use.

Never discourage a neighbor who is wise enough to protect his property. Go and do likewise.

Now is the opportune time to encourage carefulness in the handling of inflammable liquids. They are not fool proof.

The tractor is not competing with the horse, it has a field all its own.

### DUROC JERSEY HOGS

## Durocs For Sale

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

H. C. LUTHER, ALMA, NEBR.

## SHEPHERD OFFERS SOME EXTRA FINE DUROCS

Extra fine sows and gilts, mostly spring yearlings to farrow in Sept. Two main herd sires are sons of Pathfinder and Great Orion Sensation. Dams are equally well bred. Buy them now when they show certainty of farrowing. Immatured, priced right, and guaranteed.

G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

## 25 Great Sows and Gilts

sired by Pathfinder's Image and Peerless Pathfinder bred to the whole of a boar, Greatest Sensation. These good sows and gilts are priced so cheap you can afford to buy 5 or 10 of them.

W. E. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KANSAS

## Zink Stock Farm Durocs

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

ZINK STOCK FARMS, TURON, KANSAS

## WOODDELL'S DUROCS

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

G. E. 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 immune and priced reasonably. Write or call.

J. D. Joseph & Son, Whitewater, Kansas

## Grand Master

Top market price is paid for the 200 pound hog with not too much fat. The big type Duroc reaches this weight at 6 months without overloading with fat. We have that kind of purebred Duroc for sale. Write us your wants. Overstake Bros., Atlanta, Kan.

## Purebred Duroc Baby Pigs

not reg., \$10 to \$15, according to quality. Cash or time to boys, note to be signed by boy's mother and boy, recommended by postmaster. (Choose pigs reg.) \$20 each, either sex. E. C. MURSELL, 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, Illustrators, 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 immune, priced right, and guaranteed.

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

## SPRING BOARS, FALL GILTS

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

### VALLEY SPRINGS DUROCS

Long stretchy spring boars, bred sows, open gilts, immune, weanling pigs, popular breeding. Farm prices. Easy terms.

E. J. Bliss, Bloomington, Kansas

### DUROC GILTS—SPRING BOARS

Great Wonder Model and Pathfinder Graduate breeding. Fall gilts bred or open. Immune. 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, Granola, Kan.

### SHEEP

## SHROPSHIRE RAMS

Choice yearling field rams, wool on face and legs, good fleeces, fine blocky Shropshire type. Sired by imported ram, Buttar 523. Price \$30 to \$50. Also a few ram lambs and field ewes \$30 to \$40. All sheep are registered in the American Shropshire Ass'n. Satisfaction guaranteed. Will be at Topeka Free Fair Sept. 12-17.

Clarence Lacey, Maple Hill Farm, Meriden, Kan.

## 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.  
Chas. L. Carter, Western and Southern Missouri.  
George L. Borgeson, N. E. Neb. and W. Iowa.  
Ellis Hall, N. E. Mo., E. Iowa and Ill.  
T. W. Morse, Director of Livestock Service  
Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze  
Topeka, Kansas



## POLAND CHINA HOGS

## POLAND CHINA HOGS

## POLAND CHINA SALE

At Farm near

Chiles, Kansas, Wednesday, Aug. 31

12 Big Sows and Fall Yearlings  
20 Large Fall Gilts, all bred for early Sept. litters.  
4 Spring Gilts, 6 Choice Spring Boars

## HERD BOARS

Bob's Equal 92019, Timm's Orange 94825,  
Super Buster 113673  
King Kole 2nd.

Sows sired by and bred to the above herd boars. Fall gilts will weigh 400 pounds and spring gilts will weigh 200 pounds. O. Wayne Devine will represent this paper at sale. Please send for catalog and come to our sale. We guarantee a good offering.

C. S. Nevius &amp; Sons, Chiles, Kansas

## HERD BULLS

Golden Searchlight 582865, A Marsh Violet by Searchlight 292031, Brave Sultan 755065 by Beaver Creek Sultan

## POLAND CHINA HOGS

## Deming Ranch's Latchnite

Latchnite by The Rainbow recently added to our herd has been bred to a number of our Big Bob Jumbo sows for fall farrow. Write us about your needs. We have sows, gilts, and boars of all ages for sale at all times. Write us today.  
H. O. Sheldon, Hog Manager,  
DEMING RANCH, OSWEGO, 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 Pigs, Immune

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

## POLAND CHINA BOARS

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

## SPOTTED POLAND HOGS.

## Alexander's Spotted Polands

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

## Spotted Polands Popular Hogs

Early spring gilts and boars, 140 to 170 pounds; weighed, not guessed. Can supply unrelated pigs. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
EARL C. JONES, FLORENCE, KANSAS

## Get Your Spotted Polands from Weddle

Bred fall gilts, spring pigs, both sex. Double immune. Well spotted. Several spring boars ready for service. Large, growthy, and popularly bred. Phone Kechi or write.  
TOM WEDDLE, ROUTE 2, WICHITA, KAN.

