

KANSAS SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS



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# KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 59

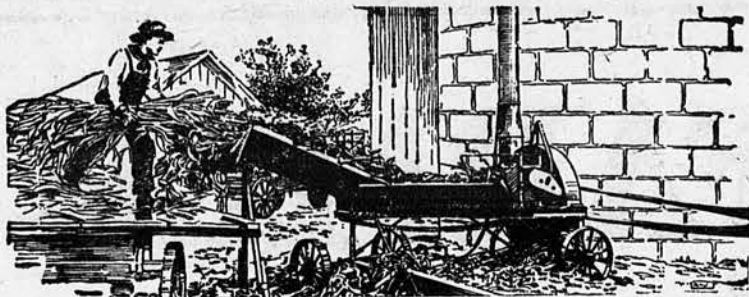
September 17, 1921

Number 38



Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, Kansas, September 17-23





## Prices Have Been Reduced on International Ensilage Cutters

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STICKING KNIFE  
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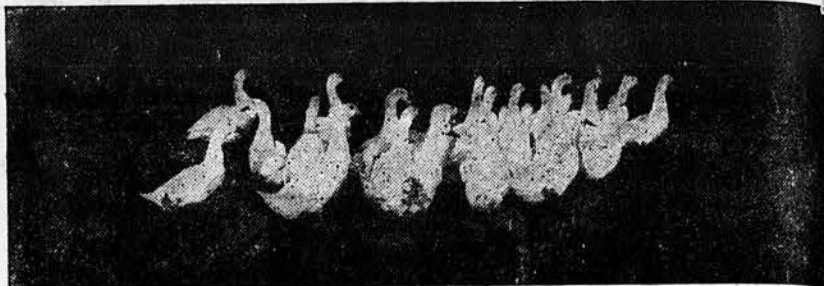
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## State Farm Bureau Items

County Fairs are Better Than Usual This Year

BY RURAL CONTRIBUTING EDITORS



Here Are a Few Ducks Raised on the Farm of W. W. Houghton, Jewell County Agricultural Agent Who Finds Poultry a Profitable Side Line.

KANSAS State Farm Bureau has sold approximately 800 sets of harness to Kansas farmers during the last few months. This harness has been reduced in price until it may be had now for \$40 by farmers who are not members of the bureau, and for \$37.50 by farm bureau members. The bureau now has a good western saddle, made of good leather thruout, and of a style in general use on farms and ranches which it is selling to the farmers of the state at \$27 for non-members, and \$25 for members.

### Miami Fair September 27

Particular attention is called to the Miami County Farm Products Fair to be held in Paola September 27 to September 30 according to William H. Brooks, county agent. It will be under the direction of representatives of several organizations interested in promoting the agricultural and social welfare of the county. According to Mr. Brooks it is the intention of all community and state fairs to give the farmers a chance to display their products and see the best that other farmers have to offer and he therefore urges all farmers to bring the best they have to the show and try to take home a blue ribbon. Dairy cattle, beef cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, farm products and home products will be given places on the premium list.

### Kanred Leads in Yields

Kanred wheat outyields all other varieties of wheat, according to results of 73 completed variety tests conducted in Kansas this year, says F. H. Dillenback, Doniphan county agent. In Northeastern Kansas Kanred led in 13 tests with an average yield of 21 bushels an acre. In the same tests Blackhull produced 19.1 bushels and Kharkof approximately 18 bushels. Considering all of the results of tests made in Doniphan county, the varieties included in the tests rank according to yield in the following order: Kanred, Fulcaster, Harvest Queen, Blackhull, Kharkof, Currell, Red Rock and Zimmerman.

### Excellent Exhibits from Ford County

Farmers in Ford county will send a display of agricultural products to the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson, according to Harry C. Baird, county agent. Mr. Baird urges that all farmers who have any products which are better than the average to make arrangements with him to exhibit at the fair. According to Mr. Baird they plan to exhibit Black Hulled kafir, Yellow milo, White milo, feterita, Red Amber cane, Sumac cane, Black Amber cane, White cane, Red kafir, Schrock kafir, Pink kafir and Sudan grass. Garden products also will make a part of the exhibit, which Ford county hopes to make better than any other exhibit from counties in Western Kansas.

### Washington County Livestock Show

Plans for the Washington County Livestock Show and Fair are progressing rapidly under the direction of J. C. Morrow, general superintendent, according to J. V. Hepler, county agent. The premium list has been completed and the superintendents of the various departments have been chosen. There will be classes for horses, mules, beef cattle, dairy cattle, swine, sheep, poultry and bee products, school exhibits, canning exhibits, pastry exhibits, and sewing and fancy work exhibits. The number of entries for the livestock exhibits will be 65 and other entries will number 135. There will be

seven classes with 26 entries in the boys' and girls' department. Mr. Hepler says that the premium list will be ready for distribution within a short time and urges the farmers of Washington county to prepare their exhibits and help make the 1921 stock show a bigger success than ever before.

