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Binder Power From Tractors

THIS is the first year we have used a tractor for cutting our grain, but we will use nothing else from now on," is the statement of L. P. Pressgrove of Tecumseh, Kan. Pressgrove bought a tractor last fall and used it for all the fall plowing and some seeding. This spring he plowed, disked, harrowed and drilled with the tractor, and when harvest came, he put the tractor to work on an 8-foot binder. It required a man on the tractor and another one on the binder, but the amount of work he was able to do more than justified the extra labor, for where he had been able to cut 12 acres a day with the horses, he could cut 20 acres with the tractor, and when the day was over, there were no horses to unhitch, water and feed. The men simply turned off the ignition switch and came on in for their supper.

By Frank A. Meckel



The Pressgrove Boys With Their Cletrac.

The wheat on the Pressgrove farm was of fine quality and there was a heavy growth of straw, but the tractor was able to pull right on thru the tangle at a speed which would have killed a team in half an hour. There were no stops made for turns or corners, for the men simply made a wide curve at the ends and kept on going.

A little farther along the road, on the farm of H. E. Hall, another harvest was going on in full blast. The day was hot and the ground was dry and dusty.

In this field there were two outfits at work. On one outfit was Mr. Hall himself driving four horses which were pulling a 7-foot binder. The other outfit was manned by Homer Milliken on a tractor, and his helper was hanging on to the seat of another 7-foot binder. The tractor outfit was making two rounds to the horses' one, and it wasn't costing him as much more in proportion, either.

The Engine Does It More Quickly

Milliken owned the tractor outfit and was cutting for Hall. He has owned his tractor for about two years, and is much pleased with it. Just the day before he had cut 24 acres of heavy wheat, a part of which was down. The field in which they were then working was small and they had started in shortly before noon that day, but they were planning to finish the 30 acres that evening with the two outfits. When asked his opinion of the tractor method of harvesting as compared with the horse drawn method, Mr. Hall said: "There is no comparison. I can come out in the field early and work hard all day and go home at dark and the best I can do is about 15 acres, and I can't even average that for a week without killing my teams. It would be cheaper for me to hire those fellows to cut it all and I would do something else, but I am anxious to get thru with it, so I am helping along as much as I can. They are doing a better job of cutting with the tractor than I am doing, too, and they're doing it easier."

That is what two prominent Shawnee county farmers have to say about the tractor and binder combination, and they speak from experience. One has a tractor of his own and the other is so thoroly convinced of the value of the tractor for this work that he will soon own one.

The cost of harvesting with tractors is surprisingly low when the speed with which the work is accomplished is considered. The tractor will do nearly twice as much with a single binder in a day as the same outfit drawn by four good horses, and when the tractor pulls two or three binders, it is possible to cut from 60 to 75 acres in a single day. It would take a mighty good team of four horses to do that much in five days.

Farmers have become so accustomed to horses that they can scarcely realize that they must be cared for three times a day, and some men do not count the expense involved in such operations. They consider it only bad luck when they encounter ringbone, spavin, fistula or sore shoulders. The services of a veterinarian and

the idleness of the horse during the course of treatment is simply taken as a matter of fact and never charged against the horse account.

It is difficult for one who has not had a tractor to realize its greater capacity, the wider range of work that can be covered in the same time and how thoroly the work can be done. A little deeper plowing, a more thoroly prepared seedbed, or a larger acreage harvested, all are possible when a tractor is used.

Some farmers object to the tractor because it is expensive and has a short life. But this is not always the case. The life of the tractor, like the life of the horse has not yet been definitely calculated on the average. There are tractors which have been giving excellent results for eight

or 10 years, and they are continuing to give service even now. Others have been scrapped after three years of abuse in the field.

There are horses which have been in use on farms for a longer period than 10 years and which are still working, while other horses are killed off in three years by drivers who do not understand them. The tractor can be abused without any fear of interference by a humane society, but not without shortening its life.

Another favorite point on which many anti-tractor advocates like to harp is the matter of depreciation. They say that you can charge off 40 per cent the first year, 30 per cent the second, 20 per cent the third, and finish up the other 10 per cent the fourth year.

This is certainly a liberal enough depreciation charge, but when men who use tractors write testimonials such as, "I purchased a tractor last July. I have plowed 1,200 acres and threshed 50,000 bushels of wheat. It has more than paid for itself and still runs like new," what can one think except that despite the depreciation, many tractors are good investments and pay for themselves the first year?

The matter of horse displacement puzzles many prospective tractor buyers. They find that they still need horses after the tractors are purchased, or that they are left with surplus pasture land that is unfit for crops. They should remember that it costs less to feed a cow than it does an extra horse, and the waste land will pasture several cows that will earn good money and produce a calf every year.

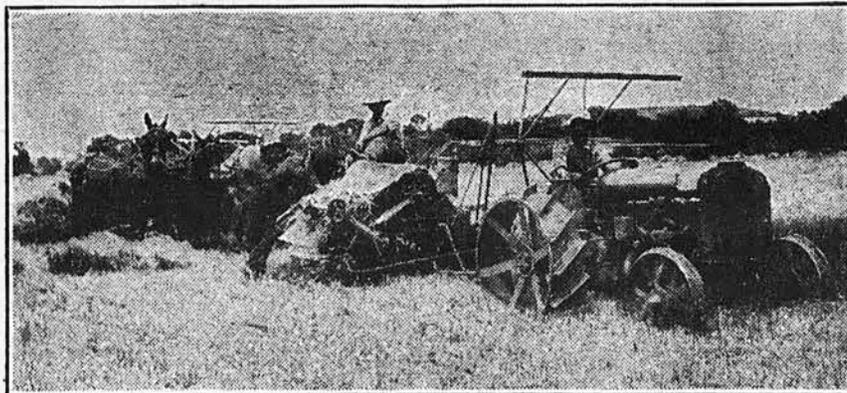
A Size for Every Farm Need

If the farm is small, a small tractor should be purchased. There are many sizes on the market, and nearly all are giving good service. If we do not care to take the statements of users as proof of tractor success, we can at least take their actions as evidence. If a man continues using his tractor year after year, it is clearly evident that he is finding it valuable in his work.

There are some farmers who cannot use a tractor. Some men have only horses because they do not understand mules. Others would not have a horse on the farm because they have better success with mules. Just so it is with the tractor. Some men cannot be successful because they can never understand machinery. It is significant that these men usually are the ones who are loudest in their protests against the tractor, which is something farmers should not forget when considering it. The Kansas farm boy of today, however, has opportunities never enjoyed

by his father to study modern machinery and its operation, and the country is turning out men who are better adapted to the use of the tractor. America must rely on mechanical farming in order to feed her millions, and machinery is here to stay. The farm must and is producing the men to handle this machinery.

The various agricultural colleges are doing a great deal toward developing more efficient operators for improved farm machinery. They see the coming new era in farming which will be a mechanical era. When there are tractors on all farms, there will be an operator for every Middle Western tractor.



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The County Agents at Work

State Farm Bureau is Busy Along Many Lines

BY RURAL CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

MORE than 14,000 pounds of wool were shipped thru the Kansas Sheep and Wool Growers' Co-operative association from Washington county recently, according to John V. Hepler, county agent. The wool was loaded at Greenleaf. The Jewell county association, also a member of the Kansas Sheep and Wool Growers' association, shipped 8,000 pounds in the same car. J. H. Van Kirk of the state association from the fifth district, managed the assembling of the wool. Mr. Hepler says.

Reno Farmers Set Good Example

Reno county farmers are getting their plowing done early this year, according to Sam J. Smith, county agent. Thousands of acres of land were plowed in June, after the early harvest, and by July 10 approximately one fourth of all the wheat land in the county had been plowed. Mr. Smith says that land plowed early will produce more grain than that plowed later in the fall.

Early Plowing Increases Wheat Yields

F. H. Dillenback, Doniphan county agent, is advising farmers in that section to plow their ground as soon after harvest as possible. Doing this will increase the yield and decrease danger from the Hessian fly, Mr. Dillenback says. He reports that at a test conducted by W. Goatcher in the Burr Oak Bottoms, it was found that early deep plowing increased the yield 15.4 bushels an acre. This, he says, is sufficient to justify an extraordinary effort to get plowing done early.

County Exhibits for State Fair

Plans are being worked out for a Clark county exhibit at the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson, by R. W. McCall, county agent. It has been several years since Clark county has had an exhibit at the state fair. Mr. McCall says: "Other counties think a good exhibit one of the best ways to advertise their agricultural possibilities. Since we have a better all around crop than neighboring counties, this should be an opportune time for us to let the people of Kansas know that Clark county is an agricultural community. Now is the time to plan what you can place in your exhibits. All exhibits must be from the 1921 crop, so it is necessary to begin now to save every crop as it matures."

Greenwood Pools Its Wool

Farmers of Greenwood county are back of the wool pool stronger than ever before, according to F. J. Peters, county agent. Mr. Peters says that Greenwood county growers shipped about 8,000 pounds last year and that 13,000 pounds were loaded out. In order to accommodate as many communities as possible wool was loaded in one car from Severy, Eureka and Madison, the car going from south to north thru the county. All of the wool was shipped to a co-operative warehouse in Chicago, which is owned by wool growers and which grades, insures and stores the wool at cost. The prospects for a fair wool market are better than ever before, Mr. Peters says.

More Pig Clubs for Comanche

Boys and girls in the sow and litter clubs in Comanche county are making a good showing, according to Floyd V. Brower, county club leader. Mr. Brower says that together with Nevils Pearson and E. L. Garrett, county agent, he recently made a tour to visit pig club members of the county. Practically all of the pigs were doing well, Mr. Brower says. He predicts that the county fair will see one of the greatest hog shows

since the fair was organized. He quotes Mr. Pearson as saying, if the pigs keep growing as they are at the present time, there will be a great many of them that will have excellent chances of winning prizes at the Kansas State Fair.

Best Time to Cut Alfalfa

Alfalfa hay is a good feed for horses doing heavy work, if it is cut at the right time and fed in the proper amount, according to L. H. Rochford, Osage county agent. Most of the damage done in feeding alfalfa to horses has been done thru stuffing the horses on all of the alfalfa hay they will eat. Mr. Rochford says: "Alfalfa hay should be rather mature before cutting if it is to be used for feed for horses. It is generally believed that hay cut in the one tenth bloom state is best for cattle, but this is too washy for horses doing heavy work. All experiments have shown that from 10 to 12 pounds of alfalfa hay a day for every 1,000 pounds of live weight, is about the proper amount for horses doing heavy work. Alfalfa when fed to excess, overworks the kidneys, and tends to produce more heat than timothy or prairie hay. Farmers should be careful about using musty alfalfa hay. It has been the cause of many 'winded' horses."

Better Poultry for Hodgeman

Poultry culling and caponizing will be among the projects taken up by the Hodgeman County Farm Bureau during the next six weeks, according to T. F. Yost, county agent. Mr. Yost says 16 culling demonstrations have been arranged in various parts of the county and that there is considerable demand for culling work. The demonstrations are being arranged so they are handy to all farmers in the county. Thus far four demonstrations in caponizing have been arranged. The county agent will do the work free, he says, and any farmers wishing to do caponizing should notify him. Cockerels should weigh from 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 pounds when caponized and should be starved from 24 to 36 hours before the operation, Mr. Yost says.

Jefferson Farmers Cull Their Poultry

N. L. Harris, extension poultry specialist, spent a few days in Jefferson county recently, according to Joe M. Goodwin, county agent. Poultry meetings were held at the farms of W. W. Detlors, Grantville, Sadie Miller, Meriden, and A. O. Carson, Winchester. Mr. Harris urged poultry raisers to feed and care for young chickens. The spring pullets lay the winter eggs, he says. Mr. Harris told those at the meetings that a pullet may look mature, but that unless she is well fed, her reproductive organs will not be developed sufficiently to make her a good layer. He suggests that a hopper containing 100 pounds of bran and 25 pounds of meat meal be placed where young chicks may have access to the mixture at all times. He states that he expects the price of eggs to be high this winter, and said that farmers could well afford to have their chickens producing well during months when eggs are scarce.

Keeping Farm Records

BY W. A. CONNER

Have farmers a right to keep cost accounts and to demand cost of production plus a little profit for their products? A well known commercial statistician raises this question. He comes forward with the objection that farmers are not so easily satisfied with prevailing market prices when they keep a system of cost accounts, and blames

the United States Department of Agriculture, the farm press, and other agricultural agencies for encouraging a system of farm cost accounting that leads farmers to believe that it costs \$2.50 or \$3 to produce a bushel of wheat and get it to market.

No fair-minded man will object to farmers making a reasonable profit on their investment and labor. This, however, is only another indication that farming is more and more becoming a commercial business and not the "living-making job" it used to be. No farmer can long stay in business if he is forced to sell his products at prices below the cost of production and buy back the things which he has to have at prices which certainly must represent profits to the retailer, the jobber and the wholesaler who handle them.

Learning Production Costs

It is just as necessary for farmers to know the cost of their products as it is for the merchant to know the cost of the different articles of his merchandise. After they know the cost of their products the next step is the formation of marketing associations to market these products in such a way that a little profit may be realized from the business. But there is yet a long rough road to travel before farmers' organizations are perfected to the extent that farmers can afford to turn the farms into commercial plants. By commercial plants I mean growing everything for the market and buying on the market everything that is used on the farm. Certainly it has been impressed vividly on our minds during the last few years that it is not the amount of money we handle that determines our standard of living. The "make-a-living-first" farmers who handled less money came thru the price-crashing period in much better condition, because they did not have to sell everything on a low market and buy everything on a high market. It is likely to continue to be so.

Many are the anxious farmers who are searching for indications of what market prices of cash crops are likely to be next fall, and of what it is going to cost to produce these crops. "I hardly know what to plant," is frequently heard. A radical departure from former crop plans is not desirable. It is entirely probable that we shall wish to continue to eat about the same kinds of food that we have been accustomed to, and to use about the same kinds of materials. How many of these things can we have without going thru the markets to get them?

Estimating Feed Values

Is there a milk cow or two on the farm? Such feeds as they have been accustomed to thrive on will be good for them this year. Most of the feeds, including a good pasture, can be grown on the farm. Of course, we will have to produce our own meat if we have any. Hog pasture and hog feed will make an important part of the crop. A little more time can profitably be spent in growing feed for and in caring for a flock of hens. It is not so necessary that we know the cost of our milk, butter, meat, lard and eggs as it is when we have to buy them. The fruit and vegetables that we can grow by giving them a little of our time will round out the living very well. Often a surplus of eggs, butterfat or other such products can be used to keep us out of debt for groceries and other incidentals.

When these things have been provided for the cash crop becomes a secondary consideration and much less important—except that it must be produced at a profit if it is possible to do it. The cash crop that we have been accustomed to growing will generally be the best one. If, however, we will look to the things first that we shall need for ourselves, the cash crops will automatically be cut down to the secondary place, where they belong.

If cost accounting in commercial farming leads to high prices to the consuming public, straight commercial farming leads to gambling chances which few farmers can afford to take.

A hammer, some nails and a few boards tacked up at odd moments will work wonders in keeping the fences, gates and sheds about the farm yard in good order. Why not charge the boys with keeping things in order and encourage them to do a little carpentry when farm work is slack? What boy is there who doesn't delight in using tools?

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July 30, 1921

Arthur Capper, Publisher

Vol. 59 No. 31

Walloped, But It Came Back

Eastern Kansas Loses Out With a Heavy and Constant Corn Diet But Picks Up When Milk Cows Horn In

By Ray Yarnell

A SECOND phase of the story of the evolution of Kansas agriculture is told by plus percentages revealing increases, often notable, in tilled acres, hay and bluegrass. It deals with changing crops, the coming of dairy cows, corn, hogs, war and wheat.

Behind the increases in tilled acres in counties along the eastern end of the state is a story of success turned to failure and a comeback that is again putting those counties on the map.

Border settlers were corn fans. They liked the crop and the native fertility of the soil enabled them to grow it successfully. The heritage of skill in corn production was handed down from generation to generation. In this region, not particularly adapted to corn, it was grown persistently on the same land.

Crop after crop was harvested and the yield was good. Then came a series of years when the yield began to slip. Still corn was grown persistently. Fertility was drawn out year after year and nothing was put back until the soil was depleted. Crop failures, costly to farmers in the loss of immediate returns but valuable in teaching them the worth of a better system of farming, followed rather regularly.

To get returns from robbed soil commercial fertilizers were employed and a system of crop rotation was worked out and put into practice. Wheat, alfalfa or clover and corn, were grown in rotation and slowly the soil began to get back some of its early fertility. The process was slow and it is not yet completed, but statistics reveal the great progress that has been made.

To help out in this rebuilding process and to tide the farmer over this period of shorter profits, the dairy cow came, and her contribution probably has been the greatest of all. She has made towns and counties prosperous, built condenseries, fostered the growth of more alfalfa, erected silos, built hard roads and proved the utility of converting corn into silage for feed rather than permitting the crop to go forward to an uncertain maturity which might net a failure to produce grain in profitable quantities.

Poor Corn Crops Gave Cows a Chance

The evolution from corn growing to a rotation paved the way for dairy cattle to demonstrate their ability as economical additions to the farm personnel.

It was not easy to establish the dairy industry. Many farmers lacked the money to buy good stock or the knowledge to handle it properly. The market for milk was limited and had to be enlarged if the growth of dairying was to be of importance.

Men with vision were needed to make a start, and they were not lacking. In leading communities these men stepped forward and started to rolling a ball of progress that still is in full momentum.

Fort Scott, in Bourbon county, was one of these communities. George Marble, editor of a Fort Scott paper, was a man who took the lead. He interested the bankers and business men and made it possible for farmers to obtain money to purchase dairy stock.

Then he and his associates who had pledged their support sought a greater market. They wanted a condensery and they got it by pledging a minimum milk production in the county.

From dairy states the milk cows came in by the carload and were sent out to surrounding farms. High-grade purebred bulls were bought to build up the herds. That was just a start.

An association was formed to finance the purchase of more cows. Stock was sold to business men and farmers. Purebred cattle were purchased and distributed among farmers to be held for a term of years. At the end of the period the cows and calves were sold at public auction and the association and the farmers who had cared for the cows divided the money received from the sale of the calves. Many farmers bought the cows they had been using and many of the calves and heifers they had grown and returned them to their farms. Profits accruing to the association were divided among the stockholders.

High-grade purebred bulls were owned and maintained by the association and were used thruout the community. The result was a general improvement in the quality of the herds.

Silos accompanied or immediately followed the dairy cattle into this district. Corn on thousands of acres now never gets an opportunity to produce

ripened grain. It is cut early, chopped up and blown into a silo to be transformed into rich, aromatic feed that tickles the palate of a milk cow and stimulates the flow of milk.

Wherever the dairy cow went it seemed that good roads naturally followed. Many of the farms were distant from the town in which the condensery or a milk station was located. Muddy roads made it impossible to get the milk to market before it spoiled. Farmers found it necessary to have year-around roads that would stand the wear and tear of heavily loaded trucks and the roads were built. In Bourbon county there is a system of hard roads that has been in operation for several years.