## SPOTTED POLAND PIGS

Sired by Kansas Pride 27061. Dams by Spotted Lilly 106288. Arb. McKing 25781. \$15 up. My herd boar for sale, F. R. STEVENS, ALTON, 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, ALTON, 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. Prize sows and bred gilts. Weanling pigs, not related. Wm. Meyer, Farlington, Kansas.

Classy Spotted Poland China Boars, Breeding Age \$20 to \$25, reg., immune. John Greenleaf, Mound City, Kan.

## HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Walter Shaw's Hampshires  
200 head; registered; immune; tried bred sows and gilts; spring pigs ready to ship.  
Wichita, Kan., R. 8, Tel. 3918.  
DERBY, KANSAS.Whiteway Hampshires On Approval  
Bred sows and gilts bred to record priced boars. Bargain prices. Also spring pigs. F. S. Wamps, Frankfort, Kan.HAMPSHIRE—FALL BOARS AND GILTS  
Spring pigs. C. E. Pontius, Eskridge, Kan.

## 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, KansasGLENROSE 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.

When writing advertisers mention this paper



## CAMP OUT AT THE STATE FAIR

Write to the Secretary for any information, New  
Camping City.

THE KANSAS STATE FAIR At Hutchinson, Sept. 17-23, 1921.

Grand Entertainment Day and Night. For Prize List  
Address A. L. SPONSLER, Secretary, Hutchinson.

## 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.

## Public Sales of Livestock

## Shorthorn Cattle

Oct. 11—Blue Valley Shorthorn Breeders Association, Blue Rapids, Kan. A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan., sale manager.  
Oct. 20—E. A. Cory & Sons, Talmo, Kan.  
Oct. 21—Wilson County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Fredonia, Kan. J. W. Hyde, and R. C. Watson, Altoona, Kan., mgrs.  
Nov. 3—Shawnee County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Frank Blocha, Mgr., Topeka, Kan.  
Nov. 9—Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association Sale at Concordia, Kan. E. A. Cory, Sale Mgr., Talmo, Kan.  
Nov. 16—Harvey County Purebred Breeders' Association, Newton, Kan. O. A. Homan, Peabody, Kan., sale manager.  
Dec. 12—The Steuwers, 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.  
Nov. 19—Harvey County Purebred Breeders' Association, Newton, Kan. O. A. Homan, Peabody, Kan., Sale manager.

## Jersey Cattle

Nov. 19—Harvey County Purebred Breeders' Association, Newton, Kan. O. A. Homan, Peabody, Kan., 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. 27—John J. Phillips, Goodland, Kan.  
Sept. 29—Reuben Sanders, Osage City, Kan. Sale at Emporia, Kan.  
Oct. 11—S. B. Kasper, N. E. Oklahoma Hereford Breeders' Association, Harry D. Plummer, Mgr., Longton, Kan.  
Nov. 12—Picketing Farm, Belton, Mo.  
Nov. 18—Harvey County Purebred Breeders' Association, Newton, Kan. O. A. Homan, Peabody, Kan., sale manager.  
Nov. 30—E. B. Toll, sale pavilion, Salina, Kan.

## Red Polled Cattle

Sept. 8—Nebraska Red Polled breeders sale, Lincoln, Neb. R. V. Graff, Bancroft, Neb., sale manager.

## Percheron Horses

Nov. 17—Harvey County Purebred Breeders' Association, Newton, Kan. O. A. Homan, Peabody, Kan., sale manager.

## Spotted Poland Chinas

Sept. 12—Isaac Miller, Huntsville, Mo.  
Oct. 12—Rainbow Stock Farm, Hampton, Ia.  
Oct. 29—Miller Bros. and John Pearl, Rossville, and Geo. Bakin & Son, Della, Kan., at Rossville, Kansas.  
Oct. 31—Burton Farm, Independence, Mo.  
Feb. 25—Wm. Hunt, Ossawatimie, Kan.

## Poland China Hogs

Aug. 31—D. A. Kirkpatrick & Sons, Cedarvale, Kan.  
Oct. 1—Monroe Runyon, Osage City, Kan.  
Oct. 3—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.  
Oct. 19—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.  
Oct. 26—C. M. Buell, Peabody, Kan.  
Oct. 26—Cassell Cain & Forbes, Republican City, Neb.  
Oct. 27—E. H. Brunner, Jewell City, Kan.  
Oct. 27—Smith Bros. Superior, Neb.  
Oct. 23—J. Dee Shank, Superior, Neb.  
Nov. 4—Stafford County Breeders' Association, Stafford, Kan. E. E. Erhart, Stafford, Kan., Sec'y.  
Nov. 15—Harvey County Purebred Breeders' Association, Newton, Kan. O. A. Homan, Peabody, Kan., sale manager.  
Nov. 16—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.  
Feb. 14—Chas. Krill, Burlington, Kan.  
Feb. 15—Morris Co. Poland China Breeders' Council, Council Grove, Kan. Chas. Scott, sale manager, Council Grove.  
Feb. 17—Smith Bros., Superior, Neb.  
March 8—J. E. Baker, sale pavilion, Bendena, Kan.