### Northeast Kansas Agents Meet

A meeting of the county agents and home demonstration agents from Northeastern Kansas, was held at the Jackson County Farm Bureau office in Holton, recently. Among the subjects taken up was that of the new system of bookkeeping which is to be installed in all farm bureaus over the state. This will place the financial records on a uniform basis and will facilitate the work.

E. A. Stokdyk, plant pathologist from Kansas State Agricultural college was present at the meeting and gave a demonstration on the treatment of stinking smut in wheat. According to Mr. Stokdyk farmers in the south central wheat section of Kansas lost millions of bushels of grain due to smut. Among those attending the meeting in Holton were: Karl Knaus, county agent leader; E. A. Stokdyk, plant pathologist; Miss Ellen Bachelor, acting head of home demonstration agents at Kansas State Agricultural college; F. O. Blecha, Shawnee county agent; H. F. Tagge, Atchison county agent; F. H. Dillenback, Doniphan county agent; and E. L. McIntosh, Nemaha county agent.

### Good Fair in Brown County

The Brown County Fair, which is said to be the oldest county fair in Kansas, had one of the best livestock exhibits in its history at the 1921 fair which was held recently. The exhibits of hogs and beef cattle were especially good. The Shorthorn exhibit was the outstanding feature of the cattle show. The herd carrying away more prizes than any other in this division was Brown county herd, that of T. J. Sands of Robinson. Lavender Emblem, the herd bull of Mr. Sands, was made senior and grand champion Shorthorn bull, while a daughter of the bull was made grand champion female. Mr. Sands won first on aged bull, first on cow, first on heifer 2-years old, first on heifer 1-year old and under 2-years old, first on calf, first on bull calf, first on herd, first on young herd, first on calf herd, first on beef herd, first on produce of dam, first on get of sire and in addition won two second prizes and one third. T. J. Dawe & Son of Troy and Hiawatha also had a good string of Shorthorns which carried off a number of ribbons. These two herds are recognized as among the best in Kansas.

### Farm Bureau Booth at State Fair

The booth headquarters of The Kansas State Farm Bureau will be the meeting place for farm bureau members at the Kansas State Fair in Hutchinson. Officers from the Manhattan office will be at the booth to answer all questions, and all farm bureau members are urged to make a call at the booth as possible. An interesting feature of the booth will be a large, electrically driven wheel which will display the work accomplished by the national, state and county farm bureaus.

The good old custom of reading aloud under the evening lamp is an antidote to many forms of present-day restlessness.



# KANSAS FARMER and MAIL & BREEZE

September 17, 1921

Arthur Capen Publisher

Vol. 59 No. 38

## Farms Take the Lead Again

Out of the Chaos of Deflation Agriculture Has Emerged in Strong Position, Serene and Confident of the Future

By George E. Piper

AGRICULTURE has come out of the period of depression in better condition than anyone anticipated. We therefore can now plan optimistically and safely for the future. We are as well off today in potential wealth as we were at any time in the past and in two years or less Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Nebraska and many of their neighbor states will be in a decidedly improved condition.

A marvelous change has come over the farm areas of these states in the last few weeks. Very few farmers as yet appreciate the situation as it actually is today. Too many are thinking of the cruises received during the last 18 or 20 months and are still grieving over the profits that were almost within their grasp, then suddenly faded into thin air. The time for that is past. Let us take stock of our present situation.

We never were so badly off as we thought we were. Of course we lost the fine promised profits of a year ago, but we have since seen virtually all other lines of business and business men suffer as much or more than we have, and it is no more than human for us to feel better when we find that the same economic laws which pinched the farmer pinch the other fellow as hard or harder. The fact that we felt that a few special interests were driving the economic laws too hard and fast to our disadvantage and their profit made us a little bitter over our misfortune.

### Fewer Farms Mortgaged Now

But I'm going to repeat: we were never so badly off as we thought we were. In fact there was no time in which the average farmer in these states approached the bankrupt stage, altho it is probable that the usual percentage which usually is hard up did suffer more acutely than usual, and the fellow who had over-extended himself in buying land was in a difficult condition.

If it is hard to realize this, consider the United States Census reports for January 1, 1920, on indebtedness of farmers. The census taken January 1, 1920, found that 51.8 per cent of Kansas farms were mortgaged. Of these farms, 26,923 reported the total amount of their indebtedness, which amounted to but 25.9 per cent of the value of their land and buildings as reported by the census.

From these two bases it is reasonable to assume that the indebtedness of Kansas farmers January 1, 1920, did not greatly exceed 13.8 per cent of the value of the farm lands and buildings. In 1910 4.8 per cent of the farms were mortgaged for approximately 24.7 per cent of their value. From 1910 to 1920 the average value of the farm land and buildings in Kansas increased 62.9 per cent, livestock 25.4 per cent and implements and machinery 220.3 per cent.

