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KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE

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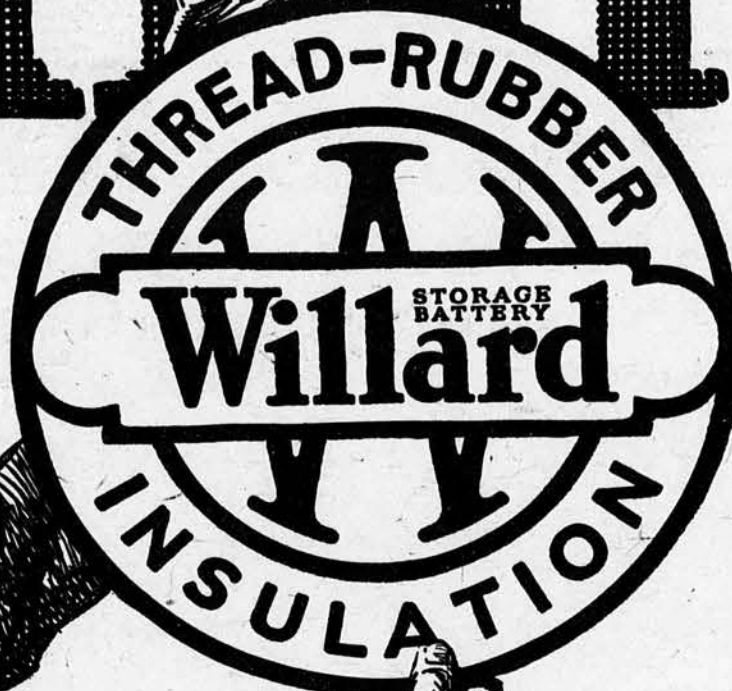
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5 That the *Still Better Willard* with Threaded Rubber Insulation is shipped "*bone-dry*," not a drop of moisture in it. It begins service in your car as fresh as when built.

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Of the 191 passenger cars and trucks using Willard Batteries as standard equipment, 138 have adopted the *Still Better Willard* with Threaded Rubber Insulation.

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Bell	Indiana	Rock Falls
Belmont	International	R & V Knight
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Betz	*Kissel	Sandow
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Brockway	Lancia	Seagrave
Buffalo	Lexington	Selden
*Buick	*Liberty	Service
Cannonball	Luverne	Shelby
Capitol	Madison	Signal
*Case	Marmon	Singer
*Chevrolet	Menominee	Southern
Clydesdale	Mercer	Standard 8
Cole	Mercury	Standard
Collier	Meteor	Stanley
Colonial	(Phila.)	Studebaker
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Commerce	*Mitchell	Sunbeam
Commodore	Murray	Tarkington
Cunningham	McFarlan	Tiffin
Daniels	*McLaughlin	Titan
Dart	Napoleon	Tow Motor
Dependable	Nash	Transport
Diamond T	Nelson	Traylor
Dixie Flyer	Nelson &	Ultimate
Dodge	LeMoon	Velie
Dorris	Noble	Vulcan
Fargo	Northway	Ward
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*For Export

The Wilsons Stage a Come-back

Story of How a Kansas Farm Family Made a Serious Mistake and Later Worked Out its Correction

By Ray Yarnell

"I JUST can't stand it any longer," cried Mrs. Wilson. There was a note of grief in her voice that hurt her husband. He stopped reading the paper and turned to her.

"It's lonesome," she continued, "and I can't interest in the things that interest other men here. I was brought up on the farm and it seems to me that I have just got to get back on it. I can't stand living in town. I'm unhappy."

It was not the first time his wife had talked away to Mr. Wilson. She had been unhappy quite a while altho she had not spoken so freely before.

Living in town had not been so pleasant as had anticipated when he moved there a year and a half ago. He had gotten along all right

because he had his implement business to interest him. To him he had devoted practically his time and he was constantly meeting friends from the country. But his evenings seemed long and he also found a lack of common interest between him and men who had lived in the city all their lives. He didn't have the habits they had and it was difficult to make himself understood. Despite his efforts he found himself a bit aloof from the real life of the town and so he knew he had many friends among the business men there.

Having been thru the struggle of readjustment himself, he had a deep sympathy for his wife, who, he knew, did not see so good a chance as he had.

Mr. Wilson was thinking of the things while his wife wept. He looked up to find his eyes wet with tears.

"I'm worried over the children, too," she told him. "They are not attending to their studies as they should. Jim is in town most of the time and there is no telling what he is doing."

"They stay at home just as long as possible. I don't like to see Bertha gad about so much. She is too young. I'm worried about them. If they were on the farm I'd feel better because I would know they were all right and would grow up strong and healthy."

Business was rather quiet the next day and Mr. Wilson had time to think over the problem that had been discussed the night before. He recalled the events of the last

years and their effect upon him. Next October 26 would be the twenty-third anniversary of his wedding, he remembered. He was born and raised on the farm, and he married a girl who had always lived in the country.

They had rented a place in the home community and had found happiness and success there. The first few years had been difficult. They had struggled along and managed to keep out of debt. Their home was pleasant and they were happy in it. Both worked hard but both were strong and healthy and enjoyed it.

Then conditions improved. Better years came and with them larger crops. The Wilsons began to save some money and at the end of the first five years of their married life they bought the farm on which they started

out. They couldn't pay for all of it but they gave a mortgage for the rest and then started in determinedly to pay it off so they might own their home.

The incentive to thrift and hard work brought quick results. Every year the size of the mortgage decreased and it finally disappeared. They owned their farm, and Mr. Wilson remembered the happy night that he brought the mortgage home and they burned it in the stove during a little family celebration. They told William, their 10-year-old son about it, and it was he who held the mortgage in the flames until it caught fire and burned so closely to his fingers that he had to drop it. His younger

his crops. New machinery had been expensive.

But all the time he was making money. When he averaged his earnings over a period of years, every year showed a fair profit. He had money in the bank and considerable livestock. His home was well equipped.

As William grew up and could help with the work, his father had a little more leisure and was able to get to town more frequently, during certain seasons, especially after an automobile was purchased. He frequently would go to town three or four times a week when work was not too pressing on the farm.

Town life began to appeal to him. He thought a great deal about how pleasant it would be if he had a business in town and could live there with his family. He could give them more of the comforts of life, he thought, and more of its pleasures. It would be fine for him and his wife, because neither would have to work as much as they did on the farm.

He was sure that he would enjoy being a merchant. He liked to be around a store and to watch the clerks make sales. It fascinated him. He was a shrewd man in many ways and he had managed the farm business successfully. The impression persisted that he could make good in town.

The idea stuck in Wilson's mind. He couldn't quite forget it. A long time elapsed before he mentioned his ambition to Mrs. Wilson. It was a shock to her and a worrying disappointment. She urged him not to leave the farm and declared she never could be contented in town.

And because he thought so much of her and the children he laid the dream away and nearly forgot it. Then one day as he was walking down the street in the county seat, W. H. Kamphill, the implement man, hailed him. "Come over here a minute, Wilson," he said. "I've got a proposition I want to make to you."

"I want to sell out," Kamphill continued as his friend took a chair in the office. "I've got to sell out. My wife's health has failed and we are going West. I've been in business a long time and I can afford to quit if I want to. I may get into something out there."

"But here's the proposition. You have been a mighty good friend of mine. I'd like to see you get this business. I'll sell it to you cheaper than to anyone else—at a price you can afford to pay."

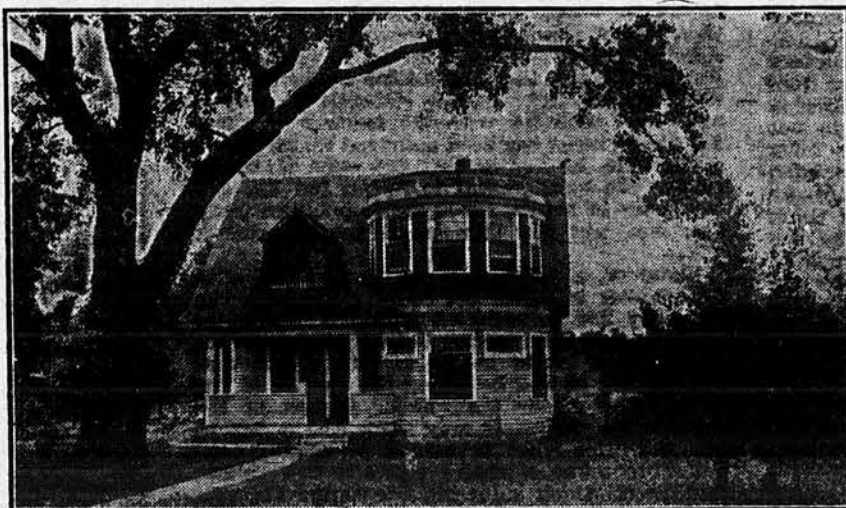
Kamphill named a figure that was very low. Wilson knew something about the business and he felt that he could make good money out of it. He wanted to take it but he hesitated.

"It's a real bargain," Kamphill urged. "I will show you my books. I've been making good money and you can, too. I want you to have the business because it is a sort of pet with me and I know you will take care of it. I'll make terms that will suit. But I've got to settle it today."

Wilson didn't have time to talk it over with his wife because Kamphill said he couldn't wait. He thought he could convince her that it would be a good thing for them and it certainly would satisfy that ambition he had so long been nursing.

(Continued on Page 7.)

To Retire in the Country



The Home of F. M. Seekamp of Sedgwick County, Who Has Retired in the Country After a Busy Life Spent on the Farm.

WHY SHOULD we go to town to live?" said F. M. Seekamp, who has done the unusual thing and retired on his farm in Sedgwick county, Kansas. "We have electric lights, running water in the house, mail delivery daily at our door, telephone, a good road and if at any time we get lonesome and want to go somewhere, we can get into the automobile and go to town. If we lived there we wouldn't have any place to go. Our house could not be duplicated in town for anywhere near its cost. We have everything we would have in the city and more. I built a cottage for Mr. Jeffreys who owns a half interest in the Holstein herd, matching his labor and managerial ability against my investment of capital. I have absolutely nothing to do with running the farm and made up my mind from the beginning not to worry over my partner's methods."

For work, Mr. Seekamp sells milking machines and farm electric light plants. He also has 25 or 30 stands of bees in his back yard.

sister, Bertha, had clapped her hands in glee as the fire cast funny shadows about the room.

That evening was one of the happiest in his memory and there would never be another so pleasant. It wasn't the same the night he figured up his first month's business as an implement dealer, altho the statement showed a pleasing profit. He knew he had made good as a merchant, but neither he nor his wife and children felt the same satisfaction that had been theirs the night the mortgage was burned.

Many successful years on the farm had followed the paying off of the mortgage. Of course there were losses and life was not free from its worries and troubles. There was sickness. A bad investment in livestock cost Wilson some money. He had fought discouragement when dry weather practically destroyed

one else—at a price you can afford to pay."

Wilson knew something about the business and he felt that he could make good money out of it. He wanted to take it but he hesitated.

"It's a real bargain," Kamphill urged. "I will show you my books. I've been making good money and you can, too. I want you to have the business because it is a sort of pet with me and I know you will take care of it. I'll make terms that will suit. But I've got to settle it today."

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 WE GUARANTEE that all display advertisements
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 from such advertising, we will make good such loss.
 We make this guaranty with the provision that the
 transaction take place within one month from the
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 advertisement in Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze."

Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

WE DESIRE to make the following prediction," says Mark E. Zimmerman of White Cloud, Kan., "regarding the League of Nations, and the coming election. The 2,300 days mentioned in Daniel 8:14, began on August 1, 1914, and end with the closing days of 1920. The election will be over, and the Peace Treaty will have been signed before the end of the 2,300 days. War to kill the body of flesh and shed blood, will be an outlaw for the first time since Cain killed Abel, his brother.

"There is a stand-pat and a progressive on the track, running for President. We are commanded to stand steadfast and earnestly contend for the faith once delivered to the saints. The faith was founded upon the Holy Ghost sent to show us the true evolution, which leads onward and upward to perfection of the whole creation of humanity.

"The Golden Rule is the measure of human actions both in this world of flesh, and the whole cosmos. Therefore we predict the progressive will win the race, in November, and that the League of Nations and the Peace Treaty will be ratified in December."

There is one thing I will say for my friend Mark Zimmerman, he has the courage to come out and risk his reputation as a prophet when the betting odds are against him. I do not know how he arrived at the conclusion that these Daniel days began August 1, 1914, but we don't have to wait very long to see whether his prediction comes true in regard to the election. Mark has been a sort of an amateur prophet for some time, but I have not kept track of his batting average. I am neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet; I do not know whether the prophecies of Daniel refer to the present time or not, but it is my opinion that at this particular time Mark Zimmerman has gotten his prophetic wires crossed. I think Harding will be elected in November and the League of Nations compact has no chance of being ratified in December. I would be exceedingly glad to believe that he is right about war being outlawed within the next five months but my faith is weak.

Equal Rights for Negroes

GOVERNOR Coolidge, of Massachusetts, may or may not be elected vice-president. If elected he may not greatly influence legislation, but at least he has the courage to demand that the black man be given equal political rights and equal protection in this country, something he never has received up to this time.

Controlled as it has been by the South, it could not be expected that the Democratic party when in power would grant equal rights to the negro race, but the Republican party has very little reason to criticize the Democratic party for this lack of justice. For nearly 16 years the Republican party had control of both Houses of Congress and also had the Presidency. During all that time nothing was done to obtain for the black men of the Nation their political and civil rights.

The leaders of the Republican party if honest must confess that they were either unwilling or incompetent to pass such legislation as would protect the black citizens in their rights. It is my opinion and has been for a good while that if the negroes were given the political rights supposed to be guaranteed them under the Constitution the protection of their civil rights would follow and that so long as they are deprived of their political rights they will not be protected in their civil rights.

I am not certain that it would be possible under our Constitution as it now is to enact a law which would give equal political rights to the black man for the reason that representation in Congress is based on population instead of votes.

There is not and never was any justice or reason in basing representation on population. This is a representative government. An actual democracy in a Nation of the large population of the United States, is so obviously impossible

that it is not worth while to discuss the question.

The people must speak thru their elected representatives if they speak at all. For whom then does the member of Congress speak? Well, he ought to speak for the people who elect him. True, he does not always fairly represent them or their wishes, but that is the theory on which he is elected. If that is true then representation ought to be based on votes.

Voting the Old Party Ticket

I AM RECEIVING a number of letters from readers who have no faith in either of the old political parties; who believe that no reforms can be accomplished thru either of these organizations. I am not the keeper of any other man's conscience. If any man feels that he cannot conscientiously vote either the Republican or Democratic ticket he ought not to do so.

The fact remains however that there will be millions of votes cast in November for these old parties by men and women who are just as conscientious and intelligent as the writers of these letters.

In the case of a very great many of these voters they are laboring under no delusion concerning the leadership of the old parties. They know that it is not at all likely that they will get what they expect in the way of legislation, no matter which party wins in the coming election. They also know, however, that the next Administration will either be Republican or Democratic and they have some choice between these two parties. If, for example, a voter is not at all satisfied with the manner in which the Government has been managed under Democratic rule, he knows that the only chance to change the management is to put the Republican party in power, for if the Republican party does not win the Democratic party certainly will.

However, a voter may not be satisfied with the manner in which the country has been run and may not be satisfied with the candidates nominated by that party, but he may feel that with all its faults he would still prefer that the country should be under the control of the Democratic rather than under control of the Republican party. It may seem like a deplorable condition when a voter is practically compelled to make a choice between two things, neither of which suits him, or throw his vote away, but that is generally the political condition. However, the matter is not so bad as it may seem on its face. When the public sentiment becomes sufficiently crystallized in favor of a governmental policy a majority of the members of Congress will support that policy. This has been shown in the votes of Congressmen to submit the prohibition and suffrage amendments to the Constitution.

Not very many years ago it would have been impossible to have gotten a respectable minority of Congressmen to vote to submit these amendments, to say nothing of getting the support of two-thirds of the members of the two Houses. But gradually the sentiment of the country was crystallized in favor of both these measures and a majority of both Republicans and Democrats swung in line for them. It is my opinion that whenever a majority of the people of the United States becomes united in favor of a proposition the majority of the members of both Houses of Congress will vote for whatever Federal legislation is needed to put that policy into effect, and this regardless of which political party may be in control.

I, for example, am opposed to war and preparation for war. I think the Government should announce immediately to the world its intent to disarm, to reduce its standing army to a force sufficient to police our territory and no more. I do not believe in a big navy and I think that all the influence of this Government should be thrown in favor of the disbanding of armies, and the dismantling of navies. I think the manufacture of cannons should cease. In short I believe with all my mind and heart that the only thing that will save the world is to teach the arts of peace instead of war.

I am aware, however, that public sentiment in

this country in favor of it, is not sufficiently powerful to bring about this policy. No matter which party wins in November the policy I have outlined will not be adopted, because the necessary public sentiment in favor of it has not yet been created. Neither will it avail anything, so far as I can see for me to vote for any third party. All I can do is, so far as I have the opportunity, to help create public sentiment in favor of this policy. Whenever the majority sentiment of the country becomes mobilized earnestly in favor of such a policy, it will be enacted into law.

I believe that our financial system should be changed so that the real resources of our country would become the basis of our monetary system instead of an illogical metallic base which we know is a falsehood on its face. We talk about gold redemption of the almost untold billions of currency, bonds and other financial obligations but we know that such a thing is impossible and if it were undertaken would result in a panic which would overthrow the civilization of the world and bring down in irretrievable ruin every financial concern in this and every other country.

But financiers generally do not agree with me. Supposed authorities on economics tho they may not themselves be financiers, but who are supposed to be experts on theory, do not agree with me. The bankers and all who make their livelihood by collecting interest, in large part on their own debts, would most bitterly oppose my theory. So no matter which party wins in November I have no hope that my theory will be put into practice, but if the majority of the sentiment of this country could be crystallized in favor of such a financial policy it would be put into operation. My purpose is to attempt to create that sentiment or to help create it so far as I am able. It will do no good, so far as I can see to vote for some third or fourth party. I believe that our National debt should be refunded in non-interest bearing bonds, payable in installments, a tenth each year and that the wealth of the country should be taxed sufficiently to take up every installment as it comes due.

However, there is not sufficient public sentiment as yet behind that proposition to get it thru Congress. My business so far as I am able is to create public sentiment in favor of that policy. As I have said, every individual must be the keeper of his or her conscience. I neither undertake to dictate to any reader how he shall vote nor to what church, if any, he should belong. Neither will I quarrel with him about any question of politics or religion. I simply intend to pursue the course which seems to me to be, under all the circumstances, best. It may not be the best, but with the light I have, it seems best to me.

Railroad Rates Increased

THE EVENT of the past week, ranking first in importance, so far as the United States is concerned is the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission granting to the railroads of the country a raise in freight and passenger rates which it is estimated will increase the revenues of the roads in the aggregate more than a billion and a half of dollars. There are at least two things connected with this increase which are surprising if not astonishing; one is that the Interstate Commerce Commission granted virtually all the roads asked for except in the Southern and Pacific Coast regions. And in the Eastern division granted more than was asked. The second, and to my mind more astonishing thing, is that the announcement of the enormous raise is received by the public with apparently little protest.

The first reason given for the order by the Interstate Commerce Commission is that the roads must have additional revenue in order that they may meet the advance in wages of railroad employees as heretofore approved by the commission and as stipulated by the Commins law which provides for considering wage questions. The advance in wages recommended by the commission and granted by the roads will, it is estimated, increase the annual expenses of the roads something more than 600

million dollars. This leaves approximately a billion dollars additional revenue which will be collected by the roads if the guesses concerning the future business of the roads prove to be correct. This is supposed to cover the additional equipment needed by the roads and to yield them the 5½ per cent on the value of the properties as provided for in the new law.

The Government guarantee of revenue to the roads provided for in the Cummins bill ends September 1. It is presumed that the new rates will be put into effect on that date. In addition to an increase of 25 to 40 per cent in freight rates and an increase of 20 per cent in passenger rates, Pullman fares will be increased 50 per cent and coastwise and inland steamship lines and electric railway companies are granted permission to increase their rates in proportion to the increases granted to the railroads. If this increase results in greatly improved service I apprehend that there will be comparatively little complaint from the public which has to foot the bill. If, however, there is not a decided improvement in service the complaint against railroads will increase and become stronger than it ever has been.

The Industrial Court Law

I DO NOT know whether the Kansas industrial court law will accomplish what its friends hope but I hope that it will at least be given a fair trial for there is need of such a law. The strongest argument for such a law that I have seen is a quotation from the opinion rendered by Judge Curran of Pittsburg in passing upon the question of whether Alex Howat and other labor leaders should be compelled to testify before the court of industrial relations, in which he said: "We find the state, by reason of being deprived of fuel, was in a paralyzed condition in practically all its industries. The streets of the cities were dark; the schools were closed and education was interfered with; and the unfortunates confined in the hospitals for the insane, were threatened with the hazard of freezing. We found in the school for the feeble minded the same condition. The hospitals that dot the state of Kansas, where the sick, the weak, the crippled, the maimed and helpless were confined, were threatened with the hazard of freezing for want of fuel; the school for the deaf and dumb, and the school for the blind and helpless, and every institution in the state were threatened and doubly threatened; transportation was paralyzed; the means of distributing food and other necessities of life did not properly function as a result of not having fuel; and whenever you paralyze transportation you make a strong bid for starvation and suffering. This was at the beginning of winter and without fuel. I say this, why? Because it is asserted the coal industry is not affected by public interest."

Ludendorf and Bolshevism

GENERAL Ludendorf is quoted as saying that the fall of Poland will entail the fall of Germany and Czecho-Slovakia and the overthrow of civilization by bolshevism. Well, there is this much to be said, even if Ludendorf is a correct prophet. Nothing that bolshevism can do to Europe is worse than what Ludendorf and his crowd did to it. As between bolshevism and German militarism it would be better for the world to take bolshevism, for the reason that bolshevism will cure itself, while the triumph of German militarism would have meant the end of liberty in Europe for at least a generation.

Col. Edward M. House, who for a long time was the confidant and personal representative of President Wilson in European affairs also has been studying the bolshevik and Polish problem and has arrived at somewhat different conclusions from those of Ludendorf and to my mind much more sensible. It is the opinion of Colonel House that it is not the purpose of the Soviet Government to give hard terms to Poland or to attempt to crush Poland. On the contrary he believes that the Soviet Government will undertake by granting liberal terms to win the Poles over to bolshevism. This is in accord with the policy pursued in dealing with Ukraine and has a reason back of it.

Colonel House is of the opinion that bolshevism will soon be on the wane, because it is really a tyrannical kind of government. It has already introduced compulsory labor and other autocratic rules. I am of the opinion that Colonel House is right. If the allied nations or their representatives had acted with sense bolshevism in Russia already would have given way to a far less radical form of government. The stupidity of the allied nations has put the Soviet Government in a position where it has the other nations on the defensive.

Bad advice was given to Poland and it began an invasion of Russian territory. It has lost and the Russian people have been largely solidified under the Soviet rule. If bolshevism

spreads over Europe the rulers and representatives of the allied nations will be to blame. They seem to learn nothing from experience.

Fuel Question is Acute

RIVALING the railroad question in importance is the fuel problem, which has been acute for the last three years and is acute now. A few days ago the entire country was threatened with a general tie-up of the coal mines, which would have meant the paralysis of the industries of the country, untold suffering and possibly industrial strife amounting almost to civil war. As this is written I am pleased to say that the situation is looking better. President Wilson demanded that the strikers should return to work in accordance with their contracts and promised that if this was done he would order a commission to investigate the complaints of the miners and undertake to bring about a satisfactory adjustment.

In Kansas the industrial court has been investigating the situation here. The miners in Southeast Kansas make two complaints. One is against the action of the coal operators in docking the miners \$1 for failing to work on Saturdays, and the other is that they are not able to work more than four days in the week, so that while their wages by the ton seem to be good, they are idle so much that they cannot make decent wages. This if true is very regrettable.

Why Our Sugar Costs So Much

UNTIL this year, the world never has seen a nation of 105 million people openly robbed of 1½ billion dollars in broad daylight, with a Government for and by the people looking on and knowing all about it.

Probably 25 million homes are being raided daily by the bandits in sugar. The tribute demanded of every American family will exceed \$50. For just one item in the American people's cost of living this year a billion and a half of dollars is being exacted over and above a handsome profit on every pound of that product. At the end of this year it is estimated we shall have 1,000 new millionaires in the sugar industry, every one a bigger robber than the James boys or the Daltons ever dared to be, or ever were. Yet ours is a modern civilization and we are supposed to be living now under a Christian form of Government.

Doubtless you remember that when the Department of Justice set out to exterminate the profiteers in sugar, it warned sugar dealers everywhere that a profit in excess of 1 cent a pound wholesale, or 2 cents a pound retail would be considered profiteering and would be dealt with accordingly. This was locking the stable a long time after the horse had been stolen.

These rates were fixed by the Sugar Equalization Board during the war. They were extravagantly generous as were all war profits. Sugar was sold in the United States during 1919 for 11 and 12 cents a pound retail under the control of the Sugar Equalization Board and the board made a profit besides of from 30 million to 35 million dollars.

But have even these liberal rates of profit been enforced by the Government for the protection of the people?

Let this quotation from a letter I have just received from an Alliance, Neb., groceryman answer the question. He signs himself H. Hirst, and this is what he writes:

As you seem to be interested in the public as a whole, I thought you might take the trouble to enlighten me in regard to the sugar situation. I find it impossible to explain the extreme range in prices to my customers. We are told here in Nebraska that the retailer may charge no more than 2 cents a pound profit for sugar and the wholesaler 1 cent, but you will see by the enclosed invoices from wholesalers that I am paying \$12.58 a hundred more to some houses than to others. The H. P. Lau Company of Lincoln, have an allotment of sugar at the refinery in Scottsbluff, Neb., which they offer me at \$14.42 a hundred, but the refinery won't let them ship to Alliance at all. If you can give me any information whatever in regard to this matter I shall certainly appreciate it and see that it is published in our papers here.

This is what Mr. Hirst's bills from the wholesalers show, about the price for every hundred pounds of sugar:

From Raymond Brothers, Scottsbluff, Neb.	
10 bags sugar at.....	\$14.32
From the Hirsch Wholesale Grocer Company, Boonville and Versailles, Mo., 1 bag western sugar at.....	27.50
From Hirsch Wholesale Grocer Company, 1 bag sugar.....	23.00
From H. P. Lau Company, Lincoln, Neb., 1 sack cane sugar.....	26.90

These wholesale prices vary all the way

from 14½ cents a pound to 28 cents, a difference in one instance of 13½ cents on the price of every pound of sugar in the order, the Government's cent a pound rule to wholesalers notwithstanding. In several instances Mr. Hirst has had to pay nearly twice as much to some houses for sugar as he did to others. Not much wonder he couldn't explain it to his customers. I have presented these facts to the Attorney General and urged they be given immediate attention.

Doubtless many of Mr. Hirst's customers believe he is profiteering in sugar. I have explained frequently and published, if not conclusively proved, that profiteering begins higher up than the retailer. In most instances he is as helpless to prevent it as are his customers. Mr. Hirst's case is merely additional evidence of the general truth of my contention.

In response to Mr. Hirst's request for information in regard to the sugar situation here are the facts:

The reason sugar is not selling at 11 and 12 cents a pound retail in the United States today instead of from 17 to 20 cents more, is because the President did not take the advice of his own Sugar Equalization Board and the urgent recommendation of Herbert Hoover, cabled to him from Europe at this time last year, and buy the Cuban crop.

The Cuban crop is the source of half our sugar supply. The planters offered it to the board at 6½ cents. Pending a decision that was never made, the American refiners were kept out of the Cuban market. By the latter part of September, 1919, foreign nations bought one-third of the Cuban crop and on September 22 the Cubans withdrew their offer.

Not only did the President make no answer to the Sugar Equalization Board, but none of the facts, nor any of the recommendations, were laid by him before Congress.

This was a most unfortunate blunder, the most disastrous ever recorded in history, if we count the cost in dollars. The President erred temperamentally in not heeding his well-informed advisers, and again in keeping the facts to himself. Congress knew nothing about it until later.

We can pardon the President, perhaps. But when on November 8 last, the Attorney General of the United States, whose duty is to prosecute profiteers instead of legalizing their prices, agreed to allow the Louisiana cane sugar producers to charge 17 and 18 cents for their sugar at the plantation, at a time when refined sugar was selling in every state in the Union at 11 or 12 cents retail, it looks as if the same kind of political favoritism was being shown as when the price of wheat was limited and that of cotton was allowed to soar.

A fair price under the Lever act is a price based on a fair and reasonable profit over the cost of production. Yet the Louisiana sugar planters were allowed by the Attorney General, at that time seeking the nomination for President, to put a price of 17 and 18 cents a pound on their sugar when the Louisiana crop had been offered to the Sugar Equalization Board at from 3 to 5 cents less than the price the Attorney General finally legalized.

This act of the Attorney General conferred immunity from prosecution for profiteering on the sugar planters of Louisiana. It did more than that, it made the great sugar raid possible if, indeed, it did not start the raid. The Louisiana crop appears on the market before the Cuban sugar crop. This governmental sanction of extremely high prices for Louisiana sugar excited the cupidity of the Cuban producers. Then the speculators got busy and sugar went wild.

Out at Salt Lake, the headquarters of the Utah-Idaho Sugar Company, sugar took a jump from 16 cents a pound one night to 28 cents a pound the next morning. In 12 hours 200 million pounds of sugar in the Company's warehouse increased in value from 32 million dollars to 56 million, an increase of 24 million dollars in a single night.

Here was a difference of 12 cents on the pound in not to exceed 12 hours, notwithstanding that cent-a-pound order to wholesalers.

As well try to dam Niagara as to try to check greed with words not backed up with deeds. Pronouncements, fines and grandstanding are as water on a duck's back.

One reason why the present Administration is so powerless to check the plunderers and the plunderbund is that it itself started this riot of easy money. As a war measure it let down the bars to such open, flagrant, colossal and scandalous waste and profiteering as the world never had seen before and it has run rampant ever since, altho the war ended almost two years ago.

The situation is hopeless as far as the present Administration is concerned. A new broom is needed, one that will sweep clean regardless of who or what gets into the dustpan or on the scrap heap.

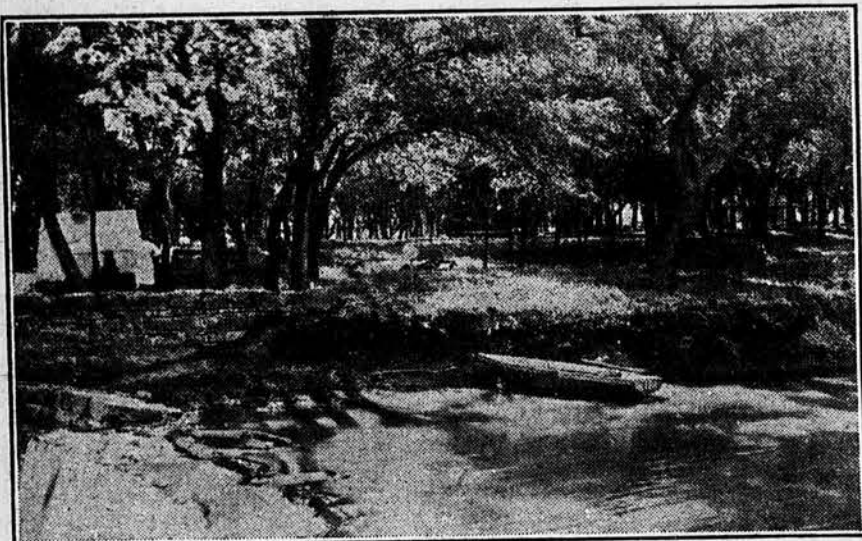
Arthur Capper



This Photograph, Received Recently from Asia Minor, Shows Armenians Plowing, Almost as They Plowed Hundreds of Years Ago. Only Old Men Remain to Do This Work. Thousands of the Younger Men and Women Have Gone to the Wars or Have Been Murdered by the Turks.

Stories Told In Pictures

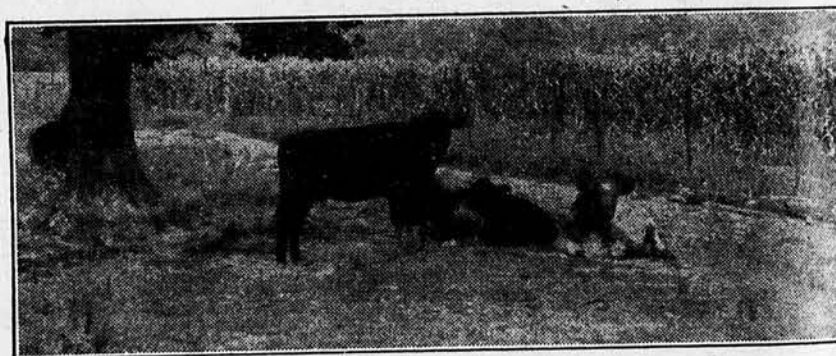
AN INTERESTING contrast is supplied on this page by the pictures shown of the farming methods of Armenia in comparison with those of the Middle West. The development of intelligent production in this section, of which Kansas is so important a part, is perhaps the most encouraging thing which has taken place in the progress of the agriculture of the world. Certainly the man yields are larger here than in any other large agricultural region. This is the basis, in connection with higher prices for farm products, for the developing of the more satisfactory type of country life. Better systems of marketing and improved rural credits will no doubt do much towards popularizing farming in America in the coming years.



A Group of Farmers Camping Along the Wakarusa Creek in Shawnee County; This is an Excellent Way to Spend a Few Days in a Real Vacation.



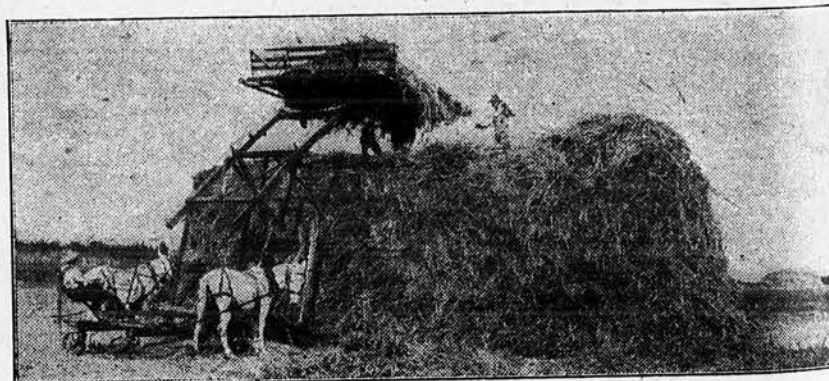
These Sixty-eight Wisconsin Holstein Calves, Crated and Awaiting the First Train to Kansas, Were All Sold by Mail. This May be Taken as a Fair Example of the Interest Kansas Farmers Show in Dairying.



Contented Shorthorns in Brown County; Judging From the Excellent Appearance of the Corn in the Background, There Will Be Feed for Next Winter on This Successful Livestock Farm.



Threshing Cowpeas; a Considerable Increase is Needed in the Amount of Seed Produced of This Crop, Especially in Southeastern Kansas.



Stacking Sudan Grass on a Farm in Ellis County, Where This Drought Resistant Crop is Becoming of Rapidly Increasing Importance.



Harley Hatch and a Group of His Neighbors Operating Their Own, Home-size, Neighborhood Thresher. These Small Outfits, Owned by a Small Circle of Grain Growers, Prevent Loss From Delay in Waiting for the Custom Thresher and are Very Efficient in Most Communities.

The Early Plowing Paid

The Work in Seedbed Preparation for Wheat at Manhattan Shows Some Valuable Methods of Increasing the Yields

By L. E. Call

The experiments in seedbed preparation for wheat which have been carried on at the Kansas State Agricultural college have developed facts of the greatest fundamental importance. These are well shown in the story on this page and in the table. Both require careful study from every farmer interested in producing this crop.

IN ORDER to have information upon which to base practices in the preparation of ground for wheat, an experiment was started ten years ago at the Kansas State Agricultural college at Manhattan in which different methods of preparing land for wheat were compared. The results of 10 years' work are now available. Eleven tillage methods have been used. Uniform ground was selected for the work and each of the 11 methods was tried out on an equal area.

Among the 11 treatments used were two plots plowed in July, one to a depth of 7 inches, and the other to a depth of 3 inches. Two plots were double disked in July, one plowed in August, and the other in September. Two plots were listed in July, one worked down with a lister cultivator after the weeds started to grow, and the other left until August when the ridges were split with a lister and worked down a little later. Two plots were plowed in August, both to a depth of 7 inches, but one was left until the middle of September before it was worked, while the other was disked and some years harrowed during the month following plowing. Two plots were plowed in September, one 7 inches and the other 3 inches deep. The seventh plot was left until about seed-time when it was thoroly disked without plowing.

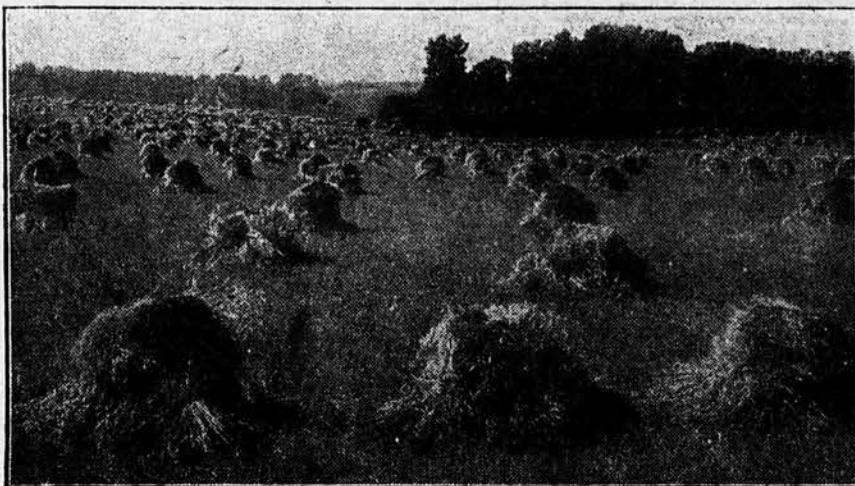
Methods Used

In every case, the land was as well prepared as possible after the plowing or listing. At the same time the amount of work put upon each plot was within the limits of good farm practice. Each of these 11 plots has been seeded to wheat every season since 1910, and the seedbed has been prepared in the same way every year. The table that accompanies this article gives the yield of wheat for each of these methods of soil treatment for every season, the average for the 10 years, and the average for the first five, and the last five years of the 10-year period.

In 1912, three additional areas were added to this work. On this land wheat was grown in rotation with corn and oats. Then wheat was sown every season on oats ground. Five methods of preparing the ground for wheat were used. Three plots were plowed in July, one 3 inches, one 7 inches, and one 12 inches deep; one plot was plowed in August, and the fifth plot was plowed in September. Corn and oats were grown every season as well as wheat.

Corn always followed wheat and the ground was plowed in the fall to a depth of 6 or 7 inches, and the corn planted the next season with a disk harrow attachment to the corn planter. The corn ground was double-disked in the spring for oats and the oats ground prepared for wheat.

The five ways described. The yields of wheat for every season are given in the accompanying table, as well as the average yield for eight years, the yield for the first three years, and the last five years of the eight-year period. A careful study of the information contained in this table will show that there has been wide fluctuations in the yield of wheat from year to year, and that no one method has given the highest yield every season.



Early Plowing and Careful Working of the Seedbed are of the Greatest Importance in Wheat Growing; They are Essential for the Best Yields.

There also are seasons like 1914 when all yields are high, regardless of the way in which the land is prepared, and there are other seasons like 1916 when all yields are low. It is the average harvest upon which to place dependence. These averages show what has happened during the last 10 years, and are the safest guide on which to base one's judgment of what will occur in the next 10 seasons.

On the average, it will be seen that all methods of early preparation of the ground, whether disked, listing or plowing, have produced high yields as compared with those methods where the ground was left until late before it was worked. This indicates that the best method to follow is the one that can be used the most economically, and at the same time work the greatest amount of land in the shortest period. Medium deep, early plowing has produced the highest average yield. However, when a large amount of land must be prepared for wheat with a limited amount of help and equipment, it may be much more profitable to double-disk the ground and plow later or to list. The important thing seems to be to work the ground as soon as possible in some way to kill weeds, and to put the soil into condition to absorb rapidly any rains that fall.

It will be seen by comparing the yields of wheat secured where wheat has been grown in a rotation and planted after oats with those secured by the same method of preparation where wheat has been grown continuously that the yields in nearly every instance have been higher on the rotated land. The best results cannot be obtained when the ground is cropped continuously to wheat no matter what method is used for making the seedbed.

It is probable that the best methods of seedbed preparation exhaust the fertility of the soil even more rapidly

than the poorer methods. Thus it will be all the more important to take steps to maintain fertility where the best methods of soil preparation are followed. It should not be assumed that a rotation of crops alone will maintain the fertility.

The depth of plowing is not so important in preparing ground for wheat as the time at which the plowing is done. Ground that has been plowed continuously very shallow has on the average of 10 years produced somewhat less wheat than ground plowed early and late. In this experiment where wheat has been rotated with oats and corn, and where the ground was plowed 7 inches deep for corn, shallow 3-inch plowing for wheat has been just as satisfactory as 7-inch or 12-inch plowing. It probably is safe to assume that, under our conditions, it will not pay to plow deeper than 6 or 7 inches, and it probably will not pay to plow this deep every year.

The Wilsons Stage a Come-back

(Continued from Page 3.)

He bought Kamphill's business before he left for home. It worried him a bit as he drove into the yard and he did not mention it until after supper.

The look of disappointment that came into his wife's eyes when he told her about the deal brought a pang of regret. But it was too late to reconsider. Mrs. Wilson accepted the change regretfully but with an earnest determination to make the best of it. She feared that life in town would not be so congenial. She knew it would not be so pleasant for her as life on the farm. But she decided to try just as hard as she could to fit into it and be content.

The farm was sold. Along with it went the cows and horses and chickens

and pigs. There were many pets which could not be taken with them to the city and the children grieved when they were sold. The farm, to which clung so many pleasant memories, was the last to go.

The day the household furniture was loaded into a big truck for the drive to town was not a particularly pleasant one. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson were quiet as they climbed into the motor car and bid goodbye to the old home. The children, all except William, were pleased with the adventure of going to the city to live. They had been counting on it for weeks and were anxious to get there.

The home Wilson had bought in town was a very pleasant place. The yard was not large but there were trees in it, bluegrass and a little garden plot. It was modern and convenient, and when the furniture was installed it was cozy and comfortable. But it seemed strange to him and he felt that his wife did not feel at home.

Business went along smoothly. He found it interesting and absorbing and he put in a great deal of time in the office. For awhile he felt rather out of place and lonesome but the stress of business kept his mind on other things.

Disliked Town Life

Always he noticed that Mrs. Wilson did not seem so carefree and cheerful as she did out on the farm. But she did not complain and he began to think that she would soon adjust herself to her new surroundings and would be happy. He did not know that she was carrying her unhappiness behind a mask so that he would not know. He realized that now as he recalled little things that had happened which should have told him how things were going.

And now the crisis had come. He knew that his wife spoke the truth when she told him last night that she couldn't stand it any longer. He was worried about the children himself and had been. He was especially worried about William, his oldest son.

William had been working with him in the store but had not shown the interest in the work his father thought he should. He was 21 years old and his father was thinking of offering him an interest in the business.

His son had not complained or objected to working in the store. He was always eagerness itself when a sale compelled him to make a trip into the country. His father didn't understand him and William had never hinted that he was discontented.

Part of the conversation of the night before between his father and mother had been overheard by William. He stood in the hall and listened for a few moments. He thought about it all evening and he finally made up his mind what to do.

It was while his father was thinking about him that William walked into the office. He was a little diffident and his father opened the conversation.

"What is it, Bill?"

"Dad," his son said, "I'm going to quit the business. I've got a chance to rent a farm and I'm going to do it. I don't like it in town anyway and I'd rather farm. I'd rather work for myself and I'd rather farm than do anything else."

His father had not expected it. He sat up straighter in his chair. Then a different look came into his eyes. He had made a sud-

(See Page 10.)

YIELDS OF WINTER WHEAT UNDER VARIOUS METHODS OF SOIL TREATMENT
KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, MANHATTAN.

TREATMENT	Yield in Bushels an Acre.										Av. 10 years first 1911-20	Av. 5 yrs. first	Av. 5 yrs. last
	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920			
Continuous cropped.													
Disked at seeding.	4.3	6.2	9.4	22.4	3.6	2.1	6.4	6.8	7.9	3.3	7.2	9.2	5.3
Plowed Sept. 15, 3"	13.5	8.9	16.4	23.9	14.9	5.3	12.1	6.9	13.1	6.8	12.2	15.6	8.8
Plowed Sept. 15, 7"	15.8	9.1	17.5	24.3	17.3	6.5	13.3	4.9	17.7	8.7	13.5	16.8	10.2
Disked July 15,													
plowed Sept. 15, 7"	23.6	8.0	27.5	26.9	22.2	6.6	19.6	6.0	19.9	6.8	16.7	21.6	11.8
Disked July 15,													
plowed Aug. 15, 7"	32.7	7.7	29.8	27.7	16.9	5.7	15.7	9.6	19.0	8.4	17.3	22.9	11.7
Plowed Aug. 15, 7"	27.7	12.6	32.8	23.6	23.1	7.4	18.0	11.4	18.7	9.9	18.5	23.9	13.1
Plowed Aug. 15, 7"													
not worked.	23.6	9.0	28.0	26.1	22.9	5.8	17.8	10.6	23.6	9.6	17.7	21.9	13.5
Plowed July 15, 7"	38.4	8.0	34.9	22.8	22.7	7.2	20.3	12.4	14.4	11.5	19.3	25.3	13.2
Plowed July 15, 3"	33.5	7.3	21.6	23.1	13.2	7.5	13.7	11.5	27.0	13.9	17.2	19.7	14.7
July, listed, single.	35.1	5.4	27.8	23.6	14.1	8.3	15.7	10.3	21.9	9.2	17.1	21.2	13.1
July, listed, double.	34.3	4.9	29.4	25.2	16.9	6.2	10.8	11.4	17.1	11.3	16.7	22.1	11.3
Rotation; wheat after oats.													
Plowed Sept. 15, 3"			25.5	30.5	25.6	12.6	10.2	9.7	25.9	12.7	*19.1	*27.2	14.2
Plowed Aug. 15, 7"			41.2	30.6	25.8	16.8	14.5	16.1	27.8	19.3	*24.0	*32.5	19.9
Plowed July 15, 12"			44.0	28.1	24.6	16.2	17.5	17.5	25.7	25.4	*24.9	*32.2	20.5
Plowed July 15, 7"			44.0	25.7	23.8	14.4	18.9	17.8	28.4	27.5	*25.1	*31.2	21.4
Plowed July 15, 3"			44.1	31.2	24.4	14.6	18.2	17.5	29.0	30.1	*26.1	*33.2	21.9

*Average of 8 years. †Average of 3 years.