## Duroc Jersey Hogs

Oct. 12—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.  
Oct. 13—M. E. Peterson, Troy, Kan., in sale pavilion, Bendena, 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. 2—W. W. Otey, Winfield, Kan.  
Nov. 3—Stafford County Breeders' Association, Stafford, Kan. Clyde C. Horn, Stafford, Kan., Sec'y.  
Nov. 5—W. L. Hume, Glen Elder, Kan.  
Nov. 8—Mitchell Co. Breeders, W. W. Jones, Sale Mgr., Beloit, Kan.  
Nov. 10—E. H. Dimick & Son, Linwood, Kan.  
Nov. 11—Earl J. Anstaett, Osage City, Kan.  
Nov. 12—W. L. Tompkins, Vermillion, Kan.  
Nov. 15—Harvey County Purebred Breeders' Association, Newton, Kan. O. A. Homan, Peabody, Kan., sale manager.  
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. 9—Ross M. Peck, Gypsum, Kan.  
Feb. 9—A. A. Russell & Son, Geneva, Neb.  
Feb. 10—John W. Jones, Minneapolis, Kan., at Concordia, Kan.  
Feb. 10—W. A. Conyers, Marlon, Kan.  
Feb. 10—Marshall County Breeders, Blue Rapids, Kan. John O'Kane, Sale Mgr., Blue Rapids, Kan.  
Feb. 12—E. W. Conyers, Severy, Kan. Sale at Piedmont, Kan.  
Feb. 14—W. D. McComas, Wichita, Kan.  
Feb. 15—W. W. Otey & Sons, Winfield, Kan.  
Feb. 16—Woodell & Danner, Winfield, Kan.  
Feb. 16—Earl J. 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. 18—John Alberts, Jr., Wahoo, Neb.  
Feb. 20—Guy A. Brown, Geneva, Neb.  
Feb. 20—Dr. C. H. Burdette, Centralia, Kan.  
Feb. 20—L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan.  
Feb. 21—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—I. A. Rice, Frankfort, Kan.  
Feb. 25—F. J. Moser, Sabetha, Kan.  
Feb. 28—A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan.  
March 9—W. H. Hilbert, Corning, Kan.  
March 10—R. E. Mather, Centralia, Kan.Chester White Hogs  
Oct. 7—E. M. Reckards, 817 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan., sale at Valley Falls, Kan.

## Sale Reports and Other News

## R. P. Ralston's First Annual Duroc Sale

August 19, R. P. Ralston, Benton, Kan., held their first annual Duroc sale. Fifteen buyers took the forty-three head. Forty sows and gilts averaged \$52, and three boars averaged \$35. Average on the forty-three head was \$51. Considering that this was the first sale for Mr. Ralston and that a number of the gilts were quite young the sale average was very good. With few exceptions the females were sired by Great Sensation 2nd by Great Sensation and bred to Orion's Sensation's Wonder by Greater Orion's Sensation. The following is a list of representative sales:

## FEMALES

Fall gilt, M. Braley, Towanda, Kan., \$40.  
Fall gilt, M. Braley, Towanda, Kan., \$100.  
Fall gilt, E. A. Shriver, Towanda, Kan., \$50.  
Fall gilt, E. A. Shriver, Towanda, Kan., \$45.  
Fall gilt, E. A. Shriver, Towanda, Kan., \$62.50.  
Fall gilt, H. W. Wilson, Towanda, Kan., \$62.50.  
Fall gilt, White Star Farm, Towanda, Kan., \$55.  
Fall gilt, White Star Farm, Towanda, Kan., \$47.50.  
Fall gilt, W. Bayer, Andover, Kan., \$75.  
Fall gilt, W. Bayer, Andover, Kan., \$55.  
Fall gilt, J. N. Johnson, Waldron, Kan., \$47.50.  
Fall gilt, J. N. Johnson, Waldron, Kan., \$62.50.  
Fall gilt, J. C. Robison, Jr., Towanda, Kan., \$47.50.  
Fall gilt, L. D. Hughes, Augusta, Kan., \$47.50.  
Fall gilt, L. G. McCune, Benton, Kan., \$47.50.  
Fall gilt, Dr. R. G. Menefee, Erick, Mo., \$47.50.  
Fall gilt, Geo. Knowles, Augusta, Kan., \$42.50.  
Fall gilt, J. R. McPheeters, Peabody, Kan., \$45.  
Fall gilt, J. R. McPheeters, Peabody, Kan., \$60.  
Fall gilt, Roy Haynes, Augusta, Kan., \$40.  
Fall gilt, Roy Haynes, Augusta, Kan., \$62.50.  
Fall gilt, J. G. Dustin, Towanda, Kan., \$47.50.

## BOARS

Spring boar, H. W. Wilson, Towanda, Kan., \$25.  
Spring boar, Roy Haynes, Augusta, Kan., \$37.50.  
Fall boar, L. R. Wood, Towanda, Kan., \$40.