There have been no large relative increases in the number of farm mortgages in Kansas since January of 1920, as the Joint Stock Land and Federal Farm Loan Banks were not operating, and the farm mortgage banks were doing a normal business.

So it is clearly evident that the losses of the last few months have been borne by the farmers of Kansas without the great embarrassment that many persons had imagined. That the situation in our sister states is similar is indicated by the accompanying chart on indebtedness. Oklahoma shows a decided increase in mortgages but this can be considered a sign of progress, since it was only during the last decade that farm lands in some sections of that state reached a farm mortgage loan status of value.

It has been the wheat, of course, which has been largely responsible for the excellent showing of this territory. A bushel of wheat this year as in 1920 has been worth much more than a bushel of

The author of this article, George E. Piper, is one of the well-known agricultural economists of the country. He was born on a Michigan farm, graduated from the Michigan Agricultural college, operated a farm in that state, a ranch in Montana and for the past few years has made an especial study of economic problems as relating to the farmer in all parts of the United States. Particularly interesting is the result of his investigations pertaining to the farmer and his finance. This is the first of a series of articles Mr. Piper will write on economic problems. Individual comment on this discussion is invited from readers.—The Editor.

oats, corn, barley and many other farm products in meeting operation expenses. Wheat has been the one farm product which at all times has found an immediate market, that absorbed all offerings at a price which compared favorably with pre-war prices. This has been largely due to world conditions. Of the four states—Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Missouri—Kansas undoubtedly leads in prosperity, with Missouri occupying fourth place. Corn and hogs will be a little slower paying out, but a few months more will see these farmers in an improved position.

Reports are coming in from these states to the effect that local farmer bank deposits are increasing, that they are nearly back to normal, and in many sections that the farmer's bank obligations are now back to an average level.

In the opinion of J. R. Burrow, President of the Central National Bank of Topeka, the farmer is now back on a normal basis. According to Mr. Burrow "75 per cent of the farmers are now in excellent financial status, probably 15 per cent are a little slow, while 10 per cent are in poor condition. But this is no different from what we find in any ordinary year. There is always a 10 per cent that is hard up."

"Beyond a question of a doubt," continues Mr. Burrow, "the farmers are rapidly liquidating their debts to the banks. This is noticeable at this institution and others with which I am connected. In fact many banks in the western part of the state are sending their money to the East for re-investment. They have more than they actually need in their current business."

"Kansas is in an extremely healthy condition. This is shown by the banks. Seventy-five per cent are in class A or super-excellent, 15 per cent are in fine condition and 10 per cent are having hard sledding. I don't believe there will be any casualties. They will simply have to be careful, that's all."

Reports from the Federal Reserve Bank, 10th District, showing the liquidation of the various classes of loans for the two periods, indicate that farmers in this section have been liquidating much faster than other lines of business. In studying this report it should be remembered that at least 60 per cent of the loans indicated under the head-

ing "Member Banks Collateral Notes Secured by Government Obligations" represent agricultural loans. These reports show that for the period, January 5 to August 24, inclusive, Member Banks collateral notes secured by Government obligations were liquidated 61.5 per cent; commercial and industrial loans 42.6 per cent; agricultural unsecured loans 69.3 per cent, and livestock loans 47.4 per cent. During the period June 22 to August 17 inclusive agricultural liquidation progressed twice as rapidly as commercial and industrial liquidation.

If this rapid liquidation on the part of farmers has been forced by undue blind pressure, a great harm has been done. It is to be hoped that such a procedure has not caused the abnormal sale of farm products which we have been witnessing the past few months.

In those sections of the state where crops are poor or spotted, general conditions are not as good as reported for the general average. I also realize that everything is not well with the farmer in all particulars. Freight rates, for instance, are too high, and numerous other conditions should be improved to the general betterment of the farmer.

Farm profits based on present land values may be narrow for several years but indications are that they will be sufficient to maintain the present general level of land values in these states.

### Diversified Farming Most Profitable

But the farmer who fails to go ahead progressively today and farm to the very best possible advantage will lose. We cannot expect wheat to continue indefinitely the most profitable crop. Neither will it be possible for anyone to predict in advance the most profitable lines. Undoubtedly the man who diversifies his farm activities, greatly increasing the number of sources of income, will be enabled to win out much better during the next few years.

There is no farm that cannot be placed on a more economical or more profitable basis either by broadening out or by adding new enterprises, such as dairying, feeding and better crop rotations, or thru better and more economical management gained by new equipment, implements, tools, fencing and buildings. The essential difference between profit and loss may be realized thru greater production by means of new and more efficient tools, which replace old out-of-date ones.

Failure to make these changes at the earliest feasible moment postpones profit possibilities that much longer, and keeps in the dumps the individual most vitally interested.

Clearly the time has come for the farmer and his advisers to begin to plan constructively for the coming years. This is undoubtedly the most vital period that the farmers of the country have faced since the closing days of the deflation period that followed the Civil War.