The experience of Bourbon dairymen has been duplicated in other counties and interest in dairying has spread. It has made farming safer and more profitable and it has strongly established alfalfa and clover which are so badly needed to build up the fertility in the soil.

In 10 years the tilled acreage in most Kansas counties either has been increased or decreased rather heavily with the exception of one group. Those counties in the northern tier from Brown to Norton stand out because they show so little change. In one county, Jewell, the tilled area has not varied by a single acre.

A decade ago those counties found their stride

In 10 years agriculture in Kansas has undergone some astonishing changes. The Texas longhorns have been pushed out of the southwestern portion of the state to make room for farms devoted to the growing of wheat and sorghums. These same longhorns have invaded a group of Eastern Kansas counties and turned plowed fields into grass land.

The details of those changes were given in a story in the last issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. In this week's continuation of that story is described the coming of the dairy cattle into Eastern counties, the rise and fall of corn, the experience of northern counties with hogs and corn and perhaps most dramatic, the war time story of wheat in Kansas and what is likely to be the effect of the enormous increase in acreage of this cereal.

by a fixed routine of corn, wheat, oats and alfalfa. Up there corn is a fairly certain crop and yields well on the average. That is the corn country of Kansas. So naturally hogs fit in.

Always from that row of counties there has been a continuous procession of fat hogs going to Kansas City and St. Joseph. From those market centers a similar steady procession of dollars has come back to the farms. It's a sort of perpetual motion affair.

Out of it has come agricultural stabilization that permits of a constant going forward and a building up of the district. Many uncertainties of farming have been eliminated. A fixed program, with results that can fairly well be determined in advance, has brought about the development of farms equipped with modern buildings and conveniences and stocked with improved livestock. This district is not changing except that it is getting better.

When early settlers went into Southeastern Kansas counties, Crawford, Cherokee, Labette and Montgomery, they burrowed or bored beneath, rather than tickled the surface of the soil. It seemed to them that profits came more easily from gas wells and zinc and strip coal mines. Those products were immediately cashable, irrespective of the season. Things went along all right for awhile.

Then the gas blew itself out, strip coal "petered out" and zinc jack slumped in price. The profits of mining disappeared. Miners either migrated or turned to farming for a living and an agricultural revival followed. Tilled acres in 10 years have steadily and rapidly increased. Witness Crawford county with an increase in cultivated area of 15.7 per cent; Montgomery, 5.8; Labette, 19.9 and Cherokee, 27.4 per cent. The improvement is real.

Land devoted to farming in Jackson county has increased 25.2 per cent in 10 years. No nearby county can equal that gain. It stands out sharply in Northeastern Kansas.

One reason is not difficult to find. An Indian reservation is located in the county. For a half century a tolerant and benevolent Government allowed its wards to waste their stipends on pony races and red liquor while good land lay idle and unproductive.

Ten years ago a change took place. Many Indians, under proper training became successful farmers, and others put their land under the plow. The reservation, so long virgin prairie, began to produce good crops of corn and wheat and hay. The Indian owners found working the land was profitable, and they have been adding more tilled acres to the total every year.

One day in the summer of 1914 an arrogant man, clothed in a gaudy uniform, motioned with his one good arm and sent a ruthless army driving thru Belgium into France. The World War had begun.

Thousands of miles away in Kansas the forces of war exerted their influence on agriculture. The farming map of the state was changed quickly.

The sympathies of America were with the allies and the allies needed bread. Kansas farmers heard and heeded the appeal for more and more wheat. Land that had been idle or had been used for the production of corn or oats or alfalfa or grass was planted to wheat.

Already leading the states in wheat production Kansas outdid herself. Enormous increases in the acreage devoted to wheat occurred in nearly every county. Wheat belt counties established new records, and Eastern Kansas, where wheat had been a crop of minor importance, especially on uplands literally abandoned its farming practices to turn its attention to the production of the cereal for which Europe was clamoring.

Eventually the United States was drawn into the red whirlpool and then the demand for wheat became even more pressing. An appeal to patriotic motives again increased the wheat acreage in Kansas.

Kansas Farmers Set the Pace in Wheat

For the five years preceding the outbreak of the war Kansas sowed 21.26 per cent of all the winter wheat sown in the United States. She harvested 19.44 per cent of all the acreage of winter wheat harvested and raised 16.69 per cent of all the winter wheat produced in the United States. Kansas sowed an average of 6,821,000 acres a year, harvested an average of 5,519,000 acres and produced an average of 73,691,000 bushels.

In 1914 Kansas produced 176,300,000 bushels of wheat and ushered in a period of five years that saw an average annual seeding of 9,177,000 acres, an annual harvest of 7,227,000 acres and an annual yield of 105,371,000 bushels. During this war period Kansas supplied 22.71 per cent of the United States' winter wheat acreage sown, 20.53 per cent of the acres harvested and 18.74 per cent of the winter wheat production. Her record rose to the point where she actually produced 12.88 per cent of all the wheat in the United States.

During the war period Kansas increased her average annual seeding of winter wheat by 34.54 per cent, paralleled by an increase of 23.61 per cent in other states. She increased her annual average harvest acreage 30.95 per cent and increased her average annual production by 43 per cent.

The acreage devoted to wheat in 29 eastern counties in 1913 totaled 505,380, and the annual production was 8,587,956 bushels. In 1920 the area devoted to wheat in those counties had jumped to 1,314,271 acres, an increase of 808,891 acres, and the yield totaled 20,356,685 bushels. The increase in yield in 1920 over 1913 was 11,764,729 bushels.

This outstanding increase in wheat acreage in Eastern Kansas no doubt will have a lasting effect on farming practices. The war period demonstrated that wheat could be grown successfully on Eastern Kansas uplands and in proper rotation with corn and alfalfa. It seems reasonable to expect that wheat will be grown more generally in this section in the future and that its cultivation will result in profit to the farmer.

Kansas probably will not grow wheat during the next five years on so large a scale as in the immediate past, when abnormal conditions existed. The acreage is likely to shrink to the pre-war average and much land (Continued on Page 18.)

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

DURING the war the Government started to build a nitrate plant at Muscle Shoals. Eighty million dollars was spent on the project and it is estimated that it will require 27 million dollars more to finish it. That several million dollars was wasted in the building of the plant there is no doubt, but that cannot be helped any more than the rest of the enormous waste that occurred during the war can be helped now. This plant was started with the idea of using it for the manufacture of munitions, which require a vast amount of nitrate.

The Government has been contemplating abandoning the plant, selling what can be sold for junk and getting out of it with a loss of nearly the whole amount spent. Henry Ford now comes forward and proposes that if the Government will advance the money necessary to complete the plant, 27 million dollars, he will pay 5 million dollars and pay the Government interest on the 27 million dollars at the rate of 6 per cent and amortize the entire value of the plant so that it will be paid out in 100 years.

His purpose is to use the plant for the manufacture of fertilizer.

In other words, in a way Henry proposes to turn swords into plowshares as it were. Instead of the plant being used as intended for the manufacture of instruments of destruction it will be used to increase the production of food.

I am in favor of letting Henry have a try at it.

The Handicap of Riches

YOUNG Neil Vanderbilt, the great grandson of old Commodore Vanderbilt, is a newspaper reporter. He got his job without telling who he was and worked at a salary of \$30 a week. He enlisted in the army at the age of 19 and saw active service in France, and was badly gassed. Apparently the young fellow is anxious to make good and has made good. He insists that he desires to work, not because he has to, but because he wishes to really amount to something.

There is every reason to believe that the young fellow is in earnest, but because he is the son of a multi-millionaire he will never get credit for good intentions. He will be regarded as a rich dude with a fad, who hangers for notoriety. One of the New York papers offered him a place on the editorial staff at a salary of \$25,000 per annum and little or nothing to do, just because he belonged to the Vanderbilt family.

The young man refused the offer, saying that he did not want money for the use of his name but did wish to earn it like other people, by working for it. Now that seems rather commendable but it will be said that having more money than he knew how to spend coming to him by inheritance he could afford to make a grandstand play.

There are handicaps that go with the inheritance of a great fortune—still I must confess that I wouldn't mind having the handicap.

I may say here that I am in favor of graduated inheritance taxes. Riches generally ruin the people who inherit them. Here and there one like Vanderbilt has ambition to really do something worth while, but the average possessor of an inherited fortune is about as useful as the flea that pastures on a dog.

Let's Send Debs Over

IHAVE been reading an interesting series of articles in the New York World written by Morris Zucker, formerly a leader of the Communist party and one of its organizers.

During the war Zucker was a most ardent champion of Bolshevism, and for making a most radical speech, defending the Soviet government of Russia and condemning our own Government, he was arrested, tried, convicted and sentenced to serve 15 years in the Atlanta penitentiary. After the armistice he was pardoned by President Wilson, and still filled with the idea that Bolshevism was the ideal government of the world, he determined to visit Russia and investigate for himself. His experience completely disillusioned him. Instead of freedom and true democracy he found tyranny and cruelty that outrivalled that of the Romanoffs at the height of their power.

Without making any definite charge against him he was arrested, thrown into one prison after another and finally released when he had been brought to death's door by starvation and in-

human treatment. At that he acknowledges that he was given better treatment than many of his fellow prisoners, most of whom, according to his story, are guilty of no crime and are imprisoned simply because they have incurred the suspicion of the inner circle that now controls the Bolshevik government.

Zucker managed after many delays and great difficulties to get back to America, no longer an advocate of Bolshevism and no longer a Communist. His opinions are completely revolutionized, and he now regards the government of Lenin and Trotsky as the most cruel, the most corrupt and the most inefficient in the world. Instead of its ardent defender he is now its implacable foe. He probably agrees with the famous Anarchist, Emma Goldman, who says that she would rather be in prison in the United States than out of prison in Russia.

I have for a good while been urging the release and pardon of Eugene Debs. However much mistaken Debs may be in his political views, he is an honest and kindly hearted man. I would like to see him pardoned and then given a commission to go to Russia and get the truth; not just what the Bolshevik authorities would try to make him see, but let him get at the real facts. If he found the conditions as described by the former Communist leader, Zucker and by Bertrand Russell and other noted Socialist leaders I have no doubt that he would denounce the Bolshevik government as bitterly as they. Of course some plan would have to be devised to protect Debs, for if the Bolshevik leaders were to discover that they could not handle him they would not hesitate to imprison him or even kill him.

If, however, he should find that conditions are as Zucker describes them his word would do more to kill Bolshevism in this country than that of any other man.

Put the Bonds to Par

PRESIDENT HARDING has expressed a desire to see the Government bonds go to par. Well, it is entirely possible to do this if Congress will stop listening to the voice of the Directors of the Reserve Banking system and enact a law making national bonds legal tender in payment of debts and other obligations at par with accrued interest. Within 24 hours after the enactment of such a law every bond would be worth 100 cents on the dollar.

And why should not the Government honor its own obligations?

There is a movement on foot among the bankers to refund our present national debt in long time bonds bearing a rate of interest that will make them sell at par; in other words, between 5 and 6 per cent. This rate of interest on non-taxable bonds would of course make them very desirable as an investment, but it would mean the loading of an unnecessary burden on this and future generations amounting in the aggregate to billions of dollars.

On June 30, 1920, according to the report of the United States Treasury, there were outstanding 30,456,794 Liberty bonds of \$50 each, the aggregate face value of such bonds being \$1,522,839,700. At present these bonds are selling, on the market at an average discount of about 13 per cent, and if the holders paid par for them and should cash them now, they would lose an aggregate of about 200 million dollars. I take it that a large part of these small bonds are held by people of small means.

If Congress would pass a law making these bonds legal tender at their face value and accrued interest a great share of them would immediately be put into circulation and the money stringency would be relieved to that extent.

At the same date, June 30, 1920, there were outstanding 23,436,472 bonds of \$100 each, aggregating in face value \$2,343,647,200. The present discount on these bonds amounts to about 300 million dollars. A large part of these also would go into immediate circulation.

The bonds of larger denominations would not go into circulation.

In addition to this the Government should stop issuing interest-bearing bonds. It should pay its current obligations with Government notes made legal tender for all purposes and require that said notes be cancelled and retired as soon as received at the Treasury in payment of federal taxes. Then provision should be made for revenue equal to the

outgo. Such a system would not inflate the volume of currency because the volume of notes cancelled from year to year would be equal to the volume issued.

It will be a crime to follow the advice of the bankers and load the people up with long time bonds bearing a high rate of interest. Such a policy would be in the interest of the rich tax dodger and to the everlasting detriment of the producers who have in any event to bear an unjust proportion of the burdens of government.

A Proposed Sunday Law

AT A recent meeting of the Conference of the A. M. E. Church South, Congress was asked to pass the following bill:

1. Hereafter it shall be unlawful for any person in the employment of the United States to work or carry on his ordinary vocation on Sunday.
2. It shall be unlawful for any persons or corporation to operate on Sunday any freight or passenger train, or mail train, or any other train, or part of a train in the carrying on of interstate commerce, trade, or traffic of any kind.
3. It shall be unlawful for any postoffice to be open on Sunday or to deliver mail on Sunday; it shall be unlawful for any mail to be carried or delivered on Sunday by any employe of the United States, whether in city or country.
4. It shall be unlawful for any newspaper or other paper or publication published or purporting to be published on Sunday to be received, carried or delivered as mail by any agency of the United States, in any postoffice, or over any route under the jurisdiction of the United States.
5. It shall be unlawful for any person or corporation engaged in interstate commerce or carrying on any business or vocation under the laws of or with the permission or license from the United States, or any of its agencies, to do or carry on any ordinary vocation or business on Sunday, the purpose of this act being to express our national determination to honor the Sabbath day and keep it holy as God commands, thereby securing for all that opportunity for spiritual and bodily refreshments decreed by our Lord for the happiness of all men and the safety of all nations.
6. Any person who does any of the things above declared unlawful, or who procures or aids another in doing any of the things declared unlawful, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punished upon conviction by due process of law by a fine of not over \$100 nor over \$10,000 for each offense and by imprisonment for not over six months, in the discretion of the court.
7. And any corporation that does or aids in doing these forbidden things shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than \$1,000 nor over \$100,000 for each offense, and, upon conviction a second time for like offense, shall forfeit its charter and franchise and be enjoined from operating in interstate commerce; Provided, however, That emergency instances of charity and necessity are not included nor punishable under the provisions of this act.

As there is not even a remote probability that this bill will be enacted into law, it is possibly a waste of space to even mention it, but it has occurred to me that if these brethren would show as much zeal in trying to see that justice in their localities is fairly administered as they seem to show in trying to have a Puritanical Sunday law passed, a good many people would have greater faith in the sincerity of their religious professions.

Our Educational System

THERE is no doubt," writes K. W. Davis, city clerk of Oakley, "that our educational system is neither educational nor systematic, and it should be revised from the ground up. Having spent 14 years in the schools I believe I am in position to know what they are producing.

"Even in the more modernized high schools where domestic science, manual training and commercial work are supplanting the old academic studies," continues Mr. Davis, "the notoriously poor training in these subjects is alarming, and it seems due to the emphasis being placed on the scholastic side of the subjects rather than on their practicality."

I do not know how much of this criticism of the work done in the schools is justified. I have no doubt, however, that the results obtained are not what they ought to be. Schools are no better than the teachers, and if the teachers are not well qualified in scholarship and in the practical faculty of training and directing the young the results are certain to be disappointing. Good teachers, like poets, are born with the natural ability to teach, and while, of course, they must themselves be educated and trained, unless they have natural ability they will never be successful teachers. Some of the poorest teachers I have ever known were the best educated, and some of the most successful had very moderate scholastic attainments.

I have no doubt that our system can and ought

to be improved greatly, but after all the changes in the system are made it will fall short in results unless we can get the teachers with the natural as well as acquired ability to teach.

Double Debt Divide Incomes

THE bonded debt of the United States is approximately 25 billion dollars. It is estimated that the other debts, state, municipal and private, amount to 75 billion dollars. A large share of this debt was contracted at a time when the purchasing power of the dollar was less than half of what it will be within six months. This means that the producers must carry a burden relatively twice as great as when the debts were contracted. The injustice is manifest. The Government should take up its interest-bearing bonds with non-interest-bearing notes and reduce the expenses of our Government by approximately a billion dollars a year. When this currency was put into circulation it would enable private debtors to pay their debts in dollars of the same purchasing power as the dollars they borrowed. Why should a creditor, whether a bank or a private individual, expect to be paid in something more valuable than what he lent in the first place?

Farmers' Service Corner

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

A was the wife of B. She inherited 23 acres, improved. B improved the land. Two years later, A died leaving B with one small son. B hired a relative to keep the child while he stayed on the place alone. At the age of 17 when the boy was in the high school, he decided to marry a 15-year old girl of the same school. B objected, both as the boy's parent and as his guardian. The boy quit school and at the age of 21 returned with a young wife but nothing else. He sued B, who is still there alone, for rent from the time he went away and also asked for a partition of the property and ejectment of his father. This has been in the probate court 21 years and final settlement has not been made.

Was this action brought in the district court legal? Can the boy collect rent? He refused to do anything before he went away. He had 13 years of schooling, nine months a year. As there was no other property, after a few years the court passed the settlement informing B that it was personal property and that he would have to report, but as he could not sell the boy's interest without an order from the court, it would be passed. B had to rent other land to make expenses. Is B entitled to anything for the boy's keep?

The father was entitled to the services of a son until he reached the age of 21. The law would not require him to send the boy to school in this state after he reached the age of 15, but he would be obliged to send him to school until he reached that age. The time that he attended high school after reaching the age of 15, at the father's expense was, of course, a purely voluntary contribution on the part of his father, but, having made it, it is very doubtful whether he would have a right to collect it out of the boy's property but if the boy, after reaching the age of 17, refused to help his father when requested to do so, I am of the opinion that the court would allow his father the value of the service which the boy refused to render between the time that he was 17 and the time that he reached the age of 21, as an offset against any property claim which he might have against his father.

1. What would be the income tax on \$50,000?
2. Please explain how to figure the income tax on any sum of money. M. A. T.

Assuming that you mean that an individual's income amounts to \$50,000, if the person is the head of a family there would first be exempted \$2,000. On the next \$3,000 the tax would be 4 per cent or \$120. On the next \$45,000 there would be a normal tax of 8 per cent amounting to \$3,600. In addition to this, there would be a surtax ranging from 1 per cent on the first \$1,000 over \$5,000 up to 23 per cent on the last \$2,000, making a total surtax of \$5,510 or a total tax of \$9,110. This is assuming, however, that you have no income from sources which are exempt, which would make all the difference in the world. For example, if your income was derived from 3 1/2 per cent Government bonds, you would have to pay no income tax. If it was derived from other Liberty bonds, you would exempt that income up to \$5,000. If it was derived from stocks in corporations which paid the income of the corporation, then you would have only your surtax to pay. In other words, instead of your income tax being \$9,110, in that event, it would be only \$5,510.