Back to the Bluestem

Progress in the Seeding of This Native Grass is Being Made on the Farm of Frank G. Barker in Saline County

By Arthur F. McCarty

WITHIN THE boundaries of its habitat and in its particular season there has never been a grass equal in flesh producing qualities and for horse hay to the broad-bladed bluestem, commonly called "prairie grass." Its harvest never fails, even in the driest seasons, and from May 1 to frost this wonderful grass, native to the Central West, is the mainstay of stockmen over the larger parts of Oklahoma, Kansas and Nebraska for pasture. Harvested and put into the bale it is the hay that is used almost exclusively in the great stockyards of the markets. The quotations of the hay market daily inform you on the price of "choice," "No. 1," and "No. 2" prairie.

The pioneers of the Central West found the prairies already set to this grass, and the cultivated fields were carved out of natural meadows of bluestem, tho, be it said, it resisted hardly for the first season the encroachment of the plow, and stubbornly persisted in sending its green shoots toward the sky. The second season of plowing usually finished it.

Pastures on Uplands

In the Middle West there are large areas in which the uplands would better have been left in the bluestem, for the soil after a few years of cultivation loses so much of its fertility that cropping is not profitable. Even on farms where this is not strictly true there is almost universal regret over particular tracts that have been "broke," and the wish that they were back in the faithful bluestem. This condition has seemed especially sad, for it has always been accompanied by the conviction that once eradicated by the plow the bluestem was gone forever. This conviction has been upheld by Government reports and scientific bulletins from the colleges, and I presume that if I undertook to set the gentlemen of the books right on this subject I would have a hard time; yet the bluestem has been re-established by seeding on land in Saline county, Kansas, that had been in cultivation nearly 40 years!

What this demonstration means to the farmers on the worn, eroded uplands of many portions of the Middle West one can only dimly conjecture.

Frank G. Barker went to Saline county in 1878; he settled on the farm he now occupies, 10 miles northeast of Salina, and built his home on the edge of the hills overlooking the Solomon Valley. His land is sand-stone soil, quite rolling, and part of it washes seriously. The particular field which will be here described is filled with small sandstone, and there has been considerable erosion, and no farmer acquainted with soils would call it good land. Other parts of the farm are good upland soil, and there are indications of iron and other mineral content, which led Mr. Barker to put a large part of his place into fruit, and the way he has made the land yield him a comfortable living and more than a competence is a story by itself and has no part here.

The field in question was first "broke" in 1879, or 41 years ago; it was farmed to various crops until 1887, when it became part of a large vineyard which rambed down one slope, across the draw and up the other slope. The vineyard was cultivated and bore good crops until 1903, when so many of the vines had died that it was plowed up and put into kafir and other feed crops every year until the fall of 1916. That was the fall Frank Barker decided to and did re-establish the bluestem on at least a portion of his land,

the poorest soil he had on the farm.

He began at the time the bluestem in the draws had gone to seed by providing himself a large bran sack which he arranged to hang from his shoulder in the fashion of the seed-sower's bag, and he simply reversed the process—that is, he gathered the seed and put it in the bag. The gathering was by hand, taking the stem in the hand at a point just below the heads and stripping off the seed, seed-stems and all. He had no way of threshing the seed and handled it much as the bluegrass growers handle that seed when they do not care to go to the trouble and expense of threshing it. He gathered a bushel or more of these seed heads.

The experimental tract contains $\frac{1}{2}$ acre; it is a part of a field that in 1916 was in kafir. The kafir had been cut and was in shocks, two of which had stood on the ground in question, but had been topped and the fodder lay in a sort of ring. Mr. Barker simply went out and sowed his bushel of seed, heads, husks and all, on the ground among the stubble and then went over it again and sowed wheat, after which he disked it all in thoroly. He did this at the time of ordinary wheat sowing in the fall. The wheat came up in due time, but no grass was discernible, and soon the frosts and snows came, and the little field appeared just like any

other small piece of ordinary wheat. The following spring, however, the bluestem began to show in the wheat, and by the time the wheat had ripened, fallen down and been harvested by the chickens, the bluestem was almost a solid sod, the only exceptions being the spots where the rings of kafir fodder had been burned. Those rings of bare earth are still there.

During the season of 1917 no cutting of this grass was thought of, it being allowed to go to seed, and in the fall of that year the stems grew to a height of 7 feet and were well set with seed.

In 1918 the field had become a meadow, and during that season it was mowed twice to ascertain the quantity of hay it would yield, and this amounted to two large loads, one each cutting, estimated by Mr. Barker as $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons for the two loads as the total season's crop from $\frac{1}{2}$ acre.

Getting a Seed Crop

Last year the grass was allowed to go to seed, and it was gathered and additional land sowed. This is on a side hill, and the erosion carried most of the seed well down the hill so a little flat at the bottom has a very good stand, while on the side-hill it is scattering. This part of the newer field he will improve, he says, by sowing more seed among the stools of grass. This will be another hay year, and at this time—in August—the little meadow of this noble grass is a thing of beauty. There is a luxuriant quality about the grass which I have never before seen except on good bottom land—certainly never on upland and particularly such upland as this. The blades are wider and thicker and taller and there are more of them, and there is a look of thrift about the grass peculiar to this little meadow. It has every appearance of never having been plowed, unless its strong growth would so indicate.

As to the relative advantages of spring or fall sowing, Mr. Barker frankly admits he has no information except that his first piece was sown in the fall and it was successful. He thinks that for wholesale gathering of the seed a wheat header could be used advantageously, setting it to cut off the stems above the blades of the grass.



A Field of Bluestem on the Farm of Frank G. Barker in Saline County. This Was Formerly Cultivated Land; Seeding Was Not Difficult.

And Now for the Alfalfa

Several Hundred Thousand Acres of This Legume Will Be Sown Next Fall if Moisture Conditions are Favorable

By F. B. Nichols

A MUCH larger acreage of alfalfa is needed in Kansas. There is a movement on foot, which one can encounter in almost any section of the state, to double the acreage, on the soils to which it is adapted. This is needed especially on the farms where the planting now is small.

This legume is the most profitable field crop, even if the great value of the humus and nitrogen it adds to the soil is not considered. Returns have been especially good this season, for most of the hay has been saved in excellent condition. There are favorable reports coming in about the seed crop which is now maturing; it is probable that the yields will be above normal. Such conditions should encourage farmers to increase the acreage, and it will without doubt have this effect.

As a rule, the factors required in getting a good stand of alfalfa are well understood in this state—which, by the way, is leading in the growing of this important legume, with $1\frac{1}{4}$ million acres. Most men have either been successful in getting stands, or else they know other farmers who have been. This general distribution of information in regard to the things needed in getting a stand should make the maximum success possible in the campaign for the big acreage now at hand.

Probably the most important thing is to have a firm soil, well supplied with available fertility and moisture, with only a little loose dirt on top. Shallow plowing soon after harvest is the first step, when one wishes to plant the seed on soil which was in a spring grain crop. As a rule this already has been done; the important thing now is to cultivate this land, with a disk as a rule, after every rain until seed-

ing time, which should be in the last part of August or the first part of September any time that the moisture conditions are favorable. One should not plant the seed unless there is enough moisture available to start the crop and allow it to become well established before cold weather comes.

This disking will kill weeds, conserve the moisture and make the conditions favorable for the soil bacteria

which are concerned in the forming of plant food. It also will make the soil firmer, and land in which the capillary attraction has been restored thoroly is essential in growing alfalfa.

It may be that additional information on the growing of alfalfa is desired by farmers who have had no experience in the growing of this legume. Excellent bulletins on the growing of alfalfa may be obtained from the department of agronomy of the Kansas State Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kan., or the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. You can obtain special information on any matter not covered in these bulletins on application to L. E. Call, professor of agronomy, Kansas State Agricultural college.

Just how far the growth in the alfalfa acreage of Kansas can be carried profitably is a question; there seems to be but little difference in the belief that it should be at least doubled. Some men believe that Kansas should be growing 4 million acres of this crop, and that it ultimately will be doing this. Certainly with the decline in soil fertility which has come in the last few years there is every reason for paying special attention to the legumes—which add nitrogen, the most expensive



At Work in the Alfalfa Field; the Acreage of This Crop in Kansas Should be Increased Greatly, to Double the Present Planting.

(Continued on Page 10.)

Columbia Grafonola

"May we play this one, Mother?"

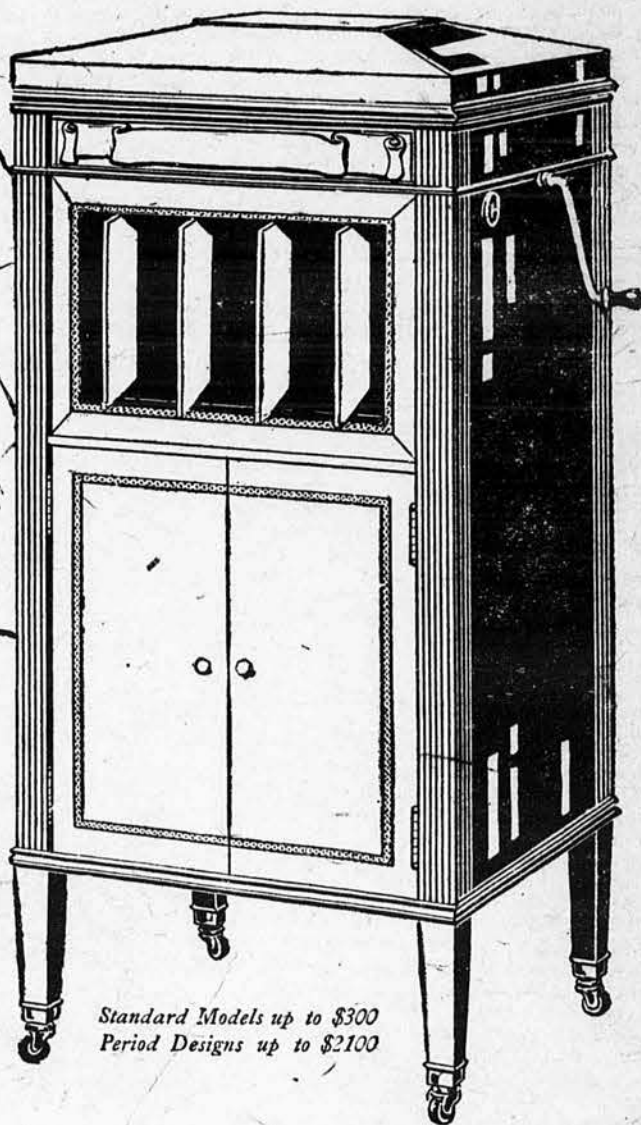
Fortunate are the children in homes made musical by the Columbia Grafonola. An honest liking for good music comes to them naturally, and quite without conscious effort or teaching.

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Feeding Cattle for Shows

Good Finish is Required to Insure Success

BY C. E. AUBEL

IT IS necessary first of all to have made as good selections as possible within the herd if winning show animals are to be produced. Not everyone, however, can correctly foretell what any calf will do. No matter how wisely and carefully the animal has been selected, it will require sagacity, good judgment, as well as careful feeding and handling on the part of the feeder if the individuals are made to do their best. A feeder can have no greater satisfaction and honor than to have fed and fitted a champion animal.

Keep Calves Growing

The greatest concern to the feeder is keeping his calves coming on and doing their best. Young stuff is more difficult to fit than yearlings and 2-year-olds, for it is more of a problem to get a good finish in calves than in more mature stock. In handling the calf a nurse cow should be supplied if the calf's mother does not provide enough milk. Milk supplied twice a day will make the show calf thrive better and retain more of his "baby flesh and bloom" than any other treatment. Permit the calf to nurse as long as he can be kept at it. Many good show animals have nursed a cow until 14 or 16 months old. The calves should be taught to eat grain at the earliest possible age, as this will keep them growing from the start. A good feed for calves is 5 parts ground corn, 2 parts ground oats and 1 part oil meal, allowing them free access to this ration when young. But in hot weather and as the calves grow older they should be fed only what they will clean up readily.

Older animals that have been kept over from the shows the previous year are not fed liberally until about May 1. At this time they may be fed three times a day. The morning and noon feed should be equal parts of ground corn, ground oats, and bran. The night feed should contain some boiled whole barley which has been boiled fresh each morning. In boiling barley just enough water should be used so that after a two hours' boiling no water will be standing on top of the grain. The mixing of the barley with the other feed should be done while it is still hot, thus making a comparatively dry mixture. Let the mixture cool before feeding. The purpose of the barley is to keep the steers coming and keep their flesh soft. The cooked feed should be discontinued early in August and a grain ration of ground corn, ground oats, bran and oil meal should be used. Molasses that has been thinned with water may be added to make it more appetizing.

Use Green Feeds in Summer

The roughage should consist of clean, sweet alfalfa hay. Only the best should be offered. In the winter after the shows are over, some cane hay may be fed or good silage. The use of green feeds is recommended in the summer when the cattle are being fed heavily. Green Sudan grass or green corn will keep the steer's appetite sharpened and make him relish his other feed as well as supply a certain amount of roughage.

No hard and fast rules can be laid down concerning the finishing of show animals. Breeding stuff never is finished as highly as the steer, and each animal has his own peculiarity which must be respected by the feeder. No two steers can be handled the same way, they must be "babied along." It is the recognition of these peculiarities that makes or breaks the steer and tests the skill of the feeder. He must instinctively anticipate the changes in the appetite or condition of the steer and supply means—many times original—to keep his stuff coming along and doing their best.

The good feeder will water his animals before every meal and always supply plenty of salt. Drugs and patent medicines or patent stock foods should be avoided. All excitement and noise should be removed from the animals on feed, and they should not be disturbed except at the regular feeding time, when it cannot be avoided.

It is essential that the show animal get regular exercise. One of the best ways to supply this is to drive the herd to pasture every night about 8 o'clock and back again early in the morning. The pasture itself plays no particular part in the feeding, but it does offer a change to the animal and gives it ample air and a little green grass as a relish. After the pasture season and the showing is thru for the year, the herd should be given the liberty of a large lot when the weather permits.

As the herd begins to put on its finishing layer of flesh, about July 15 and August 1, attention must be given to the washing and grooming of every animal. Good soft coats of hair and a pliable skin go a long way in helping an animal to reach first place. This washing should be carefully done. The skin and hair should be thoroughly soaked with water and well soaped. It is best to use only the hand, as the use of a brush may make the skin stiff and hard. The lather should be washed out before it has had time to fall. If lather is permitted to settle in the hair it is difficult to get out, and if left on the skin there is danger of blistering.

Attention should also be given to the training of the animals. By this time the prospects should be well broken to lead and stand quietly at the halter. Many a good animal has lost his place in the money because of improper training at the halter. Train the animal so he will stand at your will.

Success in the show ring does not lie in close attention to any particular phase, but rather in a careful and thoughtful observation of all of the many details. There are no set rules to apply, but a careful consideration, plain wholesome feed of the right sort, given regularly, and as the peculiarities of every individual demand, together with exercise, show yard training, and painstaking care, will usually bring the cattle out creditably.

Treatment for Stinking Smut

BY L. E. MELCHERS

There are two common systems for treating wheat affected with stinking smut, the soaking and sprinkling methods. Since a great deal more smut than usual occurs in the 1920 wheat crop in Kansas, it seems advisable to use the soaking method rather than the sprinkling method. Unless the smut balls are entirely removed by fanning and skimming off, the formaldehyde treatment cannot be used effectively. One or two smut balls may cause hundreds of smutted plants next year.

Prepare a solution of formaldehyde by mixing 1 pint of formaldehyde with 40 to 45 gallons of water, using good seed only, that has not been cracked or mechanically injured, otherwise the formaldehyde will injure the germination. Before treating the seed, it should be run thru a fanning mill. This is necessary to get the best results, and will greatly reduce the skimming off work, as this removes the chaff and shriveled kernels. One way to use the formaldehyde treatment is to have two or more galvanized iron or wooden tanks, vats or other containers. These will have to be provided with drain plugs. The containers should stand above the ground, since the solution has to be drained off, after the seed has been treated.

Dump the seed to be treated into the solution tank, stir gently and skim off

all smut balls. The seed must not remain in this solution more than 10 or 15 minutes from the time it enters until it is thrown out to dry. At the end of 10 or 15 minutes, drain the solution off and place it in another tank where a second batch of seed can be treated. Shovel out the seed which was treated and spread out to dry. Treated seed should be dried as rapidly as possible, since the action of the formaldehyde gas must be stopped. It should not be placed in piles that will take hours to dry out. It must be raked over frequently. The seed can be planted immediately, providing the ground is moist and in condition to germinate seed properly. Freshly treated seed should not be planted in dry ground.

Another method which is practical, if watering tanks are the only containers handy, consists in making a "dipping net" as follows: Secure four pieces of 1/2-inch pipe and four elbows, and screw these together into a square frame. Strap-iron can be used instead, or any other material which will have strength. This frame should be of a size that will fit into the watering tank. Take heavy wire and fasten this across the iron frame in two or three pieces to give support for the wire screen which will lay on this frame. Make a wooden frame of ordinary boards 6 to 8 inches wide and of the same dimensions as the iron frame. First, take common window screen wire netting and tack this to form a bottom for the wooden frame. On top of this tack a heavy meshed screen, such as hail screen. Then wire the wooden frame with the screen bottom to the iron frame, so the screen bottom rests on the iron frame. The iron frame will give strength and make this net rigid. Make handles out of rope or wire and use any kind of a hoist convenient. This will serve as a "dipping net."

Place the fanned seed in the net so the grain is not more than 3 inches deep. A dipping net 4 feet square will handle a bushel of grain very nicely at one dipping. Gradually lower into the watering tank, gently stirring the seed and making it sink to the bottom of the net. The net should be lowered until the solution comes within about an inch of the top of the wooden frame. Skim off all smut balls and refuse. This must be done thoroly, for one or two smut balls can cause a great deal of trouble. After 10 or 15 minutes remove the grain and spread it out to dry. The lowering of the net into the solution and the skimming off should not take more than 15 minutes, since the grain cannot stand a longer treatment without chance of injury.

A handy skimming tray is made by bending heavy wire into a frame about 6 inches wide and not quite so long as half the width of the net. A light wooden frame of similar dimensions also will do. Fasten the wire screen over this. Two nets—should be used, since two men can skim the surface much more rapidly than one.

Numerous smut treating machines are on the market. In case these are used, follow the directions exactly. In cases where provision is not made for removing the smut balls, fanned wheat only should be used.

Always treat seed according to directions. Never "doctor" solutions. If the solution gets low, make a new one according to directions. Formaldehyde is extremely injurious to grain where the solutions are made according to guess. Allow for swollen seed when planting, using one-fifth more seed to the acre if the seed is still moist. All drills, sacks and bins must be thoroly washed with a strong formaldehyde solution before using. If it is possible to make a germination test of the treated grain, do so before planting.

Why not grow more alfalfa?

And Now for the Alfalfa

(Continued from Page 8.)

sive element of commercial fertilizers to land—and of these alfalfa is the most important in Kansas, on the soils where it does well.

And good results frequently are being obtained under unfavorable conditions. Farmers are finding that alfalfa will grow on a larger proportion of the shale and sandstone soils of Southeastern Kansas than was thought possible a few years ago, especially when some limestone and phosphorus are applied. It will do well in Western Kansas on the low land along the streams as a rule. In speaking of the results on the Fort Hays Experiment station, Charles R. Weeks, former superintendent and now secretary of the Kansas Farm Bureau, said:

"Alfalfa has been one of the most profitable crops on the bottom lands of the Fort Hays Experiment station where over 300 acres are grown. A satisfactory first crop is always secured even in dry years, and usually two and occasionally three other crops are harvested. The total average annual yield is about 2 tons an acre. On stock farms it is especially valuable, not only because of its high feeding value, but also because it will produce at least a small crop when other feed crops fail and in this way aid in carrying stock over winter that otherwise might be sacrificed on a cheap market."

The big thing now is to go ahead and plant as much of the needed alfalfa acreage as possible. Several hundred thousand acres probably will be planted this year in Kansas if the moisture conditions are favorable at seeding time.

The Wilsons Stage a Comeback

(Continued from Page 3.)

den decision that seemed to clear things up and take a load off of his shoulders.

"Son, it is two against one. You and Mamma want to go back on the farm. The other children don't count in this."

"Let's go into partnership. I'll buy the old farm back and we will run it. You can take the short course and some correspondence work in the agricultural college and we will work into the purebred business."

"We can make the farm home as comfortable and convenient as a city house. I've learned that much since I have lived here. You don't have to live in the city to have all the city conveniences. That's what I've been telling other farmers when I have been trying to sell them an electric light plant or a water-pressure tank. And it is true."

"If we go in together we can run the place without hiring a man and when you find the right girl we will build another house."

"I've found the girl already," said William. "She's Bessie Lawrence who lives out near our old place. We'll be ready to come next fall."

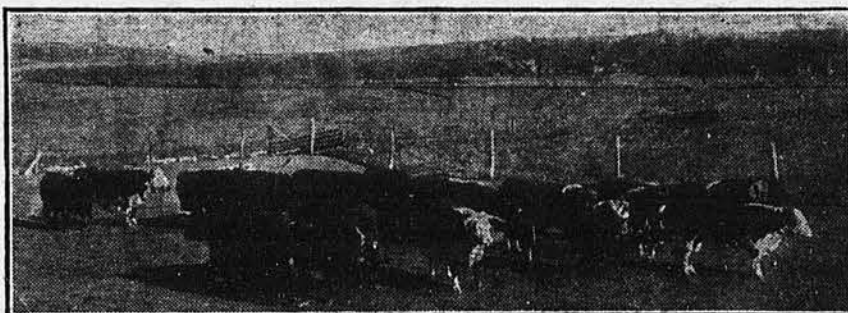
"There's nothing I'd like better than to be your partner and if you mean it I'm on. I know Mother will be tickled. Let's go tell her."

Eastern Kansas Orchard Tour

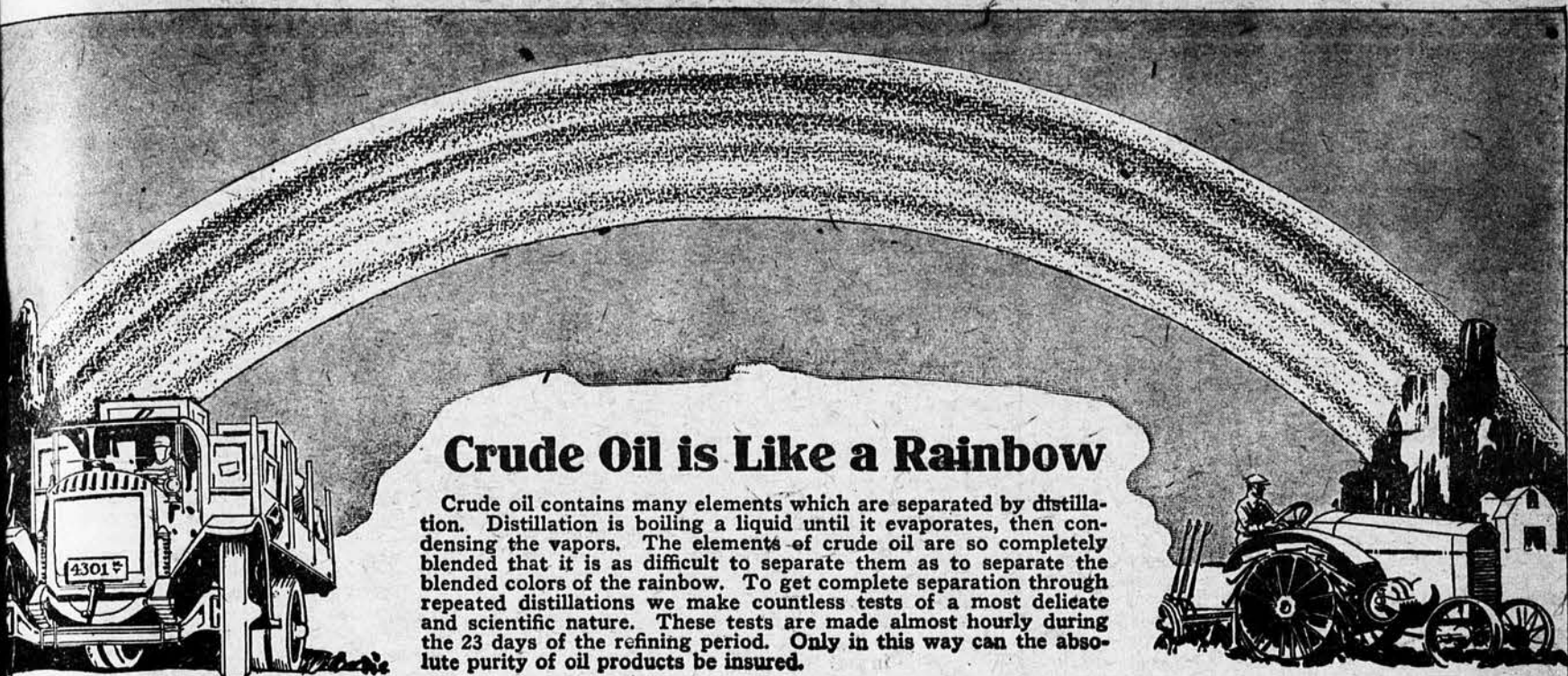
E. G. Kelly, horticultural specialist of the extension department, has announced that an orchard tour would be conducted in Eastern Kansas August 31 to September 4. The full plan for the tour has not been worked out as yet, but the general plan will be to leave Topeka on August 31 and visit several orchards near there. From the Topeka vicinity the tour will extend thru Jefferson and Douglas counties, stopping at Lawrence for the night. On September 1, orchards in Johnson and Wyandotte counties will be visited. Then the orchardists will visit Leavenworth and Doniphan counties.

Mr. Kelly conducted demonstrations last year in all of these counties, and at every place visited, the important features of every orchard demonstration will be emphasized. The places to be visited in Wyandotte county have not been selected as yet.

It pays to cull out the poor layers early, to save the feed and labor they cost, but to make a profit on them it is best to cull in late summer or early fall, before the rush of spring chickens lowers the market price of old hens.



A Show Herd in the Making. Good Judgment in Selection, and Careful Feeding and Handling Usually Will Insure Successful Exhibits.



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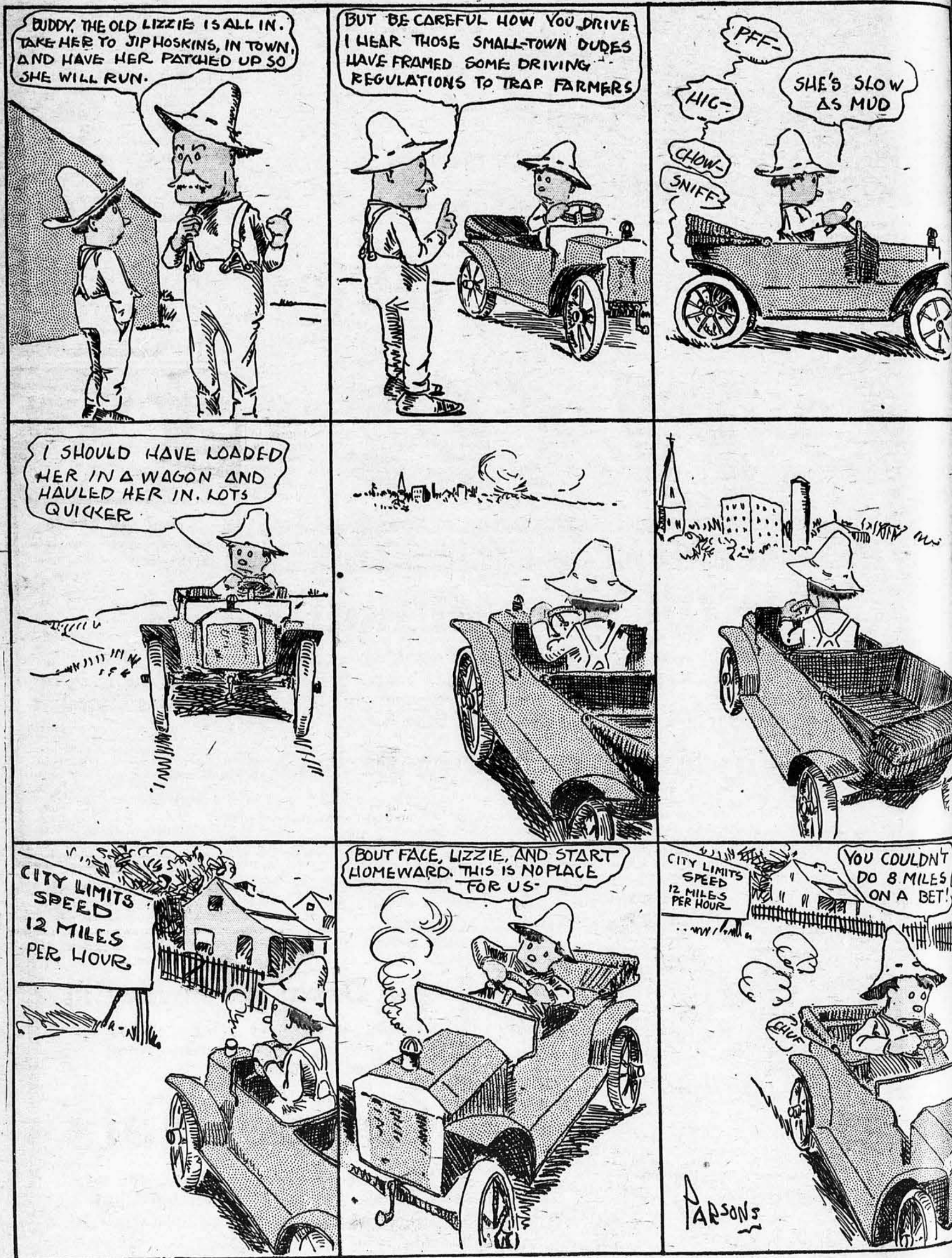
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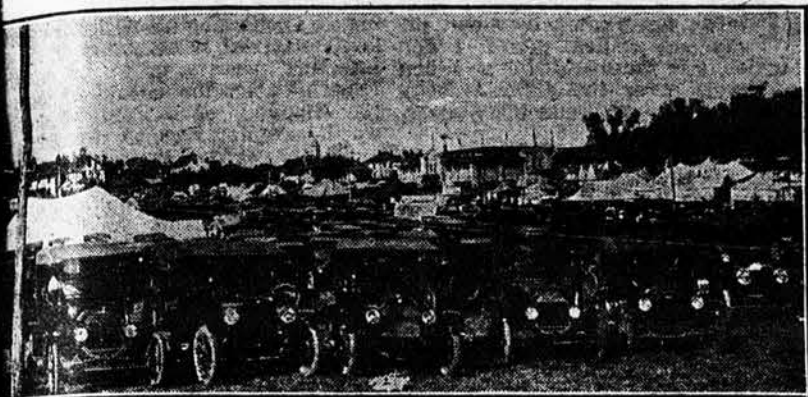
Buddy Finds the Old Hoover Lizzie Cannot Go Fast Enough to Make the City
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The Big Kansas Free Fair

Wonderful Farm Exhibits Planned for Topeka

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON



Motor Cars Parked at the State Fair Last Year. Nearly Every Progressive Farmer at the Present Time Travels in an Automobile.

KANSAS farmers this year are unusually blest with banner crops of all kinds and this will be reflected in the many excellent exhibits that will be shown at the Kansas Free Fair in Topeka. The wheat crop gave a yield of 150 million bushels and if the present favorable weather should continue the corn yield will be approximately 155 million bushels. The oats crop made a yield of 64 1/2 million bushels and the barley crop is estimated at 19,788,000 bushels. Kafir, sorghum, alfalfa, sweet clover, timothy grass and hay crops of all kinds will make big yields. In fact, crops in general never have been so promising and this means that all county exhibits of farm products at the Kansas Free Fair this year will be of unusual excellence.

Thanks to the interest and co-operation of the county farm agents, the agricultural building at the Kansas Free Fair to be held in Topeka September 13 to 18 this year will contain the biggest collection of county exhibits ever known in the history of the state.

At their meeting at the Kansas State Agricultural college last winter the county agents devised a premium classification and system of booths of standard size for collective county exhibits. The Kansas Free Fair association adopted this classification and erected the booths. With the county agents behind the proposition it is evident that not only the visitors to the fair but the various counties themselves will be greatly benefited. Not only will there be a large attendance from Eastern Kansas of farmers, livestock men and breeders, but also from counties in Central and Western Kansas who will come to the Kansas Free Fair not merely for amusement but for the purpose of getting information and exchanging ideas that will be extremely helpful.

Many Dairymen Coming

Many dairymen will be present. This year there will be a new interest in the showing of dairy cattle. Dairy has become an important industry in Kansas and naturally one of the best features of the Kansas Free Fair. Despite the fact that the show of Holsteins has always been one of the leaders at the livestock pavilion, the Holstein-Friesian association of Kansas this year is making extraordinary preparations for exhibits of purebred stock. A herd to represent the association is being selected under the direction of Prof. J. B. Fitch, of the extension department of the Kansas State Agricultural college and will be shown at several fairs this year, including those at Sedalia, Des Moines, Lincoln, Topeka and Hutchinson. Walter A. Smith, of Topeka, is president of the association and W. H. Herington, of Herington, is sales-manager. The Southwest Jersey Cattle Breeders' association, of which F. W. Atkinson is secretary, is also working for interest among the Jersey breeders in the state. This means a bigger showing of Jerseys at the Kansas Free Fair. The association has joined with the fair association in offering special premiums for Kansas owned Jerseys under the regular classification is supplemented with premiums for Kansas bred only.

Phil Eastman, the genial secretary of the Kansas Free Fair, has worked hard to arouse a greater interest in the work of the association. As a result of this the demand for exhibit space at the Free Fair this year is tremendous. It has been necessary for the association to lay out new plats to accommodate the immense exhibits of farm machinery and equipment. Since modern mechanical contrivances are supplanting horse power and labor to a great extent, this department holds unusual interest for the farmer. To keep up successfully with the present pace the farm must be properly equipped with machinery. To demonstrate what is the most economical, efficient and desirable is the business of the exhibitors in this department of the Kansas Free Fair. Modern heating, lighting, power and water systems for the farm home will also be demonstrated.

To Show Kansas Resources

There will be scores of new exhibits at the fair this year which never have been seen in this section before. One of the most valuable and interesting will be the wonderful and attractive representation of the resources of Kansas by counties. This exhibit will be in charge of Dean F. D. Farrell, director of the division of agriculture, Kansas State Agricultural college. It will consist of a huge map of Kansas, correctly divided into counties. For a certain number of silos in the county a miniature silo will be placed on the map. Miniature horses, cows, sheep and hogs will likewise show in the same ratio the number of animals in the county. The production of wheat, corn, oats, barley and other grains will be shown in a similar manner.

The Kansas State Agricultural college also will have a big educational display and demonstration, which is being arranged by T. J. Talbert, of the extension department. The exhibits in the Government building, which last year consisted of the engines of war, this year will be supplanted by the implements of peace.

Rabbit Show

J. A. Sieben who has had charge of the rabbit and pet stock section of the Topeka Free Fair for several years will be in charge again this year. Mr. Sieben does not expect quite as large a showing this year as last. Last year the pet stock exhibit was held in a large tent and on account of the heat several valuable exhibition rabbits died. This fact is slowing up entries this year. Mr. Sieben hopes, however, that it will be possible to get a corner of the poultry building, for the pet stock exhibition. If such arrangements can be made the entries in the pet stock section will be materially increased. Mr. Sieben says that advance entries show that there will be some extra fine rabbits of all the standard breeds on exhibition as well as a good line of covies, pigeons and other pet stock. While the pet stock exhibit is only a small corner of the big fair it is a corner that is fast growing in importance.

The rabbit as a source of home meat and fur production is growing in favor. There are fewer hutsches in back yards today filled with cull stock but the number of city and town people who have a few purebred does

for the production of meat and sale rabbits is far greater this year than at any time before. The recognition of the industry by the United States Department of Agriculture has been a great incentive to the business. Another factor that has been a help is the Better Sires campaign which has resulted in a great lessening of the number of scrub rabbits kept. This year's show at the fair will be a smaller show of better stock and from the viewpoint of education and advancement will be the best show that has ever been put on at the Topeka Free Fair.

The Swine Department

The showing of hogs will be larger than usual and many new pens have been built to accommodate the greater number of swine that will be brought to the fair. As the swine industry is largest in Eastern Kansas, the Kansas Free Fair will be held in the very heart of the hog-raising district. The interest of hog raisers is always in the futurities and the five Kansas state futurities are held at the Kansas Free Fair. W. J. Cody, of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze is superintendent of the swine department.

Aside from the educational advantages to be derived by the farmer from attending the Kansas Free Fair, the farm wife will find a paradise of interest in the extensive exhibits of canned goods, textiles and culinary products. A wealth of new ideas can be gleaned from these exhibits and demonstrations.

It has been necessary to add more space to take care of the boys' and girls' clubs exhibits. To show appreciation of the splendid work done throughout the state by the boys and girls in their club work as carried on by the Kansas State Agricultural college and the United States Department of Agriculture, the Kansas Free Fair association is offering a special premium list to the members.

One of the features of the week will be the state-wide spelling contest open to all boys and girls regularly enrolled in a Kansas public high school or grade school. The contest will be held in the People's pavilion Tuesday morning, September 14. Aside from the purely educational and commercial advantages to be derived from attending or exhibiting at the Kansas Free Fair, the amusement program for the week is worth coming from any county in the state to hear and witness.

Nearly everyone enjoys horse racing. The feature this year will be the four big \$1,000 stake races in which 145 horses from most of the principal racing stables in America have been entered. In addition there are eight added money purse races. The entries so far assure the fastest track we have had. The horse races will be held the first four days and the automobile races the last two. Some of the best known motor car racers in the country will show their speed at the free fair.

The "Hawaiian Nights" fireworks spectacle to be presented each night is reputed to be above the average of similar shows. Many acts of high-class vaudeville are included. The reliable Wortham shows will be at the fairgrounds during the week, in addition to numerous other concessions.

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Make the Livestock Safe

Clean Premises Will Reduce Danger of Disease

BY DR. H. M. GRAEFE

MANY of the diseases of livestock are caused by small organisms called germs which are invisible to the unaided eye. When these germs enter the animal's body they are capable of producing disease, especially when the body of the animal is weak, debilitated or low in vitality. Under these conditions the body is unable to withstand the attack of the invading germ. Such diseases as tuberculosis, infectious abortion, hog cholera, blackleg, and foot and mouth disease are started in this way.



Dr. H. M. Graefe.

The body of the diseased animal begins throwing off large numbers of these small germs from all the channels of elimination, which include the feces, urine, secretions from the eyes, nose and mouth, and exhaled air from the lungs. Therefore, it readily will be seen that any part of the premises frequented by the sick animal may be contaminated with disease-producing germs, which as an economic sanitary problem should be cleaned out and disinfected. If this infection was not eliminated by the animal body the danger from the spread of the disease would not be so great; unfortunately, however, when the germ life is thrown off by the animal thru the excretions, it lies in the soil, litter of the stables, upon floors and walls, in cracks and crevices, and around the facilities used for feeding purposes, where other animals are in danger of picking it up with the feed and becoming infected with the disease.

It is obvious that with the proper modern and well-constructed facilities on a livestock farm, it is no small task to clean regularly and keep the premises in a sanitary manner with only the use of a minimum amount of labor and spraying with a chemical disinfectant. However, as a great number of stock raisers have not realized the necessity for such improvements or have been unable to provide the same, the following suggestions are offered as a system of disinfection of premises for the prevention of disease and promotion of vitality and thriftiness in animals raised on the farm.

Three Essential Points

In conducting a practical, thoro and economical system of disinfection, the following three essential points, which will be discussed in detail, must be carefully observed: First, proper and thoro cleaning and preparation of buildings and premises that will facilitate the application of the direct rays of the sun and chemical sprays when used for disinfection purposes; second, plentiful use of the direct rays of the sun for disinfection on all parts of the premises; third, regular application of a reliable chemical disinfectant to the interior of sheds, around fences and posts and other parts of the premises where the sun's rays are not accessible.

The successful and progressive stock raiser will practice the regular monthly cleaning of that part of his premises and buildings that are frequented by the livestock. Collect all manure, soiled litter and refuse from sheds and lot, and haul to the fields, where it can be spread on the ground and disinfected by the rays of the sun. Rake up and burn all cobs, rubbish, trash, parts of carcasses and accumulated material in the sheds and lots. The flame is a very efficient means of disposal of such material. Care should be taken to expose the soil, collect all material from corners and around posts and entirely remove decayed floors. A thoro job of removing all contaminated material from under corn cribs, barns, runways and other places where sunlight has little or no access is essential. Remove all dust and other material which may accumulate on the walls and in cracks and crevices in order that the disinfectant spray may penetrate the porous walls

of the building. A thoro job of cleaning and collecting all filthy or accumulated material is necessary if the disinfecting process is to be effective. Especial attention should be given to the disposal of broken or decayed wooden feeding troughs, decayed floors and loose parts of the fence, and sheds which lie on the ground. Dirty and filthy hog wallows should be drained off, covered with air slaked lime and filled in, to be replaced with one of concrete. Where this cannot be done any unclean or contaminated wallows should be fenced off so hogs cannot gain access to it. Straw stacks which have been burrowed into or soiled around the base should be fenced off, burned or scattered on the field. This is impracticable the removal and disposal of the soiled parts can be effected and a disinfectant spray applied around the base of the stack. However, this latter procedure is not very satisfactory and burning will prove more effective.

Disinfect Carefully

After the cleaning up process has been effectively accomplished the matter of disinfection should command attention. The direct rays of the sun—nature's disinfectant—which is the most thoro, economical and effective disinfectant, should be allowed to penetrate every nook and corner of the sheds and premises, if possible. Individual farrowing sheds of the "A" type and other small buildings should be moved a few feet to another location and turned upside down for at least 48 hours, in order that the sunlight may reach the interior. Straw sheds should have the frame work exposed each year to the sun's rays, and then again covered with clean straw. However, straw sheds are very poor improvements on the poorest farm. The soil in the barnyards and lots properly exposed by the removal of manure and soiled material, is thoro disinfected in 48 hours by the sun's rays, nevertheless, it is good practice to scatter air-slaked lime plentifully in these places. Whenever practicable the rotation of hog lots is advocated by placing a crop of small grain on them.

The practice of weekly disinfection with a chemical disinfectant used ordinarily in the form of a spray will assist wonderfully in promoting the sanitary surroundings of the premises and aid in maintaining the livestock in a healthy and thrifty condition. Numerous chemical disinfectants are used, including the coal tar products, commercial disinfectants, mercuric bichloride and slaked and chlorinated lime. Stockmen are cautioned to determine the value of disinfectants before using them. Many people believe in the theory that the stronger the smell the greater the power of destroying germ life. This idea is erroneous, for it is a fact that many strong deodorants do not have much germ destroying qualities, and will not eliminate disease. The United States Bureau of Animal Industry recommends the approved compound cresol solutions which may be purchased in 5-gallon lots at no greater expense than some of the less effective commercial disinfectants. This product when used in a 3 per cent solution as a spray is a very effective disinfectant.

Make Spraying Effective

The ordinary orchard spraying outfit is very satisfactory for use in spraying the interior of barns and sheds. The operator should be thorough in his work and see that all parts and surfaces to be sprayed are well saturated. In many instances lime may be added to the disinfecting solution and the whitewash, besides serving as a marker for the spray, adds to the appearance of the cleaned and disinfected interior of the building. The lower portion of fences around pens and in the corners of the pens and sheds should be thoroly saturated with the spray and slaked lime should be plentifully scattered in the pens and floors of the buildings occasionally. Runs under barns, cribs and other

(Continued on Page 41.)

When Writing to Our Advertisers Mention This Paper

Store Your Grain in A COLUMBIAN PORTABLE COMMUNITY GRAIN BIN

Don't Leave Your Valuable Grain Lay Out in the Open!

The wisdom, economy and safety of steel Grain Storage is now a well known fact and recognized throughout the country by all grain growers.

Government statistics show that the average loss of grain piled on the ground or stored in the open averages 10% of the crop!—3% to 5% when stored in wooden bins but **LESS THAN 1% when stored in STEEL BINS!**

The COLUMBIAN COMMUNITY STEEL BIN is water-proof, rat-proof and fire-proof, in fact, proof against all hazards that spell loss of grain. One of these steel tanks will pay for itself in a very short time by the elimination of the loss occurring through any other means of storage.

Conservatively estimating one lone rat will consume or waste ONE BUSHEL of grain a year! What will a HUNDRED or a THOUSAND rats do? Can you afford to feed these vermin?

The banks will more readily make a loan on grain that is stored in STEEL BINS whereas they consider it a bad risk when grain is stored in the open, on the ground or in wooden bins.

General Construction

The COLUMBIAN STEEL COMMUNITY BIN is so constructed that by the changing of one sheet they can be easily converted into a tank for water. Every piece is interchangeable. The general construction is similar to the COLUMBIAN METAL Grain Bin only that they are made of heavier gauge material. No. 12, 14 and 16 gauge blue annealed steel being used.

Shipped Knocked Down—

Easy to Erect

The Community bin is shipped knocked down with complete instructions as to how to erect them with all necessary hardware furnished. Such as bolts, nuts packing etc.

Capacity and Sizes

Below we tabulate the approximate capacities and sizes, but we are in position to furnish larger bins if desired.

2625 Bushel	14' 10" Dia. x 16' 2" H.
5250 Bushel	21' 3" Dia. x 16' 2" H.
7875 Bushel	26' 0" Dia. x 16' 2" H.
10500 Bushel	30' 0" Dia. x 16' 2" H.

Dixie Grain Blower

This blower is easily capable of blowing grain to a bin 30 feet high. An extra charge is made for the blower.

IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

We are in position to make immediate shipment of the COLUMBIAN STEEL COMMUNITY BIN. No delays.

Mail This Coupon Today!