In fact, it would seem that the time has come for a conservative expansion along proper lines, for the following three reasons:

(A) Money—and therefore credit facilities—is again accumulating in farming districts, as already pointed out, and Eastern money is beginning to flow freely thru farm mortgage channels. J. Z. Miller, Jr., Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City, while testifying before the Congressional Agricultural Committee, stated that the Federal Reserve Bank for this district had between 75 and 80 million dollars of reserve that could be lent out on proper paper. Money is therefore easier in this section, and will undoubtedly get cheaper.

(B) The price of agricultural products is now down to a bed rock basis. Some prices have gone much too low and are now on the

(See Page 10.)

STATES	Kansas		Missouri		Colorado		Arkansas		Oklahoma	
	1910	1920	1910	1920	1910	1920	1910	1920	1910	1920
Number farms .....	177,841	165,286	277,244	263,004	46,170	59,934	214,678	232,604	190,192	191,988
Operated by owners .....	111,108	97,090	192,285	185,030	36,993	45,291	106,649	112,653	85,404	93,217
Unmortgaged .....	60,582	40,979	102,514	82,009	26,822	20,965	82,321	64,887	46,889	30,551
Mortgaged .....	49,249	44,064	88,486	85,538	9,636	21,131	22,374	33,990	36,036	47,025
No report .....	1,277	12,047	1,285	17,393	535	3,195	13,776	2,479	2,479	15,641
Per cent value of land and buildings increase .....		62.9		78.5		120.0		150.2		84.6
Per cent machinery increase .....		220.3		171.8		289.4		162.8		197.7
Per cent livestock increase .....		25.4		36.4		129.4		72.6		41.7
Per cent of farms operated by owners mortgaged .....	44.8	51.8	46.3	51.0	50.2	26.4	21.4	34.4	43.5	60.6
Farms reporting amount of debt: Number .....	30,442	26,923	64,028	68,784	7,571	15,735	16,555	29,504	24,588	34,045
Per cent of value .....	24.7	25.9	28.8	28.9	24.6	29.6	25.5	29.8	22.4	26.9
Average interest paid .....		6.0		6.1		6.8		7.8		6.6
Estimated per cent of total indebtedness .....	11.7	13.8	13.33	14.74	12.35	7.81	5.46	10.26	9.74	16.3



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 Dairying.....J. H. Frandsen  
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Entered as second-class matter February 16, 1904,  
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# **-Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze**

Member Agricultural Publishers Association.  
 Member Audit Bureau of Circulation.

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

**ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher**  
**F. B. NICHOLS, Managing Editor** **T. A. McNEAL, Editor**  
**JOHN W. WILKINSON and RAY YARNELL, Associate Editors**  
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## **Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal**

ONE of our Socialist readers down in Arkan-  
 sas writes me denouncing Henry Ford as  
 a profiteer. The following are his exact  
 words: "I'm not an expert in the manu-  
 facture of automobiles but I'd wager a small sum  
 that if the production figures were available  
 Henry Ford would be found to be the greatest  
 profiteer in the automobile business."

Well, I am not an expert either. I know nothing  
 about production costs in the manufacture of  
 automobiles but I do think I know that Henry  
 Ford has saved to the people of the United States  
 many millions of dollars in the cost of automobiles  
 and tractors as compared with what they would  
 have had to pay if it had not been for Henry Ford.  
 Unless the truth has been carefully concealed from  
 the American people, the men and women who  
 work in Ford's great plant and on his railroad are  
 better paid, better housed and better contented  
 than the people who work in any other establish-  
 ment in the world.

Now Henry has a large and variegated collec-  
 tion of enemies who would be pleased to show him  
 up as a conscienceless profiteer and as an oppres-  
 sor of labor and all around scoundrel if they had  
 the dope, but they have not done so. Henry Ford  
 is not a perfect man by any means. He does some  
 things of which I do not approve at all; for ex-  
 ample his indiscriminate attack on the Jews thru  
 his magazine was in my opinion utterly unjustified  
 and vicious. For those libelous and cruel articles  
 Henry should be soaked millions of dollars for libel.  
 Notwithstanding this, however, I regard Henry  
 Ford as the most useful citizen in the United  
 States. He has amassed a great fortune, there is  
 no doubt about that, but who has been harmed by  
 the amassing of that fortune?

He has invested practically all of it as I under-  
 stand in the great enterprises which employ many  
 thousands of men and women. Certainly these  
 men and women live better, enjoy more comforts  
 and are better off financially than they would  
 have been if there had been no Henry Ford. He  
 has done more than simply raise the wages of those  
 who work for him; he, by setting the pace, has  
 compelled other employers to give better wages  
 and establish better working conditions than they  
 would otherwise have done. Wage earners all  
 over the United States have been benefited either  
 directly or indirectly by the action of Henry Ford.

Millions of persons have been enabled thru  
 Henry Ford to enjoy the convenience and luxury  
 of the automobile who never would have been able  
 to do so if it had not been for him. I can hear  
 some reader laugh when he reads that sentence  
 about the luxury of a Ford car, but as compared  
 with the old farm wagon it certainly is a great  
 luxury and if equipped with shock absorbers it  
 rides just as easy as the more expensive cars.