The income tax on money is figured according to the sources from which the money is derived. A single individual has an exemption of \$1,000. The head of a household is allowed an exemption of \$2,000 and \$200 for every minor child. In making up your income tax, you first figure your total net income. Deduct from this your exemption as the head of a family or as a single individual. Second, deduct income derived from Liberty bonds up to \$5,000, or if the Liberty bonds are the first issue, 3 1/2 per cent, deduct the total income from that source. Third, deduct income received from stock in corporations where the corporation pays income on the net revenues of the corporation. Figure on your net income, after making these deductions, 4 per cent on the first \$4,000 and 8 per cent on the remainder. If your income exceeds \$5,000 net, figure 1 per cent surtax on the first

\$1,000 in excess of \$5,000; 2 per cent on the next \$2,000 in excess of \$6,000; 3 per cent on the next \$2,000; 4 per cent on the next \$2,000 and so on up to \$500,000 income. On incomes of from 1/2 to 1 million, the rate of surtax is 64 per cent. On incomes of more than a million, the surtax is 65 per cent.

1. A and B are husband and wife. They hold joint title to their farm which is not encumbered. A is badly in debt and has a judgment against him. If A and B sell their farm, can B take her share and buy a home in her own name without becoming divorced?

2. Can A turn his property to B, regardless of a judgment against him if the judgment is not against the farm?

3. Can a man sell his farm and give the money to his wife, if he is in debt? M. A. P.

1. B would have the right to take her share of the proceeds of the farm and invest it in property in her own name without resorting to any divorce proceeding.

2. If the farm is a homestead, it would not be affected by the judgment, and in that case the title might be turned over to the wife notwithstanding there were outstanding judgments against the husband.

3. Unless the indebtedness is in the form of a judgment, the mere fact that the man is in debt would not prevent him from transferring his property to his wife. If the land in question is not protected by a homestead right, then a judgment would attach itself to it, and any transfer that he might make would be subject to this judgment.

A, B and C are heirs to an estate. B is also administrator of the estate. B lends A's share to C without A's consent. C refuses to pay back the loan and also the interest. B and C live in Illinois and A lives in Kansas. What must A do to get her share of the estate? G. C. R.

A must bring suit against B as administrator and make C a party to the suit.

I sold a milk cow to a neighbor for \$85. I delivered her Sunday morning. Monday evening, he came to me and said, "Your cow is down and cannot get up." He milked the cow Saturday night. She gave 3 gallons of milk. She was hurt on his place and his cows hurt her. He gave me a check for \$85 but later he went to the bank and stopped payment. Can he be made to pay me for the cow? A. S.

If you can prove that the cow was all right at the time of delivery, you are entitled to collect the purchase price. If the cow was not sound at the time of sale and you knew it, then of course, you cannot collect.

Real Disarmament Or Bust

PRESIDENT HARDING'S disarmament conference promises to be one of his greatest achievements and one of America's great deeds. He has chosen the psychological moment. Europe has risen to the suggestion as a drowning man to a friendly plank and has swept the diplomats, with their plans, off their feet. For the world is realizing that it faces bankruptcy and ruin if naval and military expenditures are not halted and that civilization faces certain destruction if there should be another big war.

The alternative is disarmament, limited or otherwise, with America logically leader of the movement.

Last year, two years after the war, five great nations, the United States, Great Britain, Japan, France and Italy, expended \$16,442,251,101 for military and naval purposes.

This expenditure in one year is a little more than 2 billion dollars in excess of what all these nations together expended for military purposes in the 14 years from 1900 to 1914.

Since the appearance of the first dreadnaught the seven principal powers have spent \$16,991,195,456 on battleship building alone, and this is only a part of the tremendous military and armament bill which the workers and producers of these nations have had to pay to keep up the vicious circle of war and preparedness, preparedness and war.

It is a European estimate that the lowest cost of maintaining the world's armed establishments today is between 7 and 8 billion dollars yearly.

In Europe where preparation for war has existed for centuries side by side with compulsory military service, the great majority of the people, before the war came along and exterminated 35 millions of them, were spending their lives in abject and degrading poverty and bitter toil to provide the financial sinews and the human automations for the war machines of their military masters.

The tax-ridden people of Central Europe who gleaned their fields so closely that not a single grain was left for the birds—who lived on crusts themselves—died like flies in the war and as a result of the war.

On the whole the black slavery of the South before the '60s was far more humane and less destructive of life and happiness than the red slavery of militarism which still holds the people of war-bankrupt Europe in bondage to great armaments and standing armies. Europe, at peace, has today more than 3 million men under arms. Of these France and its allies have 2,300,000.

Not much chance for peace in a quarrelsome neighborhood like that where everybody carries a gun. Our own appropriations for future wars in the

year 1919-1920, were 1,348 million dollars. Add to that pensions, interest and expenditures due to past wars, and we get the enormous total of 4,088 million dollars. Last year 93 per cent of all appropriations made here in Washington were for war, past or anticipated.

Europe an Armed Camp

Country	Army	Country	Army
France	800,000	Belgium	105,000
Poland	600,000	Germany	100,000
Italy	300,000	Sweden	56,000
Jugo-Slavia	200,000	Hungary	35,000
Spain	200,000	Bulgaria	33,000
Switzerland	200,000	Austria	30,000
Rumania	160,000	Holland	21,000
Czecho-Slovakia	147,000	Norway	15,000

In this country not lower taxes but higher taxes are a certainty, if the military contest continues.

What will the future war that the nations still prepare for, be like? Listen to General Fries, Chief of our Chemical Warfare Service:

Cloud gas attacks are highly efficient and by a new method can be launched at any time, day or night, that the wind is right. The other new thing is a liquid gas, the effect of which is to cause burns that are severe and difficult to heal. If three drops of this gas be absorbed into the skin it will cause death in most cases, while lesser quantities down to a tenth of a drop will put every man touched in the hospital. This gas and the common mustard gas, which burns the skin, can be sprinkled from airplanes in virtually unlimited quantities. Camps and railroad centers can be deluged with this dew of death. To work within an area so sprinkled men must be thoroly protected by masks, by gas proof clothing and gloves, all of which, at the very best, would keep out gas only a few hours.

Suppose a fleet of poison sprinklers swooped over New York in the night. Hundreds of thousands would be blind, burned horribly, driven insane from terror. It is not a picture one cares to contemplate even in speculation, but I tell you that the scientific use of gas in warfare is approaching this extreme of horror.

What we are after is a gas that will be colorless, tasteless, odorless, that will instantly kill whole masses of men and without the slightest warning of its coming. If that gas is found, and I believe we shall find it, it is impossible to see how an army could stand against it.

This out-huns the Hun.

The alternative is disarmament. It is disarmament or bust. It is disarmament or financial ruin and international chaos. It is disarmament or eternal night for the white man's civilization—the coming of a world ruled by Pagan yellow races.

And up along the border line of the United States and Canada, the longest international border line in the world, there has by agreement been no fort, no naval vessel, no cannon, no armed soldier for more than 100 years.

Here is a striking example of peace by agreement between two nations, a strikingly practical example of peace by disarmament.

Sensible and successful as this has been in our case and Canada's, I fear it is too ideal a condition to expect a world-wide application of it to succeed at this time. But it should be possible, as a first step, to bring about a limited disarmament.

At the present moment popular will is dominant in Europe and is demanding disarmament, and rulers and diplomats must do its bidding. Also at the present moment the world has never seen such a scramble for commercial advantage as is now developing.

Popular sentiment flames, then subsides; diplomacy is cynical. It schemes and plots on. Its spirit of altruism, if it has any, is tempered by its plans to extend control over remote, undeveloped natural resources, these to be craftily seized and turned into sources of supply, just as gold seekers stake out mining claims and defend them against all comers.

We must understand that selfishness still rules the world and will for generations to come.

Just now Europe's over-wrought peoples and broken nations look to us for leadership in disarmament, and destiny seems to confirm it. Oceans, which bombing planes and submarines seem to say no troop ships may ever cross again, surround us; we are strongest in wealth and in resources—two prime qualities for world leadership.

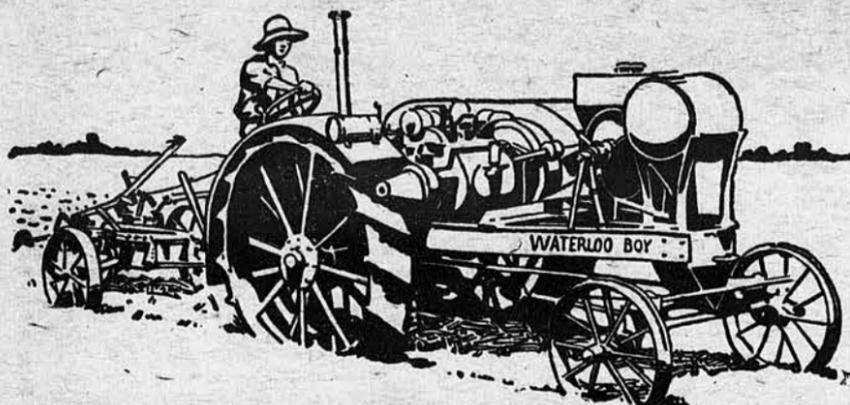
While above everything else, I am for reducing expenditures because this is imperative, I realize it will not do for us entirely to shut off appropriations for national defense without definite assurance that other nations will adopt a nearly identical disarmament policy. Therefore, in the meanwhile, I think we should make every dollar we spend for defense count, by going in for modern methods, by putting a good part of our expenditure for this purpose into modern air and chemical equipment and submarines, and not into a big and useless standing army. Put it where it will count.

We must reduce our military expenditures and take the lead in a world program of disarmament. One of the biggest things this administration can do is to bring about such a movement. The Borah resolution was aimed in the right direction.

But if we accept this leadership, if the world is to see virtual disarmament realized, it seems to me, diplomatic Europe must be made very definitely to understand that we can play the game either way; that we can lead in peace or in destruction; that we can set such a pace in armament competition that it will break the back of every nation in Europe to keep up with us; but that we much prefer leading the way toward peace, friendship and good will.

Let there be a plain-spoken unequivocal understanding on this point and I believe the world's war Goliath will have met his David.

Arthur Capper
Washington, D. C.



Waterloo Boy Economy Absolutely Proved

LAST Fall, C. R. Young, County Agent for Dakota County, Nebraska, held a plowing contest, for the benefit of farmers in his community. Sixteen tractors entered the contest. Fuel, oil and operator's time were charged against each tractor outfit in figuring costs.

The economy of the Waterloo Boy was absolutely proved. With its heavy-duty, two-cylinder, low-speed motor built for economical kerosene-burning, it plowed its allotted four and a half acres of heavy Nebraska soil at the extremely low cost of \$1.11 per acre. This, remember, was at the time when fuel, oil and labor costs were at the highest.

The Waterloo Boy furnished power at less cost than any other tractor and at about one-half the cost of a number of other tractors.

Why the Waterloo Boy Is the Economical Tractor for Farm Work

The Waterloo Boy is built especially for heavy duty farm work. Its two-cylinder, heavy-duty, long-stroke, large-bore motor of special design, burns kerosene with unusual economy.

Its consumption of lubricating oil is exceptionally small. In the Dakota County test, the Waterloo Boy used only one-half pint of oil in plowing four and a half acres.

The upkeep cost of the Waterloo Boy over a term of years is low because of its simple, sturdy, high quality construction. Another contributing factor to its low repair cost is the low speed (750 R. P. M.) at which the motor develops 12

horsepower at the drawbar and 25 horsepower at the belt.

Its motor is unusually responsive—the automatic governor insures flexible power to meet varying loads. Remember that the Waterloo Boy has ready, always, reserve power above its rating to meet emergencies.

Unusual accessibility to all of its operating parts saves valuable time in making adjustments and in repair work.

The Waterloo Boy is a real farm tractor that will give many years of satisfactory and economical service—investigate it.

Get This FREE Booklet

See the Waterloo Boy at the store of your John Deere dealer, and write us today for free booklet which fully illustrates and describes the Waterloo Boy. It gives you a lot of valuable tractor information. Write to John Deere, Moline, Ill., and ask for Booklet T-611.

JOHN DEERE

THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

"You may be Sure"
says the Good Judge



That you are getting full value for your money when you use this class of tobacco.

The good, rich, real tobacco taste lasts so long, you don't need a fresh chew nearly as often—nor do you need so big a chew as you did with the ordinary kind.

Any man who has used 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

Wm. A. Rutch Company, 1107 Broadway, New York City

Jayhawker Farm News

BY HARLEY HATCH

Wheat Yields Between Burlington and Emporia Were Fairly Satisfactory

A trip to Emporia from this farm by way of Hartford and the return by way of Olpe recently disclosed dry cornfields with some corn firing on the uplands and a few bottom fields in the same condition. Local showers have fallen over a limited territory, one locality northeast of Burlington reporting more than 2 inches of rain. On this farm corn is yet in good condition but I believe every day that passes without moisture means less corn altho if we get rain inside of a week we would still raise good corn for it is clean, of good color, tasseling and starting ears.

Much Threshing is Done

In the different neighborhoods thru which we passed on the way to Emporia we noted some in which threshing was all done, while in others no straw piles were to be seen and the fields were still covered with shocks. Our route lay thru Hartford, 9 miles north of this farm, thence up the Neosho River Valley to Neosho Rapids and from there by way of the Cottonwood Valley to Emporia. Wheat appeared good; from the way it threshed out in this neighborhood I should judge that the thickness of the standing shocks indicated close to 20 bushels to the acre on the majority of fields, especially the uplands. These upland fields bear every indication of having raised more wheat than the bottoms this year, something that seldom happens. Coming back from Emporia over the uplands by way of Olpe wheat seemed likely to yield about the same as on the Hartford route.

Low Yields of Oats

Another week of weather such as the past seven days have been will find most farmers in a mood to hold to what old corn they have, especially since oats are in most fields making no more than 20 bushels to the acre of rather inferior quality. There is still considerable old corn on the farms but not so much as one would suppose after the fine crop of 1920 and the rather light stock feeding that followed. Oats gave good promise until about 10 days before harvest, when heavy rains followed by hot weather caused considerable rust. So light are the oats on some fields that the dump on the threshing machine will not hold 16 pounds, and has to be set at a less weight in order to get it to dump before it runs over. On one job the thresher set the measure so that it dumped every 8 pounds and counted four dumps to the bushel instead of the usual two. In this neighborhood we threshed no oats in which 16 pounds overrun the measure, altho all were light in weight.

In the Land of Tractors

While in Emporia we went out to the Gladfelter farm, 1 mile north of town, to witness a tractor plowing competition. There were eight tractors plowing in the same field on the Neosho bottom. This field was very fertile soil, in most places of good depth and still retaining much moisture. Every tractor plowed at a greater depth than is necessary in this soil for the best results with wheat. Every tractor was, of course, tuned up to its best running condition and the driver was likewise an expert in his line. As a result all did well and left the observer no nearer a choice of machines than when he came on the field. Among other exhibits was a tractor fitted with a long cutterbar at the side; this answered as a mowing machine and if it would hold out at the rate it was being run that day it would in a short time cut all the grass in a township. Such an attachment to a tractor cost, so I was told, \$150.

Firm Seedbeds for Wheat

I heard considerable discussion at this plowing contest as to the best depth to plow for wheat in that part of Kansas. I could note that the majority was coming to advocate shallower plowing than many have been doing in the past; the general opinion seemed to be that 4 inches was the best depth to plow here for wheat. Farmers seemed to agree that the soil should be packed down as solid after plowing as

possible with a disk or a similar tool. All seemed to agree that the earlier the plowing could be done, the better it was for the next crop not only because more fertility was made available by early plowing but also because the land could be put in much better condition. Land plowed early stands a good chance of having the clods slaked by the weather as well as having the soil packed by occasional rains.

Oats of 32 Pounds

After threshing the wheat on this farm we pulled to other wheat jobs on different farms, leaving the oats on this farm until yesterday. Our oats were sown very early, during the last days of February, and as a result they were badly thinned by the Easter freeze. We were expecting but little of them in the way of quality but were agreeably surprised when they made oats of 32 pounds to the bushel. The yield was not large, being but 347 bushels from 16 acres, but a truck load holding 80 bushels of oats by weight in normal years held 75 bushels this time so we feel satisfied they will be oats good enough to sow. Another field of oats on the farm, threshed earlier, grew on ground plowed this spring and made a much larger growth of straw but did not produce good grain.

Cockleburs

By Ray Yarnell

"Stay at home and keep your stuff at home" seems to be the slogan of the Interstate Commerce Commission and is reflected in its recent ruling increasing freight and passenger rates in Kansas.

Members of the commission, who may travel on passes and who probably don't ship much material by freight, apparently still are laboring under the theory that the war is not yet over.

If they can't agree that the war is over the column suggests that the members of the commission at least permit fraternization. There is no sense in enforcing every war time rule.

On the other hand we don't blame the railroads for wanting all they can get. We recall what happened to them when they were under Government control and the McAdoo National Agreement was put into effect.

The column suggests that when you think of the "pleasures" of high freight rates you give the Hon. Son-in-law a large part of the credit for having brought about their establishment.

In the meantime, when you ship a hide enclose 8 per cent more than the price you expect to receive to pay the additional cost of transportation, due to the latest ruling by the I. C. C.

There isn't much in the papers about the activities of Mr. Dawes, which convinces the column that he is getting somewhere.

Mr. Dawes, you will remember, is the gentleman to whom has been assigned the task of slashing red tape, hoeing the Government's patronage patch, cutting down expenses in every department and establishing more business in Government.

Dawes, in the opinion of some men, is missing a great opportunity by keeping his mouth shut except when he has something really important to say. Think of the interviews he could give out that the public would eat up.

The column is looking forward to the day when Mr. Dawes unlocks the gates. At that time we expect to be regaled with an interview that will "take the hide off" in several localities on the body politic and in all probability off of some individuals as well.

No tears will be shed in this corner if he does. Instead the column will go down the street, drink a root beer and celebrate. Not that we particularly like root beer but there isn't anything else any better with which to celebrate.

"If you feel like betting on a horse race," said Sad Sawyer as he tore up the tickets he had gotten from the bookmaker and surveyed the only dollar he had left, "hunt up a policeman and bust him on the nose. It will cost you less."

For Our Young Readers

"Resolved, I Will No Longer Be A Sink-Easy"

BY AMERICAN RED CROSS

VACATION days are swimming days. Last year more than 25,000 persons learned to swim thru the aid of Red Cross instructors and among these were hundreds of boys and girls of the Junior American Red Cross who proudly took the "Learn to Swim" pledge—"Resolved, I will no longer be a sink-easy."

Swimming is a game every boy and girl can play, but in learning to swim you must become accustomed to, the

the water and force the air out thru your nostrils. This is the swimmer's method of breathing.