Date.....

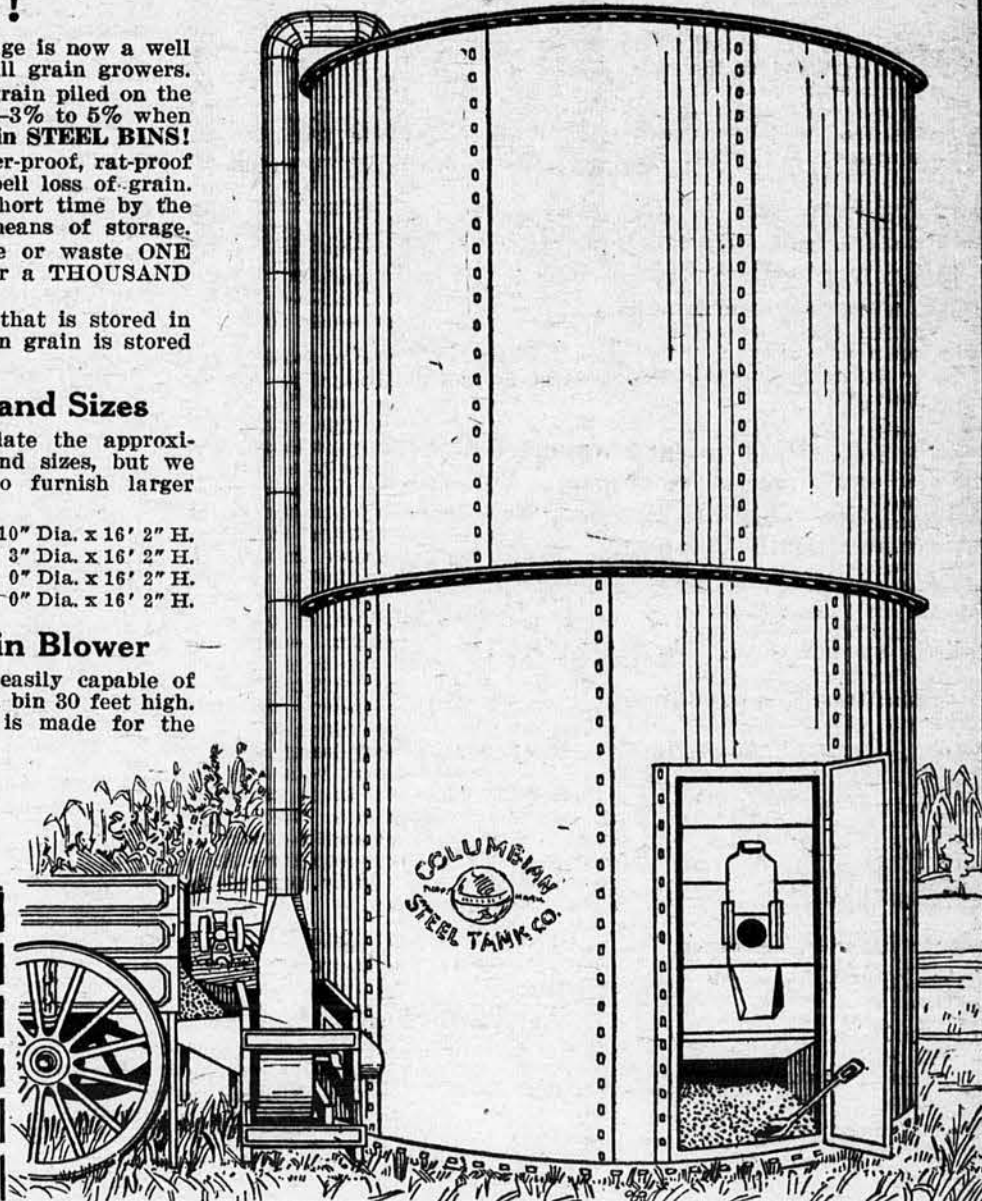
COLUMBIAN STEEL TANK CO.,
1519-1625 West 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.

Gentlemen:—I am interested in your COLUMBIAN STEEL COMMUNITY GRAIN BIN and without any obligations on my part would thank you to send me full particulars and prices.

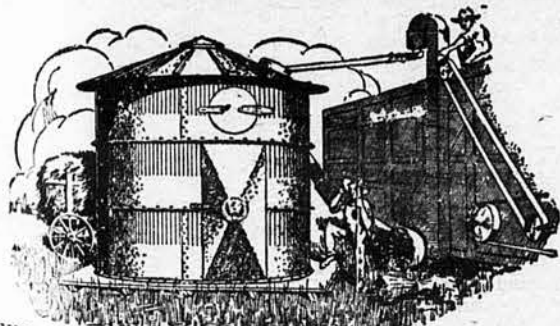
Name

Address

No. 303 City.....State.....



COLUMBIAN METAL GRAIN BINS



The Columbian Metal Grain Bins and Corn Cribs need no introduction. They have been on the market for the past twenty years and thousands of them are in use in all parts of the world. These Bins are constructed of the best quality Galvanized Iron No. 20 gauge in the body, No. 24 gauge in the bottom, No. 26-gauge in the roof. These Bins are shipped knocked down; easy to erect; full instructions for erection with each Bin. They are built to last a life time. If your dealer does not carry them write us direct.

PRICES

Delivered prices in States of Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Iowa, Illinois, Arkansas, Nebraska.

500 Bu. \$158.00 1000 Bu. \$225.00

Delivered prices in States of Colorado, Idaho, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

500 Bu. \$165.00 1000 Bu. \$235.00

SEND NO MONEY—Just fill out and mail us coupon and we will do the rest. Don't forget that prices are prepaid your station.

Columbian Steel Tank Company No. 303

Kansas City, Missouri

Please Ship { ... 500 Bushel Galv. Bin \$158.00
... 1000 Bushel Galv. Bin 225.00
... 500 Bushel Galv. Bin \$165.00
... 1000 Bushel Galv. Bin 235.00 } Freight Paid

Name

P. O.

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Send Bill of Lading to:

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COLUMBIAN STEEL TANK CO.

"TANKS FOR THE WORLD"

"ESTABLISHED IN 1894"

1519-1625 West
12th Street



Kansas City,
Missouri.

Community Grain Storage

Always Save the Wheat for the High Market

BY A. A. KRAMER

COMMUNITY storage will increase the profits in grain growing greatly. This will place the producers in an independent position in the marketing of their grain, and will reduce the huge loss which now is coming from grain piled in the open. Thousands of bushels of grain from the crop of 1920 are now stored in the open, or in shelter which has been constructed very poorly, and the depreciation is rapid. Storage under proper conditions, such as in big community steel grain tanks, for example, will eliminate this.

The illustration of wheat stored in the open, which could be duplicated in all too many states in the Middle West, was supplied by the Kansas state board of agriculture. It indicates a common scene along many of the railroads in the main wheat-producing regions, and a type of loss which proper community storage would prevent. Government statistics show that the average loss of wheat thus stored is about 10 per cent of the crop; in other words about 1,800 bushels of the 18,000 now stored in a pile in Western Kansas will be a total loss amounting to over \$5,400, figuring wheat at \$3 a bushel. This is an unnecessary loss when for less than \$4,000 storage bins could have been purchased for this wheat and any future loss would thus have been eliminated.

Soon Pays for Itself

A community bin will pay for itself quickly in the storage of the grain only, to say nothing of safeguarding the grain against all known hazards such as fire, water, vermin and the elements. And we must not forget to mention the shrinkage—as we stated above the average loss of the crop by storing the grain out in the open or on the ground is 10 per cent. The average loss from storing grain in wooden bins runs from 3 to 5 per cent and about 1 per cent when stored in steel bins.

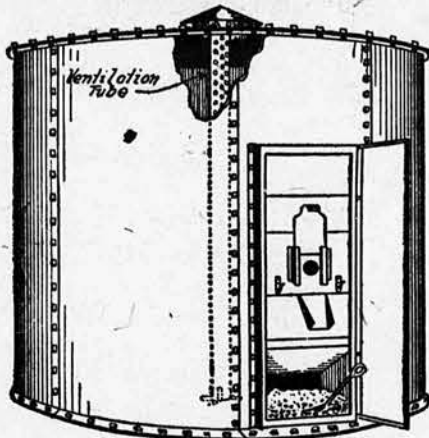
Let us take for our example a 10,000 bushel capacity steel bin which costs \$2,500. The cost of the storage if the entire price of the bin is figured against the value of the storage the first season is 25 cents a bushel. If the cost is distributed over two years it amounts to 12.5 cents a bushel; three years, 8.33 cents; four years, 6.25 cents; five years, 5 cents. As a rule a community bin pays for itself in a year or two.

A very conservative estimate is that one rat will destroy or consume a bushel of grain a year. Just think what a thousand of these vermin will do! And what farm is not infested with rats more or less? They may get into a wooden bin and surely they will get to your grain if stored in the open. Last year the average cost a bushel for the production of wheat was \$2.23. Why farmers of this country should work hard and pay big labor costs to produce this valuable wheat and then not provide their crop with adequate storage facilities is beyond comprehension. It is not the first cost of the bin that should be taken into consideration, but rather the fact that you will have storage facilities for your crop and practical insurance against all hazards for all time to come. A steel bin with the proper care will last a life time.

Organize Storage Clubs

Any number of farmers in a community can get together and organize a grain storage club, erecting one or a number of bins to suit their demands, thus sharing the expense. These grain bins will serve as local elevators and one of the number may be appointed at the head of the club who will issue and give receipts of the number of bushels stored therein by the members. The grain may be held or disposed of collectively or individually as may be desired. Either way will work to an advantage to all concerned. By the organization of such clubs in the various communities, not only will it create a co-operative feeling and interest in that one community, but it also will tend to hold together the farmers belonging to that club and to elevate their standard of

doing business along more conservative lines which in the end will work out to their mutual advantage, both from a production and a financial standpoint. They will take more pains and pride in their crop as they know that their loss will be very small and ultimately their individual profits will likewise increase. They will take more interest in one another's affairs along these lines and in their business



A Typical Metal Grain Bin.

dealings they will perhaps work better collectively than individually.

Every business man, whether he be a farmer or a business man in the city, is at times compelled to get loans from his bank in order to carry on his activities, and of course the proper collateral must be put up and the better the collateral, the quicker they can get the loan and the larger the amount. Every farmer no doubt knows that he has practically no difficulty in procuring a loan from his bank on his crop when stored in a steel bin, because the banker knows that the crop therein stored is safe. He can't afford to take any risks and loan money on crops stored on the ground which are subject to all hazards and losses. When your banker knows that your crop is stored in a good bin he is satisfied that it is safe from rats, fire, water and the elements, and such requests to borrow money on your crop for a temporary relief are generally granted by him without questions.

Portable Construction

Community steel bins are similar in construction to metal grain bins only they are of larger capacity and of heavier gauge material. Like the metal grain bin they are portable and every part is interchangeable. They also are convertible, when desired, to the storage of liquids.

A bin is equipped with ventilator tubes and extra sheet which when substituted for the door sheet can be quickly made into a tank for the storage of water.

These bins are shipped knocked down and the necessary hardware, such as bolts, nuts and packing is furnished. They are easily erected and it takes no skilled mechanic. They may be dismantled as many times as is desired and moved from place to place. The capacity can be increased by adding another ring. When the bins are of two or more rings in height it is desirable to fill them with a grain elevator. The door is equipped with

hasp and lock so the grain is secure. These bins will practically empty themselves of their contents within a short distance of the bottom, when the shoveling boards may be removed and one can enter to clean out the bin.

Whether you raise 500 bushels of wheat or 50,000 bushels, you cannot afford to be without the proper storage facilities. Whether you own your own bin or whether you are a member of the community storage club you must have adequate storage for your crop. It will be only a question of time when every farm in the United States will either have its own grain bin or be a member of the community bin club—thus insuring themselves forever against such times as we have had and are now passing thru with their shortage of transportation facilities, the lack of elevator facilities, the lack of community storage space, and the lack of individual storage facilities.

The past and the present conditions should be a lesson to every wheat grower in the country and they should take all steps to guard against such recurrence, when once they get out of the present predicament.

Good grain storage space, individual or community, is not a luxury and the sooner every farmer and grain grower in the country discovers this fact the better off we all will be. When this is provided there will be a considerable increase in the profits of farming.

Selecting Seed Corn

H. F. GRINSTEAD

There is still prevalent among corn growers the idea that the chief and only requisite of good seed corn is that it should germinate and grow. Good seed corn is not merely seed that will grow. It has been demonstrated that seed properly selected and cared for will produce larger yields than the same seed picked from the crib at planting time. When corn is selling for more than \$1 a bushel, \$10 is not too much to pay for a bushel of good seed if it cannot be procured at a less figure, for good seed will produce anywhere from 1 bushel to 20 bushels more an acre than seed picked from the crib.

Great Care is Required

There is no time spent on the farm that will yield more profitable returns than that devoted to the selection of seed corn for the future crop. This should be done at corn-ripening time, and should not be merely incidental to corn husking or gathering. The only proper way is to select ears from the stalks while standing where they grew, as soon as ripe and before a hard freeze comes in the fall.

As soon as the crop matures go thru the field and husk off the ears from stalks that have produced the most corn without having any special advantages, such as space, fertility or moisture. Avoid large ears on stalks standing alone.

The tendency of the plant to produce heavily of sound, dry, shelled corn is of most importance, but the nature of the stalk also comes in for a share of attention. Late-maturing plants with ears which are heavy because of excessive sap should be avoided. All other things being equal, short, thick stalks are to be preferred. They are not only more productive than a slender stalk, but are not blown down so easily.

Ears without long shanks should be selected, and those that grow midway or low on the stalk are to be preferred

over ears growing high on the stalk and hanging downward. Seed corn should be dried immediately after it has been husked unless it is already entirely dry, which is rarely the case except in the South. If the ears are bulked at once, the cob may contain sufficient moisture to cause the grains to heat in a remarkably short time. Spread on wire racks, strung on binder twine or laid on shelves in the barn loft, the ears will dry in a few weeks. Woven wire fencing stretched across the barn loft makes an excellent drying rack.

After lying on a rack or hanging in a shed for a month or six weeks, the ears should be dry as a bone, and may be left there thru the winter or stored in ratproof bins or boxes, and kept in a dry place. In the South, where weevil are to be expected, the seed should be treated with bisulfide of carbon. A cup or shallow dish containing 1/2 pint should be placed on top of the seed in a closed box containing 10 bushels of seed ears. The box should be kept closed tightly for 48 hours. A pound of the liquid will fumigate a bin 10 feet each way.

Farm Fires on the Increase

The extensive use of automobiles, gasoline engines, tractors, trucks, lighting systems and furnaces is resulting in an increasing number of fires on farms. These fire hazards, together with lightning, are causing losses running into millions of dollars annually. The United States Department of Agriculture has issued a bulletin called "Fire Prevention and Fire Fighting on the Farm," in an effort to encourage the elimination of fire hazards, and also to encourage every farmer to provide some simple means of fighting fires. There are a number of chemical fire extinguishers on the market which provide a cheap yet effective method of fighting fires. It is recommended that ladders be kept handy for going to roofs. If means are at hand many fires can be stopped before they have done much damage. The bulletin places emphasis on prohibiting the use of matches in barns and garages. Oil rags do their share of starting fires. Lightning rods should be on all important farm buildings. The construction of houses should be watched to see that no woodwork touches chimneys. Potting gasoline or kerosene on fires is still causing much loss of life and destruction of property. Farmer's Bulletin No. 904, which may be obtained free from the United States Department of Agriculture gives many valuable suggestions regarding the protection of farm buildings from fire.

Kanred Yields Too Much

An unexpected objection to Kanred wheat has developed in Eastern Kansas. The objection is that it yields too much.

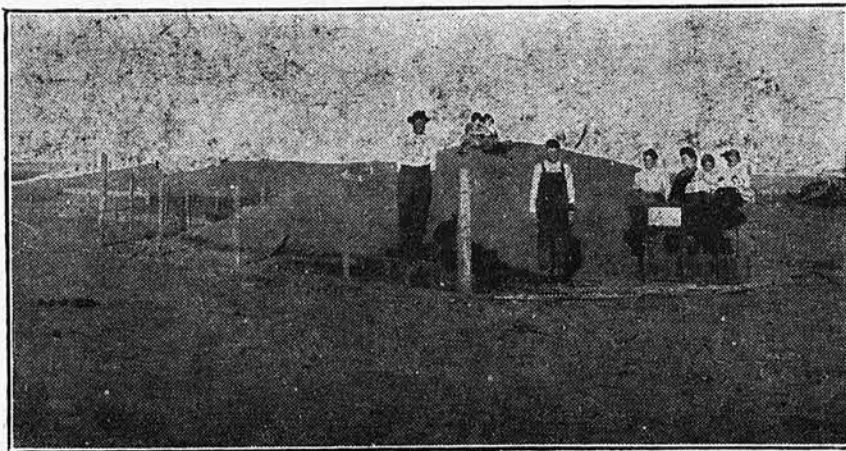
In some cases on thin upland it has produced two or three times as much this year as ordinary soft wheat, some of the Eastern Kansas county agents declare. The results have been so satisfactory that farmers are insisting, against county agents' advice, in growing Kanred on bottom land and in sections where from past indications it may not prove satisfactory.

"Since Kanred is a hard wheat, and like other hard wheats is likely to lodge in wet seasons on rich ground it is feared that those farmers who grow it under such conditions will be disappointed with it in average seasons," S. C. Salmon, professor of farm crops at the agricultural college, said when asked why Kanred was not adapted to lowland in the soft wheat belt.

World's Largest Experiment Farm

The largest experimental farm in the world is maintained by the Kansas State Agricultural college in the experimental station at Hays, where 4,000 acres are devoted to the study of various phases of agriculture under Great Plains conditions. Many scientists from foreign countries make pilgrimages to this station.

The American Farm Bureau Federation is making real progress in getting organized on a working basis. Kansas men are taking a big part in this great movement for the agriculture of the country.



Wheat Piled in the Open; the Loss From Open Storage of This Kind Usually Runs About 10 Per Cent in the Middle West.

The Recognized Standard of Work Clothing in America!

FITZ

—the name that guarantees full value in work clothing

Last month (July) Burnham-Munger-Root Dry Goods Company's sales exceeded those of any previous month in the entire 52 years history of the business.

This persistent and ever increasing demand for

FITZ Overalls and Jackets

FITZ Khaki Suits

FITZ Corduroy and Moleskin Suits

FITZ Duck Coats

FITZ Work Shirts

And All Other FITZ Products

is convincing proof of the superior quality, workmanship and durability of these standard garments. Year after year, in war and in peace, in good times and in bad, FITZ materials, FITZ workmanship and FITZ service remain uniformly unsurpassed. Workmen have learned that by asking for FITZ brand clothes they get better value for their money.

FITZ work clothes are never skimped. They are never made out of poor materials. They are roomy. Suspenders are longer. Stitching is done with infinite care. FITZ garments hold their shape and their color exceptionally well. There are various materials for various purposes and there are 66 sizes to fit 66 different shaped men, but the same guaranty applies to all—satisfaction or a new garment free. Remember that.

If your dealer does not carry your exact size in stock he can get it within 24 hours by telegraphing us. There is never any need for accepting a substitute for FITZ clothes. FITZ service is like FITZ value, it can be absolutely depended on.



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a
FITZ
It Fits"

BURNHAM-MUNGER-ROOT

DRY GOODS COMPANY

Manufacturers

KANSAS CITY

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MISSOURI

Short Cuts to Consumer's Wallet

By M. N. Beeler

WHEN C. K. Gamble, Coffeyville, Kan., built a new house, he made the back porch high enough for a loading dock. His suburban acreage corners at the intersection of two roads. A drive was built from one road, around the house, past the back porch to the other road. Customers drive to his place for eggs and are supplied from the back porch, without getting out of their cars. Any other produce that he has for sale is placed on his porch-loading-dock and somebody during the day will buy it. Just back of the house is a vegetable garden. Customers see the fresh green vegetables as they drive between the garden and house. Gamble is able to dispose of his surplus vegetables to egg customers. The garden advertises itself.

On the main road Gamble has erected a sign bearing his name and announcing that White Leghorn hatching eggs are for sale. He has obtained a number of customers from that sign.

Advertising Sold Stock

LIVESTOCK breeders broaden their market by advertising. Stants Brothers of Hope, Kan., traced the sale of \$1,045 worth of purebred Duroc Jerseys and Holsteins to \$28 worth of advertising. They report the sale of \$11,035 worth of Durocs to 125 customers who applied to them as a result of \$201.81 worth of advertising.

Retails Produce in Town

AMARKET for all the produce F. P. Applebaugh can raise on his 80 acres of Montgomery county land was developed from a request by a locomotive fireman in Cherryvale for a frying chicken. Applebaugh delivered the chicken. A neighbor woman saw him with the chicken and asked if he had any more. She was so well pleased with the bird he brought that when her church planned a banquet, she suggested that the chickens be supplied by Applebaugh. That church supported Applebaugh's retail produce business. Before long he was delivering not only chickens, but eggs, butter and cream all over town. He gets a premium of 5 cents on cream, receives 50 cents the year around for butter and is paid 5 cents a dozen above the retail price for eggs or 10 cents above dealers' prices.

Found Market for Brush

BRUSH and weeds have no commercial value, but John Dageforde, of Miami county, sold the crop from 50 acres last spring when he marketed 700 pounds of wool from a flock of sheep which had spent a good portion of their time clearing the waste growth from the land. Not only did he turn the brush and weeds into cash, but he saved himself some labor in clearing.

Competes With Creameries

NEARLY 40 years ago J. A. Morrow, a Marshall county farmer, was confronted with a marketing problem. He knew that dairy cows would pay but there was no established market for milk or butterfat in those days. A carpenter who was building a barn for him requested that butter like Morrow served on his own table be supplied to him in Blue Rapids. From that start the business grew and grew until the Jersey herd was increased to the carrying capacity of the farm.

Delivering the butter eventually became burdensome and D. W. Morrow, who succeeded his father, began distributing the butter thru a grocery store. Between 1916 and 1923 Morrow sold thru that one store 22,000 pounds of butter. He receives creamery butter prices less 5 cents a pound which the grocer charges for delivery. His butter is wrapped in printed cartons and is always in demand.

Milk Cows to Order

JOHAN MINET raises Red Polls. He has found a market for surplus cattle right in his Gray county neighborhood. Red Polls give a good flow of rich milk and make mighty good family cows. Minet discovered the demand for milk cows and is now supplying it. He develops the heifers, breeds them and when they calve breaks them to milk. Buyers are always ready to take them off his hands. The demand is so great that he cannot supply it. His selling costs are reduced to the minimum. He contends that this method of disposing of surplus animals is better than selling them as breeding stock or as beef.

Sign Sells Eggs

HOMER LINGER established a 20-acre poultry farm on Blue Ridge Boulevard, one of the popular Jackson county drives among Kansas City motorists. Linger sells all the products of his poultry plant from the front yard. He built up the trade by nailing a small sign on a

stake and setting it up in the corner of his yard. Now he uses the sign only when he has a surplus of eggs or meat birds. He has almost enough regular customers to take his entire output. His prices are just a little under those for best eggs in Kansas City and he is saved the trouble of delivery.

Runs Farm Ice Cream Plant

DURING six months in the year J. N. Dunbar who lives west of Columbus, Kan., markets all the milk from his purebred Guernsey herd as ice cream. There was no satisfactory market for the milk and one of Dunbar's sons who had attended Kansas State Agricultural College and taken work in ice cream making, suggested a farm plant to dispose of the milk. A trade was readily built up among the restaurants, soda fountains and hotels. Some sales are made to motorists who drive out from town.

Lodges, churches and individuals who have dinners use large quantities of Dunbar ice cream. An unexpected demand developed in the country for picnics and rural church functions. Dunbar is packing cream in round fiber cartons to supply family trade. The cream can be hardened in the package and is much less troublesome to handle than brick or bulk ice cream. When the housewife is ready to serve it, she can set the carton out in the air a short time, the cream can be pushed out from the bottom and sliced off. This package has helped materially in selling.

Made Money by Shipping Hay

WHEN the local hay buyers at Willard, Kan., offered \$10 a ton for alfalfa hay, Joe Brown decided to ship direct. The hay was baled in the field across the Kaw River, hauled to the siding and loaded out. Brown figures he

Prizes for Marketing Methods

HAVE you developed a marketing plan that pays a better price for your products? Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze will pay \$5 for the best letter on "How I Market Farm Products," \$3 for second best, \$2 for third best and \$1 for all others that can be used. Try to keep your letter within 500 words.

On this page are a few marketing ideas that have made farmers money. In your letter tell how you got the idea, how the market was developed, how you saved money, what premium you receive for your products over usual prices, how you advertise and anything else that will show how the plan works. Address your letters to M. N. Beeler, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

saved the cost of stacking by baling in the wind-row, but the biggest saving came from doing his own marketing. The hay for which he had been offered \$10 a ton, netted him \$13.25 in Kansas City.

Better Prices for Feeder Calves

GEORGE GREENE'S feeder calves always went to market just when other folks had stock ready to sell. Because feed was not available early enough in Russell county to permit conditioning them before the general fall rush to market, he decided to try holding them until the run was over.

A trial or two convinced him that the plan pays. After taking the steers off of the grass he feeds them a ration of silage and cottonseed cake. One lot fed until January sold within 15 cents of the prices paid for grain fat cattle the day they reached the market. Holding calves until the rush of grass stuff is over pays if you can supply cheap feed and Greene has selected an inexpensive ration.

Shipping Pays Egg Producers

WHERE local dealers do not pay satisfactory prices for eggs, producers may ship to one of the big markets. Mrs. L. R. Marrs, Martinsville, Mo., has been shipping to New York City for several years. Mrs. L. W. Miller, Quinter, Kan., while in Colorado Springs one day, learned that a great spread existed between local prices and those in the Colorado town. She made arrangements to ship her eggs. Last summer she netted 9 cents a dozen over local prices.

J. A. White of Lawrence county, Missouri, sold the eggs from his Buff Leghorn flock last year in Joplin and Tulsa, Okla. A. P. Baker of Frank-

lin county, Kansas, ships eggs to a dealer in Kansas City, Kan., where he receives several cents a dozen above local prices. Producers in Pettis county, Missouri, shipped eggs to New York City last fall and averaged 14 cents a dozen above what they would have received at home.

Post Cards Sell Apples

POST CARDS are used by Alvin F. Baker of Baldwin, Kan., in selling his apple crop. Baker maintains a register of all customers who come to his place to buy fruit. As the picking season approaches he sends announcements to every name which appears on the register. Last year, for instance, he mailed this notice to 400 persons:

"We have an abundance of all common and choice varieties of apples. We expect to begin picking about September 10. We hope to see you back again this year."

By this method and by advertising in local papers of surrounding towns, Baker has built up a trade that takes at his door the product of 50 acres of apples, 450 cherry trees, and 2 acres of strawberries. Eggs from his White Leghorn flock are shipped to Argentine, Kan., where he always receives average Kansas City prices net.

Box Car Apple Sales

APPLS are carried direct to the consumer in box-cars by George Kinkead and Edward Yates, Doniphan county orchardists. These men have developed a market by shipping their apples in carlots, accompanied by their representatives, to towns in Illinois, Iowa, South Dakota, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. During the shipping season 25 men are required to accompany these cars and sell the apples. If the car is not sold out at one station, it is moved to the next until all the apples are distributed. Kinkead and Yates keep apples moving to their men just as long as they can sell or as long as the supply holds out. Last season 60 per cent of the crop from 700 acres was sold direct to consumers. The rest went to wholesale dealers in Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth.

Grows Feed for Neighbors

MARKETS do not quote prices on roughage such as Sudan grass, cane and the grain sorghums harvested for hay. But Albert Weaver of Cheyenne county, Kansas, has no trouble in disposing of his surplus feed.

His neighbors do not grow enough roughage to supply their own needs. They bought his surplus Sudan grass, Freed's Sorgo and Pink kafir at \$12 a ton last season. A local market for such crops enables him to diversify to a greater extent than he could otherwise.

Roadside Fruit Market

DEMANDS of motorists for fruit are greater than E. A. Ikenberry, Jackson county, Missouri, can supply. Several years ago he set up a tent on Blue Ridge Boulevard, east of Kansas City, and began selling apples and cider. He placed signs along the byways and advertised in Kansas City papers. During the first few seasons he used a tent for his selling place, but the demand for fruit became so great that he built a stucco selling house and keeps it open most of the year.

Now he not only sells apples and cider, but customers can obtain berries, grapes and other fruits in season at his place.

He has storage for 2,000 bushels of apples at the selling house. He also uses commercial cold storage for holding apples to supply his trade. He sells most of the crop from his own orchard, from two or three small tracts which he leases in Jackson county and from an orchard in Vernon county at his market.

Seed Sales Boost Profits

BY GROWING pure strains of crop varieties, Bruce S. Wilson of Riley county, Kansas, is able to boost his income by selling seeds. He specializes in good seed corn but grows wheat, oats and kafir. He not only increases his revenue from selling seeds, but obtains better yields by reason of the pure strains. He has built up a seed trade by advertising. His seeds have been distributed to half a dozen states.

Hogs for Liberty Bonds

WHEN purebred prices slumped after the deflation period set in, R. L. Hill of Columbia, Mo., advertised that he would accept Liberty bonds in payment for Durocs. In this way he was able to dispose of some of his surplus animals when cash sales of purebreds were very slow.

Fordson

A new year dawns on the farm with the coming of spring work.

Whether it is to be one of profit on your farm quite frequently depends on the use you are able to make of the time when the soil is just right for breaking and seeding.

Many thousands of farmers face this new year with confidence that their labors will be rewarded to the utmost. Their Fordson power assures that spring work will be done when it should be done.

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Kansas Farm News Notes

SEVERAL outbreaks of hog cholera have been reported to the United States Bureau of Animal Industry in Topeka. Five different herds in Marion county are infected. The disease has been traced to a shipment of hogs from the Wichita stockyards. Another outbreak has been reported from Havensville, in Pottawatomie county. Two reports have been received from Meriden. In one herd of 141 every animal is affected and 20 have died. In another herd of 48 head 17 have been lost.

Farmers Build Elevator

A stock company is being organized at Sedgwick to build a new elevator. The plan is being backed by John Congdon and only farmers are eligible to buy stock in the company.

Dairy Farm Has Hogs

Four hundred hogs are being fed on the Stubbs dairy farm near Mulvane. Mark Abildgaard, the manager, thought it a good time to breed some sows when everyone seemed to be holding back and he now has 330 spring pigs coming along in good condition for the corn crop this fall. He is feeding out the sows on hominy feed, tankage, and condensed buttermilk.

Alumni to Hire Secretary

The alumni association of the Kansas State Agricultural college has just started a campaign to employ a paid secretary to look after the affairs of the association. Letters have been sent out to all of the graduates of the college asking for contributions to the fund necessary to maintain the office. A committee of the board of directors headed by W. E. Grimes is handling the campaign.

County Agents Organize

County Agent W. A. Boys of Sumner county was elected president of the state organization of county agents at the extension division conference held in Manhattan the week of July 26 to 31. Mr. Boys is one of the oldest agents in the state in point of service. He served very successfully as district agent for Western Kansas before going to Sumner county.

Summer Tillage Pays

A yield of 41 bushels of wheat to the acre was made by H. H. Caldwell of Grant county on land which was tilled all last season without producing a crop. Mr. Caldwell listed this 73-acre field to a spring crop last year and cultivated it three times, but no crop was grown. In the fall he drilled it into wheat and in this crop received pay for the work he did without return last year.

Farm Bureaus to Manhattan

The next monthly conference of the state presidents and secretaries of the State Farm Bureaus of 12 mid-western states will be held in Manhattan September 21 and 22. Farm Bureau officials from North and South Dakota, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Indiana, Ohio, Kansas, and Oklahoma will attend the conference.

Sudan Makes Big Growth

A 25-acre field of Sudan grass on the farm of George Appleman, near Mulvane, averages 7 or 8 feet in height. Mr. Appleman planted it for pasture, but the season has been so favorable that he did not have to use it. He is now wondering how he is going to get it harvested, for it is too tall to bind with the grain binder. Sudan grass is grown for supplemental pasture on most of the farms of this neighborhood.

Shawnee County Cow Tests

The highest average production in the Shawnee county cow testing association for July was in the H. B. Cowles herd. A. B. Wilcox & Son had the two highest producing cows for the month. One produced 1,713 pounds of milk and 49.63 pounds of butterfat, and the other 1,512 pounds of milk and 49.89 pounds of butterfat. Thirty-

three cows in the association produced more than 1,000 pounds of milk and more than 40 pounds of butterfat for the month. In this list were cows owned by A. B. Wilcox & Son, H. B. Cowles, Boys' Industrial school, C. C. Witwer, Ira Romig, and G. W. Betts.

May Lose Valuable Bull

A mysterious ailment has attacked the \$7,000 bull owned by the Lyon County Holstein-Friesian Corporation. Several expert veterinarians have been in consultation on the case and it finally has been decided that the supposed "stomach trouble" is the result of a piece of wire or a nail the animal has swallowed. The bull is insured for \$6,000. Only a few of the cows belonging to the company were bred before the bull was taken sick. W. W. Finney, a local breeder, has very kindly let the company have as a loan a well-bred young bull to use.

Hogs to South America

A view herd of hogs from the Middle West has just been started for South America. A set of moving pictures showing the assembling and shipping of this herd has been taken. The pictures will be shown in South America and later in the United States. "The idea of sending this view herd has long been talked of by various feeders and secretaries of a number of record associations," said W. J. Carmichael, secretary of the National Swine Growers' association, recently. "At last their dream has been realized and they can only await the result of the first experience of this kind in the swine industry."

Dust Fans Prevent Explosions

Farmers and threshermen in the Pacific Northwest, where threshing explosions and fires have been most frequent, are manifesting a great deal of interest in the dust-collecting fan worked out by the United States Department of Agriculture. This fan takes care of smut and other dusts in such way as to minimize the danger of sufficient dust in suspension to cause an explosion. In connection with the system worked out for grounding threshers to get rid of the static electricity generated by the machinery in operation, the fan has proved itself an almost sure preventive. There is no record of any machine's having exploded when properly equipped with these devices. From the Walla Walla and Palouse districts of Washington, where not less than 80 explosions occurred last year, numerous appeals by telegraph and otherwise are coming to the Department of Agriculture for information as to where the fans can be bought. The Department of Agriculture for some time past has worked closely with manufacturers of threshing machinery arranging for having the fans manufactured in adequate numbers. The Washington grain men are being put in touch with the manufacturers who are in position to supply their needs. The Department of Agriculture, however, has been forced by lack of funds to abandon its investigational work, and the plans for still further improving the prevention system have been abandoned, at least for the present.

Opportunity for Safe Investment

Readers of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze who have surplus funds to invest can learn of a particularly attractive high-grade security by writing me at once. I regard this as an exceptional opportunity for Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze readers. Amounts of \$100 or more are solicited; rate of interest 7 per cent payable semi-annually, with the privilege of withdrawal at any time upon 30 days' notice. I can unqualifiedly recommend this investment which is backed by an unbroken record of 27 years' success in one of the strongest business concerns in the West offering a security that is as safe as a Government bond. I will be glad to give further information if desired.—Arthur Capper, Publisher, Topeka, Kan.

Tom McNeal's Answers

When the husband and wife jointly own property, does a promissory note require the signature of both, or can the same be collected if signed by the husband only?
READER.

A judgment might be obtained on a note signed by the husband, but it would only apply to property owned by him individually.

Removal of Hedge

A and B own adjoining land. There is a hedge row on A's land about 5 feet inside the line. Can B compel A to pay damages or remove the hedge?
READER.

He cannot.

Plans to Be a Detective

Please give me the name of the place where I may get in touch with the United States detective service. I expect to join the service.
J. J. B.

You might write to either the J. J. Burns Detective Agency, Chicago, Ill., or the Pinkerton Detective Agency, same place, making your application.

Pensions for Mail Carriers

Is there a law providing for pensions for retired or disabled mail carriers? How long does one have to serve before being entitled to a pension?
SUBSCRIBER.

The pension law passed by the last Congress applies to all Government employees who come under the civil service and this applies to the mail carriers. I do not happen to have a copy of the law at hand as this is written, but think it is necessary that the person shall have been in the service for 25 years before being entitled to be put on the pension roll.

Shipping Stock to Canada

Can a man ship good mares from the United States to Canada, and what would be the duty on them? Do the harness, collars, and halters go with them?
READER.

I regret to say that I do not have the Canadian tariff laws at hand, and cannot answer this question.

I would suggest that this reader address a letter to the Department of State, Ottawa, Canada, and ask for specific information.

In this connection, I will say that it will be necessary in any event that the stock be given the test for glanders before being shipped.

Teacher's Certificate

1. Is it against the law in Kansas for one not holding a teacher's certificate to teach in a school providing one is a graduate of a country school and holds a diploma from such school?

2. How long is one compelled to attend high school?

3. Can one finish in less than three years providing he or she is capable of carrying all the subjects required and obtaining satisfactory grades?
A READER.

1. The fact that one has graduated from a country school and holds a diploma, does not entitle such person to teach school and draw public money.

2. There is no law to compel a student at high school to attend a given number of years. If he or she can master the subjects required to be studied in less than four years, there is no reason why they should not do so. In fact, that is very often done.

Income Tax

1. If a father gives his children \$5,000, must they pay income tax on this?

2. If a man farms six years and has a public sale, pays off his notes, must he pay income tax on all he earned in the six years because he cashed it all in one day? The proceeds of the sale are to be used in paying for a house and lot in town to be used for a home.
L. K. P.

1. No.

2. The amount derived from the sale would be counted as income, but of course, if that was used in paying debts that were due, the debts would be deducted from the amount of cash received. In other words, he would only pay income tax upon his net income. And this, of course, would be subject to deduction of 2,000 if a married man, and \$1,000 if single.

Obtaining Patent

Please inform me what proceeding I have to take to register a patent in the United States patent office, also what will it cost?
E. H. F.

Applications for patents must be made in writing to the Commissioner of Patents. The applicant must file in the Patent Office a written description of the invention or discovery, and of the manner and process of making, constructing, compounding and using it, in such full, clear, concise and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which it appertains, or with which it is most nearly concerned, to make, construct, com-

pound and use the same. And in case of a machine, he must explain the principle thereof and best method in which he has contemplated applying the principle so as to distinguish from other inventions, and particularly point out and distinctly claim the part, improvement or combination which he claims as his invention or discovery.

The specifications and claim must be signed by the inventor.

When the nature of the invention admits of a drawing, the applicant must provide a drawing of the required size by the inventor or his attorney-in-fact. On filing each original application for a patent, \$15 must be paid. On the issuing of each original patent, \$20. Applications for patents must be made in writing to the Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C.

Six Years With Tractor

BY RAY YARNELL

After six years of tractor farming near Arkansas City, raising mostly wheat, A. C. Aumann, is a firm believer in power machinery. He says it not only enables a farmer to cultivate a large acreage at a lower cost than when using horses but it also aids in solving the labor shortage problem, which is a serious one.

Aumann cultivates 270 acres, most of which is in wheat. He has 10 horses, four cows and 30 ewes.

The first two years he had his tractor, which is an Avery 25-50 horsepower machine, Aumann had excellent service from it, he states. This year he spent \$250 for new motor parts and repairs. The tractor is in good condition and is being used regularly.

With this tractor he pulls six 14-inch plows, operating the machine alone, and plows about 15 acres a day. Aumann plows all his wheat land each season. He says that his tractor the first two years used 2 gallons of kerosene an acre and after the second year, 3 gallons an acre. Four gallons of lubricating oil usually are required for operating the tractor one day.

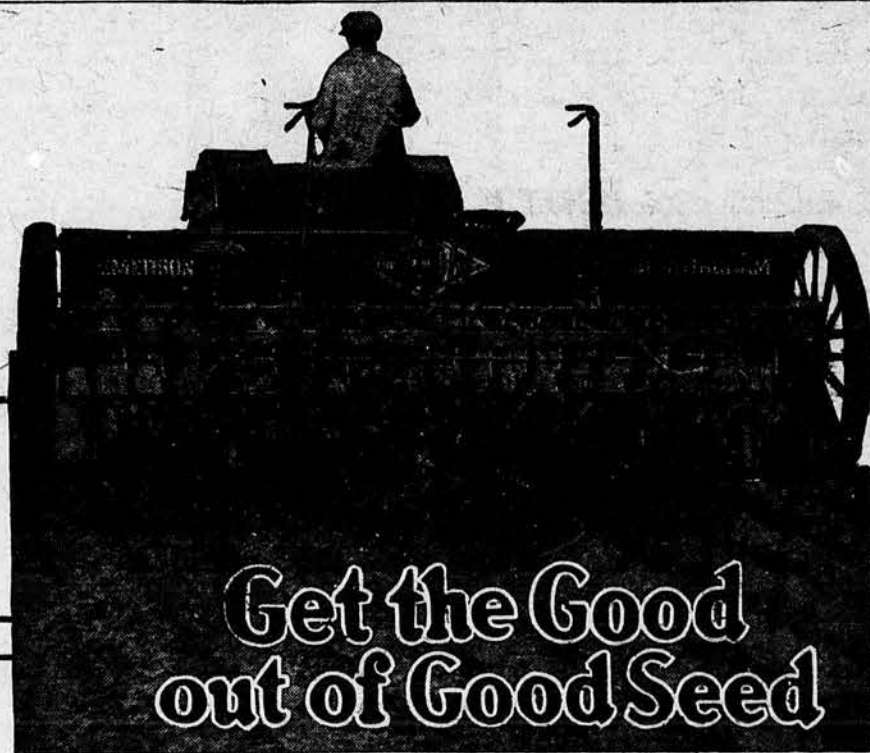
An 18-36 horsepower tractor is preferred by Mr. Aumann. It is more adaptable to the work found on the average farm, he says. The 25-50 tractor, he has found, is too large for harrowing or drilling wheat. Too much machinery is required to make a load for such a large machine, and if a lighter load is attached the fuel and oil consumption is out of proportion to the work done.

"A tractor will pay good returns on the investment where the farmer has from 80 to 100 acres or more of wheat," said Mr. Aumann. "The size of the tractor is an important item and much attention should be given to this fact when the machine is purchased. The smaller tractors have many advantages because they can be used in more ways than the larger machines."

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Rural Engineering Hints

By C. E. Jablow

WEATHER conditions have a marked influence on the quality of cement work unless extra precautions are observed or unless the weather is favorable for good work.

Either extreme of temperature conditions is undesirable so therefore it can be seen that the spring and fall are ideal times to make improvements with cement. As far as the average farmer is concerned his attention is not centered on anything but his work in the fields during the spring, but after his plowing is done, the fall should be a time when thought can be directed towards permanent improvements in concrete.

Working Concrete in Summer

Hot weather is not only an additional burden to the physical comfort of the concrete worker but on account of the rapid evaporation a poor quality of concrete may result unless care is taken to keep the work well watered until all danger of injury has passed which may be a week or 10 days.

Where broad surfaces of concrete are laid, it is customary and advisable to cover the work a short time after it has been placed with several inches of earth well wetted down. It may be said that hot weather does not present nearly as many difficulties as freezing weather and it is a fact that many excellent jobs with concrete have been done in the most torrid weather.

If it is found that during the hot seasons is the most convenient time for the work, the writer would say that it is far better to proceed with the work than to postpone the improvements indefinitely.

By way of suggestion a list of the possible uses of concrete on the farm is given in the following, but it must be understood that many local conditions will suggest other uses: Foundations for the residence and every other type of farm building, silos, cisterns, curbs, feeding floors, barn and cellar floors, fence posts, watering troughs, driveways, culverts, boxes around the spring or flowing well, grain elevators, root cellars, dams and retaining walls, and houses for all living things on the farm.

We could go on almost without limit naming other uses of concrete but perhaps enough has been said to show the great adaptability of this building material which can be molded into almost any kind of shape and when properly mixed and placed and after it has finally set is virtually a solid single piece of stone of a high quality.

Concrete that is constructed properly is of such a permanent character that the work will be standing and in good condition long after its constructor is laid to rest and forgotten.

Points Affecting Quality

Naturally the first item should be the quality of the raw materials. These are cement, stone, sand, and water. A poor quality of any one of these four items will not only reduce the quality 25 per cent but may ac-

tually result in a concrete that is practically worthless.

With all of the ingredients of a good quality the next point of importance is proper mixing in correct proportions for the work to be done. After a proper mixing of good materials is prepared there are still many chances for failing to get a good finished job. Proper placing with necessary spading and tamping into good forms is highly essential. Even when the last point is reached the green concrete should be treated with consideration and should not be disturbed any more than is absolutely necessary.

The writer would like very much to go into the selection of the raw materials also the observance of the proper precautions when mixing and placing concrete but space will not permit us to give a detailed description at this time. However, these points have been discussed previously and besides the writer would invite inquiries on any points not perfectly clear to the prospective user. Much helpful literature can be obtained from the Government departments and also from the Portland Cement association. Many of the latter publications probably can be obtained direct from your cement dealer.

Coal Tar on Tractor Gears

Preventing wear on the gears of tractors, on which dust and grit are likely to collect, causing them to cut out rapidly, has been successfully accomplished by Fred DeMott, a successful power farmer who lives 6 miles southwest of Arkansas City, Kan.

DeMott at first had trouble with the gears on his Rumely tractor wearing out. In the dusty fields the sand and soil collected in the mesh and formed a rough surface which ground together. This gravel acted upon the metal after the manner of sand paper or emery cloth and cut it away rapidly. Oil put on as lubrication, served to catch more sand and dirt and afforded no relief from the grinding process.

A neighbor gave DeMott a tip that has saved him a large repair bill. Now DeMott uses coal tar on his gears and since adopting it his gears have worn exceptionally well. The coal tar, he says, gives the gears a fine polish and the sand and dirt does not collect on them. A can of coal tar is carried on the tractor and is applied to the gears at regular intervals, usually once a round on a large field.

Altho the coal tar is quite expensive, costing about 90 cents a gallon, it is economical to use because when treated regularly with it, the gears apparently do not wear at all. When oil only is used the gears show a heavy wear at the end of the season.

The coal tar, however, does not replace a lubricant but is used with it.

Keep gunny sacks saturated with crude oil where hogs can rub against them. Raise more hogs and fewer lice.