Railroad managers are disposed to go into fits  
 at the mention of Henry's railroad, but just the  
 same he is giving them an object lesson in effi-  
 ciency of management that will be of tremendous  
 benefit to the country generally. Henry may be  
 a profiteer, but if the country had a lot more of  
 the same kind of profiteers we would have cause  
 to be thankful.

### **Money Based on Labor**

SOME time ago, referring to Prof. Fisher's theory  
 of a flexible dollar, I suggested the possibility  
 of establishing what might be called a com-  
 modity dollar, that is a dollar which would rep-  
 resent the average value of a certain number of  
 leading commodities, the idea being to stabilize  
 prices so that the producer of any commodity  
 would be able at any time to exchange, thru the  
 medium of money, his product for a relative  
 amount of other products.

I frankly and freely admitted that to work out  
 such a plan was not without great difficulties. I  
 do not know whether it could be worked out sat-  
 isfactorily. I am inclined to think that a better  
 and simpler plan would be to base the currency  
 on the assessed valuation of the taxable property  
 of the country, permitting each municipality to is-  
 sue its bonds up to a moderate per cent of its tax-  
 able wealth, deposit those bonds in the United  
 States Treasury and have issued to it currency  
 based on those bonds. The bonds should not bear  
 more than a nominal rate of interest, say 2 or not  
 to exceed 3 per cent.

A great many thoughtful people besides Profes-  
 sor Fisher of Yale, are interested in the money

question. Some of their ideas seem fantastic and  
 impracticable to me but on the other hand I have  
 no doubt my own ideas seem impracticable to a  
 great many people. I am therefore not disposed  
 to ridicule the theories of those who differ from  
 me. I have here a letter from R. M. Wright of  
 Wetmore, Colo. Mr. Wright does not believe  
 in the "commodity" dollar but has a theory that  
 money should be based on labor values.

I will quote so much of Mr. Wright's letter as  
 will outline his plan or theory. "My plan is,"  
 says Mr. Wright, "to base our money on labor,  
 using the dollar as the unit of value and the day  
 as the unit of labor. Use paper for most of our  
 money and iron or other cheap metal or composi-  
 tion for small change. The money should read per-  
 haps like this: 'For this dollar the United States  
 will give bearer the product of one day's labor.'  
 The National, state and municipal governments  
 should operate or supervise enough of industry  
 and commerce to determine the average labor cost  
 of all products and always have on hand enough  
 of those products to make good the promise of the  
 money and also to give opportunity to work to all  
 who wish to do so and to make effectual competi-  
 tion with private enterprise. The cost of govern-  
 ment, education, roads, and other products of labor  
 which are not paid for directly when received,  
 should be paid for by a per capita tax, sales tax,  
 land tax, and, perhaps, other forms of taxation,  
 the main idea being that everybody shall render  
 to society equal service for what he receives,  
 whether it be much or little."

It is quite possible that I do not understand  
 Mr. Wright's plan. If I do understand what he  
 means then it seems to me that his plan is im-  
 practicable. Having discarded the present stand-  
 ard, how would Mr. Wright determine the average  
 labor cost? How would he determine the value of  
 an article of great utility which requires very  
 little labor to produce?

If the Government is to be prepared to redeem  
 all the labor dollars issued, with products of labor,  
 would not that mean that the Government must  
 take over all forms of production?

There is much labor which seems to be neces-  
 sary but which is unproductive. Mr. Wright says  
 that he would have an inscription on the dollar  
 something like this: "For this dollar the United  
 States will give the bearer the product of one day's  
 labor." But the value of a day's labor varies  
 greatly. One man may be able to earn by his  
 labor \$10 a day while another is only able to earn  
 \$3 a day. Now suppose that potatoes are selling  
 at a dollar a bushel. Would this day's wages buy  
 3 bushels or 10 bushels? It would seem to me  
 that the only way in which Mr. Wright's plan  
 could be made to work would be to pay all labor  
 equally. If that is what he means then I certainly  
 would not favor his plan, for that simply means  
 communism and I am decidedly opposed to com-  
 munism.

I have here on my desk a paper bound book en-  
 titled, "New Era Economics" by John Frederick  
 Brown B. S. This is a book of 184 pages in which  
 Mr. Brown sets forth at great length in favor of  
 an equality of compensation for all kinds of labor  
 and while he does not discuss the particular kind  
 of money he would use it would follow from his  
 reasoning that whatever kind he did use would  
 be based on labor value and all labor value would  
 be equal so far as compensation is concerned.

Mr. Brown, however, is an avowed communist  
 and of course could consistently argue in favor of  
 just such a dollar as Mr. Wright advocates. I do  
 not know whether Mr. Wright calls himself a  
 communist or not, but I do not see how his plan  
 could be worked out on any other theory.