Now, pretend you are a sled. Lie face down on the water, keeping the chin drawn in and the arms parallel with your body, the fingers slightly lifted to serve as the front runners of the imaginary sled. A good push with your feet against the bank and you go coasting 10 or 15 feet. If you throw your head back your feet sink; too much weight in the air.

The next imitation in our game is that of a sternwheel steamboat. After you have pushed off from the bank raise your feet alternately clear of the water and strike back into the water, getting a push from the ankle to the toes. The whole leg works and does not bend very much at the knee.

We are now going to imitate a windmill, so you must keep your right hand the same distance back of the left hand all the time. Start off with a push as before, one hand resting on the surface of the water and the other behind you. As soon as you glide on the water-hand you are floating; then a sweeping stroke down and back brings the other hand forward in its circular sweep. Your arms revolve as the windmill arms do, paddling you thru the water. Every time you roll up for air, glance ahead to see where you are going.

Now for the final act of our game. Just imagine, as the windmill is paddling along, a steamboat coming up behind and bumping into it. They are stuck together. They can't be separated, so the windmill arms pull on the front end while the steamboat paddles push on the other end as the air is taken into the carburetor and let out thru the underwater exhaust pipe. Here you have an imaginary picture of the movements of your body as you swim about in the water, and your cruising radius will depend largely on practice.

I AM a boy of nine and the farm is mine; I love to climb the apple trees and watch the honey bees; I ride my pony fast and watch the cows go past; I play in the meadow of new-mown hay and there you'll find me every day. Oh, I love the dear old farm, for it's there that I was born. This summer I'll be ten and my Pa says I'll be lots of help to him then; so you see I'm trying day by day my Pa to outweigh. Then I'll get a great big home and I'll have it all my own and I'll plow and sow my wheat, for the farm just can't be beat. Merle Tillotson. Coats, Kan.

water. First, try to imitate a duck. It thrusts its head under the water and looks about for food. If it can see, so can you. Put your head under the water and open your eyes. Sure enough, you can see! Now try again before you forget. It will not hurt either your eyes or your ears.

The next step in our game is to imitate a motor boat. The motor boat takes the air into one valve of the carburetor and lets it out thru the underwater-exhaust pipe. Adapt that idea to yourself. Take a big breath, close your mouth, rest your face in

A Happy Birthday Party

Fifteen thousand boys and girls had the "time of their lives" Thursday, July 14. That's Senator Capper's birthday, and as he has done on 13 other birthdays, he gave a party for his little boy and girl friends in Kansas, at Garfield, Topeka's amusement park.

From the time the first carload of youngsters arrived at the park at 9:30 in the morning until the last load left at 7 o'clock in the evening, nothing happened to mar the celebration. There were free ice cream cones, and free rides on the merry-go-round and "over the top" for everyone. And that isn't all. A shiny new airplane flew over the park at 4:15, dropping 1,000 toy airplanes to the crowd below. What a scramble there was for them! But all the youngsters who received one of these fascinating toys agreed that it was worth the effort.

All during the day, the lines of the youngsters waiting for rides on the concessions and for ice cream cones were more than a block long. "A ride on any other day isn't nearly so much fun," said one little girl after she'd waited more than an hour for a ride on "over the top." "This ice cream cone tastes better'n any sundae I ever had at our drug store," a little sticky-faced youngster exclaimed as he left the ice cream stand after a long wait in the sun. So, what difference did it make that the lines were long and the sun hot?

The picnic would not be complete without some athletic contests, because all Kansas boys and girls are good sportsmen. There were 50, 75 and 100 yard dashes, slow bicycle races, hobble races, three legged races, shoe races and backward races.

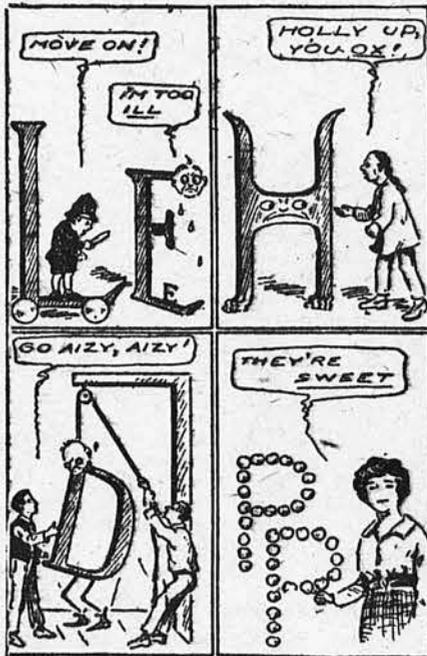
Some of Senator Capper's little Topeka friends could not attend his party because they were sick or crippled, but they helped him celebrate his birthday just the same. A generous quantity of ice cream along with Mr. Capper's good wishes was delivered to their homes.

Senator Capper couldn't attend his

party himself, but he sent a message to the boys and girls wishing them all a "royal good time." And his wish was fulfilled. Thousands of his little friends are looking forward to another fun-filled, happy day on July 14 next year, and they hope Mr. Capper will be with them then to make the party complete.

Four Flowers

The names of four flowers are hidden in this puzzle. If you can find them send your answers to the Puzzle



Editor, the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. There will be packages of postcards for the first six boys and girls who send correct answers.

The winners of the July 9 prize puzzle are Rosina Kriekenberg, Laverna May Clark, Mary Williams, Howard Bradley, Mamie Logan and Tillie Klein. The answer is a churn.



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Our Kansas Farm Homes

Mrs. Ida Migliario
—EDITOR—

Goldenrod Party for Bride

BY LOIE E. BRANDOM

Fortunate indeed is the bride who is given a goldenrod party and fortunate the hostess who lives in the suburbs or country, for with plenty of goldenrod at hand very little else is necessary for decoration. On a mirror in the center of the table place a bowl of gold fish and around this a bank of goldenrod. Let the goldenrod extend in a straight line to each corner of the table, connecting each straight line about midway with a cross section of goldenrod. Just inside the cross sections place crystal baskets filled to

If We Can Smile

LIFE is a tangle,
Life is a care,
Life is much sorrow
And often despair;
But there is pleasure,
Music and light,
There is a morning
After each night.
Life is a mixture
Of joy and of pain,
Plenty of sunshine,
Plenty of rain.
But this same mixture
Makes us worth while,
If thru the shadows,
We can still smile.
—Rachel A. Garrett.

overflowing with the tiny flower sprays cut from the long branches of the goldenrod blossoms.

For placecards use heavy white cards, letter the names of the guests in gold and at the left hand side, cut two slits an inch apart thru which can be run a sprig of goldenrod. Yellow mints, salted almonds or candied orange peel in yellow or white paper baskets make good favors and the use of gold-banded china adds much to the pleasing effect of the whole.

It is easy to carry out a menu in these colors. Cantaloupes, chicken patties, salmon croquettes, fried chicken, creamed lima beans, sweet potatoes, stuffed eggs, cheese straws, oranges in orange peel baskets or orange sherbet and sunshine cake are suggestions that would help carry out the color scheme.

If a shower is given for the bride, these colors are very effective also.

The College Girls' Wardrobe

BY JOSEPHINE F. HEMPHILL

What should a freshman girl include in her wardrobe when she goes away to college? How can she be well and comfortably dressed with a minimum expenditure of money? The mothers who are perplexed by these questions will find a helpful answer in a list compiled by the dean of women and the head of the department of home economics in one of our state colleges. The ideal wardrobe, as they have planned it, is as follows:

One bathrobe, one pair slippers, one light weight kimono, four thin and three heavy night dresses or pajamas, two white petticoats, one colored petticoat, two colored bloomers to be worn in place of petticoats, six combinations, camisoles to harmonize with blouses—no heavy lace or colored decorations—two pairs dark silk stockings, six pairs guaranteed stockings, lisle or cotton, one pair light silk stockings to match slippers, two pairs white lisle stockings if white shoes are worn, one pair dressy dark pumps with low heels, one pair light colored slippers for dancing, one pair low heeled oxfords, one pair low heeled boots, one pair dress boots or spats, one medium colored silk dress for afternoon parties, one evening party dress, one wool dress—second wool dress to be bought at Christmas time—four light weight dresses for warm weather, one heavy

coat, one sweater, one campus hat for summer and one for winter, one dress hat for summer and one for winter, one pair campus gloves, one pair dress gloves, one separate skirt, two separate blouses, silk or cotton, one suit, one suit blouse, one light weight coat, one umbrella, one pair rubbers, one raincoat and 24 handkerchiefs.

The list for the minimum wardrobe includes one umbrella, one bathrobe, one pair slippers, one light weight kimono, three thin and three heavy night dresses or pajamas, two white petticoats, one colored petticoat, one or two colored bloomers to be worn in place of petticoats in winter, four combinations, camisoles to harmonize with blouses—no heavy lace or colored decorations—one pair black silk stockings, six pairs guaranteed stockings, lisle or cotton, two pairs white stockings, if white shoes are worn, one pair dress pumps with low heels, one pair oxfords with low heels, one pair low heeled dress boots or spats, one pair rubbers, one light dress for parties, four light weight dresses for warm days, one wool dress skirt and separate blouse, one wool dress to be bought at Christmas, one dark silk dress, two separate blouses, silk or cotton, one heavy coat, one sweater, one campus hat, one dress hat for summer and one for winter, one pair campus gloves, one pair dress gloves, one raincoat, 12 handkerchiefs.

What Mary Said About It

Extract from a letter Mary wrote to Ruth: "At last, Ruth, I feel at ease with Marjorie Rankin, the charming girl from the East of whom I told you. She always seems to know the right thing to do and say on every occasion, and I confess I frequently was at a loss to know just what was proper. But mother bought one of the etiquette pamphlets the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze is selling, and

now I know I'll not make any more mistakes when I introduce Marjorie to my friends, or when I accept an invitation to her home."

There are times when we all would like to know what is the proper thing to do or say. Our pamphlet, Etiquette for All Occasions, will answer many questions you always have wanted to know. Send 15 cents to the Etiquette Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan., and receive the helpful pamphlet.

Explaining Food Dehydration

Food has been dried in one way or another for thousands of years. All primitive peoples practiced it from the Arab with his dried figs and dates, to the American Indian with his "jerked" venison. But it is a far cry from the crude food drying of the ancients to the moist air dehydration of today.

All the older methods were alike in principle. They subjected the food to warm dry air until virtually all its moisture was absorbed. It was simply dried out. The walls of the food cells cracked in the process releasing much of the color, flavor, aroma and nutritive value. Altho these were restored to a certain extent when soaked in water, they could not regain the excellence of their fresh state.

The radical improvement in the moist-air process lies in the fact that the food cells are left intact. They hold fast while the water is being drawn from them. Color, flavor, aroma and nutritives remain undisturbed. Consequently when the food is restored by the addition of water it has all the qualities of its fresh state.

The recently perfected invention, in which moist air dehydration takes place, is an oven-like device of sheet aluminum which fits over the burners of a stove or oil lamp. Shallow trays for holding the food fit into the device

like movable shelves. Beneath them and directly above the source of heat is a water pan. The sides are pierced at the bottom with air vents.

As dehydration progresses, air enters the vents and passes over the water pan for moistening. It then rises thru the center of the dehydrator and branches right and left among the food trays. Openings are provided to permit its escape thru the top. Practically speaking there are no foods which cannot be dehydrated. It was found in the case of watermelon that removing the water left almost nothing with which to rebuild. But in experiments with other fruits and with vegetables, meat and fish, there was a continuous record of success.

Women's Service Corner

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

Where Fluting Can Be Done

Can you give me the address of someone who does fluting?—M. H. F.

Mrs. W. B. Clark, Hemstitching Department, Crosby Brothers Dry Goods Company, Topeka, Kan., does fluting. If you would care to send your fluting to Topeka, I am sure you would find Mrs. Clark's work satisfactory.

Work for Spare Time

I should like to earn a little spending money, but cannot leave home. I wonder if you would suggest something I might do at home.—Miss A. E. R.

Many women earn pin money doing fancywork, making rugs or doing plain sewing. If you do not live far from town, you might bake bread, cakes or cookies for town customers. You could advertise these in the town paper, and thus secure regular customers for your products. Also, there always is a market for home canned vegetables and fruits or jellies and preserves, if they are put up attractively. You could sell these direct to customers, or perhaps a store in the town would handle them for you for a small commission. Most farm women, however, make their spending money from eggs and butter. These also can be sold direct to customers, making the profit larger. You might also make cottage cheese to sell along with any of the products mentioned.

Fall Clothing Questions

Can you tell me whether taffeta or mesaline will be worn this fall? What colors will be the most popular?—A. E. N.

Crepes and satins will be the leading materials this fall, Canton crepe and charmeuse being the most popular. Navy blue and black will be the best colors, but brown and some shades of green will be worn, also.

Camp Fire Girls

Please tell me how old a girl has to be to join the Camp Fire Girls. Where can I obtain information about the organization?—M. E. H.

The Camp Fire Girls are from 12 to 20 years old. You can obtain information about the organization by writing to the Secretary, Y. W. C. A., Topeka, Kan.

Prune Pudding

Please print a good recipe for prune pudding.—Mrs. E. L.

Use 1 cup of brown sugar, 1 cup of boiling water, and 1½ tablespoons of cornstarch dissolved in a little cold milk. Cook until thick, remove from stove and add ¼ cup of chopped walnuts and 1 cup of chopped prunes. Serve with whipped cream or custard sauce.

Lice on House Plants

Please tell me how to destroy lice on house plants.—Mrs. M. J. S.

To destroy lice on house plants, sprinkle them with strong soapsuds to which 1 tablespoon of tobacco extract has been added to every half-gallon of soapsuds.

Canning Pears and Apples

Sirup Should be Suited to Variety of Fruit

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON

THE TWO best known varieties of pears are the Bartlett and the Kieffer. The Bartlett is a fine, soft fruit. It has so much natural sweetness that it requires a light sirup. A heavy sirup tends to spoil the natural flavor. The Kieffer often must be ripened in bran, sawdust or straw. It requires more sugar and longer cooking.

Pears, like apples, should be dropped into a mild salt water to prevent them from becoming brown. When enough to fill cans have been pared and cored, the quarters or halves should be rinsed and packed in cans. Over Bartletts a light sirup should be poured; over Kieffers, a heavy sirup is needed. Cans should be partially sealed and sterilized from 20 to 45 minutes, depending upon the kind of pear and the ripeness of the fruit to be canned.

With our canner came directions for making the best preserved pears we have tried. "Use equal parts by weight of fruit and sugar. Place a layer of fruit in an enamel or aluminum preserving kettle and then a layer of sugar. Repeat until the kettle is filled. Add enough water to prevent burning. Let simmer until the pears become transparent. Remove fruit carefully from sirup. Boil sirup until quite thick, re-

moving any scum that may come to the surface. Fill cans with fruit and cover with boiling sirup. The flavor may be much improved by adding to the sirup a small amount of ginger root, or ½ pint of good cider vinegar to each quart of sirup, or a few slices of lemon rinds."

In making pickled pears, we use 3 pounds of whole pears, 1 quart of water, 1½ pints of sugar, 1 pint of vinegar, a stick of cinnamon, a little ginger and a few whole cloves. We boil the pears in the water until they may be easily pierced by a straw. Then we remove the pears and add the sugar and spices to the juice. After the sirup has boiled 5 minutes, we replace the pears and continue the boiling another 5 or 10 minutes. We place the pears in cans and boil in sirup 5 minutes more, strain out spices and pour the sirup over fruit in cans and seal.

Apples require practically the same treatment as pears. The time for processing and the density of the sirup used depend upon the kind of apples used and the ripeness of the fruit. The variety of canned apple products is almost unlimited. From many experiments we find our home preference is canned Jonathan apples and quinces.



New Rubbers Help Fruit to Keep.

Skirts of Modish Design

Plaids and Checks Favored in Heavy Materials

BY MRS. HELEN LEE CRAIG



9960—Women's Skirt. This is a plain plaid skirt. The only trimming is the buttons at the belt. This is an excellent type of skirt to wear with the woolen sweater. Sizes 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure.

9975—Women's Skirt. This design features the popular circular skirt. The pockets are an additional attraction. Sizes 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure.

9975—Women's Waist. Satin or foulard seems to be the material for this pattern. It is made with a U-shaped vestee and is trimmed with floss stitching. Sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust

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

Health in the Family

BY DR. C. H. LERRIGO

Diseases Require Careful Attention, Proper Diet and Prompt Treatment

I wish to know what you think is the matter with me. I am 68 years old and have had catarrh most all my life and have a cough. My ankles swell, I am weak, and have piles. Do piles cause other diseases? M. J. T.

Considering all of your symptoms I venture the opinion that you have some heart lesion, probably a leak of the mitral valve. This would produce the cough, the catarrh, the swollen ankles and other troubles. Piles should not go untreated. They induce constipation and if there is any tendency to cancer they may provide a starting point for it.

To Stop Head Sweating

My baby's head sweats so much. Do you think it safe to let her sleep out on the porch? She seems well but this sweating is quite bad. S. C. E.

Head sweating is a very common symptom with babies that are apparently in good health. It does not form an obstacle to sleeping in the open air, but is rather an argument in favor of it. Do not permit her head to be buried in a large soft pillow. Babies need no pillows, and a firm pad is much better for her.

Deadening Pain in Pulling Teeth

What do you think of "blocking the nerves" in extracting teeth? Is it detrimental to the patient's health? My teeth are very difficult to extract and I had it used two months ago having four extracted one week and five the next. All the effect I feel from it is that the gum or jaws have a feeling of being swollen. I have 15 more to extract and if using this remedy is likely to injure my health do not wish to use it. I would be glad if you would answer this in your talks in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. MRS. A. H. G.

"Blocking" the nerve is a great help in the extraction of teeth when for any reason an anesthetic is undesirable. For cases of extraction where so many teeth are to be removed I much prefer the use of nitrous oxide gas. It is as nearly safe as any anesthetic that can be used, and while "blocking" the has possibilities of mischances.

Remedy for Thumb Sucking

Please tell me a sure cure for thumb sucking. My little boy 3 years old has the habit. I have tried everything. Y. M.

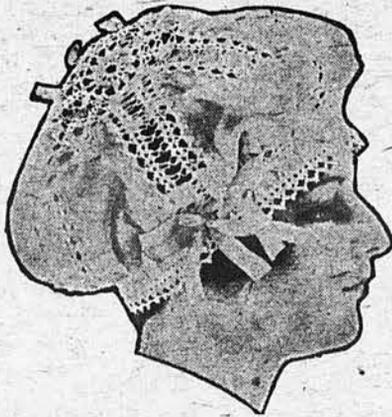
Thumb-sucking is one of the earliest habits of babyhood to acquire and one of the most difficult to break. It is not a trifling matter for it introduces bacteria and filth into the mouth; it promotes deformities of jaws, teeth and thumbs; it favors mouth breathing and adenoids and other troubles. On the same order is the sucking of "comforters," and "pacifiers." Don't be afraid to teach babies at an

early age that the mouth is reserved for proper food. Punishment to the erring hands is not often very beneficial. Scolding will accomplish nothing.