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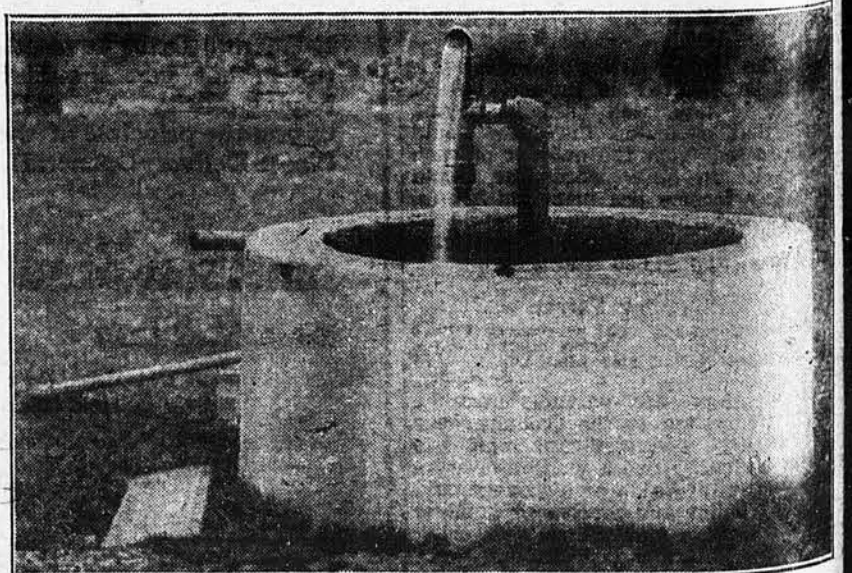
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Scene on the farm of R. H. Rounds, Le Mars, Iowa.



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Jayhawker's Farm Notes

By Harley Hatch

CORN is earing well, kafir is heading, pastures are green and hay is better than an average crop. A good rain fell at the first of the week, so we are not dry. Altogether has been, so far, one of the best years for farming I have seen in the West. Some say it is the best year for all crops we ever have had, but in their memories are short; on this farm 1914 was just as good as was 1909, 1906, 1905, 1902 and 1899. It just seems better because it has been so long since we have had a good corn year.

Hauling Manure

The work on this farm for the past week has been principally plowing and manure hauling. The tractor pulled the plows and the horses the manure spreader, so we could keep everything running. Because we have the tractor we have had but four horses at work at any time since last May and we have used those four only part of the time. All the horses were in the pasture during harvest, which saved a big feed bill. In fact, we sold enough oats in July to pay all the tractor bills incurred in harvesting 160 acres and plowing 42 acres; these oats would have been fed, and more with them, had we used horses for the work.

Test for the Little Tractor

The little tractor had a test in pulling this week when we plowed 8 acres of alfalfa. There was a good stand of alfalfa left on this field, but grass was creeping in to such an extent that we thought it more profitable to plow it up and sow a new field. Anyone who has plowed a well set field of alfalfa knows what power it takes, but the tractor made it all right, plowing the acres in 1½ days. We use two 14-inch plows, and for the alfalfa, bought special shares made for cutting alfalfa roots and for plowing dry ground. Our attention is to work this alfalfa ground down well with disk and harrow and then sow it to wheat about the last of September. If the season is favorable and the wheat makes a good growth we will pasture it to hold back any overgrowth of straw which might be caused by reason of the alfalfa sod. Usually such sod is very dry, but I think we can put it in good condition for wheat with the disk, especially as it plowed up moist and mellow.

Alfalfa Benefited by Manure

I think we could have held this stand of alfalfa much longer had we kept it manured better. Manure about every third year on our upland soil will keep the alfalfa growing well and this does not let the grass get a start. But in the seven seasons this alfalfa has been growing we have been able to spare manure to give it but one coat. Of late, we have found that the most profitable use we can make of our manure is to give the land where wheat is to be grown a light coat, or about eight loads to the acre. This has resulted, in the last three years, in an average gain of 5 bushels of wheat to the acre. If wheat follows wheat, there is another good gain the second year, while if corn follows, the gain is just as large. We always have more hay than we can feed, so prefer to use the manure to make grain rather than hay.

Pulling Binders With Tractors

In answer to inquiries about the use of the tractor in pulling the grain harvester will say that we had a rider on the binder to dump the bundle carrier and watch things generally. Because of the uniform growth of the grain it was seldom necessary to change either the binder or reel, so a 10-year-old "kid" was the rider except in going around a new field, when one of the shockers rode. The one who rode the binder had a small rope connecting with a lever on the tractor, by means of which the tractor could be stopped at once. In starting we had also arranged two small ropes, one to dump and one to bring back the bundle carrier, which were worked easily from

the tractor, and in a pinch these could have been worked by the tractor operator and no one would have been needed on the binder. But this would have entailed a lot of very close watching on his part and we thought it best to use two for the work.

Jobs for Large Machines

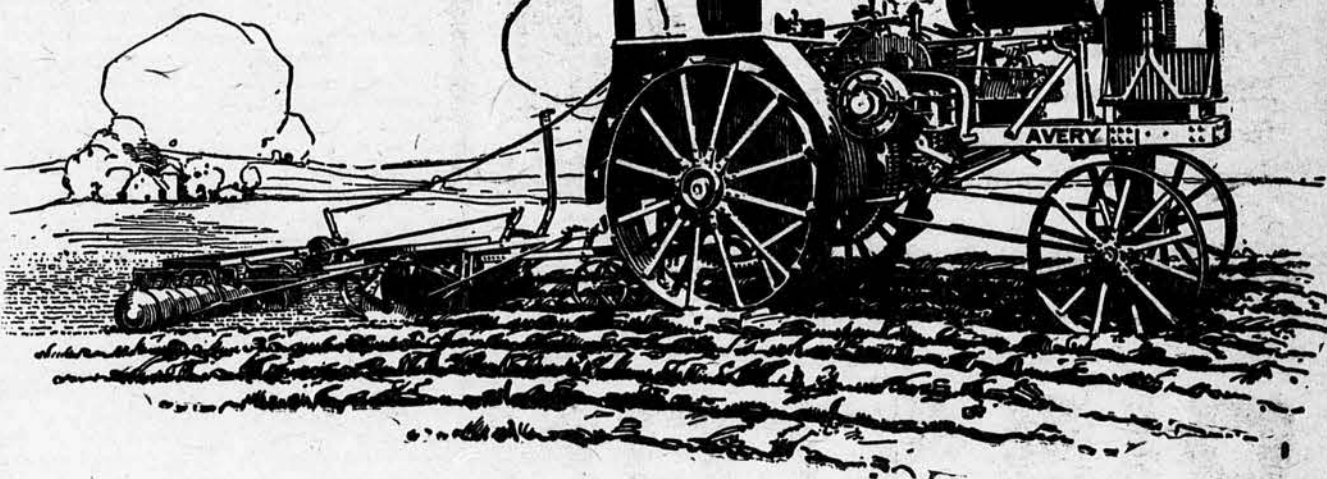
I do not think a tractor of the 10-20 size, such as I had, could have pulled two binders successfully even had they been 6-foot machines. The next largest size in tractors would, no doubt, have power in plenty for two 6 or 7-foot machines and could likely pull two 8-foot binders or one binder and a disk following. I note that many farmers who wish to summer plow have adopted the plan of pulling one binder with the tractor and a disk hitched behind that. This is a good plan for saving what moisture there is in the ground or of fitting the soil so it will hold what moisture may come after the grain is cut.

Overloading Ruins Engine

From several years' observation of many different kinds of gasoline engines, I am convinced that overloading is what ruins more engines than all other causes combined. Whether the engine is in a tractor, truck or motor car it should be loaded only to a point where it can pull the load freely and easily. The capacity to pull much more is there, but it should be used only for short pulls. A gasoline engine that is pulling to capacity all the time is shortly going to "quit business." For this reason the average three-plow tractor should, in our heavy soil, be used with but two plows. At belt work, the tractor rated to pull a 22-inch separator will do more work and last much longer if used with a 20-inch machine. In hauling wheat or hay the usual 1-ton truck nearly always can be seen carrying from 2,800 to 3,500 pounds and often more. My idea of the matter is, if you wish to haul 3,000 pounds as a regular load, it will pay well in the end to buy a 1½-ton truck rather than to pile the work on a 1-ton machine. It never pays to overload a gas engine, no matter where it may be found.

Power farming is just at the start of its development in Kansas; a big growth along this line will be encountered in the next few years.

14-28 H. P. Avery Tractor pulling Avery "Self-Adjusting" Tractor Disc Harrow. Five other sizes 8-16 to 40-80 H. P. All with same design.



Get Your Avery Now When You Need It Most

Fall time is indeed tractor time—the time when the advantages of power farming are many—the time when an Avery will mean most to you in getting your work done in the right way. With an Avery now, you can get your fall plowing, discing, harrowing, seeding all finished double quick—also have your own power for threshing, silo filling, shelling corn, grinding feed, road work and other power jobs.

You may have said, "Some day I will have an Avery." Why wait till "some day" when having an Avery right now would mean so much to you in speeding up your work, getting it done in the right way, and insuring a big next year's crop.

A Size for Any Farm

You can get an Avery in just the right size to fit your needs best. Also "Power-Lift" Moldboard or Disc Plows to fit any size Avery Tractor and "Self-Adjusting" Tractor Disc Harrows and "Power-Lift" Tractor Grain Drills. All these tools are operated from the tractor platform—real one-man outfits.

When you get an Avery you put speed and certainty into your farm work. Five sizes of Avery Tractors from the 8-16 to 40-80 H. P. have the low speed, heavy-duty "Draft-Horse" Motor—the motor that gives years of service with minimum upkeep cost. Has Renewable Inner Cylinder Walls, Adjustable Crankshaft Boxes, Valves in Head, Centrifugal Gasifiers that burn all the kerosene, and many other exclusive features.

The power is delivered through the "Direct-Drive" Transmission with only three shafts and straight spur gears between the motor and the drawbar. Belt pulley is mounted direct on the crankshaft—you get all the power of the motor in the belt. That's why the Avery is the real puller in the belt and at the drawbar.

Write for Catalog

Get your Avery now when you need its service most in getting a good crop started for next year. See your local Avery dealer or write us for catalog showing complete Avery line of Tractors, Tractor Drawn or Tractor Driven Machinery.

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Send today for this FREE Book! Tells you "How to Feed Hogs for Bigger Profits." Thousands of farmers have profited by the facts in this book and are getting quicker fat, earlier marketing and bigger profits from hogs at a remarkable savings in feed costs. Saves you cost of high priced grains.

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"The Best Hog and Poultry Food on Earth."



Pure, rich Buttermilk, fresh from the churn. Not "Modified" Buttermilk. Water only is taken out; nothing added. No other feed approaches it in feeding value. For Poultry and Hogs. Endorsed by State Experimental Stations. Write at once.

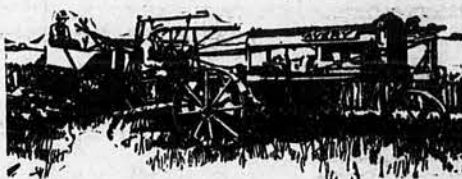
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Cut out this ad and mail it to us, with your name and address (no money); and we will send you our FAMOUS KANNAK RAZOR by return mail, postpaid. You may use the razor for 30 days FREE; then if you like it, pay us \$1.85. If you don't like it return it. SEND NO MONEY. MORE COMPANY, Dept. 312 St. Louis, Mo.



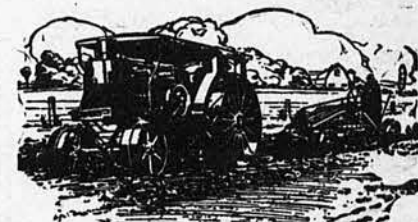
Avery Six-Cylinder Model "C". A small tractor making a big hit. The Avery 5-10 H. P. is similar to this model but smaller.



Avery Motor Cultivator Harvesting—one of the most useful power machines ever built for farm work. One and two row sizes.



Avery Separators are the Champion Grain Savers. Hyatt Roller Bearing equipped.



Avery 40-80 H. P. Special Road Tractor. Built in five sizes—make better roads at less expense.



Treats 100 bu. of Grain per Hour

The Cumer Automatic Smut Machine runs without power of any kind and treats 100 bushels of grain per hour. Place grain in hopper (1); formaldehyde in tank (5); open valve (6). Grain passing down through grain valve (2) falls on turbine (3), causing it to revolve, thereby mixing grain with the spray of formaldehyde and passing on down through outlet (4) into basket or sack. Guaranteed simplest, cheapest, most efficient smut machine made.

Smut Destroys Millions! Why Not Prevent Smut?

Government authorities have issued a warning against spread of smut. Over \$30,000,000 lost annually by grain diseases. Farmers are urged in Bulletin No. 1063 to fight smut with formaldehyde.

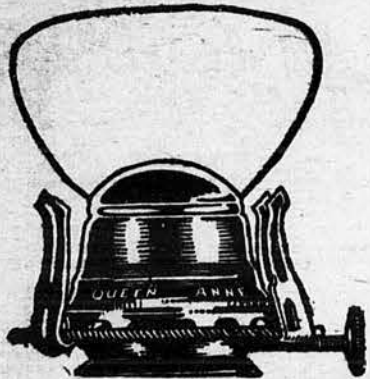
So asks University of Minnesota and urges use of formaldehyde treatment. The Cumer Automatic Machine prevents smut and increases the yield. Each seed gets individual treatment and is left in perfect condition ready to sow.

7c Per Acre Saves the Crop By actual experiment in many states, 7c per acre will save the grain crop from loss of 10 to 50 per cent. Write us today for booklet telling all about the Cumer Automatic Machine and information on smut.

We have a very attractive proposition for dealers and agents. Write.

CUMMER MFG. CO. Dept. E Cadillac, Mich.

Brighten Up the Home With a Steel Mantel Lamp Burner



Turn the Old Lamp Into a 30-Candle Power Light

The greatest boon to the country home. A good light. This improved Queen Anne Lamp Burner gives a clear, bright light of about 30 candle power. Almost equal to electricity. It is substantially made of brass and will last for years. It is made in No. 2 size only, and will fit any No. 2 lamp. It is the means of economy in every sense of the word. It positively produces three times the amount of light and you can use the cheapest grade of kerosene. It is smokeless and odorless. No part to get out of repair or adjustment. It takes an ordinary No. 2 wick and a No. 2 chimney.

Get This Burner Now—Don't Put Up With a Poor Light Any Longer

We will send you the Queen Anne Burner FREE and POSTPAID with a one-year (new or renewal) subscription to Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze for \$1.00. With this burner you can then read the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze without your glasses. Our supply is limited, send in your order TODAY.

Offer Good 10 Days Only

Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.

Enclosed find \$1.00 for which send me your paper one year and the Lamp Burner free as per your special offer.

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Thousands of Happy Housewives in Western Canada

are helping their husbands to prosper—are glad they encouraged them to go where they could make a home of their own—save paying rent and reduce cost of living—where they could reach prosperity and independence by buying on easy terms

Fertile Land at \$15 to \$30 an Acre

—land similar to that which through many years has yielded from 20 to 45 bushels of wheat to the acre. Hundreds of farmers in Western Canada have raised crops in a single season worth more than the whole cost of their land. With such crops come prosperity, independence, good homes, and all the comforts and conveniences which make for happy living.

Farm Gardens — Poultry—Dairying

are sources of income second only to grain growing and stock raising. Good climate, good neighbors, churches, schools, rural telephone, etc., give you the opportunities of a new land with the conveniences of old settled districts.

For illustrated literature, maps, description of farm opportunities in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, reduced railway rates, etc., write Department of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or

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Health in the Family

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

SERVICE in this department is rendered to all our readers free of charge. Address all inquiries to Dr. Charles H. Lerrigo, Health Department, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

Stay in Kansas

Many years ago someone who had consumption dropped his work in a factory, left his worries behind him, got into a bed in the rear end of a comfortable wagon and rode in the open air all the way to the Southwest. And to be sure he got well.

Ever since then folks in advanced stages of consumption have had the habit of spending their last few dollars on a railroad ticket to the Southwest, expecting that then, when they get to that glorious air "out there," they can go right to work to earn a living and be well. And of course most of them die.

You can get cured in your home state better than anywhere else in the world.

The cure comes from the following causes: 1. Freedom from work; 2. Freedom from worry; 3. Rest in the open air; 4. Good nourishing food; 5. Good cheer, happiness, the things that build up.

Colorado says: For the best interests of tuberculosis persons who have no funds, their migration to the West should be checked. Too often they leave their best opportunities for care behind them, and, sacrificing their all, start out on the quest for health which, as we know, in almost every instance ends in death.

California says: The state board of health warns you because it wishes to spare you homesickness and suffering from financial strain.

The Surgeon General, U. S. P. H. S., says: The belief which prevailed years ago in the specific virtues of certain climates, particularly that of the arid Southwest, is now known to have been wrong.

Kansas says: There is no better air than Kansas air. Stay here and be cured.

Some of the early symptoms of tuberculosis are the following:

Tired without cause, loss of weight, persistent cough, variable appetite, and slight afternoon fever. Tuberculosis is easily cured if you give heed to the early symptoms and begin treatment at once.

However, treatment does not mean medicine. It means rest, fresh air, and good food, preferably taken in a sanatorium.

The Kansas State Sanatorium is at Norton. To obtain admission a patient must apply thru his own county health officer. It is expected that preference will be given to cases that are still in a distinctly curable condition.

Handling Malaria

Recently I called upon a family who live near a small body of water called, by courtesy, a lake. The mother was ill with a fever, the cause of which had not been determined.

"I know what it is," she insisted. "It's the lake. I watched the miasma rolling up from the lake a few evenings ago and knew someone would be getting malaria."

But she jumped at her conclusions too soon. She did not have malaria. She had tonsillitis and she was over it in a couple of days.

Nevertheless, it is difficult for me to convince that family, the members of which have seen the evening mists hovering over the little lake, that they are in no special danger of malaria. They have believed for generations that malaria is contracted from certain vapors that rise from pools and low, marshy places and it is not easy to change their opinion.

The Mosquito Scatters the Disease

As a matter of fact, there is only one agent for the transmission of malaria and that is the mosquito. Furthermore, the only mosquito that carries malaria is the variety known as the

Anopheles. The logical conclusion is that any place that can keep mosquitoes away, can keep malaria away, and any person protected against the mosquito is protected against malaria.

This great discovery was made in the closing days of the Nineteenth Century by a famous doctor named Walter Reed. The celebrated Walter Reed General Hospital at Washington, D. C., is named in his honor. He was conducting experiments to find the cause of yellow fever, and found that the mosquito was responsible not only for yellow fever but also for malaria.

Doctor Reed lost his own life in making his experiments, but as a result of his investigations the famous General Gorgas, who has died recently in London, was able to control yellow fever and malaria on the Isthmus of Panama and make possible the building of the great Panama Canal. So it is only fair to say that the Panama Canal was built because Dr. Walter Reed discovered that the Anopheles mosquito is responsible for yellow fever and malaria.

To keep mosquitoes from breeding around your home, see that there are no collections of rain water. Drain the puddles and pools, cover up the water butts, don't even permit water to stand in empty cans. No high weeds should be allowed to stand.

Any marsh or pool that cannot be drained must be oiled, the entire surface of the water being covered with a thin film of oil. Malaria is unnecessary. Any community may rid itself of the disease by concerted, systematic effort.

Questions and Answers

My digestion is generally good and my health perfect. But occasionally I have attacks of colic and then a day or two later this is followed by a diarrhea that lasts several days. How may I prevent it?
G. L. C.

Watch your diet carefully. There is some article, possibly some fatty food, that you do not digest, or perhaps you eat of it in too large quantities. Meantime, take warning by the attacks of colic. Instead of permitting a diarrhea to run two or three days, take a dose of castor oil as soon as you feel the first symptoms. In some cases a large enema of salt solution will prove very effective.

Causes of Headache

I have suffered much with headache for a great many weeks which I can't understand. I am a young married woman of 25 with a husband and four children. It is difficult to keep cheerful with a bad headache and I would like to get rid of them.
MRS. K.

A headache not otherwise explained should always lead to an examination of the eyes, since eye-strain is the most common cause of headache. Never slight repeated headaches. Find the cause and have it removed. If not the eyes, it may be due to high blood pressure, to insufficient elimination by kidneys or bowels or to other important defects. Have a thorough examination and nip the headaches in the bud.

Boiling Milk

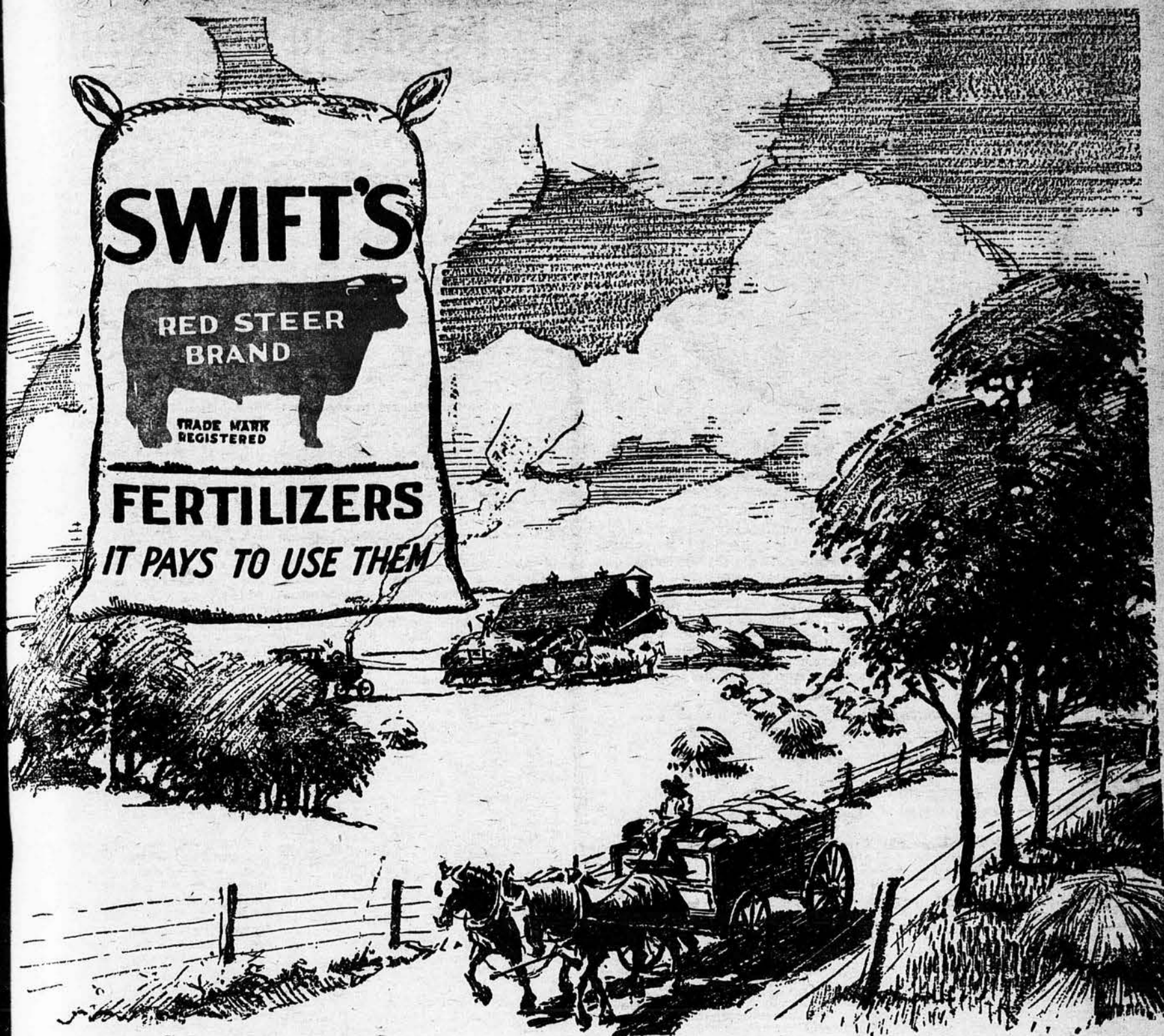
What do you think about boiling the milk for a little baby 5 months old? Can a baby get any good out of boiled milk?
MOTHER.

Yes, I used to think boiled milk was poor stuff for infant feeding, but when in the course of my practice I was driven to use it in the control of bad diarrheas I found babies doing well on it. Of late years I have frequently ordered its use and find it giving good results. I always feed a few teaspoonfuls of orange juice every day to the child who takes boiled milk.

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 subscrip-

Farmers are paying more attention to the economic factors affecting rural life. This is a mighty hopeful thing in the progress of agriculture; it indicates that larger returns are coming.



More fertilizer per acre means more profit

THE expense of plowing, harrowing, seeding, and the interest on your investment is the same regardless of the yield per acre. It takes a certain number of bushels per acre to meet that expense, which is now heavier than ever before. Every extra bushel is profit.

The amount and kind of fertilizer used directly influences the number of extra bushels per acre. Small applications of fertilizer pay the farmer a good profit but heavy applications pay the farmer the biggest profit. Use 150 to 200 pounds per acre of Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers and increase the number of extra bushels.

Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers are the best crop producers because the materials used are the result of knowledge and experience of men trained in agriculture and chemistry.

Behind every bag on which the Red Steer appears is Swift & Company's 50-year old reputation for making highest quality products.

Get the most plant food for your money by buying Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers containing 14% or more plant food.

Don't delay, place your order now with our local dealer, or write our nearest sales division.

Swift & Company, Dept. 97
National Stock Yards, Ill. So. St Joseph, Mo.

What plant food does

Ammonia gives the plant a quick start, particularly necessary when seeding is delayed to combat the fly, increases vegetative growth, and aids in stooling.

Phosphoric Acid increases root growth, aids in stooling, plumps the berry and hastens maturity.

Potash stiffens the straw and aids in starch formation.

Swift's Champion Wheat and Corn Grower, analyzing 2% Ammonia, 12% available Phosphoric Acid, and 2% Potash, is the brand we recommend for average conditions in the wheat belt.

If another analysis better suits your needs our agent can supply it.

Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers are put up in 125-pound bags. While 100 pounds per acre gives big increases in yield, 150 to 200 pounds per acre gives much larger profits per acre.

Swift & Company

"IT PAYS TO USE THEM"

With the Homemakers

Stella Gertrude Nash
— EDITOR —

Richland Homemakers Find Sewing with Dress Forms Easy

IT WAS a merry group of homemakers who gathered at the hall in Richland for the purpose of receiving instructions in dress-making. When Irene Taylor, home demonstration agent in Shawnee county, learned that the women in that community wanted to purchase dress forms, she made arrangements for a two weeks' school. The extension department of the agricultural college co-operating with Miss Taylor sent clothing specialists to instruct the ladies. Miss Sechrist spent one week with them, Miss Tweedy following her.

Twenty-three women enrolled in the school. Five of these owned adjustable dress forms and the remaining number purchased non-adjustable ones. The dress forms were ordered one size smaller than the bust measure, except in cases of extreme irregularity. In such instances the clothing experts advise buying a form two sizes smaller. This plan of buying is satisfactory for it gives one the opportunity of building up the form to fit her own irregularities.

The women were asked to bring 2 1/2 or 3 yards of dark colored calico or cambric, with thread, scissors, needles, pins and a tape measure. The calico or cambric is used for making the tight lining. It is Miss Sechrist's plan to have two women work together, measuring and fitting each other. In that way they not only learn the steps in the process but they have an opportunity to study form adjustments.

Fit the Lining Carefully

After taking the measurements for the tight lining it is cut according to a standard pattern, and basted. Then the individual for whom it is being made tries it on. This is the most important step in the process for if the lining is not fitted snugly to the body it will not be representative of the form.

Stitching the lining is a little tedious because it is necessary to turn the seams instead of the garment. You see if one turned the garment she would have the right side fitted to the left side, rather a disastrous happening in many cases for strangely enough few people have the same irregularities on the left and the right sides of the body.

A second fitting is necessary because one must be sure that everything is all right before she places the lining on the form. It is this part of dress form making that proves the necessity of buying the forms smaller than the bust measure. After the lining is placed on the form it may be found that one shoulder needs to be built up for perhaps it is much higher than its companion. Large busts, and hips may need attention. This building up is done by stuffing the spaces between the form and the lining with cotton. By making the pack firm in the beginning there is little danger of its changing.

Easy to Make Collars

The neck of the form is stuffed and made according to the measurements of the individual, so that one need have no difficulty in making any type of collar for herself. Many of the women in the Richland school chose to make sleeves, stuff them and sew them to the form.

In these dressmaking schools, the members sew all morning. For 1 or 2 hours during the afternoon the instructor lectures to them, choosing all phases of dressmaking for her subjects. There is much to be thought of when making one's clothes, aside from the sewing. Miss Sechrist told the ladies that one of the first things to be considered after one had decided upon the kind of material she was going to use, was the suitability of the style.

The dress form made to correspond exactly with the individual gives that person a chance to study herself and plan her costumes accordingly. After one is sure of the style, she needs to consider the color. Everyone admires



Women Who Attended the Two Weeks' Dressmaking School at Richland, Kan., Conducted by Miss Taylor, Home Demonstration Agent.

certain colors and color combinations and it seems that those we admire most are the ones we cannot wear. According to clothing experts and designers it is not wise to let personal likes influence the choice wholly. If one is to costume herself attractively she must choose the design and the color that will bring out her strong points and disguise her defects.

The alteration and the possible developments of patterns is discussed also. If you had a pattern for a square collar could you make a rolling collar out of it? How could you cut a waist with a surprise effect if you had just a plain shirt-waist pattern? Such questions as these tend to bring out puzzling problems in garment making.

Many homemakers feel that long experience has taught them the fine points in sewing and after they have their dress forms made they do not consider it necessary to give their time to the making of a dress. But for those who desire to, the second week of the school is given over to the making of dresses. Some wish help in remodeling clothes, others make new costumes.

There is no question but that dress forms, made to correspond with the form of the individual, are a big factor in reducing the cost of clothing. One homemaker was heard to say that her dress form saved her \$35 a season.

Mrs. Ida Migliario.

Toll of Drownings Halved

Education has reduced the drowning total of the United States from more than 10,000 in 1912-13 to around 5,000 in 1918. The Red Cross, with its men's life-saving corps, with a women's life-saving corps and a new boys' department, junior life-savers, from 12 to 15 years old, is out to clean up the rest. The slogan is "Everyone a swimmer and every swimmer a life-saver."

Here are the things women swimmers have to do to get the diploma, bathing suit emblem, and enameled badge of the women's life-saving corps: Swim 100 yards, of which 20 yards

is done while candidate is dressed in skirt, blouse and shoes.

Swim down from the surface and recover in 8 feet of water an object weighing at least 10 pounds. This must be landed on the bank.

They must demonstrate their ability to carry a person their own size 10 yards by head "under" body, "cross shoulder" and "tired swimmer" methods. They must release in deep water three death grips, carrying the patient 15 feet to shore each time.

Treading water 30 seconds with the hands out, floating 1 minute, and the ability to get a person out of the pool and to the side of the tank is also necessary. A test must be taken before authorized examiners, and awards come directly from the National Headquarters of the Red Cross, at Washington, thru the local Chapters of the Red Cross.

From a Busy Farm Wife

I have just finished reading the article on the study of modern homes in a recent issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, and am reminded of the wash house a cousin of mine has. It is just a few steps from the kitchen door and is connected with it by a walk. Midway between the kitchen and the wash house is the pump. The building is simple but roomy, and is furnished with a stove and washing utensils, and has plenty of shelves. The floor is cement with a drain. When the washing is done, the tubs and washer can be emptied on the floor and the water runs into the drain.

This wash house is not used for washing alone. Here the housewife does her canning and preserving. A door and steps from this room lead down into the cellar. Much litter is saved from the kitchen, and the heat from canning or washing does not fill the house when the wash house is used.

If you haven't a wastebasket, try using a large paper sack with the top folded over once or twice to hold it

open. This will catch the scraps of waste that would otherwise fall to the floor when you are sewing or mending. When done, the sack and all can go into the stove and there will be no difficulty picking up of ravelings, threads and pieces of waste goods. The children can use one of these sacks to catch their scraps of paper when they cut pictures or make paper dolls.

Small salt sacks when empty and washed clear of lettering, make soft handkerchiefs for the children when finished with a lace edging.

Do the children's stockings get mixed in the wash? Try sewing a pair of small dress snaps to each pair of stockings and snap them together before washing. Thus the stockings are easily and quickly handled in washing and on the line, and in mending the pairs never become mixed.

Empty sirup cans and buckets make good and safe containers for groceries and fit well on the pantry shelves. They can be labeled to avoid unnecessary handling. The gallon size cans make good cooky receptacles and keep the contents from drying out.

Mrs. Levi Gingrich.

Hodgeman Co., Kansas.

Ask the Architect About It

"There, that is the twentieth pail of water I have carried in today." Mrs. Burton sank wearily into a chair. "Every one has to be carried out again. And those steps! Seems to me I wouldn't mind the carrying but stepping up to get into the house, stepping up into the dining room, stepping down into the kitchen a hundred times a day. I don't know how I shall accomplish it but when I sell my chickens I am going to remodel this house."

"Mother, didn't you notice in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze that there is a farm architect at the Kansas State Agricultural college? Mr. Walter Ward of North Dakota has been employed to assist farmers in drawing plans and building better farm structures," asked her young daughter.

"Look, here are some of the letters the farmers are sending him."

"I wish to construct a hog house and a granary on my farm in Johnson county. The hog house should accommodate 10 sows and the granary should hold 1,000 bushels of corn and 1,500 bushels of oats. Will you kindly send me plans and specifications you have for such buildings?"

"Our county agent tells me you are able to send us plans for a milk house. We wish to build a cheap milk house beside the windmill so that we can run the water thru the cooling vats and then to the stock tanks. Will you kindly send us plans?"

"I wish to build an implement shed to a granary and would be glad of ideas in regard to the same. Would it be best to construct the roof so that there would be no post or support to obstruct the free movement of implements in the shed? What arrangements of doors would be best?"

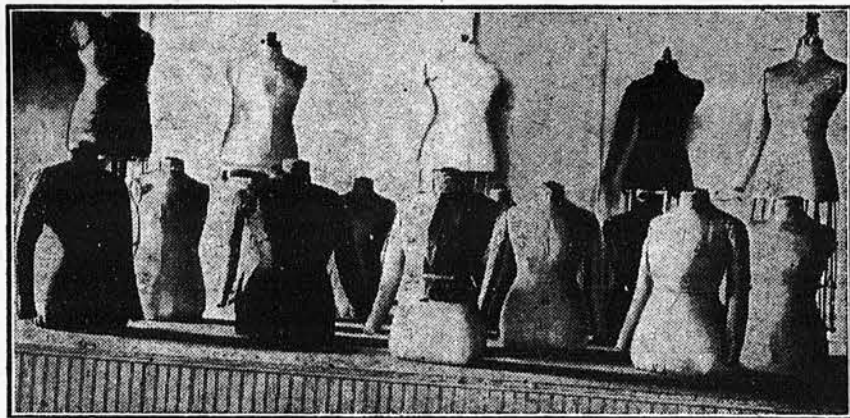
"What do you think of that, mother?" "I think I'll write him for plans. When the carpenters come I mean to be prepared to show them just how I wish my house arranged."

Jessie Gertrude Ade.

Kansas.

Salvation Army Doughnuts

Here is the recipe for the Salvation Army doughnut the lassies served American fighting men overseas to give them a literal taste of home. Knead 5 cups of flour, 2 cups of sugar, 5 teaspoons of baking powder, 1 teaspoon of salt, 2 eggs, 3/4 cup of milk and 1 tablespoon of lard. Cut and drop into boiling lard. When thoroughly brown, serve with a smile.



These Dress Forms Made by the Homemakers at the Richland Dressmaking School Have Been Found Very Useful.

Women's Service Corner

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

Neatly Combed Hair is Attractive

How would you advise me to wear it?
How can I make my hair heavier and curly?
How can I rid my face of blackheads and
make my complexion clearer? I am 13
years old.—A Young Reader.

It would be impossible for me to tell
you how you should wear your hair
without seeing you. Most girls your
age look well with their hair in a
bob down their back with a ribbon
clasp at the top. You are too
young to try to do up your hair. You
can make it thicker by massaging the
top with vaseline and taking good
care of your body. The hair gets its
nourishment from the body and if it
is properly taken care of, the hair will
be more likely to be healthy. There
is no way to make the hair curl natu-
rally and you are too young to curl
it artificially. Straight hair neatly
combed is as attractive as hair curled
artificially.

Use green soap to remove black-
heads. Then every evening before you
go to bed wash the face with warm water
and soap and rinse in cold water. If you
take plenty of exercise, get plenty
of sleep and eat the proper kinds of
food, avoiding too much sweet and
fatty food, you will have a clear com-
plexion.

Good Dill Pickles

Please tell me how to make dill pickles.—
T. P., Colorado.
Use cucumbers from 6 to 8 inches in
length. Wash and wipe carefully and
place in layers in a large earthen-
ware jar or a keg without a head. Be-
tween each layer place a small red
pepper cut in pieces, a large bunch of
dill seed on the stalk, and a layer of
grape leaves. Proceed in this
manner until all of the cucumbers have
been used. Add 2 pounds of salt to 3
gallons of water, boil and skim, re-
moving the water that evaporates so
as to retain the same quantity. Pour
over the cucumbers. Spread over
the top of the cucumbers more dill, a
layer of clean cabbage leaves and a
cloth. Cover with a plate and a
heavy stone and leave for three weeks.
The cloth over the top must be taken
off and washed now and then. The
pickles should be transparent with a
sub-acid flavor.

Green Beans In Salt

Can you tell me how to put away green
beans in salt?—Mrs. J. C. C.
Wash and prepare the beans as for
table. Put a layer of salt in the
bottom of a large earthen jar or crock,
then a layer of beans, continuing until
the beans are used. Spread a clean
cloth over the top and cover with a
plate and a heavy rock. More beans
and salt may be added from time to
time. The cloth should be washed
once a week.

Directions for Canning Corn

Please tell me how to can corn?
Mrs. J. W. K.
The corn should be picked when it
is between the milk and the dough
stage. Remove the husk and the silk.
Boil 5 minutes on the cobs. Cold-
water; cut from the cob with a thin-
ned, sharp knife and pack directly
into hot jars or cans 1/4 inch of the top.
Fill with boiling water. Add a level
spoon of salt to each quart. Put
lids and caps of jars into position,
tight. Seal tin cans completely.
Sterilize in a water bath, homemade
commercial for 180 minutes; in a
water seal, at 214 degrees, 120 min-
utes; under 5 pounds of steam pres-
sure, 90 minutes; or under 10 to 15
pounds of steam pressure, 60 minutes.

For an Oily Complexion

Can you give me a remedy for an oily
complexion? What makes my face burn
when I wash it, and what makes it red?
Here is a good lotion for an oily
complexion: Use 1 1/2 ounces of witch
hazel, 1/2 ounce of tincture of benzoin,
1 ounce of spirits of wine and 5 ounces
of orange flower water. Put the tin-
cture of benzoin into an 8-ounce bottle
with the spirits of wine, add the other
ingredients previously mixed and shake
thoroughly. Apply this wash with a
sponge night and morning. An oily
complexion usually comes from eating

too much fat and sweet food. If you
will avoid these as much as possible,
I believe you will be able to clear your
complexion with the use of the lotion.
Perhaps the soap you are using causes
your face to smart when you wash it.
Try using pure castile soap. No doubt
it is this irritation that makes your
face red, too. Before retiring wash
the face with warm water and soap
and rinse it with cold water.

She is to Study Dairying

BY JESSIE G. ADEE

Miss Conie Foote of Downs, a junior
in home economics at the Kansas State
Agricultural college at Manhattan, is
the winner of the \$500 scholarship of-
fered by a separator company. Any
young woman in the dairying, agri-
culture or home economics courses is
eligible for this scholarship. The award
was made on the basis of character,
scholarship, training, and fitness for
the responsibility in the dairy field.

There was a time when the dairy
was a part of every home. Every child
helped with the milking and took his
turn at washing the pans and the
churn. A great event was the twice-a-
year trip father made to New York to
market the butter and cheese.

With the crowding in of new fields
of endeavor the family dairy lore has



Miss Conie Foote.

been lost and the first realization
comes with the startling announcement
by the public health nurse: "Johnny
and Sarah are under weight. Cause—
Under feeding. Suggestion—Use more
dairy products."

Father and mother lift up their
voices in loud acclaim: "What shall
we do and how shall we do it?"
The family cow and Uncle Sam are
called to the rescue. The one to fur-
nish the dairy products and the other
to tell how to use them. This is the
field Miss Foote is to enter. During
her senior year she will study dairying,
dairy judging, cheese making and dairy
chemistry in order to get the dairy
man's point of view and be able to talk
his language. Then in addition to her
home economics she will take public
speaking and industrial journalism.

Miss Foote is a quiet, unassuming,
dependable young woman and one of
the best students in human nutrition.
She is one of 11 members of a girls'
co-operative club. These girls have
done their own housekeeping for three
years. They rent a furnished house
and a piano and pay all bills for light,
heat and food. The expenses are di-
vided at the end of the month. Two
girls do all the cooking for a week, two
do the dishwashing and two the house-
keeping. So they have in a measure
solved the high cost of living and in
addition have enjoyed the benefits and
pleasures of home.

This experience and the fact that
Miss Foote is already a good student
in human nutrition will make her very
useful to the community when she fin-
ishes her course next year. The pur-
pose of the scholarship is to encourage
women to enter the field of dairy in-
dustry, especially along educational
lines. Miss Foote has promised the
committee that at least one year fol-
lowing her graduation will be devoted
to public service along these lines.

Never let an umbrella dry standing
point downward. That rusts rods and
rots cloth at the tip.

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January 1, 1921

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You will now want to keep advised of the respective merits of the dif-
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vember Election. You will get reliable information from the publisher,
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Sessions, who are not only familiar with National Politics, but will keep
Kansas Readers informed politically of Kansas affairs both State and
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Mail your check—Do it NOW.

DAILY CAPITAL, Dept. 6, Topeka, Kansas.

Enclosed find \$2.50 for which send me The Daily and Sunday Cap-
ital until January 1, 1921.

Name

Address

From a Farm in the Hills

To dry clean a hair brush, make a half in half mixture of salt and flour and rub it thru the bristles several times.

We should never complain of the amount of advertising a paper carries as long as the advertisers are reliable. Cheap subscriptions to really worth while papers are made possible only thru well-filled advertising columns.

We once had a neighbor who reared four children without a single slapping, whipping or bodily chastisement of any kind. Whenever the occasion seemed to demand some form of discipline the child was promptly undressed and put to bed to remain a length of time to correspond to the enormity of the offense. The children were obedient and well behaved.

Many times we have a few spare moments that could be employed in sewing if we had some work we could pick up and lay down at will. This can be provided by cutting out several garments at a time, and putting them away in the sewing drawer.

Sauer kraut put up in large stone jars will not have as bitter a taste as that in wooden containers sometimes has. The best way to use the surplus early cabbage is to make it into kraut as soon as the heads show signs of bursting out. As soon as the kraut is sour enough to be palatable it may be canned and the containers used to hold the late cabbage.

If you are not too busy, take time to go and see some of the wonders the children are perpetually discovering. They may have made only a new playhouse or found a new flower or a bird's nest, but it means much to them for mother to see it. Many a bereft mother would give years of her life to have her baby's fingers tugging at

her skirts and his insistent voice entreating her to "come and see."

Sprinkle a few drops of kerosene on the cleaning cloth if finger marks on white enamel are persistent.

If the average farm wife knew how much work could be saved by the use of the clothes mangle in doing plain ironing, she would not delay long in the purchase of one.

It is possible to acquire a taste for many kinds of food that we ordinarily care little for. When such foods are prescribed by a physician or we are convinced that their use will be beneficial, we should force ourselves to take just a little at each meal. In time they will become less distasteful.

If the little girl needs a new hat and the price of a ready-made one seems prohibitive, why not buy a wire frame and cover it with some sheer white material shirred or plain, using a wreath of cherries and foliage or flowers as the only trimming. A mushroom shape is becoming to young faces.

There is no person however obscure, whose life does not influence some other life for good or evil. There is no such thing as living so much to ourselves that we do not come in touch with other people. A great essayist once likened life to an ever-widening circle that blended with other similar circles. On account of this influence over others, no one has a right to make a failure of his life.

Experienced poultry keepers generally count six months ample time for pullets to reach laying maturity. Much depends, however, upon whether or not they have been forced for rapid growth. On the average farm little attention is paid to forcing for early production, and early pullets often delay laying until late in winter.

Mrs. Clara Smith.
Chase Co., Kansas.

Those Little Things

Just a friendly word well spoken,
In a gentle helpful way,
Or a promise kept unbroken,
Helps to make a pleasant day.

Just a little kindness tendered,
To a friend in hours of need,
Or a little help that's rendered,
Is a precious worth while deed.

Just a smile will tend to brighten,
Sad hearts of those you greet,
And perhaps a burden lighten,
Of some soul you chance to meet.

For the little things will strengthen
Those whom you have helped along,
Your own joys will be lengthened,
And your life a service song.
—Rachel A. Garrett

Making Play Out of Work

Vacation days bring the much talked of question, "What is there to amuse and occupy the time of our children? Some persons have said, "Farm children need little to amuse them. They have their work which will take nearly all of their time." Is not this idea concerning fun-loving children a cause of their dislike for the farm? They are children but once and if the growth is stunted mentally or physically, how can they become well developed men or women?

Their mischievous pranks are the result of premeditated thought, the outpouring of their surplus vitality. Their horizon is not clouded by responsibility and why should they not enjoy that freedom while they can?

Instead of trying to cover up a crush that vigorous, youthful, playful spirit, why not turn it into useful, beneficial lines? A kind-hearted woman in our neighborhood organized a "Blue Bird" club one year. The little girls met one afternoon each week at their respective homes. They were given a little book in which to keep a record of all they did, and a score card showing the number of points earned. For example, they were given two points for washing dishes.

At the end of the summer the leader gave a small prize to the girl having the largest number of points. Not the prize but the rivalry between the girls to see who could earn the most credit urged them on. The girls did the same amount of work as before the club was organized but the idea that they must do it was gone, and the desire to excel the other girls turned drudgery into play.

They had programs consisting of songs, readings and plays at their meetings, after which the president called the roll and they conducted their business. The remainder of the afternoon was spent in games of various kinds. The luncheon was voted on by the club members. They decided to have, it simple and prepared by the little hostess. At the end of their vacation they gave a play and invited their fathers and mothers. With the money taken in from that they bought themselves middie blouses and skirts to match. It was the proudest day of each girl's life when she first appeared in her new suit.