### **Making the Farm Attractive**

WRITING from Carmen, Okla., C. B. Free-  
 burg says:

"Your article 'Making the Farm Attractive'  
 was read with much interest as your writings  
 always are. Farm life is certainly not very attrac-  
 tive in these times and it does not seem to me that  
 it will be very soon. The farmers are getting deeper  
 and deeper in poverty and with poverty comes ig-  
 norance and with ignorance comes more poverty.  
 You say that science must be studied to increase  
 production. What I would like to know is, how  
 that would benefit the farmers.

"Has not machinery been invented during the  
 last 40 years that has enabled the farmers to double

the per capita production? But after the bills are  
 paid has the farmer any more money left than he  
 had at the end of the year 40 years ago?

"Now he has to drive four to six horses at a  
 time in doing his work, while then he had to drive  
 only two or three. Do not buyers of farm products  
 and the sellers of farm machinery see that the  
 farmer has just enough left to live on and keep  
 going and no more?

"I think as you do that co-operation is the only  
 remedy and that only if the profiteers can get  
 control of the terminal markets. Even then they  
 could not set the price for they would be in competi-  
 tion with the world. All they could do would be  
 to eliminate the gamblers and speculators along  
 the way and get the highest price on the world  
 market.

"But to return to the original question; if the  
 production of all the farms were doubled would it  
 benefit the farmers? I admit that if a few could  
 double the production of their farms they would  
 be benefited, but if all the farms of the United  
 States or even half of them did, would they? In  
 my opinion about the only thing that will make  
 farm life attractive is more pay for the work the  
 farmers do."

I will take up the latter part of Mr. Freeburg's  
 letter first. In advising increased production I did  
 not mean that the total production should be in-  
 creased, necessarily; what I mean to say is that  
 farmers should learn how to produce twice or three  
 times as much from an acre as now. That this is  
 possible there is no question whatever and at the  
 same time the land would be growing in fertility  
 instead of decreasing.

I do not know how much land Mr. Freeburg is  
 cultivating, but certainly if he can produce as much  
 from 80 acres as he now produces from 160 it  
 would not only be better business but it would be  
 vastly more satisfactory. That would not increase  
 the total production; it would be like a merchant  
 doubling his turnover and making as much with  
 half his capital as he now makes with all of it.  
 There is a satisfaction in raising a good crop aside  
 from the profit. I was raised on a farm and  
 worked there from the time I was able to do farm  
 work until I was fully grown. I have seen good  
 crops and poor crops raised on the old home farm.  
 I know that there was always a great satisfaction  
 in raising a good crop and no satisfaction at all  
 in raising a poor crop even if the poor crop, on  
 account of higher prices, actually brought as much  
 money as the good crop.

If the farmer is in the dairy business it is cer-  
 tainly better business and far more satisfaction to  
 have 10 good cows that will produce what cows  
 ought to produce than to have 20 scrub cows that  
 will produce only as much as the 10 would produce.  
 Our farmers try to cultivate too much land as a  
 rule. If they were to sell half their land and cul-  
 tivate the rest of it as it ought to be cultivated  
 they could produce as much as they produce on all  
 of it now and it would be both more satisfactory  
 and more profitable.

I do not agree that the average farmer of today  
 does not live any better and have any more money  
 than the average farmer of 40 years ago. I know  
 that he does live better and has a great deal more  
 money, but that is not the point. He ought to live  
 a good deal better than he does and he ought to  
 live a good deal easier.

A good many farmers, like a great many other  
 people exaggerate their woes and blame their  
 troubles on somebody else.

One might think at times to hear some of them  
 talk, that the American farmer is the most op-  
 pressed and downtrodden man on the face of the  
 globe. Well, he is not by a long shot. As a matter  
 of fact if he were willing to live as his grand-  
 father lived he could save a lot of money, but he  
 will not live that way and no sensible person will  
 blame him for refusing to do so. It is all right for  
 him to have his automobile and live well. The truth  
 of the matter is that there are about three times  
 as many automobiles owned by farmers in propor-  
 tion to their number as by persons who live in the  
 cities and towns, and in making this estimate I  
 will not count the poverty stricken slum population  
 of the cities and towns.

The average farmer family has more to eat and  
 better things to eat than the average family in the  
 town and not as much to worry about, but then  
 the farmer ought to live better than he does. The  
 remedy for what ails him has rests with him. Farm  
 life ought to be the happiest and healthiest and most



prosperous in the world and the farmers can make it so if they will, but they never will by continually complaining about their wrongs.

Mr. Freeburg rather complains because they will not, even after they have learned how to co-operate and be able to control the markets of the world. Well, I hope not. I am decidedly opposed to any class of producers or anybody else, controlling the markets of the world. If ever there should be an organization of farmers strong enough to control the markets of the world it would be a bad thing for the world.