## W. W. Otey &amp; Sons' Duroc Sale

Good substantial Kansas farmer breeders of Durocs, farmers living within driving distance comprised the record breaking ringside assemblage for an annual summer sale at the W. W. Otey farm near Winfield, Kan., August 13. Twenty buyers took the thirty-seven head, thirty-one of which were females that averaged \$51 and six were boars that averaged \$58. The thirty-seven averaged \$58. The following is a list of representative sales:

## FEMALES

2 year by Great Orion bought by Cleaves & Son, Wichita, Kan., \$315.  
2 year by Pathfinder Chief 2nd, Cleaves & Son, Wichita, Kan., \$200.  
2 year by Pathfinder Chief 2nd, Brower & Son, Sedgwick, Kan., \$155.  
1 year by Pathfinder Chief 2nd, Brower & Son, Sedgwick, Kan., \$95.  
2 year by Orion Cherry King 29th, B. W. Conyers, Severy, Kan., \$110.  
1 year by Uneceda High Orion, B. W. Conyers, Severy, Kan., \$62.50.  
2 year by Fred Orion Cherry King, Ralston & Minor, Benton, Kan., \$135.  
2 year by Pathfinder Chief 2nd, R. C. Smith, Sedgwick, Kan., \$100.  
2 year by Pathfinder Jr., R. C. Smith, Sedgwick, Kan., \$62.50.  
2 year by Pathfinder Jr., J. F. Larimore & Sons, Grenola, Kan., \$100.  
1 year by Royal Sensation, J. E. Webb, Oxford, Kan., \$62.50.  
1 year by Chief's King, J. E. Webb, Oxford, Kan., \$65.  
1 year by Chief's King, E. G. Hoover, Wichita, Kan., \$80.  
1 year by Great Orion 3rd, E. G. Hoover, Wichita, Kan., \$65.  
1 year by Royal Sensation, E. G. Hoover, \$52.50.  
2 year by Harper's Pathfinder, Tom Fulton, Hardy, Okla., \$75.  
1 year by Great Orion 3rd, W. D. McComas, Wichita, Kan., \$67.50.  
1 year by Great Orion 3rd, Lon Lonkason, Winfield, Kan., \$67.50.  
1 year by Reeve's King, A. T. Campbell, Marlon, Kan., \$52.50.  
1 year by Reeve's King, A. T. Campbell, Marlon, Kan., \$55.00.  
1 year by Reeve's King, J. J. Corey, Clearwater, Kan., \$65.00.  
3 year by Reeve's King, Eli Isam, Arkansas City, Kan., \$75.

## BOARS

1 year by Pathfinder Chief 2nd, bought by Walter Hollingwood, Butler, \$75.00.  
1 year by Pathfinder Chief 2nd, E. J. Wilson, Stafford, Kan., \$60.00.  
1 year by Pathfinder Chief 2nd, A. T. Campbell, Marlon, Kan., \$55.00.  
1 year by Pathfinder Chief 2nd, S. T. Tuttle, Caldwell, Kan., \$57.50.  
1 year by Pathfinder Chief 2nd, H. D. Miller, Oxford, Kan., \$37.50.  
1 year by Pathfinder Chief 2nd, S. J. Waldorf, Dexter, Kan., \$42.50.  
The offering was a fairly good representation of the Otey herd. The main criticism to be made of the offering was that the females had been bred to farrow rather late in the fall. If the Otey sale is to be considered as a barometer of the sales to follow this fall and winter we may expect good auction sales of purebred hogs.



## Field Notes

BY J. W. JOHNSON

F. R. Stevens of Alton, Kansas, is offering Spotted Poland pigs at very reasonable prices, also a fine spotted herd boar. Look up his advertisement in this issue and if interested in Spotted Poland pigs write your wants to Mr. Stevens.—Advertisement.

E. J. Bliss of Bloomington, Kan., is offering some choice Duroc spring boars, bred sows, open gilts and weanling pigs. This offering is of the very best breeding and Mr. Bliss is making prices that will interest Duroc breeders wanting high class breeding stock.—Advertisement.

## L. L. Humes' Durocs

L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan., is setting pretty with 125 of the best Duroc Jersey pigs he ever raised. Many of them are by his show and breeding boar, Calculator, and others are by noted boars. He will sell boars and gilts November 7 and bred sows February 20. The sales will be advertised in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

## W. W. Jones' Durocs and Holsteins

W. W. Jones, Beloit, Kan., breeds Duroc Jerseys and Holsteins and runs a creamery in Beloit. He is getting nicely started with Duroc Jerseys and Holsteins on a nice little farm joining Beloit. He is going to manage a combination sale at Beloit, November 8, and any breeder in that section that has something good to sell should get in touch with him.—Advertisement.

## John W. Jones' Durocs

John W. Jones, Minneapolis, Kan., who is one of the oldest breeders of Duroc Jerseys in the West, has a nice crop of pigs and is planning a bred sow sale at his old home town, Concordia, Kan., February 10, which is very likely to be a dispersion sale. He will offer some fine spring boars in his advertisement which will start in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze shortly.—Advertisement.

## E. M. Reckard's Chester Whites

E. M. Reckard, 817 Lincoln St., Topeka, is offering some choice yearling Chester White boars and also early spring boars and gilts for sale. Wildwood Prince Jr., Wm. A. Miss Lenora 4th, Model Giant and other popular blood lines are represented in his offering. His herd is cholera immune and in addition to good blood lines he has a very choice lot of individuals. Mr. Reckard will hold a boar sale at Valley Falls, Kan., October 7, and will have a choice offering.—Advertisement.