This vacation was well spent by these girls and was a help to mothers as well as daughters. The girls had been taught to sew, crochet, tat, wash, bake, and so on. They had had a good time, too. Work and play had been so intertwined that the children scarcely realized which was which. Instead of being tired when they began their school duties in the fall, it was a laughing, light-hearted bunch of girls who romped down the road toward the school house.

E. C. W.
Lyon Co., Kansas.

The Wringer Does the Work

"All I have to do is to feed the clothes into the wringer," said a house-maker to me as she was telling me about her new electric washer. "I never realized how much time it took to turn the wringer by hand until we bought our motor. And when I think back to the time when I wrung my clothes by hand I wonder how I got my washing done as soon as I did."

It is a convenience to have a swinging, self-turning wringer. If one has the single tub machine, a second tub can be set on a bench and the clothes run into it. For the double tub type or for those with three tubs it is possible to swing the wringer to any of them. These wringers are equipped with a drain board that is reversible. It also returns all of the water to the tubs, regardless of the position in



A Miniature City Power and Light Plant For The Farm

Think of having a regular city light and power plant on a miniature scale in your basement—a plant that supplies you current direct from the generator without a storage battery!

That is the feature that makes the Holt Power-Light plant superior to all other systems now in use. You simply turn a switch, the motor is cranked by a small compact starting battery, just like your automobile—and you are supplied 110-volt power (standard voltage) that will carry three times as far as the 32-volt power such as is supplied by storage battery plants.

Simple and Sturdy in Construction

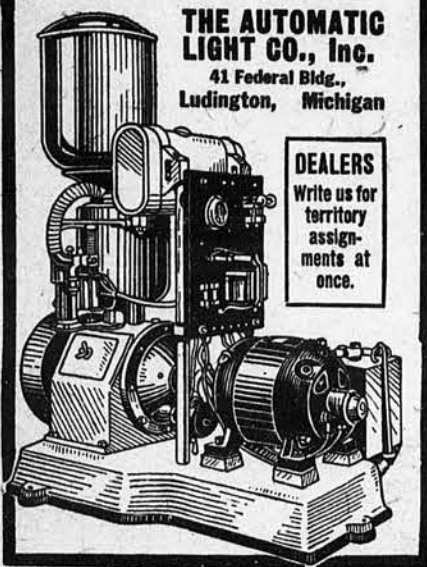
The Holt is simple and sturdy in construction. Concisely it consists of but three parts: a specially-designed sturdy gasoline engine, a 110-volt electric generator and a self-starter. A perfected, specially-designed carburetor insures starting in the coldest weather.

And you get all the power developed by your motor, don't forget that. Laboratory tests show that approximately 40 per cent is wasted by the storage battery.

Better still, the cost is less. Write for free literature.

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Write us for territory assignments at once.



Yoke With Floral Pattern

TWO balls of No. 60 white crochet cotton and 1 ball of No. 30 pink for petals and cord were used for this yoke. Begin with a chain (ch) of 51 stitches (st).

1st row—Turn, double crochet (d c) in 9th st from hook, (ch 3, skip 2 sts, single crochet—s c in next, ch 3, skip 2 sts, d c in next) 7 times. This makes 7 festoons (f).

2nd row—Ch 8, d c in d c (ch 5, d c in d c) 6 times, ch 2, skip 2 sts, d c in next.

3rd row—Ch 5, d c in d c, 3 f, 5 d c over 5 ch, 3 f.

4th row—Ch 8, d c in d c, (ch 5, d c in d c) twice, 7 d c in 7 d c, (ch 5, d c in d c) 3 times, ch 2, d c in 3d st.

5th row—Ch 5, d c in d c (this is the beginning of every odd row and will not be repeated) 2 f, 5 d c in 5 ch, d c in d c, (ch 1, skip 1 d c, d c in next) 3 times, 5 d c over 5 ch, 2 f.

6th row—Ch 8, d c in d c, ch 5, 7 d c in 7 d c, (ch 1, d c in d c) 3 times, 6 d c in 6 d c, (ch 5, d c in d c) twice, ch 2, d c in 3d st.

7th row—1 f, 5 d c over 5 ch, d c in d c (ch 1, skip 1 st, d c in next) 9 times, 5 d c over 5 ch, 1 f.

8th row—Ch 8, d c in d c, 6 d c in 6 d c, (ch 1, d c in d c) 9 times, 6 d c in 6 d c, ch 5, d c in d c, ch 2, d c in 3d st.

9th row—2 f, 6 d c in next 6 sts, (ch 1, skip 1 st, d c in next) 3 times, 6 d c in next 6 sts, 2 f.

10th row—Ch 8, d c in d c, ch 5, 7 d c in 7 d c, (ch 1, skip 1 st, d c in next) 3 times, 6 d c in 6 d c, (ch 5, d c in d c) twice, ch 2, d c in 3d st.

11th row—3 f, 6 d c in next 6 sts, 3 f.

12th row—Ch 8, d c in d c, (ch 5, d c in d c) twice, 6 d c in 6 d c, (ch 5, d c in d c) 3 times, ch 2, d c in 3d st.

13th row—7 f.
14th row—Ch 8, d c in d c, (ch 5, d c in d c) 6 times, ch 2, d c in 3 st.

15th row—7 f.
Repeat for length desired, or 7 figures for front and 6 for back.

For the shoulders join at outside edge and work across, omitting the open space on the edge. Make 4 figures for each strip. Join to the back on last row of the shoulder strip.

Leaves in Figures—Fasten the thread in the center of one of the figures. Ch 11, fasten with slip stitch (sl st) in the outside corner of the center block, turn and cover the 11 ch with 1 s c, 1 half double crochet (h d c) 7 d c, 1 h d c, 1 s c. Fasten in the center with a sl st. Ch 11, fasten in the corner of next center block, and cover as before. Make 2 more leaves in the same way.

Beading and Edge—This can be made separately then sewed on, or crocheted on as you make it. Ch 14, d c in 6th st from hook, (ch 2, d c in same st) 3 times, ch 3, skip 2 sts, s c in next, ch 3, d c in last, ch 8, turn.

2d row—D c in 2d of 2 ch (2 ch, d c in same loop) 3 times, ch 5, turn.

3d row—D c under 2d 2-ch loop, (2 ch, d c in same loop) 3 times, ch 3, s c over 8 ch, ch 3, d c in 3d of 8 ch. Repeat 2d and 3d rows to required length. Make a strip of 4 or 5 inches for under arm.

For the cord, ch 3, take up a loop in each of 2 st, having 3 loops on needle, work off 2, then 2 more. Take up a loop in center, and 1 from outside, making 3 loops, work off as before. Repeat for length desired. Finish with a daisy made as follows: Ch 3, d c in first st, ch 3, d c in top of d c just made, another d c in same space, 3 ch, catch with sl st in same space, ch 3, make 3 more petals.

the wringer is used. This is an advantage for it does away with water dripping on the floor. The girls find these wringers so made they are not only easy to operate they are safe. There is a start-release for the rollers. Many clothes get tangled when passed the rollers of a hand turned wringer but by having this lever all can be released before the clothes are damaged. The gears of these wringers are fully oiled and can be oiled thru the case.

Mrs. Ida Migliario.

Fall Styles Have Arrived

Ladies' and Misses' Two-piece Skirt. The woman who is in to stoutness will welcome this as it is designed to give straight, clean lines. There is a plait at each of the front and back, and a plait at each hip. Sizes 16, 18 years 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 waist measure.

Ladies' and Misses' Coat. Type of wrap envelops the figure and has a belt effect. The skirt section is



ered to a tight-fitting waist and topped by a collar which reaches all the way to the waist line. Sizes 16 years 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. 52—Ladies' and Misses' Dress. Giving a new and charming note is the arrangement of this frock. To the left side, there is a pointed collar at the left side. Sizes 16 years 36 inches bust measure. These patterns may be ordered from Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Price 12 cents each.

Drinks for Hot Days

sometimes seems difficult to find something at home to serve as a substitute for the drinks and frozen dishes at ice cream parlors during the summer days. However, there are many acceptable drinks which may be prepared in a short time if the housewife will keep the necessary ingredients on hand. Raspberry juice when sweetened and slightly sweetened is very delicious. Grape juice may be purchased in various sized bottles or prepared at home and is very good when served cold on summer days. Here are some recipes for several kinds of drinks:

Banana Punch—Mix the juice of 2 lemons, the juice of 2 oranges, 1 cup of sugar, 2 cups of grape juice and 2 cups of water.

Fruit Punch—Use the juice of 6 lemons, 2 cups of water, 1 pound of sugar, the chopped rind of 1 lemon, 2 cups of pineapple, 1 cup of maraschino cherries and 2 cups of water. Mix together.

Pineapple Punch—Stir together 1 cup of grated pineapple, 2 cups of sugar, 2 cups of grape juice, 3 oranges, 1 cup of grape juice, 2 1/2 quarts of water.

Farm Home News

It was our privilege to see the contest between two bread club teams when they were competing for the local honors. As each girl told the number of loaves she had baked this summer we thought the work had given each mother some help.

The girls used the straight dough method, which differs from the usual way of making bread. They did not set the sponge the evening before, but mixed their bread stiff with flour in the beginning. Their method requires more yeast, but it takes less time.

Their cake of dried yeast had been soaked in potato water. They used one-half cake for every loaf. The yeast, potato water and warm water made 1 cup of liquid. To this they added 1 teaspoon of salt, 1 tablespoon of sugar and 1 tablespoon of fat. "Oil," they called it, as they explained that a variety of fats or oils was suitable for use. This mixture was gradually stiffened with flour and rolled on the board until it no longer stuck to the board or hands. It was then placed in a greased pan to rise. They kneaded the dough a second time when it has risen to twice its bulk. After another rising they bake the loaf. Their second kneading was done on an oiled board instead of a floured one. This produces a better crust, the girls say, and lessens the tendency to make the bread too stiff.

They gave their oven test to help them decide if the oven were warm enough for the bread. A piece of paper placed in the oven should brown in a very short time. Some persons note the temperature with oven thermometers. Many of us, by experience, can tell by the heat wave that strikes the face when the oven door is opened.

A domestic science teacher explained that when using gas, she turns the flame up high to heat the oven and lowers it when the bread is placed in the oven. Too great heat on the start causes a crust to form and the loaf doesn't lighten while baking. She added that in her class work she considered a loaf baked when it left the sides of the pan and could be tipped out. It should feel firm to the finger tips when pressed on the bottom.

The club girls explained how they tested flour by squeezing it in the hand. If it crumbles apart when the hand is opened it is good flour. If it sticks together, it is low grade. They scored a loaf of bread for shapeliness, lightness, taste and texture and explained the causes for large air bubbles. Their training should make them able to bake uniformly good bread.

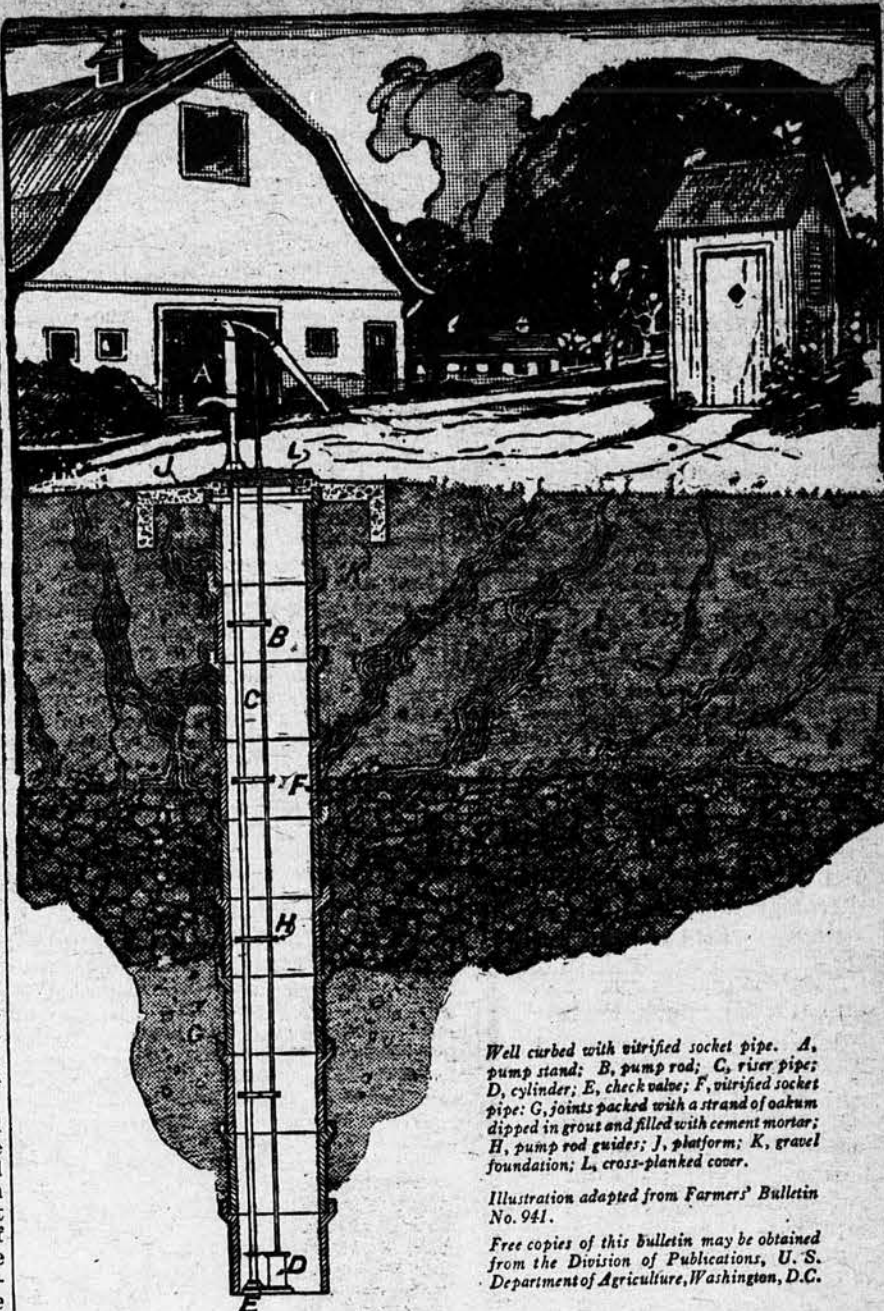
All gardens and truck patches have produced an abundance of late vegetables. Cucumbers, tomatoes and corn seem to be trying to outdo one another. As a result of this abundance we are told that cucumbers dropped in price on the Kansas City market from \$2 a bushel to 28 cents and tomatoes from \$2 a bushel to 50 cents.

We doubt if many cucumbers would be offered at the low price, as it is worth 28 cents to pick a bushel of cucumbers. The wise provider will take advantage of the low market on her own abundant crop and can tomatoes enough for a two years' supply. One bushel of tomatoes should make 22 quarts of the canned product. These cans have been selling at 25 cents. In other words, for 50 cents and some work, a housekeeper can provide \$5.50 worth of canned vegetables.

A pleasing change from the usual cross section slice of cucumbers for table use is the lengthwise slice. It gives a larger portion with each slice. We believe many ills may be traced to the unwise eating of raw cucumbers. If we serve them we should soak the slices in strong salt water, and then in vinegar. Personally, we have such fear of the results of children eating raw, sliced cucumbers that we seldom place them on the table. The well-cured pickle is relished as much and its use is attended with less risk.

If any reader knows a prize way of getting rid of groundhogs, we should be glad to learn it. Some choice muskmelons are being ruthlessly eaten or rather bit into, just enough to cause them to spoil.

Mrs. Dora L. Thompson.
Jefferson Co., Kansas.



Well cased with vitrified socket pipe. A, pump stand; B, pump rod; C, riser pipe; D, cylinder; E, check valve; F, vitrified socket pipe; G, joints packed with a strand of oakum dipped in grout and filled with cement mortar; H, pump rod guides; J, platform; K, gravel foundation; L, cross-planked cover.

Illustration adapted from Farmers' Bulletin No. 941.

Free copies of this Bulletin may be obtained from the Division of Publications, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

TWO OUT OF EVERY THREE WELLS ARE POLLUTED!

Out of 51,544 wells on farms recently tested by the U. S. Public Health Service, more than 2 out of every 3 indicated impure water! Yet almost every farmer insisted his water was the best in his county. The common fault was dug wells, without watertight casings to prevent seepage from barnyards, privy vaults, etc., leaking into the water.

These figures are alarming. Yet it is hard to believe that your water which tastes, looks and smells so clean is exposing your whole family to typhoid, dysentery and other water-carried diseases—but neither did these other farmers believe it until the Health Officers found 2 out of every 3 wells to be unsafe.

Considering cleanliness, tightness, durability and cost, perhaps no lining is better than heavy, Vitrified Salt Glazed Sewer Pipe. Either socket or ring pipe may be used. Socket pipe leaves smoother joints inside than does ring pipe or drain tile, and the joints are more easily made tight, advises the U. S. Department of Agriculture in Farmers' Bulletin No. 941.

Provide safe water for your family! Write for booklet.

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CHICAGO PITTSBURGH

VITRIFIED CLAY

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Bartlett's

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These books contain the work of three of the highest paid comic artists in the world—Bud Fisher, George McManus, and Sidney Smith. All three have made their work a success.



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For Our Young Readers

How My Corn and Pigs Made Me State Champion

BY CLEASON FREEMAN

I HAVE been a member of the state corn and pig clubs for two years. My profit from my club acre of corn in 1918 was \$126.35. I also won a trip to Manhattan and received \$8 for the best 10 ears of corn. In 1919 my profit was \$120.35. I also won \$18 in cash prizes with my corn besides a blue ribbon and a set of work harness from a Milwaukee firm. The harness is worth \$103.75 and is certainly fine. Our county club leader has it in the store window on display. I have my corn worked over in good shape this year and am trying to win again.

As to my pigs, I raised six and sold all of them for breeding stock. My best gilt won \$35 at the state fair and I sold her on the grounds for \$70. I sold two pigs at home and two at our club sale. My profits for my corn and pigs for 1919, including my prizes, were \$489.25. With some of this money I bought a saddle and a gold watch and chain. I have a bank account and write checks when I want some money. I have had plenty, too, since I joined the clubs and raised pigs and corn to sell.

The last two years I have won free trips to the Kansas State Agricultural college for Farm and Home Week, winning the state championship in corn for two years and the pig raising championship for this year. The trip to Manhattan this year was especially interesting. We were met by Chamber of Commerce men and taken to the college, where rooms were ready for us. The club boys and girls ate together this year at the barracks. There were interesting times planned. We went thru the college buildings and saw many interesting things and several students spoke to us. We had a car ride over the city and a banquet in one of the churches. I was on the program, following the banquet, speaking on "How My Corn and Pigs Put Me Here." We sang club songs and gave club yells and enjoyed the banquet very much. The dairy barns of the college were interesting. We saw the horses, the sheep and pigs and there was always someone to tell us all about everything. We went thru the engineering building and the library.

I am 12 years old and have always lived on the farm and I like it more than I would living in town. I like club work and hope to win again this year. Ours is a 320-acre farm 12 miles north of Lawrence, Kan. We drive to Kansas City when we wish to go to the big parks. We visit Swope park and see all the different animals there and for amusement we visit Electric park. I have visited the big stock-

yards of Kansas City and have seen 75,000 head of cattle on the market there. But I would rather live on the farm where I can have my pony and saddle and ride to school and have 40 bantams and lots of geese and ducks and a nice melon patch. I can work four horses, plow, disk, harrow and drive the binder. I milk two cows and get the cream money.

Another Indian Puzzle

Here is another Indian Puzzle. When you have found what it is send your answers to the Puzzle Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. There will be packages of postcards for the first six boys and girls who send in correct answers.

Eyes very bright,
Dark as the night,
Cradled so tight,
Hangs on the wall,
Walks not at all,
Can't come when you call.
Swings in the trees,
Laughs in the breeze,
Sssh—sssh—please,
It has gone to sleep.
What is it?

Solution July 31 Puzzle: A "Rocky" Puzzle: Rock of Ages, Buff-rock, Rockies, Rock Island, Rocky Ford, rock-a-bye, Rock of Gibraltar, rocket, rocking-horse, Shamrock, Rockefeller, Plymouth Rock. Prize winners are: Walter Williams, Alton, Kan.; Mary Webb, Clearwater, Kan.; Hazlet Largent, Paola, Kan.; Billy Edson, Olathe, Kan.; Enoch Drumm, Columbia, Mo.; Edith M. Berry, Moran, Kan.

My Mother

My mother is my heart's ideal
Of all that's dear and good.
Her life is radiant with love
And gracious womanhood.
She's sympathetic, gentle, kind;
She understands a lad;
And oh, she's just the truest friend
A fellow ever had!
My mother never turns me down
Or fails me when in need.
To sacrifice herself and serve
Her loved ones is her creed.
She practices her faith in God
With joy and eagerness;
Her ministry's a miracle
Of sweet unselfishness.
My mother is my pal of pals;
She's all the world to me!
I owe her everything I am
And all I hope to be.
I want to live a life like hers,
And oh, I want to prove
Myself deserving of her faith
And worthy of her love!
—John H. Styles, Jr., in Christian Herald.

A Land of Chocolates

An American was recently traveling thru Lithuania. A ragged boy in the street attracted his attention. He beckoned him and asked several questions in an effort to have him talk, but to no avail. Finally the traveler asked, "Do you know anything about Amer-

ica?" In a flash the young Lithuanian's face was all alight with eagerness. He drew himself to full height and stood at attention. He had seen the Americans in the do. His very attitude seemed to claim that at last the stranger asked him a question he enjoyed answering, and the words fairly tumbled over each other as he replied:

"America! He would be a fellow who did not know America, my country," he said eloquently. Every child in Lithuania knows America to be one big chocolate factory, miles and miles of chocolate factory. America is a kind country, and loves boys and girls. She sends Red Cross men all over the world to distribute her sweets among the poor. The men wear brown uniforms instead of the bright colored clothing of our people." In a mysterious tone he added: "In their uniforms are pockets. An American man puts his hands in them and out come pieces of sweet chocolate laden with meat nuts."

Then, with the salute he had picked up along with his knowledge of America, he was off whistling cheerily down the street, leaving the traveler to his own thoughts.

Detroit Children Drink More

Dairy specialists sent out by the United States Department of Agriculture to stimulate, thru educational work with women, the consumption of milk and milk products for human food, report large increases in the use of dairy products in those states where milk campaigns have been put on.

In Detroit the president of the Detroit Distributors' association reports an increase in that city of 10 per cent in the sale of whole milk, 15 per cent in butter, and 3 per cent in condensed cheese, directly attributable to a campaign. One Detroit distributor firm has since sold weekly 20,000 pounds of butter and 50,000 quarts of milk than it did before educational work on the value of dairy products was given to the people.

During the campaign 371 letters were given in schools, factories, before women's clubs and mother meetings. These meetings were attended by 70,000 persons.

True This Hot Weather

"Value and usefulness," said Eben, "don't allus go together. A diamond shirt stud ain' near as much comfort as a 5-cent piece of ice." Washington Star.

Good for the Lungs

Youngsters do like a chance to get off steam. This yell gives the kids of the Junior Red Cross their opportunity:

Hippo! Hippe!
Who are we?
Red Cross Juniors.
A. R. C.

Was It a Gourd?

I really believe that it is true. The melon we call the "Honey Dew" in the garden once was a little gourd. 'Till a honey bee spied it, and into it he A tiny round hole, then filled it up With honey sweet from the lily's cup. Then sealed it tight and when it grew, Folks ate it and called it a "Honey Dew." — Irene Judd

Kansas Map to Readers

We have arranged to furnish readers of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze with a big three sheet Wall Map of Kansas. This large map gives you the area in square miles, and the population of each county; also name of county seat of each county; it shows the location of all the towns, cities, railroads, automobile roads, rivers and interurban electric lines, and gives a list of all the principal cities of the United States. For a short time only we will give one of these big wall maps of Kansas postpaid to all who send \$1.25 to pay for a one-year new or renewal subscription to Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Or given with a 3-year subscription at \$2.25. Every citizen of Kansas should have one of these instructive wall maps. Address: Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.—Advertisement.

Crops that make their growth during the latter part of the growing season should follow sorghum rather than fall or early spring seeded crops like wheat or oats.

Wouldn't You Like to Hear Them?



THIS is the Hays City boys' band which supplies the music for many farmer meetings in the Western part of the state. The leader and organizer is D. P. Sims, who contributes all of his spare time to making the band a success. And it looks as if it were a success, doesn't it?

st 14, 1920.

College Extension Conference

BY G. C. WHEELER

are now 86 men and 20 women extension division of the Kansas Agricultural college. The week of 26-31 these busy workers, who spent their whole time to getting out information to the people of the state, were in attendance at a conference at the college. This is an annual conference and is of great value in making the work of this agricultural division effective. A meeting of the teachers of vocational agriculture under the Hughes act was held the same week which added to the general information of the extension division.

work of the extension division is of great importance to the state. Information locked up in the laboratories and results of agricultural college extension stations is of little value to persons who till the soil or manage farms. To be of value it must be put out and applied in a practical way to the problems of the farm and the workers of this division have from the conference just ended returned equipped than ever to serve the people of the state.

Wonderful progress has been made in the past 20 years in digging out the secrets of nature as related to agricultural practice. A type of investigator has been developed who is never so busy as when delving away at some of the intricate problems of the soil, the growth of crops, animal diseases or the life histories of insects. These investigators are so wrapped up in their search for truth that they are likely to lose sight in getting the results of their work in usable form to the persons benefited. It is well that their work is thus concentrated, for half the errors or inaccuracies in observations on soils, plants or animals act under certain conditions are most misleading if used in working out practical problems.

The conference just held much of its program centered around the work of county agents and the home demonstration agents. The Farm Bureau with its county agent is the latest addition to the agencies for getting the best practices into operation. There are 54 of these men now employed by Kansas counties. The county agent, with a well organized farm bureau back of him, serves as a most effective medium for disseminating information—not only that of the experiment station, but information on the most successful practices that are being followed on the farms of his county. An agricultural agent cannot have at his tongue's end the information needed in his work. He will be asked many questions he cannot answer, but he is able to get that which is needed immediately. No problem is so complex or so complicated that it cannot be attacked with some measure of success by the Farm Bureau and a county agent.

The feature of our agricultural and educational system means more to the state than this extension work. It is not limited by college walls. No division of the Kansas State Agricultural college is better equipped for useful service nor more entitled to be proud for what it has accomplished than this one.

Hauling Grain With Trucks

Clarence M. Baker in Power Farming.

We find that a motor truck is a valuable implement during the threshing season. With the scarcity of help on big wheat acreage, it is generally necessary to thresh the grain in the field, and whether the grain is hauled directly to the railroad station or into grain bins on the farm it is necessary to take the wheat away quickly. With custom help at threshing, the neighbors are generally busy and it is difficult to get the threshing done quickly. That the threshing is pushed along by a lot of grain to take care of. Last year we hired a man and truck to haul the grain directly from the threshing machine to the railway station. The distance was about 2 miles, but he was able to haul only 50 bushels at a time, to take the grain away as fast as it was threshed. One man assisted in loading the grain at the station.

Usually it is difficult for a motor truck to pull thru a cultivated field,

so that the load was not as large as might be hauled, the softness of the field being the limiting factor in the amount that could be taken away.

However, it would require three teams and a wagon and three men extra by hauling away with wagons.

This man did the hauling for 3 cents a bushel, which made the cost of the truck about \$18 a day. We provided the fuel.

Usually in harvest season there is always a shortage of sacks and by using the truck and only having a short distance to market, 100 sacks will supply a gang of threshermen most of the time. Sometimes it is necessary to have a few more on hand to carry over a period of breaks and rainy weather when it is impossible for the truck to make much speed.

Elevator men as a rule know that wheat will come on in large quantities and have plenty of box cars on their sidings at loading time, so that the elevators are not filled with grain at any time. It is important when motor trucks are used to haul the grain from

the field to the elevator in order to insure a steady outlet for the wheat.

For Better Rural Transportation

Farmers have become the largest class of buyers of motor trucks, because they have sold themselves, and there is a waiting farm market for at least 800,000 motor trucks and a potential market of 2 million. That is the opinion recently expressed by B. M. Pettit, of the truck tire department of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company.

He obtained the information thru a questionnaire sent to 25,000 farmers, 20 per cent of whom replied. The answers showed that 40 per cent of the owners of farms, 160 acres and up, said they were considering buying trucks. Practically all farmers were interested regardless of the size of their farms.

Fifty-eight per cent of the answers said the truck was practicable for use on the farm. Few were interested in trucks of less than 1 ton capacity,

while the 1-, 1½- and 2-ton sizes were more favored.

Of the reasons given for not buying trucks, 33 per cent stated that it was a matter of finance, 11 per cent bad roads and 9 per cent not enough hauling. Of those who said they could not afford trucks, 62 per cent own motor cars and 17 per cent tractors. The reports indicated that trucks follow tractors.

Of farmers owning trucks, 53 per cent do hauling for other farmers. Of the farm motor trucks now in use, 40 per cent have pneumatic tires, 32 per cent solid and 28 per cent pneumatics in front and solids in rear.

One interesting statement is that 77 per cent of the present truck owners use new markets, which were not available when all the hauling had to be done with horses. Loads reach their destination in better condition and with less shrinkage and better prices are obtained. Of equal importance is the fact that 75 per cent of truck owners use less help, the average being 12 hands displaced.

7% Gold Certificates

Backed by the big Capper plant and the eight Capper Publications with an annual volume of business of more than 4 million dollars.

BECAUSE of the rapid growth of the Capper Publications additional facilities must be added in order to give the maximum of service to the more than 2½ million subscribers. With the volume of business showing a gain of 75 per cent over the corresponding months last year, new presses, new equipment and more room are needed. In order to finance these needs at once I am offering to my subscribers a limited series of 7% Gold Certificates.

A Safe Investment

In Denominations of \$100 and \$500
Interest Payable Semi-Annually
Redeemable Upon 30 Days' Notice

Behind these certificates is the entire physical valuation of the Capper plant, and the eight Capper Publications with an annual volume of business aggregating more than \$4,000,000.00. There are more than two and one-half million subscribers; more than six million copies of the various publications are mailed from the Topeka office each month, and the business for 1920 has shown a gain of 75 per cent over the business of the corresponding months of 1919.

The lender has the privilege of withdrawing the amount of the certificates and the accrued interest upon giving a 30-day notice.

If you have \$100 or more which you wish to invest in a reliable security which will earn 7 per cent net, fill out the blank below and mail it with your remittance to me. A limited number are being issued, so send it in now.

Kansas Farmer and
Mail and Breeze
Capper's Farmer
Missouri Ruralist
Oklahoma Farmer

Arthur Capper
Publisher
Topeka, Kansas

Nebraska Farm Journal
Capper's Weekly
Topeka Daily Capital
The Household

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK

ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher, Topeka, Kan.

..... 1920.

I hereby subscribe for \$.....worth of Arthur Capper 7% Gold Certificates, the said certificates to be a personal pledge of Arthur Capper, backed by the property and publishing plant of the eight Capper Publications. They are to bear interest at the rate of 7% per annum, payable semi-annually in Topeka, and I have the privilege of withdrawing the loan at any time upon giving 30 days' notice.

I enclose check for \$..... Please send certificates by registered mail to

.....
.....



JUMBO TRUCK— A Money Maker in Rush Seasons

The Jumbo Highway Express is a big help in rush seasons—does the work of several men with teams, does it quicker and cheaper.

Speedy—Carries 4000 pounds at 25 miles an hour with safety to the truck and load.

Convenient—Just step on the starter and you're ready to go; stands anywhere without watching or hitching.

Economical—Eats only when it works, goes farther in less time at less expense.

Never Tired—Works 24 hours a day at full capacity.

Completely Equipped—Steel wheels with pneumatic tires, power tire pump, electric lights and starter, steel cab with heavy cushions, disappearing curtains opening with doors, clear vision windshield, motor, hub odometer, spring draw bar and many other features. No extras to buy but the body.

Just mail this ad with your name and address on it to us for special booklet, "The Jumbo Highway Express." No obligation on your part.

NELSON MOTOR TRUCK COMPANY, Saginaw, Mich.

Also makers of the famous line of Jumbo Farm Engines, Feed Mills, Pump Jacks

WICHITA AUTOMOBILE CO., WICHITA, KANSAS, Distributors

JUMBO

GUN CLEARS DAIRIES OF FLIES AND MOSQUITOES

Also Rids Dwellings of Many Insects, but It's Harmless to Cattle and Humans.

A restless cow at milking time is generally half crazy from biting, stinging, blood-sucking Flies. They reduce her milk in quantity and quality. Flies and mosquitoes cost the Farmer many thousands of dollars every year.

The Hofstra gun does away with these pests, and

Cows Won't Fidget

when Hofstra is used to drive away and kill the insects. This round, yellow gun is filled with a chemical powder, absolutely harmless to lung-breathing creatures, but certain death to many insects. It closes their skin pores, through which they breathe.

Spray it onto the cow and in the air around her. Then she'll stand quietly. No kicking, head-throwing or tail switching. Hofstra means

money to every man that milks a cow in summer.

Some Big Users

Bowman Dairy Company, Chicago; Ford plant, Detroit; U. S. Naval Hospital, Great Lakes, Ill., and many other state institutions. Kills ants, roaches, bed bugs, potato bugs, cabbage worms, chicken mites, chicken lice and many insect pests.

Get a loaded gun for 15 cents from your druggist or grocer. Cheaply refilled from package Hofstra in 25c, 50c and \$1 sizes. If dealer hasn't it, send 15 cents to us and we'll supply you by mail. Hofstra Mfg. Co., 204 N. Cheyenne, Tulsa, Okla.



HOFSTRA
The Non-Poisonous Insecticide.



Four Piece Jewelry Set FREE

Adjustable Bracelet, Pendant and Chain, Set Ring and a Signet Ring, all given free to anyone for selling only six of our lovely Patriotic Pictures at 25 cents each. Send no money, just your name and address.

R. Mcgregor, Dept. 10, TOPEKA, KANSAS

WHEN WRITING OUR ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER

Capper Pig Club News

Can't Keep This Boy from Succeeding

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN
Club Manager

PEP, PLUCK and business ability—that's a pretty good combination, isn't it? Nearly every Capper Pig club member has at least one of these qualities, and many have both the pep and business ability. Few boys this year have had to go up against genuine hard luck, but that's the real test. "Way out in Gray county there's a chap named Charles Holcomb. When his sow farrowed last spring the pigs were weak and all except one died. Discouraging? Sure, but Charlie Holcomb refused to give up. "That one pig's a buster, and I'm going to breed my sow again and enter her for a fall litter," he wrote the contest manager.

How He Earned the Money

The other day I had another letter from Charlie. No, it wasn't the first time he'd written since spring, for he's been a good correspondent. "Well, I'm thru harvesting," announced Charlie, "and instead of getting \$6 a day I got \$7 for running a header. My harvest check amounted to \$84, which is the largest check I ever had. Please send me the amount due on my note as I want to pay it while I have the money on hand." Now, isn't that good business? Charlie knew he couldn't pay his note with his one pig so he hustled around and earned enough to meet the obligation. Incidentally, he showed more of his business ability by paying the note now and getting away from the interest charges, which pile up surprisingly fast.

This chap didn't end his letter, tho, without tantalizing the club manager a little. "We have lots of watermelons and muskmelons which soon will be ripe," was the message which made my mouth water. "Wish you could join the feast." Um yum, so do I, Charlie, for if there's anything I like better than good watermelon, it's more watermelon. Guess this is going to be a good melon year, too, for several other boys have mentioned excellent prospects for a crop. "We're going to hold our next meeting at Keith Stauffer's home," writes Gilbert Shuff, hustling Reno county leader, "and it'll be watermelon time. Nuff sed."

The Kansas Free Fair

Do you realize that it's only about a month until Kansas Free Fair week will be at hand? That's right, for fair week will be September 13 to 18. Ever since the big pep meeting last September, the club manager has been thinking of new and more interesting stunts to pull off this year. I can't tell about them now—that'll come later—but I do want to mention the ball game that will be played. Heretofore the teams simply have been picked up from the different county clubs represented. This year, if two clubs can get their teams here, there will be a match game, with cash prizes. What counties want the honor of playing? Remember that associate members who have filed recommendations and plan to take up active work next year will be permitted to play, so perhaps an incomplete team may finish out a "nine" in that way.

There will be no Junior Swine Department at the Kansas Free Fair this year according to the decision of the fair management. This means that club members showing pigs here will have to compete against old, experienced breeders. Your best chance of making a winning will be to show at county or local fairs. Most of your sales of breeding stock will be made in your own county, and there's no better advertising to be had than exhibiting your pigs where home folks can get a good look at them. Last year club members made an enviable record in winning prizes at fairs. This year I expect to see many more boys get into the game. Think this over, then begin to put a few extra touches on the very best of your contest litter.

Did you see the first standing of

teams in the pep league that given in the club story last week. Ought to put some pep in the named, oughtn't it? The thing which the club manager is most interested now is getting the small clubs up the ladder in the league. Several reports of points—in every instance the errors consisting of leaving out points that have been counted. I suggest point reports for each month filled out at the monthly meeting completely as possible. Reports will be sent to leaders every month and if possible a monthly standing will be printed.

An excellent opportunity for clubs to gain ground is the offer of 50 points for the best suggestion a name for our baseball contest. Clubs are invited to make suggestions.



Roy Root, Rice County.

tions. Use your brains a little, let the club manager have the rest.

Wish you could see the rapidly growing list of associate members which is lying on my desk. Not a county club is showing the pig they should along this line, but hustling counties are sure to get running start for next year, as well as a good collection of extra points for this year's contest. Just at present Anderson leads in the number of associate members enrolled, but no and Coffey are coming right along, too. Remember, every associate member enrolled means points to add to the club's credit.

Several boys have asked recently for rates on green corn fodder. The club manager has talked over the matter with several experienced feeders, and has ruled that fodder may be counted at pasture rate. That is, if your hogs are on pasture and you are helping with fodder, no additional charge may be made, while if your hogs are not on pasture but are receiving fodder, the usual pasture charge is to be made.

Duroc breeders, attention: I have received from the National Duroc Jersey Record association ear tags for hogs bearing the following registration numbers: 878624, 878625, 878628. There is also a tag for 337943. If your hogs bear these numbers, let me know and I'll forward the tags to you.

It isn't often that the club manager will insert advertising in the club story, but when a club member is in the market for some breeding stock I'm glad to help him out. Andrew Riegel, Ford, Kan., writes that he would like to locate a good boned Poland China male pig from an early litter. Theodore M. Franktown, Colo., who by the way is a member of the Capper Interstate Pig club, also wants a good registered Poland China male pig 2 or 3 months old. Any of our club members able to supply the pigs these boys want? Write to them about it.

Of course, every club member knows the manager enjoys reading letters. Here's one, tho, that pleased me especially: "I have not written you for a long time," begins Harold Murphy of Comanche county. "My sow is raising three mighty fine pigs and is gaining at the same time. The club pin surely is a fine one, but I haven't been able to wear it because I have the bronchitis. The doctor thought for a day or two that I had typhoid, and put me on liquid diet. I surely have been sick, but am better today. I weighed only 135 pounds before I was ill, and am close to 6 feet in height. Don't suppose I weigh more than 120 now. You may not be able to read this as I am writing it while lying in bed, but I thought I would let you know I am still in the game and in to star." Some pep, that. It's certainly fine to know I've got club members like Harold.

Here's a good idea from Morton county. The four club members out there have Spotted Polands, and Elmo Imbler says it doesn't seem possible to find a registered boar of that breed anywhere in the county. I guess we will go in together and get a registered male," writes Elmo. "That way it wouldn't cost us so much apiece and we could get a good one." Fine suggestion, isn't it? It's one that boys in other counties where registered males are scarce could follow to good advantage.

Before we close, I want you to meet Roy Root of Rice county with his contest entry of Polands. They're musters—both Roy and the pigs.

Misbranding Foods

Fifty manufacturers and dealers have discovered that the food and drugs act, enforced by the United States Department of Agriculture, is an exceedingly live regulation. Among the 51 misbranded or adulterated articles appear many varieties of products not ordinarily thought of as coming under the jurisdiction of the act. Corned beef cases, so marked as to indicate that the contents complied with the requirements of the United States Navy, when they did not; eye salve that consisted principally of zinc ointment; egg noodles in a package marked "8 ounces" in large letters and "6 ounces" in small indistinct characters, and which product proved to contain very little egg at all; canned salmon that was really putrid and decomposed; gelatin, so marked, which the chemists found to contain glue and other added and poisonous materials; and rice bran heavily adulterated with rice hulls instead of bran, are among the items mentioned in the announcement. Butter, capsicum, aspirin tablets, santal-oil capsules, cordial, cottonseed meal, eggs, fish, flour, peppers, spring water—these and many other indicate the extensive nature of the work carried on by the Government in protecting the public health.

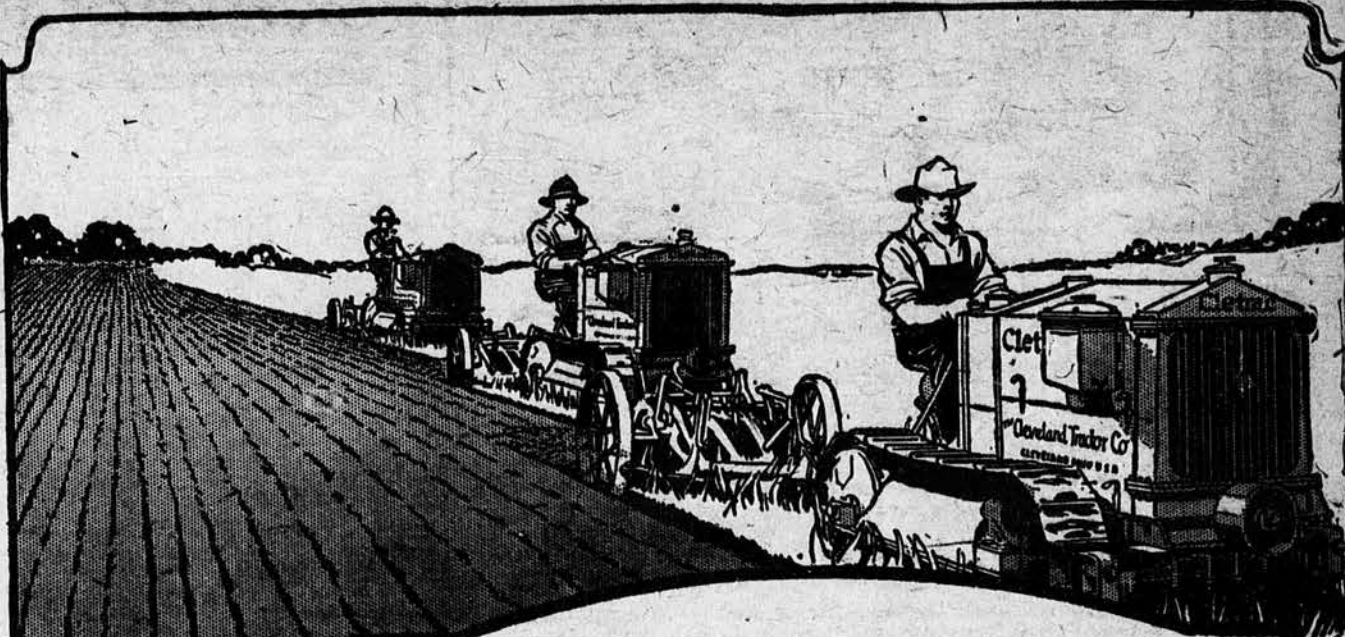
Use Less Sugar in Jellies

One-fifth to one-quarter less sugar can be used in making jelly and jams, experiments made by household experts in the United States Department of Agriculture experimental kitchen indicate.

Another sugar-saving wrinkle tested by the experiment kitchen is to add 1/4 teaspoon of salt to every cup of fruit juice for jelly or pulp for jam, marmalade, and conserve. In the case of non-acid fruit this makes the absence of the full amount of sugar less noticeable. The salty taste will disappear after the product has stood for a few weeks, but the flavor will be much the richer for the addition of the salt. Salt was so used in England during the war, and the method suggested was based on reports of the process.

With fruits of pronounced flavor, or where lemon and orange peel or spices are used for flavoring those with mild flavor, various sirups take the place of part of the granulated sugar. Usually half and half is the proportion used in substitution.

Every flock of hens is an egg factory. Like any other factory the flock can be given the best materials in the world to work on and still fail to produce enough to pay for running the plant. Good feed in sufficient variety is necessary for egg production, but the ability to manufacture eggs from feed must be there first.



Cletrac
TANK-TYPE
TRACTOR



Wheels on a track—the Cletrac way—take less power

Hold Moisture Between Crops

JUST a small amount of reserve moisture may save next year's crop. And the best way to store up moisture is to start plowing right after harvest.

With a Cletrac fleet you can get under way before the sun dries out the stubble. Cletracs plow fast, turning clean, well-mulched furrows that fall apart loosely and close up the air spaces. No chance for moisture to escape.

One Cletrac with the proper fitting tools will keep up with the plows, preparing a mellow surface mulch and firming the ground underneath.

Plowing or fitting—Cletracs keep going tirelessly. Two broad ground-gripping tracks carry this tank-type tractor lightly and easily over soft, sandy soil or fresh-plowed ground without sinking in, slipping or packing. An improved water air-washer protects the powerful motor from dust and dirt.

You can handle more acres and get bigger crops with a Cletrac fleet. Talk to the dealer near you—or write for the booklet "Selecting Your Tractor."

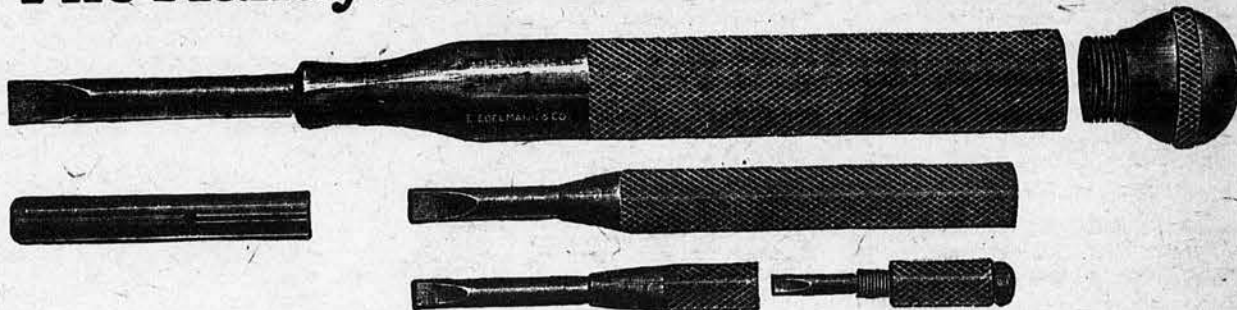
The Cleveland Tractor Co.