### Truthful James

IT IS nice to talk about the delightfulness and safety of traveling thru the air," said Truthful James, "but there are a lot of people who won't believe it. I know a Swede by the name of Neil Peterson who has been heard to say that 'any man who say he just as safe in a balloon as ven he walkin' roun' on the ground bane a dam fool.'"

It was this way: Neil went to the county fair and there was a fellow there with a captive balloon which was tied to a stake with a rope about 50 feet long and anybody could have the chance to go up as far as the rope would let him go and get the view from that height for a dollar. Neil looked it over for a good while and then said: "Ay tank Ay lak try it vunce yooost for luck."

The basket held four persons and it happened that there were three women who decided to take a ride at the same time with Neil. One of them was a large, fat woman who would weigh about 200 pounds, one dame of medium-size and a skinny old maid who would weigh about 100 pounds.

They went up all right and enjoyed the view very much for a few minutes until the balloon man started to pull it down. The rope was worn considerable and there was a pretty strong wind. When the balloon was down to about 100 feet from the earth the rope broke and right away that balloon began to shoot up at the rate of about a mile a minute.

The three women all screamed and grabbed hold of Neil. The fat woman got a strangle hold on his neck. He managed finally to loosen her grasp a trifle and got a lung full of fresh air after he thought he was going down for the third time. "Save us," yelled the three women in different tones of voice. "I will be glad to oblige," said Neil, "if you will just tell me how to get this balloon to come down."

The women didn't know how and neither did Neil. Meantime the balloon was getting higher and higher. At the height of 2 miles the lean old maid was having a chill and the medium weight was complaining of cold, but the fat lady was still perspiring, tho not so freely as when only a few hundred feet in the air. It occurred to Neil that somewhere he had heard of letting the gas out of the bag, but he didn't see any way to do it. He had noticed a cord hanging down from the gas bag, but so far as he could see it had no connection with anything else about the balloon. Just then the fat woman began to go into hysterics and a "sloshing" round happened to grab the rip cord and gave it a mighty pull. She ripped the bag about 2 feet and the way the gas began to go out of that bag was a caution. In a couple of minutes they could see that the earth was flying up to meet them and while none of them had ever been in a balloon before they all tumbled to the fact that they were going down and going down fast.

Again the fat woman in a panic grabbed Neil, and this time before he got loose he was gasping for air. "Ay tank," said Neil as he looked over the side of the basket, "that we bane goin' to light purty soon right away now and ay tank we bane goin' to light hard. May be ve better pray."

Just then they heard a roaring noise and in less than a minute they were in the middle of the rip roaring cyclone there had been in that locality for 50 years.

The way it played with that balloon and the women and Neil would have made the greatest movie picture that ever was known. It was gent in the center and ladies 'round the outside and then ladies in the center and Neil whirling round them. Then he and the fat lady did a revolving waltz with the lean old maid hanging to one arm and the woman of medium size to the other. Finally the cyclone dropped the balloon entirely and just went on with the three women and Neil. After it had carried them some 10 miles it hung the fat woman up in the branches of a tree and for a wonder left the tree standing, and a mile further left the old maid draped over a telegraph wire and a little further on dropped the woman of medium size in a mill pond and then just went along with Neil and the other debris that had been picked up along the way.

First it stripped off such clothes as Neil had on and then draped him with a flowered bed quilt and a plug hat it gathered up in its travels and then slipped a woman's skirt over his head and down to his waist. For another mile that cyclone forced that Swede to do some wonderful stunts. A pin wheel in action had nothing on him.

Then the cyclone began to rise with him until it carried him up nearly a mile when suddenly he bumped against the basket of that balloon. It seemed that when the balloon was relieved of its human freight it began to rise again and finally crossed the track of that cyclone. Neil said that the "bane gettin' blame tired whirlin' over and over and just climbed into the basket to rest."

That was enough to start the balloon down again but it didn't sink fast and Neil finally lit in a plowed field. He wasn't hurt any but he was badly shaken up.

When he had sort of pulled himself together he started to walk across the country to find somebody. When he came to a house and knocked a woman came to the door and looked him over and then let out a yell and shut the door in his face and ran out into the back yard and called her husband and son and the hired man to come and catch the crazy man. You see Neil was wearing that flowered quilt and a woman's skirt and the plug hat the cyclone had hung on him and he sure was a queer looking bird.

The three men grabbed him; tied him and loaded him in the farm wagon and lit out for town to find the probate judge. It was the first insanity case the judge had had for nearly a year and he was keen to try it. He called in a couple of doctors and impaneled a jury and had Neil headed for the bug house when a man who had been at the county fair and had seen the balloon accident happened to come in and corroborated Neil's story; so they let him go. Talking about it afterward he said: "All fallers what vant to ride in balloon and cyclone welcome to go, but dar bane one purty goot Swedish mon who will tak his ridin' roun' on the groun'."