## E. H. Brunner's Polands

Ed. H. Brunner, Jewell City, Kan., has 87 spring pigs sired mostly by Sargeant Jack, a splendid son of Col. Jack. Others are by The Big Kansan, third in the junior yearling class at Topeka in 1920. It is a splendid lot of young boars and gilts Mr. Brunner is growing out for his boar sale October 27 and he will hold this sale at his farm because of the splendid support he has always enjoyed at the hands of his neighbors. The sale will be advertised in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze later on.—Advertisement.

## Last Call for Miltonvale Hereford Sale

The two day sale to be held at Miltonvale, Kan., Sept. 1 and 2 by the Miltonvale Cattle Co., will be one of the largest sales of registered Herefords that will be held this year. The offering will include 450 bred cows, 90 open heifers and 300 cows with calves at foot. An offering such as this, coming as it does, just at this time, is worthy of more than passing attention on the part of farmers and cattle breeders. Here is an opportunity to start right. A large number of registered Herefords are to be thrown on the market at the buyer's price. For the farmer, who is raising grades, it will certainly be an opportunity to buy purebreds at prices that will be reasonable and to lay the foundation for a purebred herd and for more profit from cattle. For the purebred Hereford breeder, it will be an opportunity to add good blood lines and good individuals to his herd. The Herefords that will go in this sale are of popular breeding and during the past seven years, all of the bulls produced from 200 to 400 cows have been sold as yearlings for \$200 or more a head. A comparison of these prices with the prices received for grade yearlings can only lead to the conclusion that if you raise cattle, the greatest profit will be in raising purebreds. This will be one of the best opportunities to buy purebred Herefords at prices within your reach that will come for some time. Don't overlook the chance. Look up their advertisement in this issue and write at once for catalog.—Advertisement.

BY J. T. HUNTER

The E. E. Smiley, Perth, Kan., Chester White herd, the small has some real hogs in it. Mr. Smiley plans to take some of his good ones, including a junior yearling boar and a senior boar to the state fairs that will make strong competition with the best to be brought out.—Advertisement.

## Last Call for Kirkpatrick Hog Sale

The preceding issues of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze have carried advertisements of the D. A. Kirkpatrick & Sons, Cedarvale, Kan., Poland sale Wednesday, August 31. This is a sale of foundation sows and gilts and spring pigs that must go at once to avoid having too many hogs to care for on a small farm. There will be 10 sows and six gilts, all bred and 16 spring gilts and eight spring boars. This offering will please farmers wanting good purebred Poland.—Advertisement.

## Two Splendid Scotch Shorthorn Bulls

One of the most widely and favorably known women of Kansas who raise purebred Shorthorns is Miss Margaret V. Stanley of Anthony, Kan. As a girl at home she helped her father with his good herd of Shorthorns and at his death went right ahead with the herd instead of dispersing it as is usually the case when there are no sons in the family to continue the herd. Miss Stanley's interest in Shorthorns has never faltered. Her enthusiasm and good judgment in selection have been large factors in the developing of the extra good herd of Shorthorns that she now has. Naturally, a surplus accumulates and Miss Stanley would like to sell some of the good ones. She offers for sale two splendid Scotch bulls, one is a two-year-old roan, a double grandson of Master of the Dales, and the other is a red yearling by Rosewood Dale out of a heavy milking dam

# LAST NOTICE This is the Last Time We Can Draw Your Attention to the World's Largest Sale of Registered Herefords Miltonvale, Kan., Thursday and Friday, Sept. 1 and 2



A group of Miltonvale Cattle Co. heifers that will go in the sale.

## This Sale of 450 Bred Cows, 90 Open Heifers, 300 Cows With Calves at Foot

will give the farmers of Kansas a chance to get started with good registered Herefords at reasonable prices. It will cost you no more to feed and grow purebred cattle than it will grades. The purebreds always sell for double or more the price of grade cattle. There is no chance to overdo the market as less than 4% of the cattle in Kansas are purebreds. All of the bulls produced in seven years by the Miltonvale Cattle Company from a herd of 200 to 400 cows have been sold as yearlings for \$200 each or more. Have your grade yearlings sold for one-third as much? Now is your opportunity to stock your farm with good cattle that will always make you money. You can buy any number you can use on one year's time. All we ask is a secured note. We will sell you cows with calves at foot that with good care and plenty of feed the calves can be sold for enough to pay the notes. You will then have the cows and another crop of calves. The man that makes money is the man that knows enough to accept the opportunity when it is offered to him. Now is your opportunity. Will you pass it by and continue to waste your time and feed growing grade cattle that will make you little or no profit or will you be at the sale and buy the foundation for a good herd? Send at once for a free catalog.

## The Miltonvale Cattle Company, W. H. Schroyer, Manager

F. S. Kirk, Sale Manager, Wichita, Kansas

## 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.

## 100 REGISTERED HEREFORD CALVES

for sale, mostly Fairfax breeding.