"Largest Producers of Tank-Type Tractors in the World"

19055 Euclid Ave.
Cleveland, O.

Hullet-McCurdy Tractor Co.
Kansas City, Mo.

The Handy Four-in-One Screw Driver



A Mighty Handy Tool, Indispensable For Light Machinery and Automobiles

The largest screw driver measures 6 inches in length; three smaller screw drivers fit into the handle. **FOUR COMPLETE SCREW DRIVERS IN ONE.** All blades made of the best grade steel, highly polished and hardened. The entire screw driver is beautifully nickel plated all over. The most complete and practical screw driver ever offered. Nothing more convenient for the office, store or home, and it fits nicely into the automobile tool kit. Every auto owner will want one.

SPECIAL 10-DAY OFFER

We will send this four-in-one screw driver postpaid with a one-year subscription to Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze for only \$1.25 or with a 3-year subscription at \$2.25

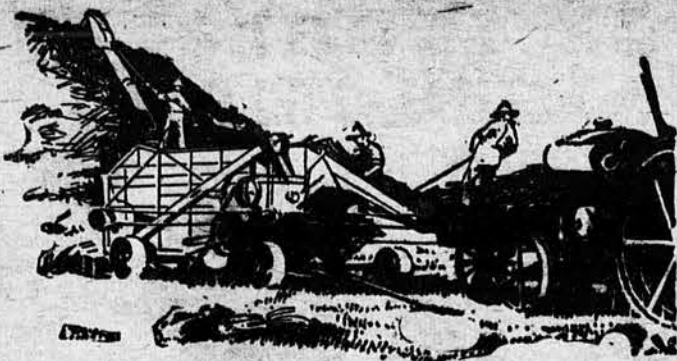
KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL AND BREEZE,
Topeka, Kansas.

Enclosed find \$..... for which enter my subscription for a term of..... years and send me the four-in-one screw driver postpaid.

Name.....

Address.....

State whether subscription is new or renewal.



Spark Plugs and Threshing

YOUR gasoline engine must give uninterrupted service in threshing season. You cannot afford delays caused by spark plugs fouling. Therefore, use sure-fire Bethlehem Spark Plugs.

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Capper Poultry Club

Purebreds Weigh Better, Lay Better, Pay Better

BY MRS. LUCILE A. ELLIS
Club Secretary

THE FIRST requirement necessary to establish a good reputation as a breeder is to be honest, the second is to choose a breed and stick to it, breed with a distinct type in mind, boost better livestock in your community, advertise wisely, and exhibit at county and state poultry shows. Then, too, you should remember that a satisfied purchaser is your best advertisement, so you should be prompt in answering all inquiries and you should make good all guarantees. Are Capper Poultry club girls proud of their chickens? You wouldn't need to ask that if you could just hear what they say

count of the rats getting so many, but still I think that I can make \$50."

"My little roosters are the cutest things you ever saw," wrote Edith Jones of Nemaha county who is raising Buff Leghorns. "They are big enough to crow now and they have the largest combs. They walk around as proud as if they were the only chickens on the place. I have all 20 of them so far."

"I almost forget everything else in caring for my chickens," wrote Eileen Speersneider of Leavenworth county. "I surely have some nice big ones now. They are as big as Mamma's biggest ones and Mamma's are a lot older than mine. I haven't lost any so far." Eileen raises White Langshans.

A Boost for Buff Plymouth Rocks

Here are some of the reasons why Esther Evans of Rooks county raises Buff Plymouth Rocks. Esther was chosen as assistant secretary of the Buff Plymouth Rock breed club and one of her duties was to write a story boosting her breed of chickens.

"I have been a member of the Capper Poultry club for two years and have raised the Buff Plymouth Rock chickens both years. I think they can be compared well with any breed of chickens. When given the proper care and kinds of feed they always lay well. The young chickens are almost always strong and healthy when hatched and always grow very rapidly. The Buff Plymouth Rocks are fine for table use, as they are so large and are such a nice light color when dressed. The meat is very good. These chickens are good rustlers and will get a good share of their feed themselves if allowed to run at range. They are very easily kept penned. My mother has raised the Buff Plymouth Rock chickens for about 10 years."



Emma Wheeler, Ness County

about them. They're proud of the pretty appearance their purebreds make, the way they grow, how many eggs their hens lay and the number of chickens that hatch from them. They're proud, too, of the good prices they receive for eggs for hatching and for their standard-bred stock, and the things they are able to purchase with the proceeds from these sales.

"I have 194 young chickens," wrote Agnes Neubauer of Republic county, who is raising White Wyandottes. "I can almost see them grow day by day. Some mornings before I turn my older chickens out to roam in the field, I give them a mash with some sour milk and as many beet and cabbage leaves as they will eat. I give my little chickens wheat and meal. Sometimes I mix yellow cornmeal with milk and bake it to feed to my chickens. I also put enough potassium permanganate in their drinking water to make it a wine color. I paint the roosts and sides of my hen house with a mixture composed of about 2 quarts of hydrated lime, a handful of salt and some water. Then I sprinkle the dry lime on the floor and in the nests, and cover the floor and nests with straw. Sometimes I spray the roosts with coal oil to keep the mites away. The bulletins I find the most helpful in my club work are 'Poultry Management, Farmers Bulletin No. 287, and 'Important Poultry Diseases, Farmers Bulletin No. 957.' My hens laid 569 eggs from February 1 to June 30. Alice Pressnall's White Wyandottes laid 609 eggs."

Dorothy Dirks of Butler county entered Barred Plymouth Rocks in the contest. She says, "Don't you think my hens did well? In February they laid 104 eggs, in March 141, April 113, May 106, and in June 59, making a total of 524 eggs in the 5 months. During May and June some of them were sitting. I have only about 35 chickens left on ac-

Items from Linn County Paper

M. C. Eby, Blue Mound merchant, informed Elva that if the community commercial club does not offer premiums at the stock show this fall, that he will make some special offers for the club boys and girls. It is becoming a common occurrence for some of the business men to stop our members and talk club.

Hazel and Carl Horton say that the silver lining to the whopping cough cloud is that they will be over it in time for the Topeka fair.

It has been suggested that the Linn County Fair association be asked to designate one day as "Capper Club Day," on which day a short program could be given in Floral hall, parades on the race track with banners and yells, and other features worked out.

Linn county folks just cannot be satisfied unless there is something being done in club work all the time. It was not 10 minutes after the close of the program Tuesday night until someone suggested a pie supper.

As heard at the June meeting. "Going to the fair this fall?" "Sure thing. You bet."

The Linn county paper represents the poultry, pig and calf clubs and is called, "Linn County Pinfeathers, Hog Bristles, Hoof and Horn."

Those members who are trying to win a prize for obtaining social members had better keep their eye on Beth Moore of Harper county, for she is out to win. What do you think? She sent in eight application blanks from girls in her county and says she'll soon have the other two.

Don't you want the totals I give, showing how many eggs were laid by contest hens during the penning period and how many chickens were hatched, to contain every single egg laid and every chicken hatched? I thought you did, but a few girls haven't sent their reports regularly. If you haven't sent in all of your monthly reports but have kept a record at home I shall appreciate it very much if you will fill out blanks for the months you have missed, and send them to me so that I can add these figures to my totals.

According to the reports I have on file for 1920, 55,203 eggs were laid by club girls' chickens during the penning period, February 1 to June 30. The total number of chickens hatched is 11,739.

Farm Questions

Address all inquiries intended for this column to John W. Wilkinson, Farm Questions Department, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Curing Sheep Pelts

Is there any method of cleaning a sheep pelt, and taking out the grease?

READER.

The pelt should be thoroly scraped with a blunt knife in order that all fat be scraped off. The pelt then should be handled by the ordinary method of drying and tanning.

A. M. Patterson.

Treatment for Warts

I have a horse 3 years old that has a good wart on her hind leg. It is about the size of a pool ball and has been noticeable for more than a year. Please give me a SUBSCRIBER.

The best treatment for a bloody wart is to have it surgically removed by some competent graduate veterinarian. The operation should be performed under the influence of a local anesthetic. The wound may be treated by the application of a 5 per cent water solution of formalin.

R. R. Dykstra.

Stopping Milk Flow

I have some cows giving a good flow of milk, which I wish to turn dry. What can I give these cows to cause them to cease giving milk quickly and yet not cause them to suffer any ill effects? I have heard that belladonna would be all right, but do not know how to use it.

DONALD DUPHORNE.

Sharon Springs, Kan.

I would suggest that you give each of these cows twice daily 2 teaspoons of fluid extract of belladonna. The medicine should be mixed with a little water and administered as a drench. You should watch the cows carefully and if the dosage recommended appears to make them blind, then it is advisable to reduce it by one-half. Belladonna blindness is of a temporary character and disappears in a few days after the use of the drug has been discontinued.

R. R. Dykstra.

Laying by Corn

Which is the best for laying by corn, disk or cultivator?

J. R. MOORE.

Burlingame, Kan.

The last cultivation of corn in the summer should be as shallow as possible and at the same time deep enough to kill all weeds that may be growing in the corn. The deeper the last cultivation is, the more corn roots will be cut off and destroyed. This is always detrimental to the corn. For that reason make the last cultivation just as shallow as possible.

We also prefer to leave the ground as nearly level as possible. There is nothing gained in ridging up the corn. In fact, it is usually injurious to do so, because in order to get sufficient dirt to throw around the plants it is necessary to cultivate deep in the center of the row.

The last cultivation can be done either with a shovel or disk cultivator. Ordinarily, a shovel cultivator does a little better work than the disk.

L. E. Call.

Horse With Sore Throat

A week or 10 days ago I noticed that my horse had a cough and his throat was swollen. I gave him 1 tablespoon of kerosene once a day, but with no effect as far as I can tell. Recently he started running at the nose. Please suggest a remedy.

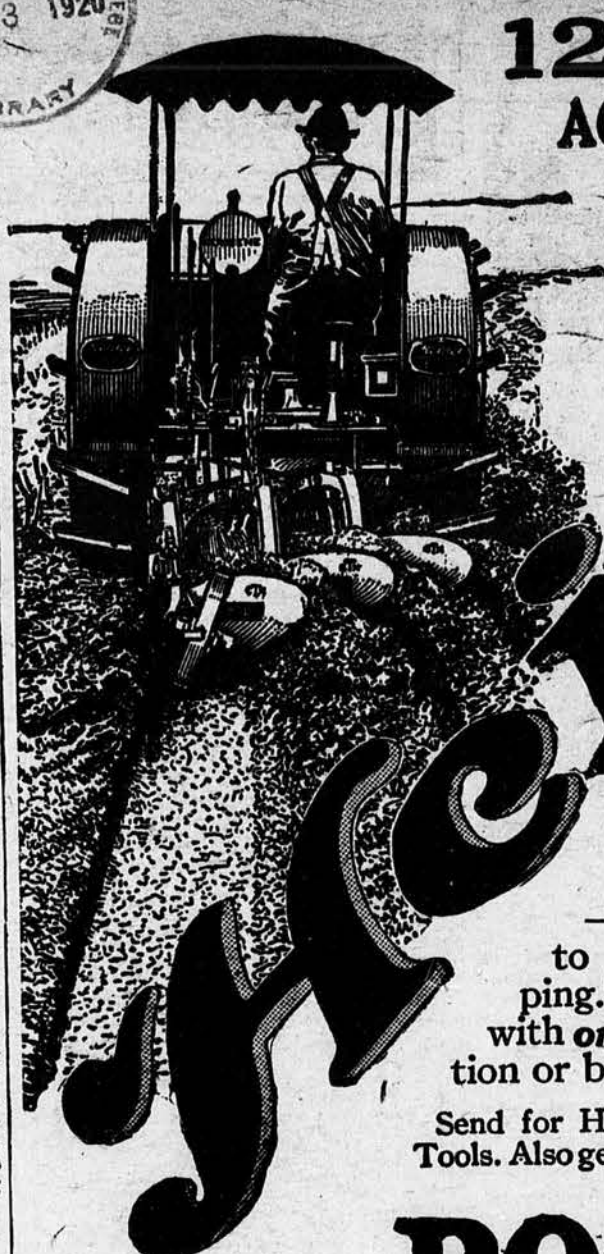
R. S. Topeka, Kan.

R. R. PETTIT.

It is possible that your horse is going to have an attack of distemper, but the symptoms that you submit do not at this time indicate that it is distemper.

I am rather inclined to believe that the animal is affected with an attack of pharyngitis or sore throat. We have been quite successful in the handling of this condition by applying a thick pad of cotton on the under surface of the throat and retaining this in position by a many-tailed bandage tied in the region of the top of the head. To the outside of the bandage we place a layer of heavy paper and to the outside of this another many-tailed bandage to hold the paper in position. We then soak up the cotton with lukewarm water. The only thing to be done after this is to keep the cotton fairly moist by the occasional addition of more water. Two or three days of such treatment usually brings remarkable results. Of course, the bandage must be applied properly, so that the cotton will fit snugly against the throat.

R. R. Dykstra.



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The Crop Outlook is Good

Big Yields of Corn and Wheat Reported

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

CROP CONDITIONS thruout the Nation seem very favorable. For the third time in the history of the country a corn crop of 3 billion bushels is predicted for the United States. The total estimate for 1920 is 3,003 million bushels. The total winter and spring wheat production for the United States is now estimated to be 795 million bushels.

The preliminary estimate of wheat production by principal wheat producing states follows: Kansas, 123 million bushels; Pennsylvania, 25,581,000; Indiana, 27,040,000; Illinois, 29,959,000; Missouri, 29,350,000; Nebraska, 52,366,000; Oklahoma, 39,136,000. The July report of the Kansas state board of agriculture placed the wheat yield of Kansas at 147 million bushels. Many reports received by the board since that date have been so favorable that it is difficult to reconcile the low estimate given out by the United States Department of Agriculture with our actual conditions in wheat production. The Department of Agriculture reports a marked improvement in the condition of the potato crop and present indications are that the yield of the United States will exceed 400 million bushels.

Kansas Conditions Excellent

Crop conditions in Kansas during the past week have been very good for the growth of corn and the development of sorghum crops. The Kansas state board of agriculture in its report issued by J. C. Mohler of August 7 says:

"Kansas rains on Sunday, August 1, fell in good volume in East and Southeast Kansas except along the extreme eastern border, also in Western Kansas. On Tuesday and Wednesday heavy rains in Northwestern Kansas and good rains in South and Southeast Kansas were reported by the Weather Bureau. Moisture will be welcome, however, in all of the corn growing counties as the soil in some localities, especially Central Kansas, is becoming quite dry. Temperatures have remained fairly cool during the week but were gradually rising toward the close.

Excellent Corn Prospects

"Corn is well along in Southeastern Kansas but is being injured some by dry weather and chinch bugs; in the extreme northern counties it has tasseled good and ears are forming and with rains in the near future the crop, especially thru the principal corn growing sections, will mature extra good yields.

"Sorghums have been damaged somewhat by dry weather in Central Kansas and bugs are much in evidence in Southeastern Kansas. Potato harvest thru the Kaw Valley is well along but on account of the drop in market price many of the commercial growers have delayed digging operations. The third crop of alfalfa has made only fair growth owing to dry weather but is being cut in many counties of Eastern Kansas. Threshing of wheat, oats and barley is steadily progressing but the heavy rains in Northwestern Kansas delayed this work in that section somewhat during the past week.

Plowing Wheat Land

"Plowing of wheat stubble is much further advanced than usual and reporters suggest that it is one-fourth done in Northeastern Kansas, 50 per cent finished in Central Kansas and well along in Southern Kansas. More plowing will be done this year in Western Kansas than usual as a preventive measure against the Hessian fly which appeared especially in volunteer fields during the past season. In the irrigated section of the state crops are reported as never better. Sorghums are well headed and promise heavy yields and sugar beets are clean and well thinned for this time of year."

Local conditions in the state are shown in the following reports from our county correspondents:

Atchison—Shock threshing is nearly completed. Farmers are plowing for wheat. The ground is very hard and dry but plows up fairly well. Corn is good but needs rain.—Alfred Cole, August 7.

Clay—Corn is tasseling but upland corn needs rain. Farmers are plowing but the ground is almost too dry. Yields of wild hay, alfalfa and sorghums will be light this year. Public sales have begun but are

rather dull. Almost every one is using tractors. Many farmers hauled wheat to town and hauled it back home when they found that the price had dropped below \$2. Corn is worth \$1.50; oats, 55c; flour in sacks of 48 pounds is selling for \$3.45; hogs are worth \$14; butterfat, 52c; eggs, 37c.—P. R. Forslund, August 7.

Coffey—Weather is dry. Corn and kafir are still doing well but need rain. Shock threshing is about finished. The average wheat yield is about 19 bushels an acre. Oats are yielding about 30 bushels. Both crops are of good quality. Farmers are busy plowing but the ground is hard and dry. Third crop of alfalfa is light. Cattle and farm stock are doing well where the pastures are good.—A. T. Stewart, August 7.

Ford—Weather is very dry. Corn and other growing crops are badly injured. Rowed kafir and cane are not affected yet by the hot, dry weather. Farmers are all plowing their ground for fall wheat. We need more cars for shipping our wheat to market.—John Zurbuchen, August 7.

Greenwood—Dry weather is seriously injuring the corn, which is two or three weeks late this year. Kafir is not hurt much yet. Water is getting scarce for the stock. Rain is needed badly. Threshing is progressing rapidly. Both wheat and oats are of good quality, but yields an acre are very light. We have about two-thirds as much prairie hay this year as there was last year.—John H. Fox, August 7.

Gove and Sheridan—Shock threshing is in full progress. No threshing of headed grain has been done. A good rain on August 4 put the corn in excellent condition. Hay and feed of all kinds are doing well. Wheat is bringing from \$1.75 to \$2; butterfat, 51c; eggs, 35c; hens, 26c.—John Aldrich, August 7.

Hamilton—We have very hot weather, and it is getting very dry. Crops of all kinds are making a good growth because of the good rains in July. Pastures were never better. Stock of all kinds are already fat and sleek. A great deal of land is changing hands at good prices. There is going to be a large acreage of wheat sown this fall. Many farmers have their wheat ground prepared and others are rapidly preparing it. Hundreds of cattle will be shipped out during the next 30 days. Gardens and truck patches show up well.—W. H. Brown, August 6.

Harvey—Corn and grass are needing rain. Most of the shock threshing is finished. Plowing stubble ground is progressing rapidly. Alfalfa crop is very light. Eggs, 34c; butter, 50c; wheat, \$2.35; oats, 50c.—H. W. Prouty, July 31.

Jewell—Farmers have finished about two-thirds of the threshing. Oats are making from 40 to 70 bushels an acre. Wheat is very poor, yielding from 3 to 10 bushels an acre. Corn prospects are good and if we have favorable weather it will make an excellent crop. All kinds of stock are fat. Fall plowing is about half done.—U. S. Godding, August 7.

Jefferson—We have had sufficient rain to insure a good corn crop. Shock threshing is nearly completed. Some farmers stacked their wheat. The average wheat yield is about 20 bushels an acre. Oats yielded from

40 to 60 bushels. Good rains fell about once a week, which put the ground in good condition for plowing. Farmers have a lot of roasting ears and fried chickens. Most of the alfalfa is left for seed because the farmers were too busy to cut it at the proper time. The elevators are full of wheat. They paid as high as \$2.60 for new wheat, but only pay \$2.20 now.—W. R. Raines, August 1.—Z. G. Jones, August 2.

Labette—We have had very little rain since the first week in July. Threshing is finished almost entirely. Corn on bottom land is in good condition. Dry weather and bugs are injuring the upland corn. The potato crop is very good. Oats are satisfactory. Forage crops are badly damaged by insects. Farmers are busy plowing for wheat. The acreage will be small this year. Wheat is bringing \$1.95; cream, 50c.—J. N. McLane, August 6.

Linn—Weather is very dry. Some farmers are hauling water. Corn is suffering but the kafirs and Sudan grass are holding out well. Threshing is almost completed. Oats are making about 40 bushels an acre. Wheat varies from 5 to 25 bushels. Chinch bugs have appeared in some places. Pastures are getting dry. Hogs are selling for \$14.30 a hundred pounds. There is much excitement about the oil business. A tobacco house is being built at Freeling, which is 54 by 130 feet. The owner has a crop of 40 acres of tobacco. A little flax was grown in this county but at present there are no buyers for it. Potatoes are selling at 2c a pound.—J. W. Cline-Smith, August 1.

Phillips—We have had several good rains lately. Corn is tasseling and roasting ears are very good. A great deal of plowing is being done. There will be a large acreage of wheat this year. Shock threshing is completed. Prairie grass is weedy. Wheat is bringing \$1.90 a bushel; corn, \$1; hogs, \$14; hens, 23c; eggs, 35c; butter, 60c.—J. M. Hensen, August 4.

Pratt—We had a little rain over part of the county last week. Corn prospect is fair in some places, but the most of it is very unsatisfactory. A great deal of ground is listed for wheat. Pastures are getting dry. Threshing is finished. First and second crops of alfalfa were very light.—J. L. Phelps, August 7.

Rawlins—We are having good corn growing weather. Ground is in excellent condition for plowing. Harvest is finished and threshing in full progress. Wheat is yielding from 15 to 35 bushels an acre, and testing as high as 64. Plowing has begun. Wheat is selling at \$2.10; eggs, 37c; butterfat, 55c. Pastures are in good condition.—A. Madsen, August 7.

Scott—Weather is hot and dry. Crops are doing well but they are beginning to need rain. Shock threshing is about half done. Wheat yields are varied, the highest report is 44 bushels. Oats and barley are making from 25 to 40 bushels an acre. Hogs are selling for 13c. Cattle sales are dull and prices very low.—J. M. Helfrick, August 1.

Sherman—Harvest was finished completely yesterday, and threshing is beginning. Wheat is of good quality and yields about 15 bushels an acre. Wheat that was sown late and all spring wheat is shriveled and badly injured by the rust. Yield was poor and there was some complaint of smut. Corn is tasseling and promises a 100 per cent crop. We have had several good rains. Grass has revived and all kinds of stock are gaining rapidly in the cool weather. Wheat is down to less than \$2 a bushel; barley is bringing about 60c. Lumber and cement are getting so scarce that we cannot build bins.—J. B. Moore, August 7.

The quality of the chickens on Kansas farms is improving.

Contentment's in Your Garden If You'll Dig it Out

BY RAY YARNELL

IT'S ONLY human to desire change. We all are afflicted that way. Some of us get it and regret. Others miss out and also regret. Absolute contentment is a phantasy. But contentment may be approximated sufficiently to bring happiness.

In the life of a farmer the time of retirement inevitably rolls round. Age brings with it limitations. Human strength finally gives way. A man and a woman sooner or later must reduce their toil, whether it be in the field, the home, the office, or the store.

The question of retirement is one that nobody likes to discuss. It is too much like admitting that one is thru with active life. But retirement should not mean that. It often does, of course, but it is not necessary.

There are farmers who have moved to town to retire. For many of them it was the most unfortunate move of their lives. They have not found happiness; instead the circumscribed life in town has preyed upon them and reduced their years.

Lacking a definite interest they have simply tried to kill time, the most heart-breaking job there is. Days have passed slowly. Worries, the prolific offspring of idleness, have come, demolishing vitality and co-operating with disease. They crowd upon the man who has retired outside the environment in which he spent his more-active years and where all his interest is centered.

The mirage of conveniences that the city offers snares many. It is a mirage, this often repeated assertion that the farmer must go to the city to retire to get the advantages he craves.

There are thousands of farm homes where the conveniences enjoyed by city folks have been functioning for years. Those homes are modern; they are equipped with labor-saving devices; they are attractive and more than all, they are homelike. Electricity is there, furnace heat, running water, pianos, music, books, telephones and all the things the city home offers. More than that, the farm home is not limited to a city lot. The breeze that blows at night does not cross street after street in its progress to your window. It blows fresh off the fields and it carries health.

The place for the farmer to retire is on the farm. A modern house there, with a garden patch, a cow, a pig or two, a few chickens, a dog and cat, and the boy and his family running the place—that's the best sort of retirement there is. Or maybe it is the girl and her husband or a good tenant who will take over the old home farm.

Retire that way and you also can have the advantages of the town. You drive in frequently but you don't have to stay. You can come back to your home in the country and dig contentment out of a small field or a garden patch. Stay on the old home place.

Let's Have Poultry Shows

High Scoring Birds Will Inspire Greater Interest

BY F. S. STEVENSON

SHALL I attend the poultry show?" is a question every "patient" asks who has had that queer contagion called the hen fever. Like all fever it affects the victims differently according to temperament—and pocketbook, plus gumption. As the fever rages and the temperature rises we make up our minds that we are going to have the best birds that we can afford. But after living all our lives with chickens we find that we do not know one from another. They all look alike. We admit this ignorance to anyone but if we were to be told that we did not know a good horse we would put ourselves out to beat our accuser in a "hoss" trade.

The reason is that we have been fed up on horse qualities all our lives. We have seen father trade and talk horse by the hour until we realized that a man who did not have "hoss sense" literally was a slacker, a nincompoop. But did you ever hear mother say that the old rooster had too many points on his comb, or that the Orps had white ear lobes? Neither did mother mention that that bird had a typical shape, nor did she say that one of the birds wouldn't pose.

Study the Individual Bird

There are four or more ways of training our eyes to see a chicken clearly. One of the cheapest, easiest and most sensible is to take a half dozen or so chickens that we have in the yard, examine them closely, and compare them. The more mongrel they are the more we will learn. You know how easy it is to miss a whole covey of quail, when they flush before you, if you shoot at the place where they seem the thickest. Before we can become expert shots we have to be able to single out our bird. Just so in studying chickens. We must single out the individual and see where it differs from the others. We notice for the first time that their eyes have different shades of color, that the shape of the head is different; some are regular crow heads; some tails stick up, some down, some straight back, and one twists to one side. One is built on steamer lines, while another is much like a freight car. Here is one that has five points on his comb while right over there is one with his comb frozen off, and this one has a point on the side of his comb. One has feathers on his legs and another has none, while one is yellow legged and another is not. In fact now that we have looked at the birds critically they never will look alike to us again.

Consult Standard of Perfection

After we notice that "there is as much difference in some chickens as there is in others" we are ready for a little book called the Standard of Perfection published by the American Poultry association. It gives illustrations showing the correct standard weights, shape, and instructions as to color of all standard classes. One illustration shows the various parts or sections numbered so that we can learn where the "hackle" is, for example. By studying it we can talk chicken intelligently. Then when we go to buy a bird we will not show our ignorance by our conversation. If we make out a score card it will get us familiar with the different parts of the birds. We may miss the real score a mile but it doesn't make any difference, we are learning, the sections, not the scoring. Now that we know a "duckfoot," a "side sprig," a "stub" and a whole lot of things that we thought a chicken could get along without, we are ready to go to the poultry show.

No comparison judging show for us this first time. We are going to learn, and the score card show is the one for us. As most county fairs are run, the judging is mostly by comparison and is done by some college professor who knows a good chicken better after it is fried than he does when it is in the coop. Therefore we will attend the show that has a licensed A. P. A. judge. When he starts judging our class we will try to get permission to help handle the birds for him. We hear him say "cut the comb a half," "dis-qualified," "side sprig," "cut color of

eye a half," and so on. After a time we try to judge a section before the judge comes to it. We learn by this how much to cut it. When we can approximate the score that the judge gives we have learned our lesson. Next, if we attend a comparison show we are in a position to select our own birds for the show room.

While at the show we should get all the information that we can in regard to fitting birds to win.

If they were to tell us the whole truth we would learn that we should have an exhibition coop or two in which to train our birds. When watching the judging we saw birds that were afraid of the judge, and it was nearly impossible for him to see the shape, while other birds would pose in nearly any position he wanted them to. Three weeks before the show, they inform us, we should select our birds. Those under weight should be brought up to weight by judicious feeding. Wild birds must be handled with care so that the wing feathers are not broken. Broken feathers make the judge sus-

picious. We should teach our birds to pose in the correct position.

Common sense teaches us that we should go with our birds to the show. Some express agents seem to think that they know it all but a few will let valuable birds stand out in a damp wind waiting for the next train. The result is you have birds with a well developed cold if nothing worse. Then if our birds are over weight we can see that they do not get to fill up before they are weighed and those under weight can be stuffed for the occasion. We should be there when our birds are weighed to see that they are weighed right. One year at the state show the weighers said my best cockerel weighed 8 1/4 pounds. I said: "You made a mistake—please weigh him again." The next time he weighed 8 1/2. I won the silver medal on the bird but if that quarter of a pound mistake had not been corrected I would not have secured a place, for five birds were tied and the one with the correct standard weight won.

When we get to the show room we are likely to find a fancier in the middle of the aisle surrounded by females of the species. He is telling them how richly his birds are bred and how sorry he feels for such back numbers as you and I. There is nothing for us to do but to wait and hold our peace until the ribbons go up. After that we can

45 Years on the Line

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Cotton Seed Meal

OWL Brand DOVE Brand JAY Brand

F. W. Brode & Co.

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MEMPHIS, TENN.

Our Brand on the Tag Means Quality in the Bag

More Silage with less Power

Absolutely guaranteed. Saves 25% cost. Thin, straight knives shear inward.

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FARM WAGONS

High or low wheels—steel or wood—wide or narrow tires. Wagon parts of all kinds. Wheels to fit any running gear. Catalog illustrated in colors free.

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Built for the Belt

The Rumely OilPull tractor is especially suited for belt work.

The belt pulley is unusually large, is driven directly off the crankshaft with no bevel or intermediate gears and is placed on the right hand side, well up, so that the operator has a clear view and can line up, start and stop the pulley from the seat.

The speed regulation of the OilPull is close — as close as the best steam engine ever built. It is governor controlled — the speed of the engine automatically and instantaneously regulated to meet every change in the load. It automatically holds the belt at the correct speed all day — no speeding up or slowing down as the load varies.

It has a shifting front axle—plenty of belt clearance with no sacrifice of design or construction.

In fact, it is fully as well adapted for belt work as for draw bar work. Guaranteed to burn kerosene at all loads and under all conditions up to its full rated brake horse power. Cooled by oil — the radiator can't freeze nor can it boil. And, remember this, the OilPull has twice established the world's tractor fuel economy record.

See your Rumely dealer or have us send you literature describing all four sizes of the OilPull tractor.

ADVANCE-RUMELY THRESHER COMPANY, Inc.
LaPorte, Indiana
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Shipped direct to you with money back guarantee



You could not get a better reconstructed tire if you paid double the price. Morgan Double Fabric Tires 30x3 size, at \$5.50 are practical, economical and substantial. Our method of rebuilding is the recognized standard adopted in all high-class rubber works.

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are made in all sizes and sold direct to car owners at a big saving. Guaranteed 5000 Miles against defects. We stand back of every tire we sell. Every size a bargain—all sizes listed below we have in stock ready for shipment.

Size	Tires	Size	Tires
30 x 3	\$5.50	34 x 4	\$9.25
30 x 3 1/2	6.50	34 x 4 1/2	10.75
32 x 3 1/2	7.50	36 x 4 1/2	11.50
32 x 4	8.50	36 x 4 1/2	11.50
32 x 4 1/2	9.00	36 x 5	12.25
32 x 4 1/2	9.00	37 x 5	12.75

Send \$2 deposit for each tire required and \$1 for each tube. Balance C. O. D. subject to examination. If full amount is sent with order a discount of 5% will be allowed. State whether Straight Side or Clincher, Plain or Non-Skid required.

Morgan Rubber Co., Dept. 69, 2100 Morgan St., Chicago, Ill.

When writing advertisers mention this paper

smile quietly to ourselves and walk up the aisle without having to skirt a certain crowd for their chief attraction has flown. He merely was spreading a little camouflage.

After you have won a bunch of ribbons you are likely to have someone say, when there is a crowd around to hear, that he never would buy a bird like the one on which you won first place. Then he will give a discourse upon the defects your bird has and tell why he wouldn't use him. The only thing that you can say is, "Gentlemen, we breed to win. If the defects that you have mentioned are necessary to win we will breed our birds that way." Just between you and me and the signboard I have had that same lad come around when I was by myself and tell me the reason he didn't want such a bird in his flock. He had too much of the same thing in his, but the judge didn't see it, evidently.

Since it takes all kinds of folks to make up a poultry show just as it does a world it would be unfair to think that all show people were like that.

They are few and far between and when anyone tells you that a judge shows favoritism you take it with a wide reservation. He has a grouch—just a little peeved is all. A show that isn't on the square won't last any longer than a certain snowball we heard the boys mention the last time we were in town.

Help for County Fairs

Farmers' Bulletin No. 870, The Community Fair, may be obtained free on application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Good Farms in Colorado

The advancing price of land in Kansas and other states of the Middle West has made the best farms so expensive that persons of average means are now seeking homes farther west where they may be obtained on better conditions. Many good farms are now being offered to settlers in East-

ern and Northern Colorado on very reasonable terms. While Colorado is generally known as a great mining state, producing more than 40 million dollars' worth of precious metal every year, it is now also known that the farm products of Colorado every year exceed the output of precious metals by a large amount.

No greater profits can be had anywhere in any line of investment than in Colorado lands today at present prices. Colorado's potatoes, sugar beets, alfalfa, wheat and other grains, peaches, apples, cattle, horses, sheep and wool as well as Colorado's excellent climate and beautiful scenery now have a world-wide reputation. Many big ranches are now being cut up into farms and are being put on the market at fair prices. The famous J. P. Kling ranch 18 miles southeast of Greeley and 45 miles northeast of Denver will be put up for sale August 23 and 24. Free transportation from Greeley to the ranch will be furnished on the dates mentioned to all intending purchasers by Vernon McKelvy of Greeley who will act as sales-manager. This ranch comprises 20,000 acres of land which will be sold at auction in parcels of 80 to 160 acres. About 10,000 acres are under irrigation.

Capper to Head Farm Board

Senator Capper has been appointed chairman of the American Farm Bureau's Federation committee on economics and research, by President J. R. Howard. The organization has a membership of more than 2 million farmers, including representatives of every important farm organization in the United States. President Howard announces the committee is composed of men selected for their particular ability and experience in practical economics, and that it will outline work and conduct investigations likely to be of most benefit or service to farmers. It will employ whatever statisticians, economists, or accountants that are necessary and will sit as a board of review on the finding. The committee will consist of the following persons:

Senator Arthur Capper, chairman; Dean Eugene Davenport, Illinois Agricultural college; Dr. G. F. Warren, Cornell university; Henry A. Wallace, Wallace's Farmer, Des Moines; Xenophon Caverno, Canolou, Mo.; H. Harold Powell, Los Angeles.

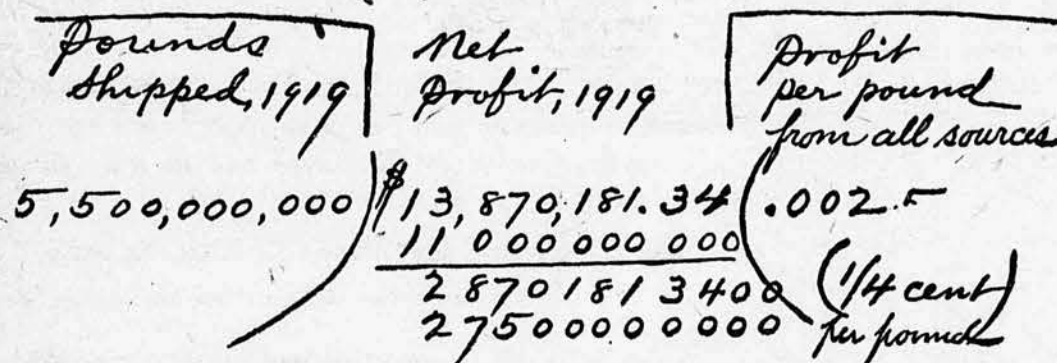
Cabbage Worms

The green cabbage worms have been unusually abundant this summer and the late crop of cabbage will suffer if the pest is not controlled. Where only a few plants are to be protected in the home garden, get a small quantity of powdered arsenate of lead and dust a little of it over the infested plants. To make it go farther it may be mixed with equal parts of air-slaked lime. Renew it after heavy rains or as the plants grow and throw out new leaves. To protect cabbage where grown commercially, it should be sprayed or dusted with poison once every week or 10 days where the pest is abundant. One pound of powdered arsenate to 50 gallons of water to which enough soap is added to make a weak suds, should be used as a spray. The soap helps to make the spray spread or stick, in place of running off like water from a duck's back. The worms consume a small quantity of the poison along with the cabbage and it quickly kills them.

Agricultural Geology

There has just appeared from the press of John Wiley & Sons of New York City an interesting and valuable work entitled Agricultural Geology. Its author, Frederick V. Emerson, was, until his recent death, professor of geology in the Louisiana State University. He also was geologist for the Louisiana Experiment station at Baton Rouge.

This work was prepared to meet in a large measure the needs of farmers and agricultural students who desire to pursue reading and correspondence courses in geology. Among those who were asked to read and criticize the work before its publication might be mentioned Prof. L. E. Call of the Kansas State Agricultural college. This book is well written and handsomely illustrated. It is worthy of a place in every farm library.



Depend upon our figures— they are reliable

Swift & Company, from time to time, publishes facts and figures on the meat packing business.

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helps the public as much as it helps us. It tends to a more intelligent handling of the problem which we are helping each other to solve, with benefit to all concerned. We need each other, and we need to understand each other.

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The Milky Way to Health

Thirty-Four Cities Have Completed Thoro Campaigns

BY H. T. BALDWIN

WHAT IS A milk campaign? Just ask some one from Boston, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Spokane, Seat-
 roit, Kansas City, Topeka, or in fact any of the 34 cities that have completed campaigns during the past months. These citizens will tell you what a milk campaign can do for health improvement, and it is obvious when a movement spreads as rapidly as the milk campaign has, there is something to it.

Too Much Undernourishment
 American citizens, who have always been noted for their progressiveness, will be surprised to learn that right in their own country there is much undernourishment among children. Figures from many parts of the country prove this, according to the milk-utilization specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture, who are co-operating in the milk campaigns. In the greatest city, New York, for instance, it was found that the percentage of undernourished children had increased from 5 per cent in 1914 to 25 per cent in 1917-18, and that this increase had accompanied a decrease of 25 per cent in milk consumption. Figures from country districts tell the same story. In one Missouri county, it was found on weighing and measuring 400 school children that 50 per cent were 10 per cent and more underweight for their height and age.

As a means of combating this growing tendency toward undernourishment, the idea was developed of designating one or two weeks as milk weeks, and concentrating all available forces to the task of bringing before the people a community the food value and healthful qualities of milk. This was the origin of the milk campaign.

Starting the Work
 A milk campaign is a highly organized educational drive in a city or in a rural district. When it has been started by the citizens that a campaign is needed, the first step is to call on the agricultural college for co-operation. If the conditions warrant the campaign, the co-operation of the Dairy Division, United States Department of Agriculture, is requested by the extension department of the college of agriculture. The college generally provides corps of trained lecturers, and the dairy division lends assistance in planning the campaign, and contributes literature, exhibits, and some personal assistance if desired.

When the opening day has arrived, everything is in readiness, and every move in the wheels of this great machine moves smoothly. Press notices and advertisements appear in the local papers. Posters on the food value of milk and displays in the store windows greet the eye at every turn. The demonstrators and lecturers hurry from point to point to meet their numerous engagements, spreading the gospel of milk and good health in factories, stores, schools, clubs, theaters, churches, and the meetings of labor unions and various other organizations. Of all these methods of spreading

the message of milk, none has proved more effective than work in the schools. In fact, records show that there is a sharp line of demarcation between the results obtained with and without school co-operation. They vary from 10 to 30 per cent increase in consumption in cities where the schools take a part in the work, down to only 1 to 3 per cent where they do not.

Thru the schools the children are reached directly. They learn from the women extension workers, that milk will nourish their bodies and help them grow. Contests in designing milk posters and in writing milk essays also stimulate interest in the subject.

Other children, however, seem to know more about it. One little girl said, "Milk makes one strong, healthy, and wise"; while another child vouchsafed the information that "the four glasses of milk in a bottle made him just four times better than he already was."

Undernourished Children Gain

When a campaign is closed the work is followed up with milk feeding demonstrations in the schools. In all cases on record the feeding of milk has resulted in substantial gains in weight, rate of growth, and mental alertness. The results of the feeding demonstrations following the Massachusetts campaign, for instance, give some idea of what is being accomplished. In Hampden county 48 undernourished children were given a quart of milk daily for six weeks. These children made an average gain of 1 pound and 13.7 ounces, while the normal gain for healthy children carefully fed, for the same period, would have been only 11 ounces.

Eight of these children made phenomenal gains of more than five times what normally they would be expected to make. One of these was a lad who never had milk except occasionally on Sundays. He was delighted with his gain of 64 ounces in six weeks. His color and energy on the last weighing day, as he consumed with relish his bowl of bread and milk, indicated that he had gained in vigor and alertness as well as in weight.

Of course the results of milk campaigns in different cities and rural districts have varied greatly, but where a complete campaign has been put on, the increase in consumption of milk has been found to be from 10 to 30 per cent. Other dairy products, too, such as butter, cottage cheese, and buttermilk, have come in for substantial gains. In Detroit, for instance, a 35 per cent surplus of milk which occurred during the spring season of heavy production, was eliminated. The use of whole milk increased 10 per cent, butter 15 per cent, cottage cheese 3 per cent. For one firm alone the weekly sales of butter were increased 20,000 pounds, and of milk 50,000 quarts. Topeka, Kan., reports that the sales of butter jumped 30 per cent, and of milk 25 per cent.

A big acreage of Kanred wheat will be planted this year in Kansas.

Topekans Get Results

BY G. C. WHEELER

MILK, the white drink of health, was featured in every meeting and in every school room in Topeka during the week of April 21 to 28. Nutrition specialists from the Kansas State Agricultural college and the United States Department of Agriculture told 11,341 school children that milk was the one perfect food and the surest cure for poorly nourished and under-developed bodies. In 10 show windows elaborate educational exhibits were staged to emphasize in graphic form the value and importance of milk in the diet, particularly of growing children. The same lessons were driven home in a pageant, Milk Fairies, given by a large group of children in the City Auditorium. Paid advertisements appeared in the daily papers and articles and news items in every issue set forth the many reasons for using more milk in the diet. Children all over the city went home and asked their parents for milk. The demand so increased that the usual spring surplus of 25 to 30 per cent vanished. A canvass of the larger milk distributors showed an increased sale of milk amounting to 50 per cent for the six weeks period immediately following the campaign as compared with the sales of a similar period a year ago.



A NEW DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR

Quickly pays for itself in these times of high butter-fat prices and scarcity of labor. It does so doubly quick if your present separator is too small, half-worn-out, or you have none at all.

The De Laval Separator skims cleaner, is easier to turn and wash, and lasts longer—that is why there are more De Laval separators in use than all other makes combined.

The De Laval is the World's Standard Separator.

A De Laval purchased now will pay for itself before Spring.

See the nearest De Laval local agent at once, or write the nearest De Laval office below for any information desired

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

165 Broadway
NEW YORK

29 East Madison Street
CHICAGO

61 Beale Street
SAN FRANCISCO

50,000 Branches and Local Agencies the World Over

Twenty-dollars Cash Brings You this JIM DANDY MIXER!

YOU can't afford to mix by the old fashioned, expensive, back-breaking shovel method.

You can't afford to pay three men's wages to do the mixing that one man will do with this Jim Dandy.

You can't afford to be without the quick, cheap and perfectly mixed concrete that the Jim Dandy will give you.

WRITE NOW

Drop us a post card this very minute and we will send you our latest illustrated circular completely describing the four models in which Jim Dandy Mixer is built and give you complete particulars about our special \$29 offer.



SUPERIOR MFG. CO.
112 Concrete Ave.
Waterloo, Iowa

More Silage With Less Power

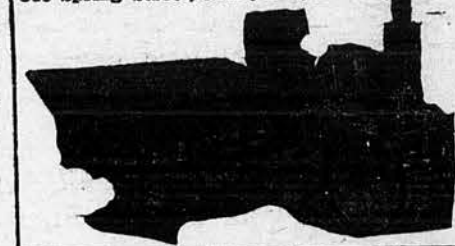
Straight thin knives. Inward shear cut. Stay sharp longer. Cut over beveled steel shear plate.

Climax Cutters

Easy to operate. Adjustments simple. Absolutely guaranteed. Complete stock of repairs near you. Write for prices.

Climax Tile & Silo Co.

646 Security Bldg., Okla. City, Okla.
846 Spring Street, Coffeyville, Kan.



Fairs and Picnics

The old friends who have moved to other parts of the state like to come back at "fair time" or for the "picnic days." Then they can meet the old neighbors and have a real good visit. Lots of them don't come back because they are not reminded of the date. On the Classified Page we will run for the next few weeks a "Coming Events" column. More than half the farmers of Kansas read Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. A little ad will

Bring the Old Friends Back!

Real Estate Market Place

Real estate advertisements on this page (in the small type, set solid and classified by states) cost 65 cents per line per issue. Send check, money order or draft with your advertisement. After studying the other advertisements you can write a good one and figure the cost. About six words make an agate line. Count initials and numbers as words.

There are 7 Capper Publications totaling over a million and a quarter circulation and widely used in this advertising. Ask us about them.

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

KANSAS

WHEAT, corn and alfalfa farms, all sizes. Theo. Voeste, Olpe, Lyon Co., Kansas.

160 A. IMP., \$65 a. Many alfalfa farms for sale. M. T. Spong, Fredonia, Kan.

GOOD FARMS 80 to 125 acres. Call or address O. C. Paxson, Meriden, Kansas.

WANT TO BUY your Western Kansas wheat land, for cash. Layton Bros. Land & Inv. Co., Salina, Kansas.

A SPLENDID 80 acre well improved farm four miles county seat, gravel road. \$8,000. Terms. Robbins & Craig, Thayer, Kansas.

IF YOU WANT to buy, sell or exchange your farm, write W. T. Porter of the Kansas Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

BARGAIN—320 a. pasture land, eight miles of Spearville, \$20.00 acre. Other bargains. E. W. Moore, Spearville, Kansas.