Many devices are practiced to break the habit. The best way is to fasten the arm in a pasteboard sleeve that permits free movement except at the elbows. A child who cannot crook his elbows can't suck his thumb. A week or two of treatment will be long enough.

Motor Hats Acceptable Gifts

The ever popular motor hat has a new attractiveness when it is made by the busy fingers of a close friend. Our fancywork book No. E has five suggestions that range from the wide beaked, full crowned cap to the medium brimmed, full crowned, close fitting hat. Hand crocheted bands in



fillet, insertion bands thru which the auto veil may be threaded, and crocheted flowers and medallions are among the new ideas for trimming.

Ten boudoir caps are included in this book. If you have been looking for the directions for making the sunflower yoke you will find them in this book. Poinsettia, conventional sprays and lazy daisy collars are illustrated, also.

This book with all of the articles clearly pictured and concise directions for making them given will be sent to you on receipt of 15 cents in stamps or silver. Address Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Give number of book.

Pastry Shells

Bake pastry in or on the outside of muffin pans and fill these shells with jam, preserves, or well-sweetened stewed fruit. With or without the addition of whipped cream these form a delicious dessert.

The shells may be filled with creamed chicken, creamed peas, or other creamed vegetables, adding an attractive dish for another meal.

Feed the body well

Right food for the body is more important than right fuel for the engine.

Grape-Nuts

is a scientific food, containing all the nutriment of wheat and malted barley. Grape-Nuts digests easily and quickly, builds toward health and strength — and is delightful in flavor and crispness

"There's a Reason" for Grape-Nuts

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

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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



THE AUTO-OILED AERMOTOR

A Real Self-Oiling Windmill

Oil an Aermotor once a year and it is always oiled. Every moving part is completely and fully oiled. A constant stream of oil flows on every bearing. The shafts run in oil. The double gears run in oil in a tightly enclosed gear case. Friction and wear are practically eliminated.

Any windmill which does not have the gears running in oil is only half oiled. A modern windmill, like a modern automobile, must have its gears enclosed and run in oil. Dry gears, exposed to dust, wear rapidly. Dry bearings and dry gears cause friction and loss of power. The Aermotor pumps in the lightest breeze because it is correctly designed and well oiled. To get everlasting windmill satisfaction, buy the Aermotor.

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



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.

BE AN EXPERT

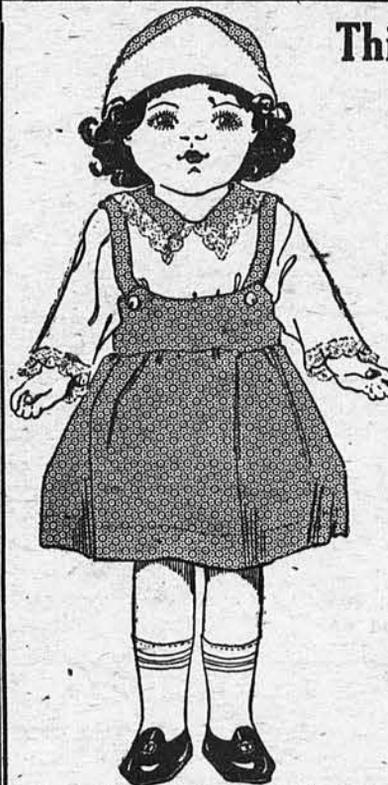
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This Big Lovely Doll for You

FREE



Write Aunt Mary right away and tell her that you want a nice beautiful Doll like this one. A big Doll over 15 inches tall with real curly hair and pretty blue eyes—with jointed hips and shoulders—wearing a beautiful dress neatly trimmed with lace collar and cuffs, a little cap and knitted socks and buckle slippers.

Dolly Dimple is not one of those cloth dolls you have to stuff, but a real doll that any little girl would love to have and play with. One you would enjoy making pretty dresses for —one you will enjoy taking care of.

Balloon Given Free

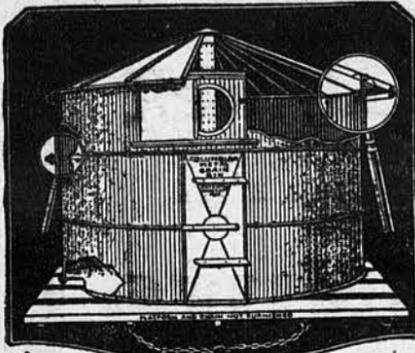
Aunt Mary will give every little girl who fills out the coupon below a Large Rubber Balloon. Write and tell her your name and address and ask her to send you her big Free Doll Offer. Hurry and be the first in your neighborhood to get a balloon and the Free Doll Offer. Use this coupon.

AUNT MARY, % T. A. McNeal, 606 Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kansas

Dear Aunt Mary:—I want a nice big doll like the one shown above. Tell me all about your Free Doll Offer and send me a Balloon.

My Name.....

Postoffice..... State..... R. F. D.....



Down Go Wheat Prices!

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

Columbian Metal Grain Bins

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

Prices Greatly Reduced—Terms to Suit—

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

Delivered Prices for All Cash with Order or C. O. D. Only:

Freight Prepaid in Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Arkansas: 500 Bu. \$100 1000 Bu. \$150
 Freight Prepaid in Colorado, Texas, the Dakotas, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Indiana and Ohio: 500 Bu. \$110 1000 Bu. \$165

Columbian Steel Tank Co.
 1605-21 W. 12th St. Kansas City, Mo.

Columbian Steel Tank Co. No. 152D
 Kansas City, Mo.

Please [.....] 500 Bu. Galv. Bin \$.....] Freight Ship [.....] 1000 Bu. Galv. Bin \$.....] Paid.

NAME

P. O.

Send bill of lading and draft to

Name of Bank here

Capper Pig Club News

BY RAYMOND H. GILKESON
 Assistant Club Manager

Since Harvesting is Over, Let's Plan to Advertise the Hogs

A person can't "lay down on the job" when harvesting is in full swing because if he quits it may cause a delay in all the work until someone else is found to take the quitter's place. From reports that are coming to the office, club members have been getting their share of the harvesting and there wasn't a quitter in the bunch. Club members held up their end of the day's work in the field, and three times a day they fed and cared for their con-

sociation. When we think of Hampshires we cannot overlook the fine bunch that Carl Williams of Nemaha county owns. He is proud of them and insists that somebody will have to go some to pass his contest entries.

How do you advertise your stock? Oscar Dizmag, Bronson, Kan., has a mighty fine idea. He has little circulars printed and passes them out whenever he has the chance. He also has his farm named. "I have a sign with a picture of my boar painted on it, and the farm name, The O. K. Stock and Poultry Farm," he writes. "This sign is over the gate where everyone can see it. I showed some of my pigs at the park the Fourth. I talked hogs all day to prospective buyers, and several talked favorably of buying. I also handed out my circulars. I am counting on showing some pigs at the fair this fall." Is it any wonder that he is making a success in the purebred hog business?

Judging by his letter, Eldon Dale of Reno county hasn't any special pasture crop for his pigs, but he's not letting them suffer for green stuff. Here's how he fixes it: "My pigs are out all the time. They stay in the barn yard and eat all the waste feed. They almost make their living by eating pig-weeds. I feed my sow lots of pig-weeds, which helps to save corn. I don't get to give my sow as much attention as I would like, because of work, but she's doing dandy."

What are your plans for selling your hogs? Going to dispose of them as you go along, or wait until fall? There is much to be said for either plan, but I believe if I were a club member I'd sell a pig occasionally if I could get a good price for it. Irvin Dixon of Stevens county is following that plan, and says: "My pigs are getting along fine. I am selling them for \$20 to \$25 apiece and have disposed of five." Don't forget to talk to folks about your pigs, for there should be an increasing demand for good purebred hogs and club members should fill the bill.



Carl Williams and His Hampshires.

test sow and pigs. It took real grit to go thru with such heavy work but the Capper Pig club members were "on their toes" every minute.

"The reason for not getting my June report in earlier is because I was away from home a great deal thru the day helping with the threshing, but my pigs are doing fine." That is what Lawrence Folkers of Kingman has to say about the busy time just past. I'm sure that Lawrence made arrangements to have his pigs cared for properly while he was away from home, too.

From Leavenworth county, Paul Beckey sends greetings to all the club members, saying, "My pigs surely are growing fine. I haven't lost a single one. I'm so proud of them and of course, I think they are much nicer than dad's. I call them prize pigs because there isn't a runt in the bunch. I hope other club members are having as good luck as I am." Paul is going to make someone hustle for the cash prizes this year.

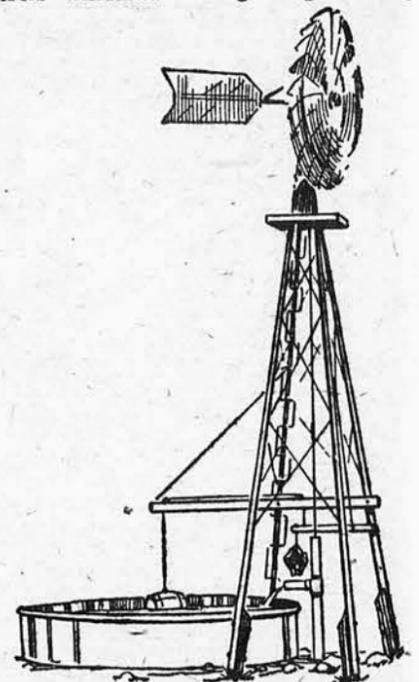
Kansas breeders always have been ready to lend a helping hand to the Capper Pig club boys. When any of the breeders have sold stock to Capper Pig club boys, they gave their word that the stock was as represented, and at any time a sow didn't prove satisfactory it was replaced, or the loss made up in some way equally attractive. Glen Seward of Morton county had the misfortune to lose his sow. It wasn't his fault, because he gave her every possible care. It wasn't because the sow was of poorer stock than the breeder described, but just unavoidable bad luck. Glen was discouraged, because the insurance didn't make up for his loss even if it did pay for the sow. The breeder from whom Glen purchased the sow heard of the bad luck and what do you think he did? Glen writes, "Thomas Little, from whom I bought my sow, lent me another one. This sow will bring a September litter, which I am to keep, and then return the sow to Mr. Little."

That's the way Kansas breeders are showing that they want young men and boys in their army to help "go over the top with purebred stock." I'm sure Glen Seward is glad there is such a thing as mutual insurance in the Capper Pig club.

There are 10 young Hampshire breeders who are making every effort to capture the prize gilt offered by the Kansas Hampshire Swine Breeders' as-

To Regulate Windmills

This device acts automatically in shutting off the mill when the tank is filled, it also starts the mill when tank gets low. Take a 2 by 4 about 12 feet long; fasten two window rollers on the 2 by 4, one at end over tank and the other over lever that controls milltake cable. I use a clothes line wire cable 16 feet long and fasten to float in tank. I use an 8-gallon keg for float. Pass the end of cable up thru roller at the end of 2 by 4, then down thru other roller and fasten to lever which controls windmill. Hang weight heavy



enough to pull mill out of gear when tank is full. Be sure to have float in tank several pounds heavier so when tank is low it will raise the weight on a level and release the windmill.

F. S. Smith.

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.

Answer This Puzzle WIN \$25 CASH PRIZE



How Many Objects in this Picture Start with Letter "S"

The above Picture Puzzle contains a number of objects and articles beginning with the letter "S." Take a good look at the picture. How many objects can you see at the first glance which commence with the letter "S"? Can you find 15, 20 or more? Take a sheet of paper and try it. It will be lots of fun.

CAPPER'S FARMER will give a cash prize of \$25.00 to the person who sends in the largest list of correctly spelled words of objects or articles beginning with the letter "S" that appear in the picture above, providing the list is accompanied by 50c to cover a one-year new or renewal subscription to Capper's Farmer. Every person who sends in a list of words on this Picture Game accompanied by a one-year subscription and 50c, whether he wins the \$25.00 prize or not, will receive a reward for his efforts. See how many objects you can find. Be the person to win the \$25.00 in cash.

RULES Any man, woman, boy or girl in the U. S. residing outside of Topeka who is not an employee of the Capper Publications may submit an answer. Answer should be written on one side of the paper only. Only words appearing in the English Dictionary will be counted. Do not use obsolete words; where the plural is used the singular cannot be counted, vice versa. Words of the same spelling can be used only once, even though used to designate different objects or articles or part of objects or articles. Do not use compound words. In the event of a tie between two or more Club Members, each tying Club Member will receive a prize of the same value in all respects to that tied for. Your list will not be counted in this Picture Game unless you send in a one-year subscription to Capper's Farmer accompanied by a remittance of 50c. This Picture Game closes September 15th, and the winner will be announced as soon as the three judges, to the best of their ability, decide who has the largest list of correctly spelled words of objects or articles in the above picture commencing with the letter "S." The decision of the judges will be final.

CAPPER'S FARMER, Picture Dept. 201, Topeka, Kansas

On a separate sheet of paper I am sending you a list of words of objects from the above Picture which commence with the letter "S." I am also sending you 50c to cover a one-year subscription to Capper's Farmer which is to be sent to the following address:

Name.....
 Postoffice..... State..... R. F. D.....

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

Big Shrink in Grain Prices

Small Exports and High Exchange Cause a Slump

BY JOHN W. SAMUELS

HARVEST returns from many of the states as well as from many foreign countries indicate that the wheat yield will be much less than was expected a month ago. While Kansas and Oklahoma have made a good showing and have measured up to expectations returns from Illinois, Indiana, Missouri and Ohio have been disappointing. Serious damage from rust has been reported from North Dakota and the Northwestern States. The drought which continued in England for 90 days has left its grain crops in a critical state. The recent rains there came too late to be of any great benefit. France, Germany, Belgium and India also have suffered from an unfavorable season and the wheat crop in those countries will be short. Russia and China will have to import grain from other countries to supply their needs. Argentina and Australia have had good yields and Canada will probably have the best crop it has had since 1915. Most of these reports seem to indicate that present prices paid for wheat are much lower than conditions really justify.

Grain dealers say that the present rates of foreign exchange are largely responsible for the present low prices of wheat. The United States since the close of the Great War has become the largest creditor nation in the world and its money commands a high exchange rate. This makes it somewhat expensive for foreign nations to buy foodstuffs in our markets. If a foreign merchant learns that his money will buy three times as much grain in South America as in the United States he naturally would make his purchases there rather than in this country. D. R. Crissinger, United States Comptroller of Currency in a recent address before the New York Bankers' association stated that this situation could be remedied thru the establishment of an international clearing house for the stabilization of foreign exchange and the promotion of foreign trade.

Briefly stated, the plan contemplates the establishment of a bank of settlement, having a fixed unit of its own, into which the money of all countries would be translated, after the plan of the old Amsterdam bank, which for more than 100 years was the principal settling bank for all Europe. Thus the money unit of each country would have a fixed value in international trade, regardless of its fluctuations in domestic commerce. As a result, the "expensive" money of this country would not drive European purchasers to other markets where they can get more goods for the same amount than in this country.

New Market Plans Prove Popular

The officials and representatives of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc. are doing everything possible to help farmers get better prices for their wheat, but it will require much time to explain the plan for marketing grain and induce them to adopt it. Altho the work was not started until late it is reported that already 122 farmers' elevators in five of the important grain growing states of the Middle West have signed contracts to handle grain for the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc. Thus far 10 elevators in Illinois, eight in Oklahoma, 39 in North Dakota, 35 in Nebraska and 30 in Missouri have become identified with the movement. Many other farmers' organizations are also working on plans for insuring better marketing methods and there can be no doubt that in the near future these efforts will show good results despite the attempts of grain speculators to discredit all these undertakings.

Already many of the organizations that took part in the Cincinnati conference recently have announced that their delegates and representatives at that meeting were not authorized to start a fight on the U. S. Grain Growers and that they will not contribute to the big "war chest" fund of a quarter of a million as announced last week. The associations which have declined to take part in this fight are the following: The United States Chamber of Commerce, the National American Wholesale Lumber Association, the National Wholesale Grocers' Association, the American Seed Trade Association, the American Feed Manufac-

turers' Association, the National Implement and Vehicle Association, and the American Wholesale Coal Association. These associations are to be highly commended for repudiating the action of the meeting at Cincinnati. Farmers if they are alive to their own best interests will keep their eyes on the organizations that contribute to the big "war chest" fund.

More Wheat for Kansas

According to the July report of the Kansas state board of agriculture Kansas will have a winter wheat yield of 122 million bushels or an average acre yield of 11.90 bushels as compared with the June estimate of 11.12 bushels. The yield for 1921 will be about 18 million bushels less than in 1920, and 24 million bushels less than in 1919. The July estimate shows an increase over the June estimate of 9 million bushels. This big increase coupled with excessive supplies and a big movement of wheat to market this week caused a considerable decline in prices. The limited export demand also contributed to the weakness of the mar-

A County Agent's Creed

The telephone and automobile have destroyed the old time neighborhood and the old time neighborliness is going. Farmers and farm women of the new day must carry on farming as a business the year round. They must keep up the rural social life, co-operative organizations, clubs and schools.—Ward R. Miles, county agent, Barton county.

ket. Prices on wheat at Kansas City at the close of the week showed losses of 7½ to 10¼ cents on July deliveries, 8¼ to 9¼ cents on September wheat, and 9½ cents for December wheat. On account of the heavy movement of grain congestion already has developed at the Gulf ports and several partial embargoes have been declared. Chicago has been overloaded with wheat and its storage facilities have been taxed to the limit. Car shortages have been reported from 20 or more shipping points in Kansas and this situation may become worse if farmers continue to dump their wheat on the market.

Kansas City Quotations

At the close of the week July wheat was quoted in Kansas City at \$1.20, September wheat at \$1.20¼, and December wheat at \$1.24¾. July corn was listed at 50¼c, September corn at 54¾c, and December corn at 55¼c, July oats at 39½c and September at 41¼c.

Hard wheat on cash sales at Kansas City was 3 to 4 cents lower, dark hard wheat was from 1 cent to 2 cents lower, and Red Wheat was 4 to 6 cents lower. The following sales were reported at Kansas City:

No. 1 dark hard wheat, \$1.25 to \$1.35; No. 2 dark hard, \$1.18 to \$1.35; No. 3 dark hard, \$1.20 to \$1.22; No. 4 dark hard, \$1.18 to \$1.25; No. 1 hard wheat, \$1.12 to \$1.25; No. 2 hard, \$1.11 to \$1.24; No. 3 hard, \$1.10 to \$1.20; No. 4 hard, \$1.09 to \$1.14; No. 1 Yellow hard, \$1.11; No. 2 Yellow hard wheat, \$1.11; No. 1 Red wheat, \$1.17 to \$1.18; No. 2 Red, \$1.16 to \$1.17; No. 3 Red, \$1.12 to \$1.13; No. 4 Red, \$1.09 to \$1.10; No. 5 Red, \$1.08; No. 1 mixed wheat, \$1.12; No. 2 mixed, \$1.11 to \$1.15; No. 3 mixed, \$1.10 to \$1.13; No. 4 mixed, \$1.09 to \$1.12.