A. R. Schlickau, Haven, Kansas

## POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

### Polled and Horned Herefords

10 yearling bulls, 8 yearling heifers, 23 three and six-year-old cows with calves at side and rebred. Lawrence Fairfax, Shucknall Monarch, Polled Plato 11th, Polled Plato Second breeding. Get our prices on this offering.

E. E. ZENTZ, GREENSBURG, KANSAS

by Searchlight. You cannot get better quality and the price will be reasonable. Write Miss Stanley. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

## Smiley's Chester Whites

E. E. Smiley, Perth, Kan., always raises good purebred Chester White hogs. This year his herd is considerably improved over last year's herd. He has a few fall boars and spring pigs for sale. Chikos and Kansas Sweepstake sired the fall boars and they are good fall boars too. Kansas Sweepstake sired most of the spring pigs. Breeding of dams; Chickasaw Kossuth, Chief Keokuk, Wildwood Prince, etc. Mr. Smiley intends to take some hogs to state fairs this fall. If you visit his pens you will see some good Chester Whites. If you want a good fall boar or spring pigs, both sex, write him today. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

## Weddle Starts Spotted Poland Advertisement

Spotted Poland hogs have gone out all over Missouri, Kansas and the Southwest from the Tom Weddle herd near Wichita, Kan. The surplus fall crop was sold early last spring. Now Mr. Weddle starts to advertise his spring crop. He does have a few fall gilts bred for early litters that he will sell. The spring crop, both sex, is composed of a nice growthy bunch. They are long and high up, well spotted, and are bred right up to date. Everything is double immuned. The fall gilts are nice ones and the spring pigs are the best we have ever seen on the Weddle farm. Several of the spring boars are ready for service. The main herd sire is Kansas Jumbo by Spotted Jumbo by King Jumbo, recorded in both associations. The foundation dams are Brandywine and Budweiser breeding. The Weddle Spotted Poland are widely and favorably known. It is suggested that you write Mr. Weddle early and get your pick of some good ones. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Phone Kechl or address Route 2, Wichita, Kan.—Advertisement.

## Farrowing Time is Almost Here

One of the main concerns of the farmer buying a bred sow is the assurance that she will farrow. Fall farrowing time is almost here and if a sow will farrow in September she shows it now. Anyone wanting a good bred sow should hesitate no longer but should pick out what he wants and get her home and accustomed to her new surroundings. If you prefer Durocs that are large and well grown individuals from a herd well and favorably known in Kansas and the Southwest you can get them from several different herds in the state but none offer any better than can be found in the G. M. Shepherd herd at Lyons, Kan., and very few offer as good. This herd has heading it as sires a son of Pathfinder, a son of Great

## Holstein-Friesian Ass'n of Kansas

Has a membership of 500 breeders who own over 7,000 purebred Holsteins.

Walter Smith, Pres., Topeka.

W. H. Mott, Sec'y-Treas., Herington, Kan.

This section is reserved for members of this association. For rates and other information address, Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kansas.

## WAKARUSA FARM HOLSTEINS

30 high grade young cows and heifers, all near by springers. Selling to make room for purebreds. Some of the cows milked as high as 80 pounds per day. REYNOLDS & SONS, P. O. Box 52, Lawrence, Kan.

## \$100.00 GETS HIM

U. S. SIR JOHANNA VEEMAN BURKE. Age, 17 mo. Dam has a 7-day butter record of 20.36 lbs. Two nearest dams average 23.38 lbs. Farm Colony, U.S.D.B., Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas.

## Corydale Farm Herd Holsteins

Bull calf born July 1920, dam, 21.59 butter in 7 days. His sire, Dutchland Cremelle Sir Inka 199300, 7 of his 10 nearest dams averaged 107.124 butter in 365 da. Milk 26073.8. Price will suit. L. F. Cory & Son, Belleville, Kan.

## COWS AND BRED HEIFERS

to freshen this fall and early winter, Ormsby and Gilta breeding.

J. P. MAST, SCRANTON, KANSAS

## EVERY COW AN A. R. O.

with the exception of one that is untested. Good young bulls from 8 months up for sale at reasonable prices. Sire's first daughter fresh last Jan. now milking 55 to 65 lbs. a day. R. E. Stuewe, Alma, Kansas.

## BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS

We are right up to the usual fall cut of grown females to make room for calves. If you want quality, now is the chance. First comers have the wider choice. H. B. COWLES, 608 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kansas

Write to V. E. Carlson, Formoso, Kan. for further descriptions and prices on three nine to 11 months old sons of his herd bull, a 30 pound grandson of King of the Pontiacs. Splendid individuals.

## V. E. CARLSON, FORMOSO, KANSAS

## WILTER HOLSTEIN FARM

Unusual opportunity. Young bulls sired by Vanderkamp Segis Pontiac whose daughters are breaking many Kansas state records.