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

FOR SALE—All kinds of farms in N. E. Kan. Send for printed list. Silas D. Warner, 727 1/2 Commercial St., Atchison, Kan.

200 ACRES, 3 miles to Council Grove. Well improved, county road, \$75.00 per acre. Send for list. S. L. Karr, Council Grove, Kan.

WE DON'T OWN THE WORLD, we sell it. Write for farm list and pictures. Kansas Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

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

HAMILTON AND STANTON county lands, \$8 up. Write me your wants. Tomson, Syracuse, Kansas.

BARGAINS In Western Kansas wheat and alfalfa lands. THE BROOKE LAND & LOAN COMPANY, Winona, Kansas.

IMP. LYON COUNTY Kansas Farms, from \$60 a. up with possession for putting in wheat. Write Ira Stonebraker, Allen, Kan.

80 ACRES, highly improved, lots of water, and 2 miles from Westphalia. Price \$90. W. J. Polre, Westphalia, Kansas.

120 ACRES, improved. Smooth land, 80 cultivation, four miles town, Franklin County. Price \$80 acre. Come at once or write for list. Claude Anderson, Ottawa, Kansas.

FOR SALE—160 acres 7 miles from Hill City, Kan. Good improvements, good well, windmill, water piped into home. For particulars write W. A. Cole, Hill City, Kansas.

160 ACRES NEAR EMPORIA only 5 miles out on main road, level land, good buildings, land all tillable, 60 under cultivation, \$90 an acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

160 ACRES, 4 miles from town. Good 7-room house, new barn, other outbuildings; 90 acres in cultivation, balance grass. Price \$85 per acre; terms. Le Roy Realty Co., Le Roy, Kansas.

FOR SALE. An ideal country home, 35 a., well improved, 1 mi. of town. Price \$4,000, terms. For detailed information write owner, Wm. Thomas, R. R. 5, Iola, Kan.

180 ACRES 2 1/2 miles Pleasanton, Kansas, 4 miles Mound City, Kan. Best improved stock farm in Linn County; real bargain, easy terms. Write for full information. Address Owner, Box 355, Pleasanton, Kan.

TWO SNAPS—160 acres Ness County, level, all cultivated, unimproved, \$5,600. Also 160 acres, rolling, half cultivated, unimproved, only \$3,800. Write Jas. H. Little, The Land Man, La Crosse, Kansas.

480 ACRES, all fine smooth, rich, tillable land, black soil, no rock, 2 sets buildings, 1/2 mile town, only \$85 per acre. Easy terms. Sewell Land Co., Garnett, Kansas.

QUARTER SECTION, \$4,000. 3 miles from town. 60 acres in crop. All level fine land. Easy terms. Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kansas.

A FINE SECTION Handy town, well improved, timber, water and alfalfa land. Price \$37.50 per acre, good terms. Write for land list. Justin T. Avery, Traer, Decatur Co., Kansas.

SUBURBAN HOME, NEAR EMPORIA 20 acres near High School and College, best of land, well located, new buildings, good water and fruit. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

80 ACRES 2 1/2 miles good town, 15 Ottawa. Good improvements, plenty water, school across road, 50 acres cultivation. Some alfalfa. Early possession. Must sell at once. \$100.00 per acre. Write for list of others. Dickey Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

FINE 80 ACRE HOME 3 1/2 miles Ottawa, Kansas, 56 miles Kansas City; every acre smooth, good laying, tillable land; 20 acres bluegrass pasture; never failing water; good improvements, County Highway; R. F. D., milk route, ice route all in front of door. Owner wants more land, will make a special price for 30 days. Casida & Clark Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

KANSAS

107 A. GOOD FARM, easy terms, \$70 a. Write to G. Gerber, Hoyt, Kansas.

NORTON COUNTY—Good farms, any size, for any purpose. Williamson, Norton, Kan.

IMPROVED FARMS for sale. Best of terms. Parsons & Stewart, Fredonia, Kan.

FOR SALE—Residence, modern, 8 rooms, 1/2 block land. Splendid location college town. Owner, Rev. H. F. Dorcas, Baldwin, Kansas.

1,040 ACRES, highly improved, Scott Co., Kansas. Price \$40. Part trade. Clark Realty Co., Garnett, Kan.

80 ACRES, bottom land, close to town, good improvements, \$125 per acre. Any size farm, from \$50 up in Coffey County. See D. O. Gifford, Burlington, Kan.

640 A. IMPROVED, 280 A. cultivated. Immediate possession. \$35 a. Terms. Would trade. Templeton & Johnson, Spearville, Kansas.

320 A. SUMNER CO. 3 mi. Caldwell. Stock and grain farm, large buildings. Rich black soil, fine neighbors. Price \$34,000. Fuller, Wichita, Kan.

FOR SALE—Improved wheat and alfalfa farms near Chanute, Kansas, many with oil and gas royalties. See or write E. H. Bideau, Chanute, Kansas.

LANE COUNTY FARMS, priced \$25.00 to \$40.00 per acre, wheat making 40 bushels per acre. Write for list. W. V. Young, Dighton, Kansas.

SOUTHEAST KANSAS FARMS—Six, deep, black bottom and upland farms. Write today for bargain list. Kinsey & McCabe, Fredonia, Wilson County, Kansas.

NESS COUNTY, KANSAS, LANDS Good wheat, alfalfa and ranch lands at bargain prices. Several excellent ranches. Write for price list, county map and literature.

FLOYD & FLOYD, Ness City, Kan.

74 ACRES, 2 mi. Hutchinson. Rich, level, sandy loam, subirrigated, no overflow, soft water, good improvements, \$12,000, \$1,000 cash, terms. W. P. Riley, Route 4, Box 26, Hutchinson, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Three quarter sections including oil rights—no waste land, no rock, no timber—12 miles northeast Eldorado, Kansas. \$50 per acre. F. V. Potts, Owner, 700 Limit Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS. Farms, all sizes; lowest prices. Terms \$2,000 up. Send for booklet. ALLEN COUNTY INVESTMENT CO., Iola, Kansas.

640 ACRES. Solid section; improved; all in grass; underlaid with abundance of sheet water; not a foot of waste land. Splendid investment. Bargain, so don't submit anything but money or Government Bonds. Price \$20.00 per acre. Terms. D. F. Carter, Leoti, Wichita Co., Kan.

KANSAS

160 ACRES, 2 1/2 mi. from Lenora. 70 acres alfalfa land. Improved, \$40 per acre. Good terms. Special bargains in wheat land. Write for list. J. H. Brotemarkle, Real Estate, Lenora, Norton Co., Kan.

SPLENDID DAIRY FARM, 160 acres, 5 mi. town, well improved, good water, good soil, lays well, all tillable, 20 a. alfalfa, 65 a. cult., bal. fine bluestem grass, bargain at \$65 an a. For list of best Grain, Alfalfa and Dairy farms on earth at prices that will make you big money. Write E. B. Miller, Admire, Kan.

SPECIAL SALE

380 acres of alfalfa land in the beautiful Republican River valley, two miles from the most thriving little city in the world, containing the best equipped County High School in Kansas, for quick sale \$60 per acre. We have other great bargains. Dowling & Williams, Law-Land-Loan-Insurance Co., St. Francis, Kansas

FOR SALE BY OWNER.

160 a. 8 mi. of Waverly, Kansas. 80 a. under cultivation, 80 a. fine prairie and blue grass. Nice location in good surrounding country, 6 room house, small barn, fine wells and mill. Price \$70 per a. If you want a better place to live for less money go to Waverly, Kan., and W. J. Williamson will show the farm for me and make terms to suit. W. H. Lathrom, Owner, Corvallis, Ore.

WHERE CAN YOU BEAT THIS—320 acres fine rich smooth land, Gove County, Kansas, 16 cultivation, 160 grass, half, section leased land, good 6 room house, new barn, fine water, other out buildings, owner must sell on account of failing health. Only \$27.50 per acre if sold at once. Good terms at 6%. Write for Kansas Map and farm list. Mansfield Investment & Realty Company, Healy, Kansas.

WHEAT LAND—Ness, Lane, Gove and Trego Counties this year have produced from \$40 to \$100 an acre in crops. I have improved farms from 160 up to sections and larger tracts, unimproved tracts 160 up to sections and more, all at prices less than what this year's crop sold for. Come and see me, or write me. If you buy in next 30 days you will be able to sell again this fall and make a nice profit. I have one or two places for sale on which the owners might take a first class car as partial payment. Some fine home farms close in. Buxton, Ransom, Kansas.

A Real Bargain

160 acres 3 miles of Waverly, 2 1/2 of Agri-cola, 40 acres wheat, 50 acres oats, 10 acres alfalfa, 35 acres timothy and clover, balance prairie and blue grass pasture, well watered, lays smooth, best of limestone soil, 1 mile of school. Good house of 6 rooms, new barn 36x44 ft., smoke house, hen house, etc., all in good repair, telephone and rural mail. Price \$110 per acre with best of terms. GEO. M. REYNOLDS, WAVERLY, KANSAS.

FARMS FOR SALE

240 a., 6 room house, good barns. Plenty water. Bottom land. No waste land. 100 a. alfalfa, 100 wheat, bal. pasture and meadow. This is a splendid farm, 3 miles Lawrence. \$175 a. Terms. Near Golden Belt road.

225 a., 9 room house, oak finished, 2 good barns, 36x40, 40x100. Good out buildings. Plenty good water. 65 a. hog tight fence, 200 a. Kaw bottom, 80 fine potato land, bal. 120, corn and grass. In high state of cultivation. \$315 a. Terms.

100 a., good 8 room house, large new barn. 10 a. upland contains buildings, 90 a. fine Kaw bottom land. \$400 a. Terms.

Small and large farms and city property. CLAWSON & McPHEETERS, Lawrence, Kansas.

744 Mass St.,

BLUE GRASS FARMS

Eastern Kansas farm bargains; large list to select from: CORN, WHEAT, CLOVER, ALFALFA FARMS; let us show you. These farms are growing in demand. Now is the time to select a blue grass stock farm. Write for descriptive booklet. DO IT NOW. IT'S FREE. ASK FOR LIST 457. Let us show you these bargains.

80 acres, one mile from pavement, Ottawa, Kansas, modern improvements, electric lights, etc., extra good. Rich dark loam soil. To see this farm is to want it.

200 acres, smooth high bottom land, well improved, fine shade, water, etc., all alfalfa and red clover land. Price \$165 per acre. Terms.

240 acres, seven miles Ottawa, eight-room house, barn, silo, well, other improvements. 75 acres wheat, 100 acres blue grass, very fine stock and grain proposition. Price \$135 per acre. Terms.

320 acres, seven miles Ottawa, two sets improvements, few acres alfalfa and clover, 70 acres fine meadow, 60 acres blue grass pasture. Best bargain in eastern Kansas. Price only \$85 per acre. Owner nonresident. Terms.

For eastern Kansas bargains address MANSFIELD LAND & LOAN CO., STUCKER BLDG., OTTAWA, KANSAS.

For Kaw Valley bargains address MANSFIELD LAND & LOAN CO., COLUMBIAN BLDG., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

BIG LAND SALE THE W. H. SHROYER FARMS 1320 ACRES

2 1/2 miles southwest of Miltonvale, Kan.

Subdivided into 10 farms of from 40 to 160 acres and sold to the highest bidder at

Auction Tuesday, August 17th 1920

Sale conducted on the property commencing promptly at 10:30 A. M. LIBERAL TERMS—1/4 cash on day of sale, 1/4 March 1st, 1921; balance, 5 years at 6 1/2 per cent.

This 1,320 comprises some of the best agricultural land in that section of the county. Four of the farms are highly improved, fully equipped for dairying, hog raising and general farming. At the present time there are nearly 200 acres of growing alfalfa on the various tracts. People interested in farm land should not fail to attend this sale. Every acre will be sold to the highest bidder.

FREE LUNCH AT NOON.

SUTTER LAND AUCTION COMPANY
HUB BUILDING, SALINA, KANSAS

Sales Managers and Auctioneers.

KANSAS

WHEAT LAND—Ness, Trego, Lane and Gove counties, where land is produced from \$50.00 to \$100.00 per acre in wheat in Salina drop in and see me. Let me show you about some real bargains, or go with me to Ransom, Kansas, and will show you some of them. Tracts of all sizes, improved or unimproved. On some can make terms to suit. Most of land I am offering rented wheat 1/2 of crop. See or write, John Rodman, Room 14, I. O. O. F. Salina, Kansas.

172 ACRES, Lawrence, Kansas, 1 1/2 miles Port to Fort road, 150 tillable, 60 45 pasture; 1/2 corn, 1/2 hay and all goes. 50 for wheat, possession of buildings at once. 7 room house, barn 20x60, machine shed and shop 40x40, improved good. Everlasting spring water, plum barn. Price \$21,500, incumbrance \$5,000, interest 6%. Hosford Investment & Mortgage Co., Lawrence, Kansas.

WESTERN KANSAS ranch and wheat land for sale. 27,000 acres, one ranch, two of impa., 1,500 acres in crop. Price \$15 a. acre. 7,000 acres price \$30. 5,080 acres miles from Utica, price \$30. 2,850 acres same price. 1,120 acres, price \$27.50 a. acre, two creeks thru this. 320 acres adjoining Utica, price \$65 per acre. 500 acres adjoining R. R. town, two sets of title, 200 head of horses, price \$10.00 per a. Can suit you in any size tract you want. Agents protected. A. W. Buxton, Utica, Kansas.

MISSOURI

VALLEY FARMS—Fruit and berry farms. Write, Chambliss & Son, Anderson, Mo.

LISTEN! Well improved 60 acres, nice home, \$2,500, \$600 down. McGrath, Mtn. View, Mo.

FREE—All about the Ozark country, and list of cheap lands. Durnell Land Company, Cabool, Mo.

THE HOMESEEKERS GUIDE FREE. Describes 100 south Missouri farms. Blankenship & Son, Buffalo, Missouri.

IF YOU WANT a large or small prairie timber farm, pure spring water, no failures, write J. E. Loy, Flemington, Mo.

MISSOURI—\$5 down \$5 monthly buys 4 acres truck and poultry land near town Southern Mo. Price \$240. Send for gain list. Box 169, Mt. Vernon, Ill.

ATTENTION FARMERS

Do you want a home in a mild, healthy climate, where the grazing season is long, the feeding season short, waters pure and productive? Good improved farms, 40 to \$50 acre. Frank M. Hamel, Marshfield, Mo.

FINE HOME for sale at a sacrifice. 9 rooms, modern. Lot 100x129 1/2. Large garden, peach, apple, plum, cherry and trees. Good location, best of neighbors. Built home myself. Come in and see. Price \$8,500. D. A. Whitmore, 3411 Highland Ave., Kansas City, Missouri.

REAL HEREFORD FARM

528 Acres in beautiful Belton district, 3 miles south Kansas City; bluegrass, wheat, clover, alfalfa and corn; living water, substantial buildings; priced to sell. Mansfield Land & Loan Company Bonfils Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

CASS CO. MO. FARM—324 a., good smooth land; good house, barn and water, 3 miles Archie, 7 miles Garden City, 60 mi. south Kansas City. 124 a. cultivation, 100 a. Kentucky blue stem, 65 a. pasture, 35 a. timber. Owner too old to farm. Price \$125 per acre worth \$200. Address owner, James Ross, Barnard, Kansas.

FOR SALE BY OWNER.

870 acre farm of bottom land with improvements. Well located, lying adjacent to Mound City, Mo. Will sell all or part. Excellent opportunity, account owner having other interests cannot give farm his attention. Address J. A. Johnson, 211 Pan-American Bldg., Tulsa, Okla.

OKLAHOMA

EASTERN OKLA. Corn, wheat, oats, alfalfa, clover land. Oil district. New country. Best land for least money. Arch Wagoner, Vinita, Okla.

\$20 TO \$60 PER ACRE. Fine wheat, alfalfa, corn and cotton lands. Write for free illustrated folder. E. G. Eby, Wagoner, Okla.

ASK FOR Illustrated list of good homes. Wheat, corn and alfalfa land in the best part of Oklahoma. Also free map. De Ford & Cronkhite, Watonga, Oklahoma.

320 ACRES 2 miles Oakwood, 140 cultivated, balance pasture, 80 acres under wire, 4 room house, stable, granary, orchard on State Road, 1/2 mile school. Price \$15,000 terms on half. L. Pennington, Oakwood, Okla.

320 A. 3 1/2 miles from good R. R. City, Okla. All bottom and second bottom land. 175 A. cult. 50 A. meadow. Bal. timber and pasture. Fair Imp. All crops good. per a. Terms. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Oklahoma.

EASTERN OKLAHOMA

Unusual bargains in low priced farms with comfortable buildings for \$15 to \$65 per acre on good terms. Send at once for copy of farm bulletin with complete descriptions of farm bargains. Stuart Land Co., Heavener, Oklahoma.

OKLAHOMA FARMS

NORTHEAST OKLAHOMA We have listings on a number of choice farms and farm lands, in tracts of 40 to 80 acres; all moderately priced, and can make suitable terms. Inquiries gladly answered. FRYE & RUNYON, Rooms 1 and 2, Virginia Bldg., Nowata, Okla.

MISSISSIPPI

WRITE for free Mississippi map and list. Land Market, Box 843, Memphis, Tenn.

CALIFORNIA

10,000 ACRES Gov't land in U. S. Send free descriptive circular of our 116-book "The Pathfinder." Tells where farm, timber, oil, grazing land is. Or farm, book direct. Gem Publishing, Dept. 104, Los Angeles, Calif. In all world no book like this.

NEBRASKA

ACRES of the best irrigated land, two fourth miles from Culbertson. \$300 per acre. Smith, Owner, Culbertson, Nebraska.

CE COUNTY, Nebraska farm for sale. 2 1/2 mi. from Pierce. 40 a. corn, 40 a. rye, bal. pasture. Good imp. water. \$125 a. Good terms. Good soil. Piger and D. C. Deiber, Pierce, Neb.

COLORADO

EASTERN COLORADO.

Improved eastern Colorado farms for sale at bargain prices; terms; information literature on request. Frank Sutton, Akron, Colo.

TERN COLO. LANDS OUR SPECIALTY. Lists, personally owned, selected. Live agents wanted. Wolf Land Company, Yuma, Colo.

ACRES, all under one of Rocky Ford's ditches; good buildings; 65 acres in this year. Near a good town. Price \$125 a. Good terms. m. C. Steele, Rocky Ford, Colorado.

7,000 ACRES

Bought right, will sell right, corn, wheat, etc. Our crops are proof. Write particulars. R. T. Cline, Owner, Brandon, Colo.

COLORADO FARMS

miles from Denver on Lincoln Highway, by line and railways. 80 to 4,000 acres, non irrigated and pasture lands. Improvements, including stock farm. Send for booklet V3. The Adolph J. Zang Inv. Co., Owners, American Bank Building, Denver, Colo.

COLORADO

IRRIGATED FARMS

rm lands in the San Luis Valley produce as of alfalfa, 60 bu. Wheat, 300 to 500 bushels, other crops equally well. Best country in the world. Farm prices low. For literature about this wonderful. Excursions every two weeks. ELMER E. FOLEY, 31 Schweiter Bldg., Wichita, Kansas.

TEXAS

PROSPERITY ABOUNDS on the South Plains, Lubbock County the center, cheap farms and ranches, large or small. Crops fine. Write us. Wall's Land Exchange, Lubbock, Tex.

Rio Grande Valley Lands

Citrus fruit orchards are worth \$2,000 per acre when 3 years old. Crops between trees will pay for land in that time. Write. Geo. E. Duncan, Edinburg, Texas.

WE HAVE BLACK LANDS for cotton and grain; lean lands for diversified farming, sandy loams for sweet potatoes and peanuts; grazing lands for live stock; and lands suitable for special crops, fruits or vegetables, either improved or unimproved in small or large tracts. Write us just what you want, and give us a chance to furnish it. Railroad Farm Bureau, San Antonio, Texas.

FLORIDA

FREE FLORIDA FARMS—25 cents per month per acre buys any size farm. Money paid back to you from profits of sugar and stock farm. Only 400 acres more of promise amount left. First applications take it. Money returned if too late to get allotment. Ideal American Corporation, Johnstown, Fla.

WISCONSIN

FOR SALE by owner: Improved and unimproved places. Priced to sell. Very easy terms. V. E. Conwell, Ladysmith, Wisconsin.

ARKANSAS

WRITE TOM TETER, SHERIDAN, ARK., for bargains in good farms.

WRITE TOM BLODGETT LAND CO., Pine Bluff, Ark., for real bargains in farm lands.

DOWELL LAND CO., Walnut Ridge, Ark. Fine corn lands, easy terms, plenty rainfall.

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

MINNESOTA

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

REAL ESTATE WANTED

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

SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE

Northwest Missouri farms, the greatest corn belt in the United States. Also western ranches. Advise what you have. M. E. Noble & Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

WE HAVE two good six apartment solid brick apartments of 5 rooms and bath each; total yearly rent \$5,300. Will give some one a good deal for Western land. For full particulars write James B. Welsh Realty and Loan Co., 201 Lathrop Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Fifty head of registered Hereford cattle. Twenty-two head of four and six year old cows, eleven calves at side, others will calve this fall. Nine head of two year old bred heifers. Nineteen head coming two year old open heifers, sired by sons of Domino and Generous 5th. All richly bred Anxiety, with plenty of scale and nicely marked. These cattle are guaranteed in every respect. Will consider good Central Kansas land. Hansen Brothers, Lock Box 41, Aulac, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

LANDS ON PAYMENTS, nice smooth level lands, good deep soil, some of these quarters now in crops. Near the new railroad running from Shattuck, Okla. to Spearman, Texas. \$25 to \$30 per acre one-sixth cash, balance yearly payments and interest. Write for literature. John Fenzler, Wichita, Kansas.

Big Equipped Mid-West Farm
Less than \$90 an Acre

Splendid farming section; good roads, close neighbors, convenient railway station; 160 acres machine-worked tillage, wire-fenced, spring-watered pasture; apples, peaches, pears; good 8-room house, maple shade, 2 barns; owner retiring, includes for quick sale 2 horses, 2 mules, 5 cows, 2 hogs, valuable farm machinery, binder, Ford car, part growing crops; less than \$90 acre for all, easy terms. Details page 86 Strout's Big Illustrated Catalog Farm Bargains 33 States. Copy free. Strout Farm Agency, 831 A S, New York Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Farm & Ranch Loans

Kansas and Oklahoma

Lowest Current Rate

Quick Service. Liberal Option.

Interest Annual or Semi-Annual.

THE PIONEER MORTGAGE CO., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Make the Livestock Safe

(Continued from Page 14.)

buildings should be thoroly disinfected or boarded up, as these places usually harbor infection owing to their inaccessibility to sunlight.

To those unaccustomed to the work, disinfection may seem a complicated process. The procedure is comparatively simple, when understood, and requires thoroughness, as the attention to details counts for much. It is important to bear in mind that the infective organisms are extremely small, and some may escape the vigilance of the operator unless he is extremely careful to spray in the nooks, corners, cracks and crevices and underneath all movable objects. The work of disinfection should always be completed once that it is started. The disinfection of a part of the building one day and a delay for a few days or a week before completion of the job is not considered satisfactory.

Bulletins on Farm Irrigation

The following Farmers' Bulletins on irrigation may be obtained free from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.:

- 813. Construction and Use of Farm Weirs.
- 863. Irrigation of Grain.
- 864. Practical Information for Beginners in Irrigation.
- 866. Use of Windmills in Irrigation in the Semi-Arid West.
- 882. Irrigation of Orchards.
- 899. Surface Irrigation for Eastern Farms.
- 953. Potato Culture Under Irrigation.

Shut up all the hens and pullets some evening. Count them and decide just how many can be readily kept during the coming year without crowding, for this is very likely to hurt egg production and increase the danger of disease.

MISCELLANEOUS

HANDLE MORE BUSINESS? Are you getting all the business you can handle? If not get big results at small cost by running a classified ad in *Copper's Weekly*. The Great News Weekly of the Great West with more than a million and a quarter readers. Sample copy free for the asking. Only 5c a word each week. Send in a trial ad now while you are thinking about it. *Copper's Weekly*, Topeka, Kan.



New Farm Homes

In Colorado

With Water For Irrigation

At Public Auction, August 23-24

20,000 Acres in Farm Units
Direct From Owner to Buyer

John P. Klug of Greeley, Colorado, President of the Colorado Stock Growers Association, retires after 35 years cattle growing and throws his fertile ranch open to settlement. Public sale direct from owner to purchaser. No land speculators, colonizers or intermediate buyers making profits. Direct sale to those who wish to own and develop fine farm homes under irrigation in the best farming region in America.

August 23-24, the beautiful 20,000 acre Klug ranch near Greeley will be subdivided into farm units and sold at Public Auction. The ranch is adjacent to highly developed farms of Greeley district and is surrounded by irrigated farms. It is under an established and proven irrigation system in which Mr. Klug has purchased water rights which will be sold with 10,000 acres. 10,000 acres will also be sold for meadow and grazing purposes. Soil unsurpassed and adapted to growing alfalfa, sugar beets, potatoes, grain, beans, corn and other crops. Part of ranch is cultivated and irrigated and unbroken lands may be cropped right from breaking. Irrigation insures the crop.

The Greeley district was founded by Horace Greeley at the time he wrote "Go West, Young Man." Here irrigation in the West began. This region now contains the richest and most productive farm lands in the United States. Weld county is the largest sugar beet producer in the Union—over \$13,000,000 for 1920 to the farmers. The Greeley spud (potatoes) is famous. A proven area where irrigated farms sell from \$300 to \$500 per acre. No pioneering. Long established cities, colleges, schools, railroads, transportation and market facilities. Main transcontinental railroads at hand. No earthquakes, cyclones, sunstroke or malaria. Here tuberculosis dies. Greeley, the "City Beautiful," with its sparkling mountain water and State Teachers College within easy drive of the ranch. Denver 45 miles distant. Snow capped peaks always in view and Rocky Mountain National Park and hundreds of mountain retreats within three hours by auto.

Farm units will be sold to highest bidder. Reasonable terms. Prior inspection solicited. For further information register with and write to sales manager.

VERNON McKELVEY, Sales Manager

GREELEY, COLORADO

Greeley National Bank Bldg.,

Sale Conducted by: Col. C. W. Snook, and Col. Ord L. Leachman, Livestock and Land Auctioneers

FARMER'S CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

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

TABLE OF RATES

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10.....	\$1.20	\$4.00	26.....	\$3.12	\$10.40
11.....	1.32	4.40	27.....	3.24	10.80
12.....	1.44	4.80	28.....	3.36	11.20
13.....	1.56	5.20	29.....	3.48	11.60
14.....	1.68	5.60	30.....	3.60	12.00
15.....	1.80	6.00	31.....	3.72	12.40
16.....	1.92	6.40	32.....	3.84	12.80
17.....	2.04	6.80	33.....	3.96	13.20
18.....	2.16	7.20	34.....	4.08	13.60
19.....	2.28	7.60	35.....	4.20	14.00
20.....	2.40	8.00	36.....	4.32	14.40
21.....	2.52	8.40	37.....	4.44	14.80
22.....	2.64	8.80	38.....	4.56	15.20
23.....	2.76	9.20	39.....	4.68	15.60
24.....	2.88	9.60	40.....	4.80	16.00

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

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

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

EMPLOYMENT

MARRIED MAN WANTED, TO DO GENERAL work on ranch. A. Pitney, Belyue, Kan.

WANTED—CHORE MAN 50 TO 60 YEARS old, handy with tools. State wages desired. J. H. Taylor & Sons, Chapman, Kan.

WANTED—BY MIDDLE SEPTEMBER, steady, single farm hand by month, year around. Man over 30 preferred. Royal Henderson, Munden, Kan.

WANTED: A REAL ENERGETIC, CAPABLE, thoroughly reliable farmer to take charge of my farm in eastern Kansas. Address Z, Mail and Breeze.

WANTED: MARRIED MAN TO WORK ON farm, \$75 per month, house, fuel, milk and garden plot furnished. S. L. Rhodes, Tampa, Kan.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC INSPECTORS EARN from \$110 to \$200 per month and expenses. Travel if desired. Unlimited advancement. No age limit. We train you. Positions furnished under guarantee. Write for booklet CM 17. Standard Business Training Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

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

SALESMAN

SELL THE BEST NURSERY PRODUCTS in America. Our line includes finest fruit trees, plants, ornamental shrubs, etc. All or part time. Liberal commissions paid each week on all orders. Our feature product makes sales easy and cannot be obtained from your competitors. Big advertising campaign and attractive literature helps you get leads and close orders. Established 50 years. Best bank reference. Our 35 salesmen all making big money. Write today for our liberal offer. Mount Hope Nurseries, Lawrence, Kansas.

AGENTS.

DOES \$60 WEEKLY INTEREST YOU? NO peddling, stock, or capital. All profit and profit all yours. Division Profit Co., 718 Grant St., Denver, Colo.

BIG MONEY AND FAST SALES. EVERY owner buys Gold Initials for his Auto. You charge \$1.50, make \$1.35. Ten orders daily easy. Write for particulars and free samples. American Monogram Co., Dept. 110, Glen Ridge, N. J.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

TO TRADE: GOOD YOUNG DRAFT horses for Wallace Co. land. Arch Davis, Menlo, Kan.

FOR SALE—VETERINARY PRACTICE and property, 3 acres improved joining town. R. S. Martin, Mount Hope, Kan.

HANDLE MORE BUSINESS? ARE YOU getting all the business you can handle? If not get big results at small cost by running a classified ad in Capper's Weekly. The Great News Weekly of the Great West with more than a million and a half readers. Sample copy free for the asking. Only 12c a word each week, 10c per word on four consecutive orders. Send in a trial ad now while you are thinking about it. Capper's Weekly, Topeka, Kan.

PUT YOUR BUSINESS BEFORE MORE than 1,000,000 farm families in the 16 richest agricultural states in the Union, by using the Capper Farm Press. A classified advertisement in this combination of powerful papers will reach one family in every three of the great Mid-West, and will bring you mighty good results. The rate is only 65c per word, which will give you one insertion in each of the five papers, Capper's Farmer, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Missouri Ruralist, Nebraska Farm Journal, and Oklahoma Farmer. Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kansas.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

GOOD HARDWARE AND IMPLEMENT business. Invoice about \$20,000. Can be reduced. Last year's business over \$60,000. Good town to live in, splendid school and college facilities, center of rich farming community. Just the right kind for some farmer who wants to move to town to educate his children and have a paying business besides. More sure than farming. Write or wire at once, will not last long. Reason for selling, poor health. John E. Hoeglund, owner, Hesston, Kan.

TOBACCO.

TOBACCO: KENTUCKY'S EXTRA FINE chewing and smoking tobacco for sale hand prepared in the twist; ready for use. Write for sample and prices. Adams Brothers, Bardwell, Ky.

TOBACCO—HOME MADE, RED AND dark leaf, 2 pounds \$1; 10 pounds \$4.50; 100 pounds \$40. Mild smoking, 3 pounds \$1; 10 pounds \$8; 100 pounds \$25, prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. U. O. Parrish, Holstein-Duroc Farm, Route 8, Union City, Tenn.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED: USED ENSILAGE CUTTER, Climax preferred. Geo. Van Horn, Nickerson, Kan.

WANTED: USED THRESHER OR CLOVER huller. Prefer Southwest 16-18 or 20 inch. Condition no object, want something cheap. Address Box 43, R. 2, Lincoln, Kan.

NOTICE—WANTED, SCRAP LEAD. I PAY the highest prices. Ship me your collection. Henry Montgomery, Cedar Vale, Kan.

SERVICES OFFERED

PLEATINGS—MRS. M. J. MERCER, 800 Topeka Ave., Topeka, Kan.

AUCTIONEERS MAKE BIG MONEY; 67 paged annual free. Mo. Auction School, Kansas City, Mo.

PHONOGRAPH RECORDS AND PIANO rolls exchanged. Old for new. Fuller, Wichita, Kan.

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

TOBACCO OR SNUFF HABIT CURED OR no pay. \$1 if cured. Remedy sent on trial. Superba Co., St. Baltimore, Md.

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE, COW, HORSE, or calf skins for coat or robe. Catalog on request. The Crosby Frisian Fur Co., Rochester, N. Y.

KODAK FILMS DEVELOPED, 10c ROLL. Same day service. Hi-glossy prints, 3c each. All sizes. Say how many. Gilliam's Photo Shop, Box 1044, Kansas City, Mo.

VEIL MATERNITY HOSPITAL FOR young women before and during confinement; private; terms to suit; babies adopted free. Mrs. C. M. Jones, 15 W. 31st, Kansas City, Mo.

FAIRMOUNT MATERNITY HOSPITAL for confinement; private; prices reasonable; may work for board; babies adopted. Write for booklet. Mrs. T. B. Long, 4911 East 27th St., Kansas City, Mo.

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

HIGH PRICES PAID FOR FARM AND dairy products by city people. A small classified advertisement in the Topeka Daily Capital will sell your apples, potatoes, pears, tomatoes and other surplus farm produce at small cost—only one cent a word each insertion. Try it.

COLUMBIA RECORDS ON APPROVAL— Twelve best selling Columbia records on approval. We pay postage; guaranteed against breakage. Send no money. Pay for those you keep. Conditions—you must live in Kansas—you must be honest. Terry's Music Store, Salina, Kan.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—CATALPA POSTS, CARLOTS. H. W. Porth & Co., Winfield, Kan.

BUY YOUR LUMBER AT SAWMILL. WE sell direct to consumer. Write us your wants. Boles and Shelton, Pangburn, Ark.

WRITE FOR DELIVERED PRICES ON cedar posts. Pay after unloading. J. B. Overton, Sagle, Idaho.

FOR SALE—CONDENSED BUTTERMILK in barrels. We pay the freight on 2 or more barrels. Logeman's Market, Atchison, Kan.

TRACTORS

FOR BULL TRACTOR PARTS WRITE, S. B. Vaughan, Newton, Kan.

15-30 MINNEAPOLIS TRACTOR A-1 CON- dition, new 3-row lister \$1,000. Box 31, Coldwater, Kan.

FOR SALE: AVERY 12-25, SANDUSKY 15-30. Mechanically like new. Frank Silver, Little River, Kan.

CLOSING OUT SALE. ONE NEW EMER- son 12-20 tractor priced to sell. Haury Hardware, Halstead, Kan.

FOR SALE—16-30 RUMELY TRACTOR, 28 in. Rumely Separator used 10 days, \$3,500. Abilene Tractor & Truck Co., Abilene, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE: TWO SECOND hand 10-20 Titans in first class condition, have been out one and a half and two years. One second hand 8x16 Mogul in first class condition, just equipped with new cylinders and pistons. One second hand 15x30 Mogul also in good shape. Will trade for Ford cars and Ford trucks. Write for special prices and terms. Graber Hdw. Co., Kingman, Kan.

FOR THE TABLE.

HONEY, FANCY, 27c POUND 60 POUND cans, here or Beatrice, Neb. 2 cans delivered free. J. M. Lancaster, Greeley, Colo.

TWO SIXTY POUND CANS EXTRACTED honey \$26.40 f. o. b. cars, La Cruces. V. N. Hopper, Las Cruces, N. M.

"THEBESTO" ROCKY MOUNTAIN HONEY, light colored, thick, fine flavored. Per can, five pounds net, postpaid anywhere west of Ohio river, \$1.50. Send remittance with order. The Colorado Honey Producers' Association, Denver, Colo.

MACHINERY.

JOHN DEERE 10-BOTTOM PLOW. J. H. Baumgartner, Halstead, Kan.

SALE OR TRADE HYDRAULIC CIDER press. Ed. Dorman, Paola, Kan.

NO. 7 BIRDELL ALFALFA HULLER IN running order for sale or trade for good car. S. A. Long, Geneseo, Kan.

20 HORSE CASE ENGINE, 32x56 MINNE- apolis Separator for sale. Both good shape. Pearl Shaffer, Bunker Hill, Kan.

NEW RUSSELL SEPARATOR USED 4 days this year, cheap if taken soon. Box 176, Medford, Okla.

BIRDELL ALFALFA HULLER, 40 IN. cylinder, Blower and Feeder. In No. 1 condition. J. H. Sowers, Burlingame, Kan., R. 4.

FOR SALE—AVERY ELEVATOR, weigher, and swinging conveyor complete. No. 1 shape, also 10-20 Titan Tractor; also 12-25 Bull Tractor, excellent shape, priced for quick sale. Wakefield Motor Co., Wakefield, Kan.

ONE THRESHING RIG. ONE REEVES tractor 40x30, good condition. One Reeves 15 bar 36x60 separator, good shape. Drive belt, oil barrels, other necessities. A bargain if taken soon. Other business needs attention. Rig threshing daily. A. M. Cook, Hanston, Kan.

CORN HARVESTER—ONE MAN, ONE horse, one row, self gathering. Equal to a corn binder. Sold direct to farmers for twenty-three years. Only \$28, with fodder binder. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Process Corn Harvester Co., Salina, Kan.

SAVE THE GRAIN: WITH THE HIGH prices of grain, and mills and elevators paying premiums for high quality, plump berries, you cannot afford to sell your grain and be discounted on account of a few small shriveled berries, causing you to sell your grain for less than it is worth. A new Manson Campbell Fanning Mill and Grader will do the work. We have a new offer at a bargain price until sold, same have 20 different sieves, which will clean any kind of grain on the farm. Price \$40.00 F. O. B. Paola, Kan., cash with order. Address Lock Box 367, Paola, Kan. Reference, Citizens State Bank.

OLIVER 4 DISC PLOW CHEAP FOR quick sale. Edgar Hedberg, Falun, Kan.

FOR SALE—12 INCH SMALLEY SILAGE cutter, 30 ft. blower pipe mounted, good running order, price \$80. T. J. Sands, Robinson, Kan.

30 HORSE STRAIGHT FLUE MINNEAP- olis engine 40x22, Case separator, water tank, coal wagon, cook shack. Complete, all in No. 1 shape, will take 24 in. separator in trade. J. G. Towns, Attila, Kan.

EDUCATIONAL

U. S. GOVERNMENT WANTS RAILWAY Mail clerks, \$140 month. List positions free. Franklin Institute, Dept. B 15, Rochester, N. Y.

GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY MAIL clerks needed everywhere, \$150 month. Experience unnecessary; particulars free. Write Modern Civil Service Inst., Dept. 51, Denver, Colo.

SEEDS

KANRED SEED WHEAT, J. H. TAYLOR and Sons, Chapman, Kan.

PURE KANRED SEED WHEAT, VERNON Nichols, Mankato, Kan.

KANRED WHEAT SEED, \$3.25 PER bushel. A. Pitney, Belyue, Kan.

CHOICE, HOME GROWN, PURE ALFALFA seed. No weeds, samples. McCray, Zeandale, Kan.

500 BU. KANRED SEED WHEAT; PURE, good color and heavy. \$3 bu. Sacks extra. D. L. Stagg, Manhattan, Kan., R. 1.

STRICTLY PURE INSPECTED KANRED Seed Wheat. Fort Larned Ranch, Frizell, Kan.

FOR SALE—CHOICE TIMOTHY SEED, \$10.25 per hundred, bags free. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED, 85% PURE, \$10 PER bushel track Concordia. Send for sample. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED, 85% PURE, \$12 PER bushel track Concordia. Send for sample. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.

FINE ALFALFA SEED; EXTRA FANCY home grown Alfalfa Seed for sale. If you want the best write for free sample. Henry Jefferies, Ottawa, Kan.

WANTED—20 BUSHELS GOOD ALFALFA seed. Western Kansas seed preferred, rather buy from grower. Send sample and price. L. E. Lee, Bonner Springs, Kan.

GUARANTEED SEEDS: ALFALFA \$12.00 bu.; Sweet Clover \$17.50; Red Clover \$27.00; Kanred Seed Wheat \$3.50; Turkey Wheat \$3.00; Rye \$2.50; Sacks free. Liberty bonds accepted. Meler Seed Co., Russell, Kan.

THE BEST WHEAT FOR SOUTHEASTERN Kansas. Fifty experiments for five years by Agricultural College prove Fulcaster the highest yielding wheat in that territory. Address Avery Malone, County Agent, Ft. Scott, Kan.

KANRED YIELDS ARE HIGHEST; BUT be sure your Kanred is inspected. You believe in purebred cattle, why not pure seed? For list of growers of inspected Kanred wheat, write Department B, Kansas Crop Improvement Association, Manhattan, Kan.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION FIRM

SHIP YOUR LIVE STOCK TO US— tent men in all departments. 10 years on this market. Write us about stock. Stockers and feeders buyers, orders, market information free. Robinson Commission Co., 423 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City Stock Yards.

PET STOCK.

PEDIGREED FLEMISH GIANTS, etc. Red, New Zealand Red, breeding and youngsters, bargain prices. John McPherson, Kan.

STRAY NOTICE

TAKEN UP BY A MUNOZ, WHO RESIDES in Sec. 31 T. 23 R. 34, Finney county, Kan., and whose postoffice address is Deerpark, Kan., on the 15th day of June, 1924, one mare weight 1,000 lbs., branded 6 T, priced value \$50.00. F. H. Labaree, County Clerk.

TAKEN UP BY F. J. KRAISINGER resides in Rush Center, R. F. D. No. 1, Rush County, Kan., on the 1st day of July, 1924: One two year old gelding, tinged with gray, wire cut on left front. Appraised value \$30.00. George W. county clerk.

TAKEN UP BY J. J. SEXSON WHO resides in Ruleton, Grant Township, man county, Kansas, on the twelfth day of July, 1924, one 1,200 lb. brown horse, white star in forehead and valued at \$100. One 1,700 lb. bay horse with white forehead and three white feet, appraised value \$125.00. Doris E. Soden, County Clerk.

TAKEN UP BY FRED RYSU WHO resides in North township, Woodson county, Kansas, on the 17th day of July, 1924, red, male steer, age 3 years, with right ear and appraised at \$60. One male steer, age 3 years, branded J on hip and appraised at \$60. One red steer, branded J on left hip and appraised at \$60. C. V. Orendorff, County Clerk.

COMING EVENTS.

MEET YOUR FRIE DS AT THE KAN Free Fair at Topeka, September 24-25. Six big days and six big nights. "24TH" ANNUAL OHIO DAYS AT Topeka, Kan., Aug. 19 and 20, 1924. Cook, Secy.

POULTRY

BABY CHICKS

BABY CHICKS: WHITE LEGHORNS Reds, 16c. Prepaid. Guaranteed. Young's Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.

BABY CHICKS—SINGLE COMB and White Leghorns, \$16.00 per 100, paid, live delivery. Pure bred farm range raised, heavy laying strains. Center Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.

LEGHORNS

EIGHT DOZEN ONE YEAR OLD Leghorn Hens, \$18 per dozen. Mrs. J. Barnes, Goff, Kan.

WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS. Barron stock, May hatched, \$12.00 dozen. Filda Jenkins, Jewell, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN Cockerels, March hatch, \$1.50, April only. Mrs. John J. Berry, Waterville, Mo.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCK- erels, 4 months old, \$1.25 each. Mrs. Shigley, La Harpe, Kan.

PURE BRED S. C. W. LEGHORN COCK- erels 4 months old, excellent laying stock, \$1.25 each. Lloyd Ringland, Sedgewick, Mo.

IMPORTED ENGLISH S. C. WHITE Leghorns. Averaged 288 eggs, each per Cockerels, bargain now. Geo. Patterson, Melvern, Kan.

BABY CHICKS, PURE BRED LEGHORN Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, laying strains, postpaid. Reduced prices. Catalog free. Missouri Poultry Farms, Lumbia, Mo.

BABY CHICKS: HEALTHY, SELECTED layers. Purebred, White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Barred Rocks, \$15.00 100, Reds \$16. Postpaid. Live arrival guaranteed. Catalog free. Booth Hatchery, Clinton, Mo.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS April hatched from winter laying stock, \$2.50. Frank West, Prescott, Kan.

ANCONAS.

ANCONA COCKERELS 10 WKS. OLD. Carrie Yapp, Jewell, Kan.

PURE BRED S. C. ANCONA COCKERELS March hatched from high laying stock, \$2.50 each. Mrs. Chas. Kiser, Mankato, Kan.

ORPINGTONS.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF Orpingtons, Hens and cockerels from breeding pens, \$2 and \$5. Mrs. Jas. Ham, Ashland, Kan.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

THE BEST PRODUCTION FOR CHICKS cows and hogs in the world is La-Mo-Box 122, Kansas City, Mo.

POULTRY WANTED.

PAYING FOR HENS, 27c. SPRINGS Eggs 40c. Coops and cases loaned. The Copes, Topeka.

PREMIUM POULTRY PRODUCTS CO. N. Kansas Ave., Topeka, buys poultry eggs on a graded basis. We furnish coops and cases. Premium prices paid for eggs and poultry.

The varieties of the sorghos or sorghums most extensively grown in Kansas are Black Amber, Red Amber, Orange and Sumac. The Red Amber is the best variety for Western Kansas. Kansas Orange and an early strain Sumac are best for Eastern Kansas.

14. 1920.

The Grain Market Report

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

WITH almost general weakness pervading the market for feedstuffs, cattle finishers, dairy and other feeders should pursue a policy in the purchase of feedstuffs. This is a wise course; but much caution cannot be exercised in view of the present conditions. Large quantities of feedstuffs are normally available about this time for shipment in September, October and November for use throughout the winter. In recent years this has been a profitable venture, almost all feedstuffs scored sharp upturns during fall and winter from the summer season, however, it is questionable whether the trend of feedstuffs will be similar to that of former years. Certainly the prospects are difficult. Every indication is now pointing to a rise to the levels reached in previous years.

Cake and Meal Decline

Depression already has been felt in the cake and meal trade, not greater comparatively than recessions which have occurred in feedstuffs. New crop cottonseed cake and meal of 43 per cent protein are being offered around \$54 a ton, sacked, basis Texas for October-November shipment, represents a full decline of \$10 a ton from the point at which new crop supplies sold on the trading. Loose slab cake is selling around \$50 a ton, bulk, basis Texas. Offerings are coming largely from Texas, where harvest of the cotton crop already is under way. Some are available in Oklahoma for shipment, though not on a general scale thus far. Much of the buying has been of a speculative character, extremely light sales direct to interests for fall delivery.

The Cotton Situation

Prospects for enlarged production of cotton are having a depressing influence on prices for cake and meal. The report of the Department of Agriculture indicates a crop of 12,519,000 bales on a condition of 74.1 per cent. The production a year ago amounted to 11,329,755 bales, two years ago 12,040,532 bales, 11,302,375 in 1917 and 11,449,930 bales in 1918. Many private crop observers are estimating a crop of 13 million bales or greater, basing such estimates on the sharp improvement in the condition of the growing plant since the issue of the Government report. As production of cotton grows, the return of cottonseed is increased in the same proportion.