Corn on cash sales at Kansas City was unchanged to 1 cent lower. The following sales were reported: No. 1 White corn, 55c; No. 2 White, 55c; No. 3 White, 53½ to 54c; No. 4 White, 52½ to 53c; No. 1 Yellow corn, 55½c; No. 2 Yellow, 55 to 55½c; No. 3 Yellow, 53 to 54c; No. 4 Yellow, 51 to 52c; No. 1 mixed corn, 50c; No. 8 mixed, 50c; No. 3 mixed, 48c; No. 4 mixed, 45 to 45½c.

The following sales on other grains were reported at Kansas City: No. 2 White oats, 41½c; No. 3 White oats, 39½c; No. 4 White oats, 37½ to 38c; No. 2 mixed oats, 38c; No. 3 mixed oats, 37c; No. 2 Red oats, 38c; No. 3 Red oats, 37c; No. 4 Red oats, 34 to

35c; No. 2 White kafir, \$1.37; No. 3 White kafir, \$1.33 to \$1.38; No. 4 White kafir, \$1.31; No. 2 milo, \$1.40 to \$1.45; No. 3 milo, \$1.37 to \$1.42; No. 4 milo, \$1.33 to \$1.38; No. 2 rye, \$1.15; No. 3 barley, 50 to 58c.

A much better demand has developed for millfeeds and especially for bran. Shorts also exhibited considerable strength. The following quotations are given at Kansas City: Bran, \$13 to \$14 a ton; brown shorts, \$14 to \$15; gray shorts, \$15 to \$16; linseed meal on Milwaukee basis, \$35 to \$38 a ton; cottonseed meal on Milwaukee basis, \$37 to \$39 a ton.

Highlights on Lubricating Oils

All lubricating oils are not necessarily good oils, any more than all bread is good bread. It is extremely important that you use only the best lubricants which scientific refining can produce for your motor car, truck or tractor, or even for the small gasoline engine on the farm.

Numerous tests are essential in the production of the best kind of oil. The process of refining is carried on thru a series of steps which must be carefully watched and frequent tests of the product must be made, to determine where one quality of oil begins distilling and the other quality stops. Irresponsible refiners, those whose unbranded products are so plentiful on the market, give less care and attention to this prolonged testing and refining of oils, and the consequence is an oil which is really very often a detriment to your car, truck or tractor.

We are told that the temperature inside an engine cylinder often reaches 3,000 degrees Fahrenheit, and it is certain that only the best kind of an oil will stand up under this terrific heat and still do a good job of lubricating. The motor, operating at a speed of from 1,000 to 3,000 revolutions a minute generates more heat. It is only protected from undue wear by the oil film between the wearing surfaces. If this is a poor quality of oil, it will not lubricate properly. It will break down and carbonize under the excessive heat, and your motor will soon overheat and burn up. Probably, the major cause of undue scrapping of practically new motors can be traced to improper lubrication, or the use of inferior lubricants.

The farmer's protection lies in the fact that reliable refiners of motor oils will trademark and advertise their product. They will take the trouble and go to the expense of familiarizing the farm consumer with their product, and they will stand back of any oil which they put on the market. Their reputation as reliable business con-

cerns depends upon the satisfaction which consumers derive from the oils which these refiners place on the market, and they take pride in the fact that they put out a product which will stand the tests of time and hard use.

The difference in price between the best oil and an inferior oil is usually small, certainly the difference is never great enough so that the inferior oil should be given any preference. Therefore the watchword should be, "Choose only the best in lubricants" whether this be cylinder oil, transmission oil, or greases used on bearings, and fed to the points of bearing thru pressure cups.

The larger refiners of good oils have prepared charts which show the oils adapted to all the various makes of tractors, trucks or automobiles. These charts show what sort of an oil is best used in winter and which is best for summer use. It is a good plan for every farmer to have one of these charts hanging up in his tool house or implement shed, and when in doubt, he should refer to the chart.

Automobile and machinery manufacturers usually supply lubrication charts with the machines which they manufacture. Every machine owner or operator should be supplied with such a chart, which usually will show the points which are to be lubricated, how frequently they are to be oiled, and the class or kind of lubricant which is to be applied. With these two charts, the user of machinery is well fortified against any undue deterioration in his machinery due to improper lubrication. The manufacturers have spent large sums of money in ascertaining just what the lubrication requirements of their machines are, and the refiners have spent large sums to ascertain which oils are best for certain machines and during certain seasons. They have the experience which every farmer can make use of, and by which he may profit. It is a mighty expensive thing for any farmer to attempt to run experiments to discover the facts which he can get by consulting the charts.

How to Judge a Horse

These publications will be sent free on application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

- Breeds of Draft Horses. (Farmers' Bulletin 619.)
- Colts: Breaking and Training. (Farmers' Bulletin 667)
- How to Select a Sound Horse. (Farmers' Bulletin 779.)
- Breeds of Light Horses. (Farmers' Bulletin 852.)
- The Feeding of Horses. (Farmers' Bulletin 1030.)
- Dourine of Horses. (Farmers' Bulletin 1146.)

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

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

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150-ACRE ALFALFA FARM—13 cows, 3 horses, machinery, crops, large barn, nice house, fruit, \$9,000 complete; 1/2 cash. Send for catalog. Coughlin's Farm Clearing House, Syracuse, N. Y.

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

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Kansas Wheat Yield Grows

Crop Just Harvested is State's Fourth Largest

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

CROPS of the United States according to a recent report of the United States Department of Agriculture showed a composite condition on July 1 that was about 3.6 per cent below the 10-year average on that date as compared with a condition 6.8 per cent below average on June 1 thus indicating some advance in crop prospects during the last 30 days. Final acre yields last year according to the Department of Agriculture were about 6.9 per cent more than the average.

The total production of important products this year compared with last year shows the following results: Corn, 96.6 per cent; wheat, 102.8 per cent; oats, 87.1 per cent; barley, 91.1 per cent; rye, 100.9 per cent; Irish potatoes, 100 per cent; tobacco, 61.8 per cent; flaxseed, 83 per cent; rice, 62.6 per cent; hay, 89.8 per cent; sugar beets, 93.8 per cent; cotton, 63.1 per cent; apples, 42.5 per cent; peaches, 70.5 per cent; pears, 52.1 per cent; broomcorn, 95 per cent; grain sorghums, 86.8 per cent; beans, 98.9 per cent; peanuts, 101.7 per cent; hops, 83.8 per cent; sorghum for sirup, 102.6 per cent.

Kansas Farm Conditions Good

The outlook for crops in Kansas is still very good. According to a recent report issued by S. D. Flora of the United States Weather Bureau at Topeka, Kan., excellent rains ranging from 1 inch to 2 inches fell in Northeast Kansas last week that provided an abundance of moisture. Good rains also fell in the extreme southwest and southeast counties, but the counties in Central and Northwestern Kansas have had but little rain and the ground is getting dry.

Corn is in excellent condition except in a few localities where the rainfall has been a little scant. Last week nearly all of the crop was in tassel in Southeastern Kansas, 50 to 75 per cent in Northeastern and Central Kansas, and it also was tasseling freely in Western Kansas. Harvest work is still in progress in the northwestern quarter of the state but practically all of it will have been completed by the end of this week. About 50 per cent

of the threshing in the southeastern counties has been completed according to Mr. Flora and about 25 per cent of it has been finished elsewhere in the eastern half of the state. In the western third of Kansas threshing is just getting started good. Fall plowing is being pushed wherever the ground is in suitable condition for cultivation, but in some of the counties in Central Kansas the soil is becoming a little too hard to be plowed to good advantage. Grain sorghums, alfalfa and all pasture and hay crops are in good condition and good yields are expected.

Increase is 9 Million Bushels

The Kansas wheat yield is going up as threshing returns are received from various parts of the state. According to a recent report of the Kansas state board of agriculture, sent out by Secretary J. C. Mohler, these returns indicate that the winter wheat yield of Kansas will be 122 million bushels. This is the fourth largest crop ever produced in Kansas. This is an increase of more than 9 million bushels over the June estimate made by the Kansas state board of agriculture, also 3 million bushels more than the Government estimate for the month and 20 million bushels more than the Government's estimate on June 1.

Sedgwick county leads all others by far in total production, with 4,410,000 bushels, followed by Sumner, with 3,975,000; Pratt, 3,743,000; Stafford, 3,181,000; Barton, 3,099,000; Harper, 3,091,000; Reno, 3,071,000.

Growers are of the belief that 20 per cent of the crop will grade No. 1; 41 per cent, No. 2; 26 per cent, No. 3; 13 per cent of lower quality.

Corn Prospects Are Excellent

Prospects for corn are excellent. The 4,391,000 acres planted is the second smallest, however, in 40 years, and is about 1/4 million acres less than in 1920. Based on 100, the general average condition of the crop is 86.55. This is the highest July rating in years. It shows a gain in the month of .85 of a point, and is a fraction higher than the July percentage of a year ago. The higher averages are in the region north of the Kansas and Solomon rivers.

Oats may yield 40 million bushels, according to the early threshing returns, or about 29 million bushels less than last year's record production. The acre-yield indicated is 20 bushels. The barley crop will approximate 15 1/2 million bushels, or about 5 million bushels less than the output of 1920.

The state's potato crop will probably amount to 4 million bushels, or nearly the same as last year. The 56,800 acres planted is larger, however, by 10,200 acres, and the yield promises to average 72 bushels to the acre as against 87 bushels in 1920. The commercial potato growing district of the Kaw Valley has produced 37 per cent of the total crop, or 1,505,000 bushels, or practically the same proportion as in 1920.

Sorghum and Hay Crops

The sorghum crops are quite uniformly reported as "good" in the western half of the state, and "fair" to "good" in the eastern part. Judging from verified assessors' returns for 50 counties, the state's acreage planted to the sorghums is probably less by 17 per cent. Of the grain sorghums, milo and feterita are perhaps 50 per cent less, and kafir is 8.5 per cent less.

The 13,000 acres planted to broom-corn mostly in a half-dozen southwestern corner counties, is less by 7,000 acres. The condition of the crop is given as 84.2 or 1 point above the July average of a year ago.

The second cutting of alfalfa now under way is late, and will probably average 3/4 tons to the acre. With a light first cutting of .6 tons, a decrease of 12 per cent in the state's alfalfa acreage, and the probability of one less cutting than usual for the season, a very short crop for the year seems certain as compared with the 3,340,000 tons produced in 1920 from 1,231,000 acres.

The state's output of prairie hay will approximate 875,000 tons from 939,500 acres, as against 1,088,600 tons from 1,016,000 acres last year.

Local conditions of crops, livestock

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FARMS, ranches, city property, merchandise for sale and exchange. Write us. Weeks & Shackelford, 1023 E. 31 St., Kansas City, Mo.

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

EXCHANGES for Greenwood and Elk Co. improved farms for merchandise, hardware, garages, good city property western Kansas land. Brandt & Black, Severy, Kan.

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

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

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

and farm work in the state are shown in the following county reports to the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze: Anderson—We are needing rain very much. Some parts of the county had local rains July 12. Small grain is not very good. Prairie hay is excellent and should be harvested. Cattle are in satisfactory condition. Eggs are worth 23c; butterfat, 33c.—W. Hendrix, July 16.

Atchison—We are having hot weather accompanied by local showers. Farmers are threshing. Corn is excellent but will soon need rain. The hay crop is nearly all harvested. The crop was damaged somewhat by the late frosts.—Alfred Cole, July 16.

Brown—There is still plenty of moisture. Corn is excellent and is beginning to tassle. Farmers are threshing when weather permits. Many fields of oats are yielding around 35 bushels an acre and wheat from 15 to 18 bushels an acre. Pastures are excellent and stock is in good condition. Wheat is worth 97c; corn, 44c; cream, 26c and oats are 26c; eggs, 22c; hens, 38c; springs, 30c; hogs, 84c.—A. C. Dannenberg, July 15.

Cherokee—We are having many local showers. Farmers are plowing wheat ground and are threshing grain. Wheat is yielding from 3 to 15 bushels an acre. Corn and fodder crops are making a good growth. Wheat is worth from 85c to \$1; butterfat, 32c; butter, 30c and young chickens are 20c; eggs, 22c.—L. L. Smyres, July 15.

Clay—We have been having ideal corn weather the past two weeks. Early corn is silking and late corn is tasseling and indications are that it will make a good crop. All other growing crops are satisfactory. Threshing machines are working full time and will complete nearly all shock threshing next week if the weather is fair. The price of new wheat has been going up all week. New wheat is worth \$1.05; butterfat, 32c and eggs are 25c; hogs, \$3.25.—P. R. Forslund, July 16.

Cowley—We have been having very hot weather the past few days. Farmers are stacking and threshing and wheat is making from 10 to 15 bushels an acre. The quality is good, testing 60 pounds. Oats are scarcely worth threshing. A few farmers have begun to plow. Corn is excellent and is not weedy. Corn and kafir are being damaged by chinch bugs. Eggs are worth 20c; hens, 16c; spring fries, 30c and butter is 40c; butterfat, 25c; corn, 35c; wheat, 95c.—L. Thurber, July 15.

Dickinson—It is hot and dry and the corn crop will not make more than fodder. Pastures and meadows are dry enough to burn. Alfalfa on the upland is the poorest crop we ever saw. Shock threshing is completed. Eighty per cent of the wheat is threshed and 50 per cent of it has been sold. Oats made a poor crop, averaging only 15 bushels an acre. The feed proposition is going to be a serious problem. Wheat is worth \$1.09.—F. M. Lorson, July 16.

Elk—The weather is too dry at present for growing crops. Threshing of wheat and oats is nearly completed. All livestock is in excellent condition. Farmers are harvesting hay. Farmers are not going to plant the usual acreage of wheat this fall. Wheat sells for 95c; flour, \$2.25; corn, 50c and eggs are 20c.—D. W. Lockhart, July 16.

Ellsworth—Farmers are threshing and wheat is making from 6 to 11 bushels an acre. Plows, lists and disks are busy preparing ground for a new crop. Corn is excellent but must have rain soon or it will be seriously damaged as the ground is very dry. The second crop of alfalfa is light and is ready to cut. New wheat is worth \$1.14; old wheat, \$1.22 and eggs are 20c.—W. L. Reed, July 15.

Ford—Harvest is nearly completed and a few farmers are threshing. Wheat is averaging about 15 bushels an acre. Ground is getting too hard and dry to work well. Corn and forage crops need rain and pastures are drying up. Wheat is worth \$1.30; corn, 60c; butter, 30c and eggs are 18c.—John Zurbuchen, July 16.

Greenwood—We have had no moisture for nearly a month and everything is very dry. Threshing is nearly completed. Some threshers are charging 10 cents for wheat and 8 cents for oats while others are charging 2 cents less. No prairie hay has been put up. Not many cattle are being shipped to market. Hogs are worth \$9.25; eggs, 20c and wheat is from 92c to 93c.—A. H. Brothers, July 21.

Greenwood—The weather is very hot and we need a good rain for the growing crops. Chinch bugs are doing some damage to corn and kafir. Farmers are threshing and the yield is from 3 to 22 bushels an acre. Oats are very light. New wheat is worth from 90c to 95c; corn, 40c; kafir, 60c; butter, 25c; oats, 35c; eggs, 20c.—John H. Fox, July 15.

Harvey—We are having hot, dry weather and a good rain is needed for the corn. Shock threshing will be completed in a few days. Wheat is worth \$1.05; butter, 25c and eggs are 25c; harvest wages, \$4 a day.—H. W. Prouty, July 15.

Haskell—Harvest is nearly completed but was delayed some by wet weather and lack of men. Corn and feed crops are excellent. Grass is the best we ever had. Livestock is in excellent condition. Flies and mosquitoes are numerous.—H. E. Tegarden, July 16.

Jefferson—We had nearly an inch of rain July 18. Indications are that there will be an unusually large corn crop. A few farmers are plowing for fall crops. Wheat yielded only 10 bushels an acre and some tested as low as 52. Pastures are excellent and stock is in satisfactory condition.—Arthur Jones, July 19.

Leavenworth—Frequent rains have delayed threshing. Wheat is yielding from 4 to 18 bushels an acre but mostly 10 to 12 bushels. The quality is very poor, testing only 44 to 55 pounds. Corn is tasseling and is a good prospect. Threshing help is \$3 a day. All hay crops are good. Corn is worth 50c; wheat from 80c to \$1.—George Marshall, July 15.

Linn—The past week has been very warm and dry. A few farmers are threshing but it is being cut. Kafir is in good condition and is growing satisfactorily. Occasionally a load of hogs and cattle are being shipped. They are a little better in price but there are very few to ship. Pastures are fine and stock is in good condition. Flies are very bad. Hogs are worth 10c; oats, 30c; eggs, 22c and wheat is \$1.92; corn, 40c; flour, \$2.10; butter, 25c; flax, \$1.25.—J. W. Cline-Smith, July 16.

Marion—The weather is very favorable for threshing. Wheat is making from 15 to 33 bushels an acre and most of it tests 60 pounds. A good rain is needed. Corn is fair and potatoes are not very good. Wheat is worth \$1.05; butterfat, 25c and eggs are 24c.—G. H. Dyck, July 15.

Osage—Nearly 35 per cent of the wheat is threshed and most of it is being marketed. It is not as good as last year and will average a loss of 3 bushels to the acre. Corn and kafir are in excellent condition. Hay is

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being baled and stored. The second cutting of alfalfa is better than the first. Pastures are excellent but all crops are needing rain.—H. L. Ferris, July 17.

Rush—We are having hot, dry weather. It is getting too dry to plow and most farmers have listed their ground. Sorghum is making a satisfactory growth. Pastures are drying up for lack of moisture. Farmers are threshing and in a few weeks that job will be completed. There are very few grasshoppers this year. Wheat is worth \$1.10; butterfat, 26c and eggs are 19c.—A. E. Grunwald, July 20.

Saline—The weather is hot and dry and corn and grass are suffering from the drought. Very little cream and eggs are being produced. A few farmers are plowing but the ground is very dry and hard. The second crop of alfalfa is light but is of a good quality. Large quantities of wheat and oats have been threshed. Wheat is yielding from 10 to 20 bushels an acre, and testing 55 to 60 pounds. Old wheat brings \$1.10; new wheat, \$1.05 and eggs are 22c and 23c.—J. P. Nelson, July 16.

Sherman—Harvest is nearly half completed. A few farmers are using combines and the yield of wheat is from 3 to 20 bushels an acre. Help is plentiful and the price ranges from \$4 to \$5 a day. One man is cutting and threshing 60 acres a day. The straw is unusually short this year. Grasshoppers are bad and are going from the wheat fields to the corn. Poison bran is being used with some results. Late forage crops cannot make much if it does not rain soon, and grass is drying up. Stockmen as well as farmers cannot see much in heavy

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MACHINERY AND TRACTORS

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FRANKLIN SEDAN, BRAND NEW, BIG discount. E. B. Kellam, Topeka, Kan.