M. B. WILLIAMS, SENECA, KANSAS

## HOLSTEIN CATTLE

HOLSTEIN OR GUERNSEY CALVES 7-weeks-old, 31-32 pure. \$30 delivered C. O. D. Spreading Oak Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

Orion Sensation, the 1918 world's champion. And then Mr. Shepherd has as a junior sire a wonderfully fine son of his Sensation boar. Just now Mr. Shepherd offers for sale sows and gilts, mostly spring yearlings bred for September litters. Some of the gilts are out of the world's junior champion sow, Miss King Lady that topped one of the last winter sales in Nebraska. If you want to get a sow or gilt you need look no farther than the Shepherd herd. They are good individuals from a well bred herd. They are all immuned, priced right, and guaranteed. Mr. Shepherd has an advertisement starting in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Please look it up. When writing mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

BY T. W. MORSE

## F. J. Greiner's O. I. C. Hogs

F. J. Greiner of Mena, Ark., formerly of Billings, Mo., starts his advertisement again in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. This will look very familiar to our readers as he has advertised his noted herd of O. I. C. hogs in the columns of this paper for a number of years. He now owns a larger farm and can raise hogs on a larger scale and is putting on a special low price for a short time in order to make room for the many fall litters he has coming on soon. Mr. Greiner's herd is noted for an abundance of grand champion blood lines represented therein and he has many satisfied customers all over the United States. His slogan is "Put purebred hogs on every farm" and with our cheap feed-stuffs available at this time, with a good hog market this offering will likely be picked up in a very short time. His place is known as the Golden Rule farm and the farm name is his motto. Write Mr. Greiner for whatever you may want. He has it and will treat you right. Tell him you saw his advertisement in this paper.—Advertisement.

## SHORTHORN CATTLE.

## 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 Archers. One solid red of the Marr Emma tribe and sired by Imp. Brandys's. Others sired by Lavender Emblem, a prize winner at American Royal and Topeka Free Fair, a massive bull, wt. 2400 lbs. Magnolia V47-559, also some choice yearling heifers. 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 M49 V48-406. Dam, Lady Pride 7th 111357 by Clipper Czar 311991, out of IMP. Magnolia V47-559, also some choice yearling heifers. W. T. FEBGUSON, WESTMORELAND, KAN.

## 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.

## HORSES AND JACK STOCK

### Great Show and Breeding Jacks

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



### Wealth Comes from the Silos

(Continued from Page 16.)

every day, or at least every two or three days. Harvesting in small quantities and in all sorts of weather is inconvenient and expensive and the work must be done at the busiest season of the year. On the other hand, when planted, cultivated and harvested with labor saving machinery at a minimum expense and feeding the silage takes but a few minutes daily.

Barclay, Kan. Ray Tucker.

### An Investment Worth While

We have a 14 by 35 foot tile silo and a Climax ensilage cutter. We have had our silo for four years and think it a good investment. Silos save labor and give us better feed. Livestock can have better shelter when fed silage than when fed fodder and a silo saves exposure for the person doing the feeding.

The cost of silage a ton will vary widely, depending on the price of labor, the yield of forage an acre and the rent of land. We usually fill our silo by exchanging help as there are a number of silos in the neighborhood and everybody helps the other man and in this way the silo can be filled more cheaply. We use from eight to 10 men once a year for this work. As one of our neighbors has a 10-20 Titan tractor we exchange work and machinery with one another; he uses our cutter when filling his silo and he pulls the cutter for us.

Silage, even from plants with coarse stalks such as corn and the sorghums, is eaten practically without waste. On the other hand if dry corn fodder is fed, even if a good quality, a fourth is wasted. Crops may be ensiled when the weather does not permit curing them into dry fodder. Weedy crops which would make poor hay may make silage of good quality. The ensilage process killing practically all the weed seed present. Corn stover makes the best ensilage but other crops may be used to a great advantage such as sorghums and hays.

Our silo holds about 115 tons. One winter we fed 60 head of cattle and they did well. Whereas if we had fed corn fodder we would not have had enough to feed thru the winter. When ensilage is fed to milk cows the milk is much sweeter than when the cows are fed fodder. The cows give more milk than when fed fodder and hay. Our cows are in better flesh in the spring after being fed ensilage than when fed dry forage. Ensilage will keep for summer feed also, we did not feed all of our ensilage last winter and are going to feed it for summer feed while pasture is dry. We had to take off about 6 inches on top and the rest is as bright as when filled, and this ensilage is several months old. Ensilage if dry makes a good scratch feed for chickens. We put scratch feed in the pen for our hens last winter and got eggs all the time. It pays to cut your ensilage yourself. You can then fill your silo quickly, easily, with your regular help and more economically.

Wakarusa, Kan. Dorothea Johnson.