An interesting phase of the cake and meal trade is the fact that offerings of feedstuffs already are available in quantities around \$35 a ton, with some reports that large quantities have been contracted for at \$25 a ton. At this time a year ago Texas cottonseed was contracted for around \$60 to \$65 a ton, and later soared to a top of \$95 a ton. The market for seed held steady at \$70 for many months. In view of the sharply lower level at which cottonseed is being contracted, the quotations for cottonseed cake and meal do not appear attractive. There is still a margin between the cost of production and selling prices to which further declines. The market for cottonseed oil, however, is sharply advanced and an extremely light demand exists for the product, which may have a restricting influence on the operation of crushing plants in the cotton belt. Cottonseed cake and meal, it should be remembered, are the by-products of the trade and are dependent to a large extent upon activity in the cottonseed oil market.

The excellent condition of pastures and the abundance of feed in the country permit reduced buying of cake and meal, and less of the product than in the past is now going into consumption. The spot market for cake is around \$60 a ton, basis Texas points, prices strong largely as a result of the dearth of supplies in hands of buyers in the South. Little foreign

demand prevails, the strained credit situation and declines in foreign exchange having checked buying. At no time in recent months have the sales to foreigners been of large volume. Fertilizer manufacturers have bought on a fairly liberal scale, and the belief is expressed that this class of buyers will absorb new crop offerings of meal as rapidly as available around \$50 a ton in the South. This, however, is a question. Declines below that level are quite probable.

Linseed cake and meal have declined, though slowly. The market has suffered from an absence of buying strength, the bulk of business com-

Narrow Wheat Margins

The time is approaching when the country elevator operator can buy the farmers' grain at a very narrow margin under the price prevailing at the nearest terminal. Now margins of 30 cents and even more are demanded by wheat buyers in the country, owing to a lack of proper hedging facilities. As soon as the futures advance to a near parity with the cash, which process now is under way, an improved condition for the farmer will exist. For the present do not market wheat.

ing from small retail feed merchants at interior points. Linseed meal is bringing around \$62 a ton for spot, August or September shipment, basis the Minneapolis market. The larger buyers are holding off, awaiting further declines in prices. Flaxseed crop prospects are good.

After undergoing one of the most sensational declines ever recorded in market annals, the wheat trade displayed its strength by staging an almost sensational come back, or rebound in prices. The December and March deliveries gained about 25 cents a bushel the past week, with the cash market rising about 20 to 40 cents a bushel. Dark hard winter wheat reached a top of \$2.70 a bushel, and red winter rose to \$2.50. Because of the very erratic action of the market, country elevator operators are demanding wide margins in the purchase of grain from the farmer. Because of the sharp discount at which the December and March deliveries are selling under the cash grain, the trade is without a proper hedge. However, the time is approaching, and possibly soon, when the December and March options will sell at practically a parity with the carlot market, and thus afford excellent hedging facilities for the country trade. Then farmers can sell their grain at a very narrow margin under the levels prevailing in Kansas City, the nearest terminal. Exporters displayed increased interest in the market, the sharp rebound in prices resulting almost entirely from the re-entrance of the foreigners on a large scale. Domestic demand continues of a sluggish character, and, without general improvement in flour buying, mills are withholding purchases. When both exporters and mill buyers are in the market actively, a very strong tone is expected. Marketings are disappointing for the season.

Cash Corn Advances

Fluctuations in wheat are exerting greater pressure on corn, the coarse grain scoring a good rebound in sympathy with the bread cereal. A very irregular market may be expected in the corn trade for some weeks, not due particularly to the probability of extremely erratic price changes for wheat, but because of weather uncertainties and the varying reports as to the outcome of the crop. Even now it is not uncommon to hear that corn is late and may suffer seriously from frost damage, while other advices indicate the rapid maturity of the plant and expectations that no damage from early frost will be felt. Prices for the coarse grain both in the cash and fu-

ture markets are largely dependent upon crop developments. In the past week cash prices gained 15 to 20 cents a bushel, with futures up about 9 to 11 cents.

Bearish enthusiasm in the oats market is subsiding. Prices had receded more sharply than even the extreme bears had anticipated, and with current sales not far from pre-war levels, operators are disinclined to press the market, though occasional weakness in wheat, corn and other feedstuffs offers an excellent opportunity. Oats should hold up quite firmly around current levels of 69 to 75 cents a bushel for the cash, while a slight advance is possible from the present 70-cent level in the futures.

Hay Shippers Need Cars

The hay trade is confronted on one hand with an extremely light demand and on the other with a serious shortage of cars and resulting scant movement to markets. Demand, while sufficient to absorb the small arrivals of alfalfa, prairie and tame hay, is not broad enough to force any material upturns in prices. An occasional increase in arrivals brings about a bear market, though this quickly disappears with any shrinkage in the volume of marketings. Alfalfa and prairie rose about 50 cents a ton the past week, but the gains were not of a permanent character. Excellent pasture conditions limit the outlet for all hay. Alfalfa is selling at a range of \$17 to \$30, prairie around \$12 to \$20, and tame hay at a range of \$14 to \$27.50.

Coffey County Clubs Hear Capper

The biggest event of the year for the Capper Poultry, Pig and Calf clubs of Coffey county was the picnic held August 6 at Lebo. In addition to the members of the Coffey county clubs and visitors from clubs of adjoining counties, a large crowd of club friends was present, bringing the total attendance nearly to a thousand persons. After a picnic dinner, club members gave an enjoyable program. Senator Capper was the principal speaker for the afternoon. Touching on the work accomplished by the Capper clubs, the Senator said:

"I do not hesitate to say that the

Farm Storage for Grain

There is an excellent demonstration this year of the troubles encountered when a farm does not have sufficient storage space for the wheat. The congestion in the marketing of the crop will be the worst this season that farmers have ever known, due largely to the abnormal conditions in the transportation situation. As a result, there will be a loss of many millions of dollars to the farmers of this state in the marketing of the crop, and a huge loss from badly damaged grain, especially that piled in the open.

Prices for grain, and especially wheat, are certain to be much higher in the future than they have been in the past. It is not probable that much can be done now to provide additional storage space for the crop of 1920, but it is not too early to begin to think of the crop of 1921. It will pay well for every farmer to place himself in a position so he will be independent in the marketing of his grain. Storage space should be provided for every bushel the farm will produce.

The returns to the agriculture of the Middle West, and especially Kansas, probably will be above normal this year. There will be a surplus of money to invest on many places. The cost of building materials and of the labor required in construction work will be lower than they were last season. Let's spend some of this accumulated capital in the building of bins, sheds, barns and houses which are so badly needed. These additional buildings are necessary if the agriculture of this state is to develop properly in the New Day which is at hand.

success of these clubs has given me more genuine satisfaction than any other recent development in the Capper organization. But this success has a wider significance than the satisfaction it gives me. Club work is enabling boys and girls to grow into better citizens, and at a time when the state and the nation needs such citizens.

Qualities of Leadership

"No leader ever truly loses his qualities of leadership, and the boys and girls who are working so faithfully to lead their counties to victory in the contest for the pep trophies will be the community leaders in the years to come. They will help in the better co-operation among farmers that is coming so rapidly. Ten boys or 10 girls who have pulled together thru a year of contest work have learned many of the principles necessary in a successful co-operative enterprise.

"The abnormal conditions which have held sway in the farming industry for the last few years have been perhaps the greatest single factor in convincing farmers that farm book-keeping must hold a more important place in the business. Investigators innumerable have endeavored to obtain reliable figures in regard to crop production, and have found it a most difficult task. It gives me a great deal of pleasure to know that 2,500 boys and girls in the Capper clubs have obtained in the five years since the first club was founded a definite idea of the value of record keeping. These boys and girls have studied the best methods of raising high quality livestock. They have kept in touch with the state college and the United States Department of Agriculture in order to have the latest bulletins. They have read carefully many articles in regard to livestock and poultry raising printed in farm journals.

"We are so accustomed to large figures nowadays that we discuss millions and billions with little concern. Yet it impressed me greatly to learn that Capper Pig club boys have produced 1½ million pounds of pork with their contest litters. These boys have shown net profits amounting to \$150,000. Poultry club girls, with smaller amounts invested, have shown net profits totalling \$50,000.

Clubs Distribute Purebred Stock

"From the viewpoint of the livestock breeder, no item of pig club work is so important as the distribution of purebred breeding stock over the state. As club members must enter purebred sows, and the pigs are sold principally to neighbors, the influence of so much high class stock, from the best herds of the state, has been tremendous. It means better swine on Kansas farms, for the time is past when scrub stock was regarded as good enough for the demands of the ordinary farmer.

The poultry club secretary has given you as interesting figures on the work of the poultry club girls. From the reports of the calf club manager I am convinced that the success of the calf club will be just as great, and its effect on the livestock development of the state just as important.

"But the social side of club work is as far-reaching in its beneficial effect as any other phase, and it is evident that Coffey county clubs bid fair to excel in that particular. The interest shown by club members and friends present here today explains why the clubs of this county stand so high in the contest. The leaders and their loyal team mates deserve all the honors they can win. I shall look forward with pleasure to learning the result of the race for the pep trophy."

Contentment

Contentment does not lie
In a far unknown, distant land
Nor on some ancient, time forgotten strand
Beneath a foreign sky.
But in the doing of the work at hand,
In little things near by.
We search the earth
And do not find contentment, tho we roam
From early morning until the mists of gloam
In halls of mirth,
And while we walk with bright eyed pleasure,
Far from home,
Forsaken is our hearth.
We wend our way
At last, world tired and weary, turn for rest
To home, one place in this vain world that
Heaven blest,
And there, away
From long mad journeys, giving just our
best,
Contentment reigns each day.
—Rachel A. Garrett.

The straw shed for hogs is almost sure to be either damp or dusty. Either condition invites disease.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Henry Field's Spotted Poland Chinas

The old-fashioned, big, long, big-boned, prolific hogs of our grandfathers' day. The most profitable, beautiful, and popular breed in existence. We have stock of all ages for sale, from weanling pigs to tried sows. Write for prices, photographs, and full information. Everything thoroughbred, registered, vaccinated, and insured, and guaranteed satisfactory or no trade. You can either buy by mail or come to our big sale.

HENRY FIELD SEED CO., SHENANDOAH, IOWA



Spotted Poland Chinas

The Farmer's Hog. Spring pigs priced single, in pairs or trios, not related. Standard and English blood. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

Burton Farm, Box 52, Independence, Mo.



SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS.

REGISTERED SPOTTED POLAND BOARS for service; gilts open or bred for English fall litter and dandy spring pigs of English breeding. C. W. WEISENBAUM, ALTAMONT, KAN.

OLD ORIGINAL SPOTTED POLANDS

Sows bred and proved. Ready to ship. Young stock of all ages priced to sell. Write your wants to CEDAR ROW STOCK FARM, A. S. Alexander, Prop., Burlington, Kansas.

Purebred Spotted Poland China Pigs

Either sex, \$25 each. One tried sow at \$100 to make room. Pedigrees furnished. H. PLASTER, ALTAMONT, KANSAS.

Good Reg. February Boars

Also registered pigs, either sex. Write me your wants. T. L. CURTIS, Dunlap, Kan.

ORIGINAL BIG BONE SPOTTED POLAND PIGS

\$18 and up; few tried sows; registered free. Wm. Meyer, Farlington, Kan.

OLD ORIGINAL SPOTTED POLANDS

Spring boars and 3 bred sows; priced right. Claude Hamilton, Garnett, Kansas

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Poland Chinas from our Prize Winning Herd

Breeding stock of all ages for sale at all times.

Plainview Hog and Seed Farm
Frank J. Rist, Prop.
Humboldt Nebraska

We Will Not Hold Fall Sale

But will sell privately the 50 head of bred sows and gilts reserved for this sale. Also tops of our spring pig crop, boars and gilts and a few fall boars. Real herd headers. See our hogs at Topeka and Hutchinson fairs.

THE DEMING RANCH, OSWEGO, KAN.
H. O. Sheldon, Supt. Swine Dept.

Big Type Polands

We now have a fine lot of spring pigs for sale. Also sows and gilts bred to Jack Buster. Cholera immunized. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Frank L. Downie, Route 4, Hutchinson, Kan.

GOOD POLANDS FOR SALE

My entire crop of spring boars, two yearlings, one by Big Sensation, others by a grandson of the Clansman and Long King Joe. GEO. M. LONG, ST. JOHN, KANSAS

POLAND CHINA PIGS

Sires: Smooth Miami, 700 lbs.; and Karver's Best, 1,000 lbs. Registered \$25 each, trios \$70. Inquiries promptly answered. Geo. J. Schoenhof, Walnut, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS.

Chester Whites

From the two most popular blood lines for sale. Wildwood Prince Jr. and Wm. A. Miss Lenora 4th, strains. Good big early boars and gilts bred for September farrow. All immune. E. M. BECKARDS, 817 LINCOLN STREET, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Hume Herd Chester White Hogs

For sale. 4 fall boars, well grown and ready to use; priced for quick sale \$50 to \$85. First check gets choice; satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. 50 spring pigs priced in pairs and trios not akin. Write at once. CLAUDE B. THOMPSON, HUME, MO.

Chester White Boar Pigs

Prince Tip Top is bigger and better than ever. We have some choice boar pigs sired by him and Henry's Model. Best Yet. Alfalfa Giant and Harvey's Big Wildwood. Also a few bred gilts. All immune and registered free. HENRY MURR, Tonganoxie, Kan.

Reg. Chester Whites

Sept. gilts, 200 pounds, open, \$50 each. Sept. boar, 325 pounds, unrelated to gilts, \$80. Weanling pigs, \$18.50 each. Double treated and registered. EARL F. SCOTT, BELVIDERE, KANSAS

O. I. C. REGISTERED PIGS

for sale; Nat. prize-winning show blood. Price \$15 each at weaning time. Earl Anderson, Elwood, Mo.

O. I. C. PIGS

Either sex; priced to sell. E. S. ROBERTSON, REPUBLIC, MISSOURI

CHESTER WHITES—Fall and spring gilts, spring boars, Chickasaw Kossuth and Chief Keokuk strains. Satisfaction guaranteed. E. E. Smiley, Perth, Kan.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

OTEYS' BIG TYPE DUROCS

Fall and Spring boars by Pathfinder Chief 2nd. "The Mighty Sire" and Great Orion 3rd. Gilts bred and open. Priced to sell.

W. W. Otey & Sons, Winfield, Kan.

Big Type Bred Gilts

Six big summer yearlings sired by Pathfinder Jr. and Uneda High Orion, Orion Cherry King and Pathfinder dams. These are bred to Shepherd's Orion Sensation and Pathfinder Jr. for September farrow.

G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS.

Duroc Pigs, Express Prepaid

Good spring pigs, both sex, priced to sell. Book orders now for fall pigs and save money. Registered, immunized, guaranteed. OVERSTAKE BROS., ATLANTA, KANSAS

VALLEY SPRING DUROCS

Pathfinder, Sensation, Orion, Col. and other big type early March boars. Registered and immunized; \$30.00 up; April pigs \$25.00. Satisfaction guaranteed.

E. J. BLISS, BLOOMINGTON, KANSAS.

MUELLER'S DUROCS

A topy bunch of fall gilts and boars ready for service, sired by Uneda King's Col.; priced to sell. Also spring pigs of classy breeding. Geo. W. Mueller, St. John, Kan.

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For sale—Two extra good spring yearling boars. Spring boar pigs after weaned and immune \$50 to \$100. Ripping good ones sired by I Am A Great Wonder Giant (grand champion at the Kansas National Show) and Victor Sensation (real bear, guaranteed to please). W. H. FULKS, TURON, KANSAS.

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The set of Fogo's Invincible won 1st, 2nd and 3d at Wichita, 1920. Spring boars sired by him for sale. A few choice sows for fall farrow bred to High Sensation Jr., Fogo's Invincible and Scissors Nephew.

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Will be at the Kansas State Fair this fall. Be there to see them. Have two nice bred gilts for immediate sale. Also plenty of boars.

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Spring pigs, both sexes. Great Wonder strain; registered; immunized, double treatment; satisfaction guaranteed.

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spring and summer yearlings of Pathfinder and Orion breeding bred for September farrow to High Orion Sensation and Chief Pathfinder. Young herd boars by Pathfinder and Great Orion Sensation. Write us about good Durocs. GWIN BROS., MORROWVILLE, KAN.

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Three fall boars—1 by Joe King Orion, 1 by Great Orion Sensation, 1 by Golden Wonder. You can't beat this breeding and the individuals are good.

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For sale: 7 fall gilts bred for Sept. farrow. 3 fall boars. Young boars (March farrow) and bred right for sale.

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The Livestock Markets

BY SAMUEL SOSLAND

WHILE the summer market for hogs has not reached as high a level as anticipated, there is more confidence in the movement of prices on porkers the next two months than in any other class of livestock. In some quarters a top of \$18 is still predicted as likely between now and the close of September. Cattle and sheep have both declined rather sharply thus far this summer, but they are not in as favorable a position as the hog market from the viewpoint of the producer.

The Hog Situation

Average prices on hogs are higher today than on cattle or sheep. However, the hog market was expected to be at a better level than now quoted. An examination into the reasons for the disappointing market reveals influences which will help the producer to plan selling operations and to gauge the outlook. The source of greatest disappointment to the trade is the European demand situation. The foreign buyers have not taken the volume of lard, bellies and other products which packers hoped to sell. As a result, there are almost unprecedented accumulations of lard in the cellars of packers in the United States. Besides, there is an extraordinary margin between the best cuts of pork which go into domestic trade and the cheaper grades which usually move to Europe. Next to the export situation is the fact that supplies this summer have not yet shown the decrease expected on markets. Weights have averaged comparatively heavy. A third factor is the extreme weakness in cottonseed oil, which, it is well for every hog raiser to know, looms higher from year to year as a competitor of lard and, in turn, fat hogs.

Exports Must Improve

With such disappointments, what will develop to assist the market to reach a better level or to maintain its more favorable position as compared with cattle and sheep? The answer of the experts is that receipts are due for a decrease of greater proportions the remainder of the summer. They also hold that export business must improve. Had Russia and Poland not created new unrest in Europe, it is probable that the recent export business would be more bullish today. If this cloud in the European sky is eliminated, sales for export probably will increase. As for cottonseed oil, there is little prospect of sharp price changes. Old crop crude cottonseed oil is around 9 cents a pound, a drop of 12 cents from the season's high. The fact that butter is still commanding a high price, however, is looked upon as favorable to the market for both lard and cottonseed oil.

Demand in Six Cities

Statistics as to the supplies of hog products in the hands of packers at the opening of this month were not so bearish as predictions in speculative circles had led many in the trade to expect. At the six leading markets, Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph and Milwaukee, combined stocks at the opening of August were 368,849,722 pounds, compared with 385,938,084 a month ago and 384,438,176 a year ago. At Kansas City the stocks are placed at 54,417,600 pounds, compared with 63,400,500 a month ago and 76,558,700 a year ago. Chicago reports total stocks of 155,673,906 pounds, against 162,477,153 a month ago and 145,943,851 a year ago. Of the total stocks at the Western centers, 119 million pounds are lard, an increase of 57 million pounds over a year ago. These markets never before had so much lard, which is normally the most popular item in the export trade in provisions. Another vital point about the stocks is the fact that they can disappear rapidly with reduced receipts of hogs and improvement in export trade.

Provision futures in the speculative pit at Chicago are still out of line with live hogs. There has been extensive selling by speculators, who believe the recent declines in corn warrant lower

prices for provisions and hogs. Producers are also credited with having but the extent of their operations uncertain. Anyway, it is generally agreed that provision futures can move quickly and that, with extensive dealings, packers will be ready to encourage such a movement when conditions are ripe.

Kansas City hog salesmen are also unanimous in their opinion that it is reason for confidence in hog prices until the end of September, but continue cautious over later months. At Kansas City hog receipts are so light that that market is expecting a higher range of prices than Chicago. Thus, the few farmers Kansas who have hogs to sell are enjoying an even higher market than many Iowa and Illinois producers. After September, supplies at Kansas City will still be short. It is also believed that the new crop of hogs will then begin moving will be more than a year ago. However, packers are counted upon to depress values usual in the fall season. To postpone marketing of mature hogs after September is, therefore, not desirable.

While again marked by irregular price movements, hogs closed about 25 cents higher in Kansas City last week, with a top of \$15.80. Kansas City had lighter supplies than last year, but in the leading Western markets combined the run showed an increase over 1919. The top price compared with \$23.15 a year ago. Hogs ruled between \$13.50 and \$14.50. The spread between choice light butcher weight hogs widened, and market at its best time brought around \$13 for stags.

Low Prices for Stocker Cattle

Stocker and feeder cattle were center of interest in the trade in Kansas City last week, reaching lowest prices in three years and evening all grades. Every commission house complained that tightness of money was restricting the demand for stocker and feeder cattle and forcing more upon packers. It was frankly admitted that much roughage was being wasted on account of the inability to finance purchases of unfinished cattle in many instances. It is probable, however, that this factor will continue and that stockers and feeders will sell even lower, for tight money continues to stimulate the sale of cattle. Common stockers were demoralized and sold down to \$5. Many good stockers weighing over 1,000 pounds sold below \$7, or \$3 lower than last February. Stock cows ruled between \$4 and \$6 in most instances. Feeding steers sold largely at \$8 to \$10.50, with choice, heavy grades in few instances quoted up to \$12.50. The market was down 50 cents to \$1.50 for stockers and feeders. Other cattle, 25 to 75 cents, and calves slumped to \$4. Receipts increased, but heavy runs are ahead.

Declines were again the rule

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lams and sheep last week, the former selling 50 cents to \$1 and sheep 50 cents. Current tops are only \$13.50 on lambs, on ewes and \$11 on wethers. Feed prices are below \$12. The market must yet readjust itself to heavy range prices.

Farmers selling mules on the current market are probably obtaining better prices than dealers will be able to pay later in the season, owing to the signs of weakness in the market for cotton. Horses are holding steady at the better grades.

Silage Cheapens Baby Beef

BY G. C. WHEELER

Calves at the Kansas Experiment station fed heavily on silage for 120 days without grain, followed by a 90-day feed of silage with grain made a profit of \$2.67 a head, while calves fed grain for the whole period lost \$8.63 a head. During the 120-day period the silage fed calves gained a little more than 1 1/2 pounds a head daily. The corn-fed calves gained 2 pounds a day, but the calves in neither lot showed marketable finish. The cost of the silage during this first period in the lot fed silage heavily without grain was \$3 a hundred pounds less than in the lot fed corn and the possibility of bringing these calves fed heavily on silage to a finish at less cost than the calves fed grain from the beginning was predicted at the cattle-feeders' meeting held in Manhattan last March.

After 90 days more on feed, both lots getting corn, the cattle were shipped to Kansas City and sold. The calves fed corn for the whole 210-day period averaged 814 pounds in weight, having made an average daily gain to the steer of 1.98 pounds. The calves fed silage heavily without grain the first 120 days averaged 754 pounds in weight and had made an average daily gain of 1.65. They sold for \$16.25 a hundred and the corn-fed calves brought \$16.50 a hundred.

The Lesson Taught

The lesson of this test lies in the increased amount of silage used in the lot and the lessened amount of corn required to bring the animals to a marketable finish. The corn required to produce 100 pounds of beef was reduced 213.08 pounds, or 88.15 per cent. The silage eaten to the 100 pounds of gain was increased 389.42, or 46.37 per cent. It appears that silage can be introduced to the extent of 60 per cent of the total ration. The increased use of silage with its saving in grain made a saving of \$3.29 in the cost of 100 pounds of baby beef, or in other words, the calves in the silage-fed lot made their gain 18.57 per cent cheaper than the calves in the lot fed grain the full 210-day period.

The total feed cost of 100 pounds of gain in the silage lot was \$17.71 and in the lot fed grain heavily from the start \$21. The calves gained from the beginning made a third of a pound more gain each day, brought 50 cents a hundred more when sold and shrank 1 per cent less in shipping, but made less profit.

The calves were bought last fall from Alec Phillip of Hays, who bred them on his Ellis county ranch. There were 10 in each lot. They cost \$41.75 a head and weighed in at 308 pounds. The feed in one lot was all the cane silage they would eat, 3 pounds of oil meal and 3 pounds of alfalfa hay daily to the calf. In the other lot the same

amounts of oil meal and alfalfa hay were fed, but in addition the calves were given all the shelled corn they would eat as well as all the silage they wanted. For the final 90 days, during which time they were all fed alike, cottonseed meal was substituted for the linseed oil meal because the supply of oil meal was exhausted and it was impossible to get more.

In the financial statement prepared by Dr. C. W. McCampbell and H. B. Winchester, the corn is charged at \$1.60 a bushel, linseed oil meal at \$70 a ton, cottonseed meal \$68 a ton, alfalfa \$25 a ton and cane silage \$8 a ton. Interest on the money invested in the cattle was charged at 8 per cent and on that invested in equipment at 6 per cent. The labor cost amounted to \$6.30 a head and the shipping expenses \$2.38. Profit from hogs was \$2.96 a steer in the lot fed corn the last 90 days only and \$10.22 in the lot fed grain for the whole period. The feed and labor items are the actual cost of feed and the labor involved in feeding the cattle and getting the accurate figures on weights and grains, feed consumed and other important facts necessary to an experiment.

The cheapest gains in fattening baby beef for market with the present high feed prices can be obtained only by the maximum use of silage.

Feeding baby beef is more profitable than feeding yearling steers because the calf requires less feed for maintenance, grows while he fattens and uses his feed more efficiently.

Even if the baby beef animal is more efficient than older cattle in the digestion and assimilation of grain, the fact remains that he is not so efficient, but that it is necessary to have hogs following to save the undigested grain.

The heavy silage ration for baby beef the first part of the feeding period enables the feeder, when grain is added, to get the calves up to a full feed in a shorter period of time than when grain is fed from the beginning.

Holstein Breeders to Hutchinson

The regular fall meeting of the Holstein-Friesian association of Kansas will be held in Hutchinson in October. Some time ago the Hutchinson Chamber of Commerce invited this organization to meet there and at a recent meeting of the board of directors it was decided to accept the invitation. Holstein breeders of the state hope that holding this important meeting in Hutchinson will increase the interest in purebred dairy cattle in Western and Southwestern Kansas. Arrangements for the meeting and the association sale which will follow were made at a conference of breeders held recently. Walter I. Smith of Topeka is president of the Holstein-Friesian association of Kansas and Mark Abildgaard of Mulvane, secretary. W. H. Mott of Herington is sales manager.

Dairy Judges Selected

Two men have been selected by the executive committee of the National Dairy Show to judge each breed. One of these judges occupies the same position formerly held by the judge under the one-judge system. He is in full charge of the work and is entirely responsible for placing the ribbons. The other man is to act in an advisory capacity, going over the cattle in each class and being prepared for a conference with the judge at any moment on

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HEREFORD CATTLE.

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SIRES IN SERVICE.

A few carloads of breeding cows and heifers now for sale. Our first public sale will be held at the farm in May, 1921. Visitors are always welcome at the farm, and an inspection of our show herd at the leading fairs in the Eastern Circuit this fall and at the Royal and International is cordially invited.

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I must sacrifice 44 outstanding Hereford females which I had retained for my own breeding herd—20 COWS with calves at side by or about to drop calves to the service of Parsifal 24th. 24 HEIFERS by Parsifal 24th and bred to or with calves at side by Arthur Domino, for whom I paid \$4,000 in Mousel's sale. PARSIFAL 24TH and Arthur Domino are outstanding breeding bulls very strongly Anxiety 4th bred. I must sell on account of lack of feed and you benefit by the sacrifice, if you buy. Wire, write or come and see them.

C. G. Steele, Barnes, Kansas

POLLED SHORTHORNS.

10 POLLED SHORTHORN BULLS

Big husky reds and roans 12 to 20 mos. old. Priced to sell. Can spare a few females. C. M. HOWARD, HAMMOND, KANSAS.

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Choice young bulls and heifers; whites and roans. Four cows, heavy springers. CLAYTON BANE, BELTON, MISSOURI

RED POLLED CATTLE

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200 HEAD OF REGISTERED RED POLL CATTLE

A number of choice one and two-year-old bulls and heifers from one to three years old. E. E. FRIZELL & SONS, FRIZELL, KAN.

RED POLLED BULLS

Some extra fine registered bulls for sale. Write for prices and descriptions, or better come and see them. Herd bulls used in the herd were from the breeding of some of the best Red Polled herds in the country such as Luke Wiles, Chas. Gruff & Sons and Mahlon Groenmiller. GEORGE HAAS, LYONS, KANSAS.

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

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

FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE

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

SHEEP AND GOATS



SHROPSHIRE RAMS

Yearling rams, mostly Bibby breeding. Nice ones. Satisfaction guaranteed. O. A. Homan & Sons, Peabody, Kansas.

Reg. Shropshire Rams

Flock headers, \$75; yearlings, \$50 to \$75; March ram lambs, \$40 to \$50. Above sired by imported rams. Earl Scott, Belvidere, Kan.

ENTIRE FLOCK OF REGISTERED HORN DORSETS To be sold on account of selling Hillsdale Ranch. 10 rams and 40 ewes priced right. H. C. La Tourette, R. 2, Oberlin, Kansas.

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Mark Abildgaard, Mulvane, Kan., Secy-Treas. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., Sales Mgr.
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with the exception of one that is untested. Good young bulls from 3 months up for sale at reasonable prices. Sire's first daughter fresh last Jan. now milking 65 to 65 lbs. a day. R. E. Stuewa, Alma, Kansas.

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Six cows and five bred heifers coming two years old. Priced reasonable.
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Six Holstein bulls, 6 months old to yearlings; 1 from 25-pound, 1 from 21-pound cow; 1 from 17-pound 2 year old. Priced to sell. Duroc gilts priced right.

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Serviceable bulls, cows and heifers.
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Two bull calves, one from 20,000 pound dam, another 18,000 pound two-year-old dam. We specialize in yearly test. Herd sire: Prince Ormsby Pontiac Mercedes, from a 33 pound daughter of S. P. O. M. E. S. ENGLE & SON, ABILENE, KANSAS

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Our Herd Sires

are backed by dams that have produced over 1,000 lbs. of butter in one year. One of them was first in his class at 7 leading state fairs in 1919. A few young bulls left at very reasonable prices. Herd under Federal supervision. Collins Farm Co., Sabetha, Kan.

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Big fine ones, long two and coming three year olds; bred to freshen in August and September. W. J. O'BRIEN, Tonganoxie, Kan., Leavenworth County.

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Some nice young heifers for sale. Two year olds and coming twos. Member National, State and County associations.

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Sired by Dutchland Colantha Konigen Lyons. Herd lacks but one test of being on Federal Accredited list. Everything priced reasonable.
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Fresh Heifers at Wichita, Kan.,
Next November. (State Association Sale.) We have a few bull calves from A. R. O. dams to close out now.
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THE LAST 30-LB. BULL IS SOLD

but we have a beautiful, white, 11-mo.-old Son of King Pontiac Johannes, a 31-lb. son of the King of the Ponies, out of a 20-lb. (2 yr.) junior daughter of another 1-b. King of the Ponies.
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Size, Type, Production, Breeding and Health. Headed by two of the greatest bulls of the breed; both prize winners, one a champion. Young bulls at half value; \$50 and up.
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Heads our herd. His 5 nearest dams averaged 1,099 pounds butter and 23,000 pounds milk in one year. An unequalled record. Herd under Federal supervision.
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Bull Calves by Our Herd Sire

Dam has 25,657-784 in 7 days; has 1000 lb. sister, one 34, one 30 and 11 above 20. A few services for sale to approved cows. We have all A. R. O. Cows. GOODIN STOCK FARM, C. L. GOODIN, PROP., DERBY, KAN.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

Under Federal T. B. Supervision. One of the best sons of King of the Ponies, heads the herd. Our cows are the best for breeding, type and production.
B. R. GOSNEY, MULVANE, KANSAS.

Appleman Bros., Mulvane, Kan.

Young cows due to freshen soon all sold. Still have 2 or 3 young bulls old enough for service out of A. R. cows and 30-lb. bull.

BULLS

We have some splendid bulls for sale at very reasonable prices; from a few weeks to 1 year old; dams' records from 18 lbs. (2-yr.-old) to over 80 lbs. Write us just what you need in bulls.
Mark Abildgaard, Mgr., Mulvane, Kansas

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BULLS

Several ready for use. A good lot of winning ones from A. R. O. and prize winning ancestry.

Prices reduced for 30 days. Write us about what you are wanting.
McKAY BROS., CADDOK, COLORADO

Willow Meadow Holsteins

For Sale—40 head of young Holsteins, 20 head registered, balance high grade, mostly young cows and bred heifers. These cattle were bred in Western Kansas, where diseases peculiar to dairy cattle are unknown. Have sold my farm and will price the entire bunch right.
O. H. SIMPSON, DODGE-CITY, KAN.

Registered Holstein Bulls For Sale

One ready for service by a 35-pound sire. Younger bulls by sire whose dam was a 36-pound cow. Popular breeding. Federal accredited herd. Write me.
J. W. HAMM, HUMBOLDT, KANSAS.

Dissolution and Dispersion

Public sale, October 5, 1920, 150 head, registered cows, heifers and bulls. Western Holstein Farm. Hall Bros., Owners and Breeders. Box 2, South Denver Station, Denver, Colo.

HOLSTEIN OR GUERNSEY CALVES

either sex, 6 to 8 weeks old, \$30 each; express paid by us. Write for particulars: Spreading Oak Farm, R. 1, Whitewater, Wis.

WAUKESHA COUNTY

High grade Holstein and Guernsey calves, \$25 crated. Fernwood Place, Waukesha, Wis.

FOR HIGHLY BRED HOLSTEIN CALVES

Heifers and bulls, 6 to 8 weeks old, beautifully marked, from heavy producing dams, \$25 each. Safe delivery guaranteed. Write Fernwood Farms, Wauwatosa, Wis.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Registered Holstein Bull For Sale

Old enough for service; 1/4 white, good individual; out of an untested dam. First check for \$100 takes him.
L. H. PAUL & SON, MILDRED, KANSAS.

HOLSTEIN HEIFER CALVES

We have a few extra choice heifer calves for immediate delivery, \$30 express prepaid anywhere in Kansas. A. D. MARTIN, EMPORIA, KANSAS

Registered Holstein Males & Females

For sale. M. E. FORTH, Overbrook, Kan.

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

Improve Your Dairy Herd Buy a

Registered Guernsey Bull
\$100 f. o. b. farm, and up. Six weeks old to serviceable age.
OVERLAND GUERNSEY FARM, Overland Park, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE.

Hillcroft Farms Jerseys headed by Queens' Fairy Boy, pronounced the best bred Jersey bull in Missouri, a Register of Merit of Raleigh's Fairy Boy, the greatest bull ever imported, 84 tested daughters, 88 tested granddaughters and 34 producing sons. Choice bull calves for sale. Reference Bradstreet
M. L. GOLLADAY, PROPE, HOLDEN, MO.

JERSEY BULL FOR SALE

Registered Jersey Bull, 8 years, gentle, well broke to lead, good individual, good color, guaranteed right in every way. \$150 if taken soon.
S. C. FARWELL, WOODSTON, KANSAS.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

Ayrshire Cattle For Sale

ROBERT P. CAMPBELL, Attica, Kansas.

When writing advertisers mention this paper

close decisions. A truly conscientious and competent judge is even more concerned over his work than any exhibitor need be and this method will no doubt add to his comfort of mind in making the decisions. The Jersey awards will be placed October 13, Hugh G. Van Pelt being the judge and John A. Lee advisory judge. W. S. Moscrip will judge the Holsteins Tuesday, October 12, with Peter Small as advisory judge. The Brown Swiss awards will also be made October 12, George C. Humphry acting as judge and J. P. Allyn advisory judge. H. H. Kildee will judge the Guernseys Monday, October 11, with James Robertson as advisory judge. The Ayrshire award will be made Thursday, October 14. A judge from Scotland has been appointed, but his acceptance has not yet been received and the advisory judge has not yet been appointed.

Strong Demand for Horses

More draft horses for city use were sold by one of the largest New York City firms handling horses, in the first six months of 1920, than in any other similar period in many years. City distributors are beginning to realize that where frequent stops are involved, as in delivering groceries, ice, milk or other supplies, to customers on regular routes, horses are still a most economical source of power. Good horses are becoming very scarce. Dealers maintain that the market for good horses is still here and will continue as long as the supply is anywhere near adequate. In the Central Western states, from whence comes 90 per cent of all the good draft horses that eventually find their way into city use, buyers report that farmers have not been breeding their mares during the last four years. It has been suggested that Central Western farmers buy good grade Western horses 3 or 4 years old this fall and sell the older farm stock. These Western horses carry three or four crosses of draft blood and mature in the range states into horses weighing 1,400 to 1,500 pounds.

Repaying Excess Wool Profits

A reader asks to whom to write about the repaying of excess profits made by wool dealers during the war period. It was announced that excess profits would be repaid and the Government now has \$600,000 to \$700,000, but does not know to whom the money belongs. During the war the Government licensed certain dealers to handle all the wool offered. Growers consigned their wool to these dealers at whatever prices they offered. Numerous charges were made of excess shrinkage of wool sold to these dealers. Now that it is all over the Government announces that it proposes to pay back any excess profits that were made, but it is not an easy matter to identify the individual losses. The Bureau of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., has the matter in hand.

Study Canadian Grain Market

A tour of Canada to study the Canadian plan of co-operative grain marketing is to be made by a committee appointed by the American Farm Bureau Federation. P. W. Enns of Newton, chairman of the marketing committee of the Kansas Farm Bureau, is a member of this committee. The tour will last two weeks ending July 22, the men who make the trip going directly to the conference in Chicago July 23 and 24 which will be attended by directors of the American Farm Bureau Federation, the State Farm Bureaus and representatives of all co-operative elevators in the Middle West. The purpose of the meeting is to work out plans for a co-operative grain marketing association to handle all grain in this section of the country.

"SOLD OUT LONG AGO"

Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze:—We had excellent results from the ad. We sold out long ago, we absolutely had more inquiries than we could answer. We sure will advertise in Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, it sure brings results. We are still receiving letters of inquiry. J. R. Davis, Breeder of Milk Goats, Columbus, Kan.

Public Sales of Livestock

Hereford Cattle.

Sept. 5—Southard's Annual Round Up Sale, Emporia, Kan.
Sept. 8—Ed Nickelson, Leonardville, Kan.
Sept. 9—Northern Kansas Hereford Breeders Assn., Blue Rapids, Kan., C. G. Steele, secretary and sale manager, Barnes, Kan.
Sept. 17—Morris County Herefords at Council Grove, Kan., A. J. Howard, sale manager, Comiskey, Kan.
Sept. 25—Abercrombie Dispensal, Goodland, Kan. J. O. Southard, sale manager, Comiskey, Kan.
Sept. 27—John J. Phillips, Goodland, Kan.
Sept. 28—Foster Farms, Rexford, Kan., Colby, Kan.
Oct. 6—J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan.
Oct. 7—Miller & Manning, Parkerville, Kan.
Oct. 16—Sylvan Park, near Council Grove.
Oct. 18—Eastern Kansas Agricultural Assn., H. L. McDill, Mgr., Paola, Kan.
Jan. 11-12—Moussell Bros., Cambridge, Neb.

Angus Cattle.

Oct. 16—Boys' Calf Club, Effingham, Kan. Frank Andrews, Mgr., Muscotah, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle.

Sept. 22—Barrett & Land, Overbrook, Kan.
Sept. 29—A. L. Johnston, Ottawa, Kan.
Sept. 30—S. E. Kan. Shorthorn Breeders' Association at Independence, Kan. G. A. Laude, Mgr., Humboldt, Kan.
Oct. 6—F. P. Wilson, Peabody, Kan.
Oct. 7—A. L. & D. Harris, Osage City, Kan.
Oct. 8—Morris Co., Shorthorn Breeders' Assn., Council Grove, F. G. Houghton, sale manager, Dunlap, Kan.
Oct. 13—Northern Kan. Shorthorn Assn., at Smith Center, T. M. Willson, sale manager, Lebanon, Kan.
Oct. 13—East Kansas Shorthorn Assn., at Ottawa, Kan. F. Joe Robbins, Sec'y.
Oct. 14—Linn Co. Shorthorn Breeders' Assn. Sale, Pleasanton, Kan. E. C. Smith, Sec'y.
Oct. 16—Boys' Calf Club, Effingham, Kan.
Nov. 9—Shorthorn Assn. sale, O. A. Roman, Mgr., Peabody, Kan.
Nov. 4—J. L. Early, Orange, Mo.
Nov. 9—R. W. Dole, Almena, Kan.
Nov. 10—Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders Assn., Concordia, Kan., E. A. Cory, Talmo, Kan., sale manager.
Nov. 11—E. P. Flannagan, Chapman, Kan.
Nov. 18—Cherokee-Crawford Co., Shorthorn Assn., at Columbus, Kan.; Ervin Evans, Sale Mgr., Columbus.

Holstein Cattle.

Aug. 30—H. G. Cherry, Pleasanton, Kan.
Sept. 1-2—W. H. Schroyer, Miltonvale, Kan.
Sept. 15—Frank Walter, El Reno, Okla., W. H. Mott, Mgr., Herington, Kan.
Oct. 6—Hall Bros., Denver, Colo.; W. H. Mott, Mgr., Herington, Kan.
Oct. 18—Consignment Sale, Hutchinson, Kan., W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.
Nov. 29-30—Holstein-Friesian Assn. of Kansas, Wichita, Kan., W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.
Dec. 1—David Coleman & Sons, Dennison, Kan., at Topeka, W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.
Dec. 8-9—Cowley County Breeders at Arkansas City, Kan.; W. H. Mott, Mgr., Herington, Kan.
Dec. 22—Annual Sale at Tonganoxie, Kan.; W. H. Mott, Mgr., Herington, Kan.

Poland China Hogs.

Aug. 16—L. E. Hubbard, Kincaid, Kan.
Oct. 1—Stafford County Breeders' Assn., Stafford, Kan.
Oct. 1—Peter J. Tisserat, York, Neb.
Oct. 4—Harry Wales, Peculiar, Mo.
Oct. 14—W. H. Hill, Milo, Kan., at Beloit, Kan.
Oct. 19—Morton & Wenrich, Oxford, Kan.
Oct. 20—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
Nov. 3—B. E. Hall, Bayard, Kan.
Jan. 12—Ross & Vincent, Sterling, Kan.
Jan. 13—F. Olivier & Sons, Danville, Kan.
Jan. 14—Barnes & Harvey, Granada, Kan.
Jan. 15—Mitchell Bros., Lexington, Kan.
Jan. 17—L. R. White, Lexington, Neb.

Spotted Poland Chinas.

August 24—Henry Field, Shenandoah, Ia.
September 17—Henry Field, Shenandoah, Ia.
Oct. 6—A. I. Siegner, Vail, Ia.
October 9—Henry Field, Shenandoah, Ia.
Nov. 5—Henry Field, Shenandoah, Ia.

Duroc Jersey Hogs.

Oct. 1—Stafford County Breeders' Assn., Stafford, Kan.
Oct. 7—L. C. Kirk, Vandalia, Mo.
Oct. 11—A. A. Russell, Geneva, Neb.
Oct. 15—Jno. C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.
Oct. 16—Rule & Woodleaf, Ottawa, Kan.
Oct. 18—Robt E. Steele, Falls City, Neb.
Oct. 20—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 21—Theo. Foss, Sterling, Neb.
Oct. 23—Boren & Nye, Pawnee City, Neb.
Oct. 27—Proett Bros., Alexandria, Neb.
Nov. 4—Shawnee County Breeders' Assn., Topeka, Kan.
Nov. 6—Kempin Bros., Corning, Kan.
Nov. 6—A. C. Brockman, Centralia, Mo.
Nov. 6—Mather & Burdette, Centralia, Kan.
Jan. 19—Will Fogo, Burr Oak, Kan.
Jan. 26—Lyon County Duroc Jersey Breeders' Assn., sale at Emporia, Kan. John Loomis, Sec'y, Emporia, Kan.
Jan. 27—Shawnee County Breeders' Assn., sale, Topeka, Kan.
Feb. 3—J. C. Theobald, Ohlawa, Neb.
Feb. 4—W. G. Real, Grafton, Neb.
Feb. 5—U. G. Higgins, Fairmont, Neb.
Feb. 9—Gordon & Hamilton, Horton, Kan.
Feb. 9—John Loomis, Emporia, Kan.
Feb. 10—M. R. Peterson, Troy, Kan. Sale at Bendena, Kan.
Feb. 11—Kempin Bros., Corning, Kan.
Feb. 11—Wm. Hilbert, Corning, Kan. (Night sale.)
Feb. 14—Night Sale. Boren & Nye, Pawnee City, Neb.
Feb. 14—Jno. C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.
Feb. 15—Robt E. Steele, Falls City, Neb.
Feb. 15—Lyden Brothers, Hildreth, Neb.
Feb. 15—E. H. Dimick & Son, Linwood, Kan., at Tonganoxie, Kan.
Feb. 16—Geo. H. Burdette, Auburn, Neb.
Feb. 17—Earl Babcock, Fairbury, Neb.
Feb. 19—Guy Zimmerman, Morrowville, Kan.
Feb. 23—C. H. Black, Neosho Rapids, Kan., in Emporia, Kan.

Chester White Hogs.

Oct. 20—Arthur Mosse & Daughter, Leavenworth, Kan.

Sale Reports

Otey Removal Sale.

7 sows averaged \$219
7 spring yearlings averaged 14
11 fall yearlings averaged 140
8 fall boars averaged 140
28 head averaged \$135
Following the auction sale 8 open gilts, 8

✱

1920.



HARTFORD TIRES

MOTORING experience comes high these days. There are enough legitimate expenses connected with an automobile without a man's having to gamble on tire costs.

The experienced motorist—the man who has been through it all—knows that the only way to economy is through *quality*.

A little more to begin with, perhaps, but how much less in the end!

That is the principle on which Hartford Tires have always been built.

Quality first. And quality at the expense of all other considerations. Not only in cords, but in fabrics. Not only in large sizes, but in *every size*.

One of the reasons, perhaps, why far-seeing hardware and automobile accessory men always hand out a Hartford Tire *first* whenever they recognize an experienced motorist.

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