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

FOR SALE—NEW OLIVER THREE DISC plow, self lift. Price \$125. Hedberg & Nelson, Smolan, Kan.

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

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

16-30 OIL PULL 4 PLOW AND 10 TANDEM disc outfit new. Plowed 800 acres. \$2,000, terms. Orla Moore, Opolis, Kan.

FOR SALE CHEAP—28-46 AVERY SEPARATOR complete, new last year. Threshing now. Terms, J. A. Kropp, Anthony, Kan.

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

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

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

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

ONE NEW Moline TRACTOR COMPLETE with plow and rear carrying truck. Never been used. The first \$1,000 buys it. W. D. Gunsaulus, Ft. Scott, Kan.

TWO 16-30 HART PARR TRACTORS, ONE late model Parrett, one Fordson, one John Deere 3-bottom plow. All in excellent condition. A. P. Wright, Valley Center, Kan.

FOR SALE—RUSSELL 16-30 TRACTOR with three plows, used one season only. Plowed 130 acres; first class shape. Address Page, care Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

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

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

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.

PET STOCK

NEW ZEALAND RED RABBIT, \$1.50 pair; cavies, \$1.00 pair. Mrs. Chazcey Simmons, Erie, Kansas.

SEEDS AND PLANTS

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

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

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

DOGS AND PONIES

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

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

SHEPHERD PUPS—ONE BLACK MALE, 9 months old; one brown female, 3 months old. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. Duwe, Freeport, Kan.

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

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

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

STRAYED

TAKEN UP BY GEORGE WILLIAMS, Route No. 1, of Kansas City, Wyandotte county in the state of Kansas, one dark red mare 14 hands high, weight about 950 pounds, white left hind foot. William Beggs, County Clerk, Kansas City, Kansas.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

PERSONAL

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

POULTRY

BABY CHICKS

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

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

LEGHORNS

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

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

POULTRY WANTED

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

Woodson—We are having fine threshing weather. Red rust and black rust damaged the wheat considerably. The wheat was good in some localities and poor in others. Oats made very light yields. A few farmers are plowing but the ground is rather dry and hard. Corn is still doing well but will soon need rain. The second crop of alfalfa has been harvested. Cattle are in good condition. Wheat is worth 90c; oats, 80c; eggs, 20c.—E. F. Opperman, July 16.

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.

These hot summer days the farm animals need more water to drink just as you and the hired men do. The horses will be grateful for a refreshing drink between meals, and the cows and chickens will express their thanks for an abundant supply of cool clean water in terms of more milk and eggs.

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.

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 East of Archers. One solid red of the Marr name, ribs and sire by Imp. Brandebury's. Others sired by Lavender Emblem, a prize winner at American Royal and Topeka Free Fair, a massive bull, wt. 2400 lbs. All bred right to go to any herd. Federal tested.
T. J. SANDS, ROBINSON, KANSAS.

PRACTICAL SHORTHORNS

That are good milkers and good fleshers. Meadowbrook Herd, established in 1890. Cows, heifers and young bulls for sale, the kind needed on every farm. Address
F. C. KINGSLEY, AUBURN, KANSAS.
R.R. Sta. & Shipley Pl., Valencia, on Rock Island.

Six Bulls, Eleven to Sixteen Months Old

Red, white and roans, sired by Lord Bruce 604975, sire, Beaver Creek Sultan 352456 by Sultan 227050, out of IMP. Victoria May V48-406. Dam, Lady Pride 7th 111857 by Clipper Czar 311991, out of IMP. Magnolia V47-559, also some choice yearling heifers.
W. T. FERGUSON, WESTMORELAND, KAN.

15 Shorthorn Bulls

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

HILLCREST SHORTHORNS

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

POLLED SHORTHORNS

200 POLLED SHORTHORNS

Our sale cattle are now at the Pratt farm. Anything in Polled Shorthorns.
J. C. BANBURY & SONS,
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POLLED SHORTHORNS

Big husky bulls. A few females. Forest Sultan, a 5-year-old Scotch bull, is for sale.
C. M. HOWARD, HAMMOND, KANSAS

AYRESHIRE CATTLE

**Linddale 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.

JERSEY CATTLE

Cedarcrest Farm Jerseys

Herd sire, Oxford Daisy's Flying Fox, has more Register of Merit daughters than any other bull in Missouri or adjoining state and is the only living son of Champ, Flying Fox, progenitor of more 600 pound butter fat cows than any other bull. Young bull calves for sale.
ROBT. W. BARR, Owner
Lexington Road, Independence, Mo.

Hillcroft Farms Jerseys headed by Queens.

Fairy Boy, pronounced the best bred Jersey bull in Missouri, a Register of Merit son of Raleigh's Fairy Boy, the greatest bull ever imported, 54 tested daughters, 86 tested granddaughters and 94 producing sons. Check bull calves for sale. Reference Bradstreet
M. L. GOLLADAY, PROPR., HOLDEN, MO.

Seantlin Jersey Farm, Savonburg, Ks.

Financial Kings, Raleigh and Noble of Oakland breeding.
FOR SALE—REGISTERED JERSEY BULL
Maxwell St. Heifer, Diploma, 13 months old.
J. O. Christy, R. 3, Emporia, Kansas

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

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 comes have the wider choice.
H. B. COWLES, 608 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Kan.

HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY CALVES

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

HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN COWS

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

RED POLLED CATTLE

Pleasant View Stock Farm

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

FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE

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

RED POLLS Choice young bulls and heifers.

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

Less Beef and Pork Eaten

Campaign Needed to Increase Meat Consumption

BY WALTER M. EVANS

BOOTH packers and cattlemen are beginning to realize the baneful effects of the propaganda used during the Great War to induce consumers in the United States to eat less meat in order that the Nation's supply might be saved for our soldiers. Some of the over-zealous propagandists even went so far as to prejudice persons against eating meat by stating that its use was injurious and that cereals and vegetables were less harmful and far more nutritious.

This has resulted in a considerable decrease in meat consumption. If the meat consumption per capita in 1920 had been as great as in 1900, the amount of meat which would have been consumed last year would exceed the amount actually consumed by nearly 3 billion pounds. This excess alone would have been far greater than our normal annual exports of meats and meat products.

How Demand Has Decreased

In a recent circular sent out to the public the Institute of American Meat Packers in this connection very aptly says:

"Too little has been done, either by livestock producers or by meat packers, to offset the campaign of disparagement which has been waged systematically against the beef, pork and mutton derived from the farmer's cattle, swine and sheep. Manufacturers of other food commodities have advertised the merits of their products, sometimes by disparaging meat.

"Not only should such attacks be answered, but there also should be some effort to spread affirmative information regarding the high food value of meat. There is little doubt that at least a part of the decrease in meat consumption per capita is attributable to what may be called anti-meat propaganda usually founded on erroneous data, which has misled the layman, the home economist and the physician alike."

The total amount of meat consumed in pounds in the United States has been steadily decreasing for a number of years. The amount consumed per capita was 181.5 pounds for 1900; 170.5 pounds for 1909; 160.5 for 1916; 143.5 for 1917; 167.3 for 1918; 157.2 for 1919 and 154.3 for 1920. The amount of beef consumed dropped from 79.2 pounds in 1900 to 56.4 pounds in 1920 while pork dropped from 84.6 pounds to 71 pounds in the same period. Mutton and lamb dropped from 7.7 pounds to 6.1 pounds.

More Co-operation is Essential

Packers, livestock producers, the Committee of Fifteen and the Eat More Meat Organization Committee, livestock breeders and others should get together and work out a satisfactory plan to encourage a greater consumption of meat. The decreased demand is hurting both packers and producers and the only remedy is a strong educational campaign that will reach every home and that will show the true value of meat as an article of food. The Kansas Livestock association is ready to give such a move its encouragement and support. The livestock industry of the Nation deserves every encouragement and support that can be given it. Cheaper feed, lower freight rates, and increased demand for livestock that will certainly follow increased meat consumption are three factors that are essential for the upbuilding of the livestock industry.

Kansas City Livestock Prices

Receipts of livestock at Kansas City during the week were light. Hogs were higher while cattle and sheep were steady.

The hog market again advanced 15 cents, after the decline carrying prices a little higher than the close of last week. Top price was \$10.40. The bulk of sales were \$9.75 to \$10.30. Cattle were steady to stronger for better grades. Others sold slow to lower. Sheep sold steady.

The cattle market was strong again today, very little desirable here. All classes carrying flesh are in good demand. The top for the week was \$9.65 for yearlings and \$8.75 for heavy weight steers. Today's yearlings sold for \$9.25 and heavier steers for \$8.60.

Stockers and feeders sold fully steady with a higher market and a good clearance for the week.

The hog market has been a see-saw affair—higher first part of the week, then lower and closing 10 to 15 cents higher, with a \$10.40 top and bulk \$9.75 to \$10.30. Pigs sold from \$9 to \$9.50.

Sheep receipts were very light and the market was steady. Native lambs sold for \$9.50 and some Idahos for \$10.50; yearlings, \$6.75; ewes, \$5; wethers, \$5.50.

Horses and Mules

Practically no change has taken place in the horse and mule market. City buyers have almost entirely disappeared and there seems to be but little demand in the East for work stock. Wichita and Kansas City report only a small demand for work animals. Chunks at Chicago are selling at prices ranging from \$135 to \$165 a head. The top price for draft animals was \$225 while most of them sold for \$200.

Hides and Wool

The wool trade continues spotty and not very satisfactory. The following quotations are reported at Kansas City on Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska wool: Bright medium wool, 14 to 16c a pound; dark medium, 10 to 13c; burry stuff, 6 to 8c; slightly burry stuff, 10 to 12c; light fine, 13 to 15c; heavy fine, 10 to 12c.

The following prices are quoted at Kansas City on hides: No. 1 green salted hides, 5c a pound; No. 2 green salted hides, 4c; No. 1 bull hides, 3c; No. 2 bull hides, 2c; green horse hides, \$2 to \$2.25 apiece; small horse hides, \$1 to \$1.50.

Dairy and Poultry

Demand for dairy and poultry products has improved at all market centers, but prices at Kansas City show but little change. The following quotations on dairy products are given at Kansas City:

Butter—Creamery, extra in cartons, 42c a pound; fresh butter with score of 90, 35 to 36c; butter with score of 87 per cent, 26 to 27c; packing butter, 20c; Longhorn cheese, 23 1/4c; Swiss cheese, fancy grade, 48c; Limburger cheese, 23c; New York Daisy cheese, 26c.

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

Live Poultry—Hens, weighing 4 pounds or more, 23c a pound; Hens weighing less than 4 pounds, 19c; broilers of 1 1/4 pounds or more, 28c; broilers weighing less than 1 1/2 pounds, 24c; black broilers and Leghorns, 24c; roosters, 8c; turkey hens and young toms, 30c; old toms, 24c; young ducks, 20c; old ducks, 15c; young geese, 20c; old geese, 10c.

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

Walloped, But It Came Back

(Continued from Page 3.)

probably will be devoted to other crops. A big increase in alfalfa acreage seems probable as a result of more interest in dairying and the inevitable resumption of livestock production which has been so severely hit during the period of readjustment.

Statistics also tell a story of corn, without which the larger story of the evolution of agriculture in Kansas is incomplete. Figures go back to 1870. The five-year floating average acre yield at that time was 33.4 bushels. It held in the thirties, gradually declining, until 1887, when the floating average yield was 28.5. Until 1910 the average yield remained in the twenties, sometimes falling below that minimum. Since 1910 the floating average yield has not gone above 20 bushels and has dropped as low as 14.4 bushels in 1920.

Since 1870 the floating average yield of corn has been steadily declining in Kansas. Yields in some years have been high, in others very low. But the outstanding fact is that corn is slowly slipping as a profitable crop to produce, and experience is pointing the lesson that Kansas is not specially adapted to this grain as a major crop. It has its place in rotation.

And in response to this fact it is

interesting to see the decrease in corn acreage in a group of Eastern Kansas counties where it was cropped so steadily and with such disappointing results in the past. Here are the figures for 10 years:

County	Acreage 1910	Acreage 1920
Allen	74,886	47,821
Anderson	79,719	41,242
Bourbon	85,492	59,734
Coffey	104,209	47,462
Crawford	83,325	50,719
Douglas	70,983	39,873
Franklin	79,942	47,713
Johnson	69,932	37,730
Linn	77,403	59,688
Neosho	84,557	45,135

Part of the corn acreage decline in Eastern Kansas is true in terms of mature grain only. Much corn is raised for silage and it is not probable that the quantity will be materially lessened. But the fact that it is cut early will reduce the annual average corn yield in those counties in proportion to the acreage planted.

Breeders Compete in Polands

BY W. M. McFADDEN

The Poland China Futurity is the great American swine classic.

What the futurity meant to horsemen in the balmy days of the turf, the Futurity shows at 21 state fairs this fall will signify supremacy in the development of the only farm animal that is purely American in ancestry and wholly American in perfected type.

Poland China breeders of the United States will show this year for \$22,000 in cash prizes with 600 exhibits competing for awards and for the honor of representation at Peoria, Ill., in October, at the National Round-Up Futurity at the National Swine Show.

Kansas ranks among the leaders in nominations for this show with 26 herds entered for exhibition. Every consideration is given the breeders by the fair management, and the show this year should mark a record in the Poland China field. The breeders of the best Poland Chinas in the state will participate and the greatest lineup ever entered at the fair seems assured.

The entries for the Kansas classic at the Kansas Free Fair at Topeka September 12 to 17 are O. F. Alexander, Kinsley; J. E. Baker, Bendena; R. L. Barnes, Grenola; O. J. Barnett, Denison; J. M. Barnett, Denison; F. B.

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

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

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

Following are the territory and office managers:
W. J. Cody, Topeka, Kansas, Office.
John W. Johnson, Northern, Kansas.
J. T. Hunter, So. Kan. and N. W. Okla.
J. Cook Lamb, Nebraska.
Stuart T. Morse, Oklahoma.
O. Wayne Devine, Western Mo.
George L. Borgeason, N. E. Neb. and W. Iowa.
Ellis Rail, E. Mo., E. Ia. and Ill.
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Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze
Topeka, Kansas

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Attain ability at largest school. Catalog free.
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**P. M. GROSS, 410 West 12th Street,
KANSAS CITY, MO.**

Jas. F. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.
My reputation is built upon the service you receive. Write, phone or wire.

Sales made anywhere, any time.
LAFE BURGER, WELLINGTON, KAN.

Will Myers, Beloit, Kan.
Selling purebred stock of all kinds. Ask for open dates.

HORSES AND JACK STOCK

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

3 BLACK TROTTER BRED STALLIONS
Fine, weight 1300 each. H. G. Shore, 325
Wabash Ave., Topeka, Kan. Phone 2208 N-3.



Caldwell, Topeka; S. P. Chiles, Jefferson; William Condel, El Dorado; J. D. Crabill, Conway Springs; George Deelder & Sons, Effingham; Deming Ranch, Oswego; E. E. Erhart, Stafford; W. and H. E. Ferguson, North Topeka; A. S. Foster & Sons, Harper; H. Groniger & Sons, Bendena; H. T. Hayman, Formoso; J. D. Henry, LeCompton; Hill & King, Topeka; M. D. Lewis, Conway Springs; W. F. Long, Burrton; George Morton, Oxford; F. Olivier & Sons, Danville; Schmitz Brothers, Seneca; H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena; H. R. Werrich, Oxford; and Willis & Blough, Emporia.

Oct. 29—Miller Bros. and John Pearl, Rossville, and Geo. Enkin & Son, Delia, Kan., at Rossville, Kansas. Oct. 31—Burton Farm, Independence, Mo. Poland China Hogs. August 3—Fred Caldwell, Topeka, Kan. Aug. 25—H. G. Cherry, Pleasanton, Kan. Oct. 1—Monroe Runyon, Osage City, Kan. Oct. 9—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan. Oct. 19—Lapad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan. Oct. 26—E. M. Buell, Peabody, Kan. Oct. 26—Cassell Cain & Forbes, Republican City, Neb. Oct. 27—Smith Bros., Superior, Neb. Oct. 28—J. Dee Shank, Superior, Neb. Nov. 4—Stafford County Breeders' Association, Stafford, Kan. E. E. Erhart, Stafford, Kan., Sec'y. Nov. 16—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan. Feb. 14—Chas. Krill, Burlingame, Kan. Feb. 15—Morris Co. Poland China Breeders, Council Grove, Kan. Chas. Scott, sale manager, Council Grove. March 8—J. E. Baker, sale pavilion, Bendena, Kan.

Poultry Show to Kansas City

The Heart of America Poultry Show will be held November 29 to December 4 in Convention Hall at Kansas City. Many new features are to be added this year. Several specialty clubs are to hold their national meetings in connection with this show. George Benoy, the capon king, is to judge the largest display of capons ever shown in this country. The Missouri Poultry Experiment station will have charge of the educational program and exhibits. The Missouri Turkey Breeders' association is making efforts to bring out the largest class of turkeys ever shown. Pigeons, cats and pet stock of all kinds will be included in the exposition. The Kansas City Public schools are interesting thousands of children in the city public and high schools in making a large exhibit of poultry and pets owned by the children.

The judges selected to place the poultry awards are some of the best that could be secured and are men with national reputations. The list thus far consists of Thomas F. Rigg, James A. Tucker, Prof. A. C. Smith, E. C. Branch, W. W. Henderson, Reese V. Hicks, Walter Burton, Thomas W. Southard, A. T. Modlin, John W. Zimmerer, Fred Crosby, C. T. Patterson, A. D. Walker, R. P. Krum and George Benoy.

Public Sales of Livestock

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

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

Holstein Cattle 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.

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

Spotted Poland Chinas Aug. 5—Yeats Bros., Independence, Mo. Sept. 12—Isaac Miller, Huntsville, Mo. Oct. 12—Rainbow Stock Farm, Hampton, Ia.

Field Notes

BY J. W. JOHNSON Last Call for Caldwell Poland Sale Next Wednesday, August 3, is the date of Fred B. Caldwell's Poland China bred sow sale at the farm just across the road from the north entrance to Gage Park. These sows, 30 of them junior yearlings that have already raised one litter and others that are splendid daughters of Caldwell's Big Bob, Col. Bob, The Jayhawker and by other noted boars, these are the sows that would sell in a bred sow sale next winter for more than double the price they will bring next Wednesday. It is a cash sale and your money will go farther in this sale than it will 60 days from now. Fred Caldwell is known everywhere to be a careful, painstaking breeder and these sows have been bred and fed with their future usefulness always in mind. Don't overlook this sale next Wednesday if you are going to buy sows now or a little later on.—Advertisement.