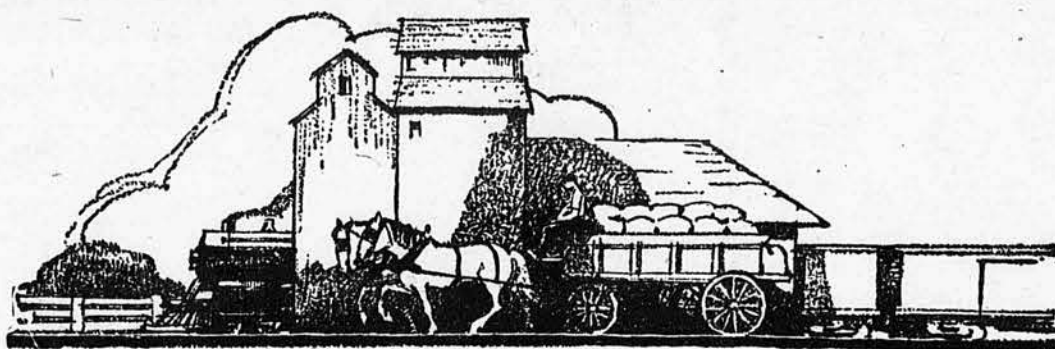
### Southwestern State Fairs

The Oklahoma State Fair and Exposition at Oklahoma City, September 24 to October 1, 1921; and the Oklahoma Free State Fair at Muskogee, October 3 to 8; come about in the middle of a fair circuit which starts with the Missouri State Fair at Sedalia, August 8 to 20. Then follow the Iowa State Fair at Des Moines, August 24 to September 2; the Nebraska State Fair at Lincoln, September 4 to 9; the Kansas Free Fair at Topeka, September 12 to 17; the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson, September 17 to 23; and after the Oklahoma fairs, the State Fair of Texas at Dallas, October 8 to 23; the Texas Cotton Palace at Waco, October 22 to November 6; and the State Fair at Louisiana at Shreveport, October 27 to November 6.

Make your plans now to attend at least one of these fairs. There is no better place to meet old friends and to get a change and relief from the daily grind of work than at a state fair. Take the whole family and "have a good time once." Home will then look better.

Do you have some seed wheat you would like to dispose of? Try our classified ads.

Many men are dead, but they won't lie down.



## Has the Farmer a Real Grievance?

Yes, he has!

He has a real grievance because the prices he receives for his products have declined more than have the prices he must pay for almost everything he buys.

Because of these facts the farmers are not making as large profits as they believe they are entitled to make. Some blame their troubles largely on the railroads. "Freight rates," they say, "are the cause of low prices for grain and live stock."

The real cause lies much deeper. The decline in the prices of farm products began before freight rates were advanced, and would have occurred if freight rates never had been advanced. It is due to world-wide changes resulting from the transition from war to peace.

### The Railways Have the Same Grievance As the Farmer

The rates the railways are getting, although they have been advanced, are much lower in proportion than the cost of almost everything the railways must buy.

The average passenger rate is about 50 per cent higher, and the average freight rate about 74 per cent higher, than five years ago—in 1916, before this country entered the war.

From these facts it might be thought that the railways should be making money.

BUT—the prices the railways are paying for

Materials and Supplies are now 65 per cent higher than in 1916;

Taxes are 90 per cent higher;

Coal per ton is 144 per cent higher; and

Wages of railway employees are still 124 per cent higher per hour.

In consequence of these things, while the total earnings of the railways are 60 per cent greater than in 1916, THEIR EXPENSES ARE 110 PER CENT GREATER and THEIR PROFITS, SINCE THE PRESENT FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES WERE MADE, HAVE BEEN LESS THAN ONE-HALF AS GREAT AS IN 1916.

### What has happened to the Railroads since 1916:

Increase in Revenue	60%
Increase in Expenses	110%

In 1916 railway wages were \$1,469,000,000. After the Railway Labor Board advanced them last year they were at the rate of \$3,900,000,000, an increase of 165 per cent. The recent reduction ordered by the Labor Board was only 12 per cent, leaving wages about \$2,000,000,000 greater than in 1916.

Coal cost \$1.76 per ton in 1916, the total fuel bill being \$250,000,000. In 1920 the average price was \$4.20 per ton and the coal cost \$673,000,000, or \$423,000,000 more than in 1916. The average cost of railway coal now is \$4.29 per ton.

With prices of materials and supplies still 65 per cent higher than in 1916, the materials and supplies which the railways bought for \$447,000,000 in 1916 would now cost them \$750,000,000, or over \$300,000,000 more.

### Present Railway Rates Chiefly Due to Labor Costs —Not to Return on Capital

Existing railway rates are higher not because railroad capital is receiving or seeking a larger return, but because railroad LABOR, and labor producing things the railroad must buy, is getting so much more than formerly.

EVERY INCREASE in rates since 1916 has been intended to meet—but has not met—these increased expenses, CHIEFLY LABOR, and NOT to increase profits.

Railway profits have GONE DOWN.

In 1916 the railroads earned 6 per cent. In 1921 they will be fortunate if, on present rates and present expenses, they earn 3 per cent.

A GENERAL reduction of rates now

could not be made without BANKRUPTING most of the railways and making business of ALL KINDS much worse for everybody.

The managements of the railroads are making every effort to reduce expenses so that rates can be reduced later. Some reductions of rates already are being made.

There is NO OTHER WAY than by reductions in expenses to secure general reductions in rates that will not be ruinous to the railways and make them unable to render to the farmers the transportation service they need. Those who obstruct reduction of expenses not only hurt the RAILROADS but the FARMERS as well.

### Association of Railway Executives

61 BROADWAY  
NEW YORK

764 TRANSPORTATION BUILDING  
CHICAGO, ILL.

MUNSEY BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Those desiring further information on the railroad situation are requested to address the offices of the Association or the presidents of any of the individual railroads.