Nebraska Holstein Breeders The Nebraska Holstein-Friesian Breeders' association is one of the strongest breeders' associations in Nebraska and it is growing all the time. The officers are H. A. Morrison, College View, Neb., president; J. E. Palm, Lincoln, Neb., secretary; Chas. Stubbe, Central City, treasurer, and E. W. Frost, Lincoln, Neb., association sale manager. The date of their annual fall sale is November 3 and members of the association are consigning cattle that they would prefer to keep in their own herd but to make the sale a success they are putting them in. This spirit will do more to further popularize Holsteins in Nebraska than anything else the members can do. The officers of the association are meeting with splendid co-operation from the members over the state in their effort to make the future sales of the association offerings of a very high class. Members who have something that they feel will strengthen the November 3 sale should write to E. W. Frost, care Woodlawn Dairy, Lincoln. The Lancaster Holstein-Friesian Breeders' association will sell at the fair grounds, Lincoln, October 19. For both catalogs address E. W. Frost. Both sales will be advertised in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze but you better write today for the catalogs and be sure of it.—Advertisement.

BY J. T. HUNTER Homer Drake Offers Durocs Homer Drake, Sterling, Kan., starts his card in the Duroc section this issue. He has fall gilts by Great Wonder Model by Great Wonder I Am and Pathfinder Jr.'s Equal. Some are bred to Pathfinder Graduate out of Queen of Graduate, three times state grand champion. Some are bred to Great Orion's Col. by Shepherd's Orion Sensation. Some are open. Spring boars same breeding are for sale. They are all larger and better than those of last year. Cholera immuned. Terms to responsible parties. Describe your wants. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Homer Drake is one of the best young Duroc breeders of Kansas. His hogs satisfy purchasers.—Advertisement.

Otey Sells Durocs August 18 W. W. Otey & Sons, Winfield, Kan., hold their annual summer sale Thursday, August 18. This time they will sell 35 bred sows and gilts, Pathfinder, Orion, and Sensation breeding. They are bred to Pathfinder Chief 2nd, Great Pathlion, and Intense Orion Sensation. There will also be five outstanding herd boar prospects sired by Pathfinder Chief 2nd. Otey's Durocs always make good wherever they go. Here is your opportunity to get good breeding from a good herd. Plan to be there sale day, Thursday, August 18. Send for a catalog today. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Address W. W. Otey & Sons, Winfield, Kan.—Advertisement.

Larimore Durocs J. F. Larimore & Sons, Grenola, Kan., will again show Durocs at fairs this fall at Hutchinson and Topeka. Conspicuous in their herd is a senior gilt and two littermate boars by Major Sensation out of King's Uneeda and four junior yearlings by Valley Sensation, three of which are out of an Orion Cherry King dam and the fourth out of a Pathfinder Chief 2nd dam. Larimores have been raising purebreds less than three years and appeared for the first time at Hutchinson and Topeka last year and got in the money in every class in which they showed. This year's herd is much better than last year's herd. Competition at big fairs this year will be keen. Lots of good hogs coming out. Larimores have some good Durocs for sale. Write them. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

First Annual Sale of Ralston Durocs Fifty Durocs from the R. P. Ralston herd sell at Towanda, Kan., Friday, August 19. This draft includes 37 bred fall gilts, four open fall gilts, seven bred tried sows, and two fall boars. As to the boars that produced the herd; there is one by old Pathfinder, one by King of Orion Cherries that has proven to be one of the great sons of Great Orion, the national champion, one by Greater Orion's Sensation by Great Orion Sensation another world's grand champion, and one by Great Sensation that sired a national grand champion. This herd has some of the very best blood lines to be found anywhere and buyers will find a very creditable offering sale day. Visit the Ralston farm sale day and get a start or improve your herd. Everything is immuned. See the advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Write for catalog. Address A. E. Ralston, Towanda, Kan. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

50 Duroc Jerseys From the Herd of R. P. Ralston Sell at Towanda, Kan., Friday, August 19 37 bred fall gilts, 4 open fall gilts, 7 tried bred sows, 2 fall boars. SIRES THAT PRODUCED THIS DUROC HERD: Kansas Pathfinder by Pathfinder out of a Col. dam, Orion's Gift Edge by King of Orion Cherries out of a Cherry Chief dam, Orion's Sensation's Wonder by Greater Orion's Sensation out of a Great Sensation dam, and Great Sensation 2nd by Great Sensation out of Great Wonder dam. It is evident to all that this offering is close up in the blood of the most popular boars of the breed. Visit the Ralston farm sale day and get a start or improve your herd with some of these Durocs. This is your opportunity to get what you want in Durocs. Write for catalog today. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Address A. E. Ralston, Towanda, Kansas Auctioneer, Boyd Newcom. J. T. Hunter represents the Mail and Breeze.

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

Moving Away, Must Sell

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

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

WM. HUNT'S SPOTTED POLANDS Gilts and fall boars. Herd sires, Leopard King and Fairholme Royal Booster. Long established herd. Wm. Hunt, Osawatimie, 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. Weaning pigs, not related. Wm. Meyer, Farlington, Kansas.

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

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Helms & Sons' Polands Spring pigs, both sex, by Missouri grand champion and other boars. Priced right. Satisfaction guaranteed. E. L. HELMS & SONS, ARCADIA, KANSAS

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

Big Type Poland Pigs, Immune Papers furnished, \$15 each; trials, \$40. Breeding age hogs, \$25. Geo. J. Schoenhofner, Walnut, Kan.

TUCKER HAS A GOOD POLAND HERD Spring and fall gilts and boars, tried sows, weaning pigs. Most of them by sons or out of daughters of Masterpiece, The Yankee, The Clansman, Fashion Piece, F's Big Jones, The Rainbow. Good individuals. Priced reasonably. Immuned. Satisfaction guaranteed. S. J. TUCKER, JR., 440 S. Belmont, Wichita, Kan.

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

HAMPSHIRE HOGS Walter Shaw's Hampshires 200 head; registered; immuned; tried bred sows and gilts; spring pigs ready to ship. Wichita, Kan., R. 6, Tel. 3918. DERBY, KANSAS.

Whiteway Hampshires On Approval Bred sows and gilts bred to record priced boars. Bargain prices. Also spring pigs. F. B. Wemp, Frankfort, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE—FALL BOARS AND GILTS Spring pigs. C. E. Pontius, Eskridge, Kan.

BERKSHIRE HOGS BERKSHIRE BRED SOWS AND GILTS Spring pigs, Rambouillet rams. Priced right. R. C. King, Burlington, Kansas

SHEEP Hampshire Rams Wanted A few yearlings or 2 yrs. old. Fred Perkins, Oswego, Kan.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS WOODDELL'S DUROCS Some outstanding spring boars and a few fall gilts bred for fall farrow. Herd is immuned. Come to State Fair, Hutchinson, Kan., and see our herd. G. B. WOODDELL, WINFIELD, KANSAS

SPRING BOARS, FALL GILTS Mated to grand champion, Pathlion, for Sept. farrow. W. D. McComas, Bx 455, Wichita, Kan.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

Otey's Duroc Sale Winfield, Kan. Thursday, August 18 35 bred sows and gilts: Pathfinders, Orions, Sensations. Bred to Pathfinder Chief 2nd, Great Pathlion, the 1920 grandchampion, and Intense Orion Sensation. 5 outstanding herd boar prospects sired by Pathfinder Chief 2nd. Send for a catalog today. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Address W. W. OTEY & SONS Winfield, Kansas Auctioneer, Boyd Newcom. J. T. Hunter will represent Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

Durocs For Sale

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

Valley Spring Durocs

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

GRAND MASTER

Great Sensation bred to a daughter of Orion Cherry King produced Orion Great Sensation and bred to a granddaughter produced Great Orion Sensation, 1919 world's grandchampion. We have this breeding. Write us your wants. OVERSTAKE BROS., Atlanta, Kan.

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 immuned and priced reasonably. Write or call. J. D. Joseph & Son, Whitewater, Kansas

SMITH'S STOCK FARM DUROCS

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

Purebred Duroc Baby Pigs

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

SCISSORS AND PATHFINDER LITTERS

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

ANDERSON'S DUROCS

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

DUROC GILTS—SPRING BOARS Great Wonder Model and Pathfinder Graduate breeding. Fall gilts bred or open. Immuned. Terms, Priced right. Guaranteed. Describe your wants. Homer Drake, Sterling, Kansas

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

Seven State Records Broken

Seven state records have been established this year by Ayrshires and Holsteins, according to information from testing officials. Holsteins led with five new records. Two cows, owned by Collins & Van Horn, Sabetha, established new marks. Ella Pietertje Abbekerk De Kol set the state record in milk as a senior 4-year-old in both the seven and 30-day tests and set the 30-day record in fat. C. F. Miss Heilo De Kol in a 30-day test produced 1,913.2 pounds of milk and 76.623 pounds of fat.

Korndyke Caseholm Segis Beauty, a 3-year-old, broke state records for her age in milk for seven days and in both milk and fat in the 30-day class. This cow is owned by F. H. Bock, Wichita. In the 305-day division state records were made by Black Lizzie Hengerveld, owned by C. L. Goodwin, Derby, and Queen Mahomet Colanthis, owned by T. M. Ewing, Independence.

In the junior 3-year-old class, Ayrshires, Aldebaran Laurie, owned by John Linn & Sons, Manhattan, set a new Kansas record with 9,310 pounds of milk and 377.89 pounds of fat. Wil-lowmoor Etta Ann, owned by the Gos-sard Breeding Estate, Preston, estab-lished a new state senior 4-year-old record with 14,379 pounds of milk and 528.01 pounds of butterfat. Silver of Cloverdale, owned by John Linn & Sons, Manhattan, won a silver medal in the Roll of Honor, with a record of 11,596 pounds of milk and 405.75 pounds of fat in 300 days. This Roll of Honor record takes second rank in the United States.

High cows in the various county test-ing associations for May are reported as follows:

Dickinson, Elmer G. Engle; Mont-gomery, T. M. Ewing; Jackson, E. C. Latta; Oswego, Perkins & Munro; Bourbon, Ralph Dawson; Shawnee, Ira Romig & Sons; Lyon, F. J. O'Connor; Marshall, Marshall Arnott; Cowley, J. C. Dulaney; Reno, W. A. Shuler; Mor-ris, C. E. Wallace.

High herd averages for each associa-tion were: Dickinson, Elmer G. Engle; Montgomery, T. M. Ewing; Jackson, C. H. Shane; Oswego, M. J. Cellars; Bour-bon, T. J. Van Sichel; Shawnee, G. W. Betts & Sons; Lyon, Macy Brothers; Marshall, Marshall Arnott; Cowley, Herman Easterly; Reno, W. A. Shuler; Morris, A. L. Tatlow.

Jersey Meeting May Come West

BY T. W. MORSE

Livestock record associations which have had offices in the eastern part of the United States are finding it in-ccreasingly to their advantage to keep in closer contact with the great farming areas of the Mississippi Valley and Plains country; preeminently the live-stock area of the United States. The action of the Holstein-Friesian Asso-ciation of America in selecting Kansas City for its national meeting and sale in 1922 is right along this line.

A faction in the American Jersey Cattle club is now at work on a plan to hold the next national meeting of the Jersey association at Kansas City, and the Jersey breeders of Missouri, Kan-sas, Oklahoma, Nebraska, Arkansas and Texas can just about be depended on to put this thing over. Many breeders of Iowa, Illinois and the states farther east will help to do it, for the territory of Kansas City is their natural trade section.

Lest anyone get a mistaken idea that this attitude toward the real west—not the far west—is confined to the dairy cattle business we perhaps should quote recent figures put out by the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' association showing that a solid block of this terri-tory covering 13 states, with Texas, Colorado, Minnesota and Indiana as approximately the corners, transacted during June, nearly 90 per cent of the Hereford cattle business of the United States for that month.

Selling the Wheat Direct

The direct sales contract, authorized by the board of directors, U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., at their second regular meeting in Chicago recently will be used only to make it possible for in-dividual farmers to market their grain thru the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., when such persons live in communities where there is no elevator or where local elevators either cannot or will not become affiliated with the national sales agency.

In communities where local farmers'

elevators for any reason do not enter into a contract with growers and where the stockholders and directors do not desire to form a local grain growers' association, the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc. will not organize a growers asso-ciation in that community until 1924. The direct contract will make it pos-sible for as many farmers in such com-munities as desire to do so to avail themselves of the advantages offered by the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., with-out organizing a local grain growers' association.

The direct sales contract differs from the regular forms only insofar as it is a consolidation of the grower and ele-vator agreements.

This form of contract is a part of the original plan as it is authorized in Section One, Article Ten of the by-laws, adopted by the April 6 ratifica-tion conference.

To Fight U. S. Grain Growers

How agents of the organized grain trade are preparing to spend a part of the \$250,000 "war chest" recently pledged at Cincinnati is shown in a letter that W. G. Culbertson, 302 Lincoln Bldg., Champaign, Ill., secre-tary of the Illinois Grain Dealers' As-sociation has addressed to all elevators in this state.

Mr. Culbertson, in a letter dated July 6, stated that 1/4 million dollars is the minimum that is to be used to "actively combat the activities of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., and county agents." As the first step against co-operative grain marketing, generally, he urges every member of the Illinois Grain Dealers' association to "make a list of all farmers at his station or stations," and forward it to him.

The extent to which the organized grain trade has contemplated war on the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., is indi-cated in the following paragraphs taken from Mr. Culbertson's letter:

"This list can be made up from your list of customers or your local telephone directory. It is proposed to send this list to the publicity agent of the Chi-cago Board of Trade, in order that every farmer may receive some very important literature."

Supporters of co-operation in grain marketing see in this stupendous and expensive undertaking a suggestion that the organized grain trade is pre-paring to issue a new form of patron-age dividend. It will not be in cash, like that issued by the co-operative ele-vators, but in the form of propaganda, the single purpose of which will be to perpetuate those who now dominate the grain markets of the country for their private gain. Farmers in Illinois—and other states as quickly as the grain trade's publicity machine can be put into operation—need not be surprised if they begin to receive no end of liter-ature explaining the lily-white aspects of the Board of Trade and the fire-breathing, man-eating, farm-destroying U. S. Grain Growers, Inc. Along with this doubtless will be sent the now famous booklet "Farming the Farmer," prepared and circulated by agents of the Chicago Board of Trade, after Joseph P. Griffin, its president, had made his garbled statements regarding the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., before the Illinois legislature.

Clover, Corn and Profits

These Farmers' Bulletins on growing clover and corn may be obtained free on application to the United States De-partment of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.:

- 441. Lespedeza, or Japan Clover.
- 455. Red Clover.
- 550. Crimson Clover: Growing the Crop.
- 579. Crimson Clover: Utilization.
- 646. Crimson Clover: Seed Production.
- 676. Hard Clover Seed and Treatment in Hulling.
- 693. Bur Clover.
- 730. Button Clover.
- 797. Sweet Clover: Growing the Crop.
- 820. Sweet Clover: Utilization.
- 836. Sweet Clover: Harvesting.
- 971. The Control of the Clover Flower Midge.
- 1005. Sweet Clover on Corn-Belt Farms.
- 114. Corn Cultivation.
- 115. Seed Corn.
- 537. How to Grow an Acre of Corn.
- 553. Popcorn for the Home.
- 554. Popcorn for the Market.
- 729. Corn Cultivation in the Southeastern States.
- 768. Dwarf Broom Corn.
- 773. Corn Growing Under Drouthy Condi-tions.
- 872. The Bollworm or Corn Earworm.
- 875. The Rough-headed Corn Stalk Beetle and Its Control.
- 891. The Corn-root Aphid and Methods of Controlling It.
- 915. How to Reduce Weevil Waste in South-ern Corn.
- 950. The Southern Corn Rootworm, and Farm Practices to Control It.
- 958. Standard Broom Corn.
- 1029. Conserving Corn from Weevils in Gulf States.
- 1046. The European Corn Borer.

Prominent Manufacturers Approve



The Oil of a Million Tests

Right in the factory where the motor is made—right under the watchful, critical eye of the men who design it—En-ar-co Motor Oil is tested and retested, and approved for your protection.

Since the inception of the motor En-ar-co Motor Oil has kept pace with motor development. En-ar-co engineers follow the trend of the motor just as closely and just as carefully as the makers themselves.

These Tractor Manufacturers Approve En-ar-co Motor Oil

Name of Tractor	Summer	Winter
Sandusky	Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
Dates Steel Mule	Extra Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
Liberty	Extra Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
Twin City	Extra Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
International	Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
Mogul	Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
Titan	Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
Moline Universal	Extra Heavy En-ar-co	Extra Heavy En-ar-co
Avery 5-10	Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
Avery Motor Cultivator	Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
Avery 8-16 and larger	Extra Heavy En-ar-co	Extra Heavy En-ar-co
Eagle	Extra Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
Allis-Chalmers 18-30	Extra Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
Big Pull	Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
Parrett Model H	Extra Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
Fox	Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
Turner Simplicity	Extra Heavy En-ar-co	Extra Heavy En-ar-co
Kardell Utility	Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
E-B	Heavy En-ar-co	Medium En-ar-co
Wellington	Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
Hart-Parr	Extra Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
Wallis	Heavy En-ar-co	Medium En-ar-co
J. T.	Extra Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
Rumely Oil Pull	Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
Russell	Heavy En-ar-co	Medium En-ar-co
Toro	Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
Victory	Medium En-ar-co	Medium En-ar-co
Shelby	Extra Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
Cletrac(Spring) Med. En-ar-co	Extra Heavy En-ar-co	Light En-ar-co

These Motor Manufacturers Approve En-ar-co Motor Oil

Name of Tractor Motor	Summer	Winter
Waukesha (Gasoline)	Medium En-ar-co	Medium En-ar-co
Waukesha (Kerosene)	Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
Erd	Extra Heavy En-ar-co	Extra Heavy En-ar-co
Le Roi	Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
Beaver	Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
BULLDOG	Extra Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
Hinkley	Heavy & Extra Heavy En-ar-co	Medium En-ar-co

En-ar-co Motor Oil has been approved for use in all makes of Automobiles and Trucks—which is your insurance against expensive repair bills.

Don't delay ordering En-ar-co Products. Ask your dealer. If he can't supply you, do not accept substitutes but send order to us. Use coupon as order form. Prices subject to change without notice.

En-ar-co Motor Oil

En-ar-co Gear Compound for gears, differentials and trans-missions. White Rose Gasoline, clean, uniform, powerful.	Light-Medium-Heavy-Extra Heavy Wood barrels.....per gallon \$.50
National Light Oil (Kerosene) for tractor fuel, also for lamps, stoves and incubators.	Wood half-barrels..... " .50
	Steel drums..... " .50
	Steel half-drums..... " .50
	10-gallon cans..... " .95
	5-gallon cans..... " 1.00
	1-gallon cans..... " 1.15

Free Interesting Auto Tour Game!

THE NATIONAL REFINING CO., E-713 National Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS & Modern Refineries—100 Branch Offices

EN-AR-CO—Auto Game FREE!

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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.