### Farmers' Service Corner

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

A and B are husband and wife. A buys a home in the East. B helps to pay for it with money from her father's estate. A gave B the deed. They sold this property and came to Colorado and bought a home. The deed is in A's name but he says if he sells, he will give B one-half of all the money. B helps to pay the taxes, insurance, and for all improvements and takes a receipt for all the money she pays on the place. If A dies without a will, how much will B get? There are no children. Should she have the deed changed and have a deed given to the husband and herself? M. A. C.

If A should die without a will, B will inherit all of his property. In order to avoid any misunderstanding, perhaps the simplest solution would be for A to deed to B an undivided one-half interest in the property.

I am going to start a confectionery and as I do not wish to serve negroes at my tables as it is a public place, will I have to do so, and can I put up a card saying we do not serve negroes at our tables? B. L. R.

The only statute that might bear upon this question reads as follows:

"If any of the regents or trustees of any state university, college or other school of public instruction, or state superintendent or owner or owners, agents, trustees or managers in charge of any inn, hotel or boarding house, or any place of entertainment or amusement for which a license is required by any of the municipal authorities of this state, or the owner or owners or persons in charge of any steamboat, railroad, stage coach, omnibus, street car or any other means of public carriers for persons or freight within the state, shall make any discrimination on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, the person so offending will be guilty of a misdemeanor and the person convicted thereof in any court of competent jurisdiction shall be fined in any sum not less than \$10 nor more than \$1,000, and shall also be liable to damages in any court of competent jurisdiction to the person or persons injured thereby."

It is my opinion that a place where confectionery is sold, unless it is also used as a hotel or boarding house, would not come within the province of this law and that you would have the right to serve such persons and only such persons as you might desire to serve.

There are four of us eligible to vote in the fall and one that will be eligible in a few years, a young lady 17 years old. Our political affiliations are, one Socialist, one Democrat, and two Republicans. Now our daughter cannot understand the difference between any of the three of our beliefs, as she says all we do is find fault with one another. With Democrats and Republicans about equally divided and the Socialist a chronic kicker, she wants to know which you think is the worst. In 1908 the vote was for Taft, 6,637,676; Bryan, 6,393,982; Debs, 444,379. What causes the vote to be so equal and the feeling so bitter on the part of all parties? J. S. H.

I fear that you are asking some questions that will be rather difficult for me to answer. I have quite a good deal of sympathy with the young lady. It is not at all difficult for me to understand why she does not see any great difference between the two leading parties, because the truth is, if their platform declarations are to be believed, there are no fundamental differences; and there is no occasion, so far as I can see, for any great strife and bitterness between them. Of course, the Socialist represents an entirely different political thought and a different theory of government. He would do away with the competitive system entirely with all rent, interest and profit; and, logically, would eventually, as I think, do away with practically all private property. There is necessarily a conflict between the ideas of the Socialist and the ideas of both the Democrats and the Republicans. I have not space here to enter into a discussion of

the two economic theories. I am of the opinion, speaking generally, that there is and can be no hard and fast rule for government. Government itself is experimental, and is, as I think, in the process of evolution, tending more and more away from individualism and more and more toward intelligent co-operation. I do not believe, however, that it is either wise or necessary to abolish competition, nor can I agree with the Socialists that all rent, interest and profit should be abolished. But no matter who is right or who is wrong, there is no occasion in the discussion of political problems for bitterness and strife. They are not and cannot be solved in that way.

### Put a Limit on All Tax-Dodging

THIRTY-FOUR billions of dollars in the United States are not paying a cent of taxes, nor are they employing one of the 5 1/4 million men who are reported in need of jobs. They are tied up in tax-exempt securities, helping the persons most able to pay taxes to be tax-dodgers.

The National Government alone loses 600 million dollars in taxes a year from this cause—almost 2 million dollars a day. And the man who does pay taxes must make this loss good when he pays what the Government demands of him.

The idea originally was that the state would profit by issuing tax-free securities. We now know it is the purchaser who profits. By this arrangement the millionaire and the multi-millionaire who wish to, can escape their proportionate share of the expenses of government. And those best able to pay seem to have the strongest desire to escape that first duty of an American citizen.

Tax-free securities for the most part are held by great fortunes and large estates. However, in New York state in 1917, there were 81 men paying income taxes on incomes of a million a year or more. By 1919 there were only 25. How did these 56 New York millionaires find it possible to become poorer in those highly war-prosperous years? The answer is they didn't become poorer, but became considerably richer. By putting their wealth in tax-exempt securities, they kept for themselves the thousands they should have paid as their share of the war and of county, state and national expenses.

The tax rate on large incomes runs from about 40 to 65 per cent. It is easy to see how profitable it is to the owners of these incomes to invest in tax-exempt bonds and so not only save this big percentage, but pay no taxes at all.

Why pay taxes of 40 per cent or more on a big income, or invest it, at some risk to gain a possible 15 or 20 per cent in a business or a factory, when you can get 7 or 8 per cent for it in tax-free city or state bonds, keep all of it, pay no taxes, and save all worry or bother other than that of clipping coupons?

By Washington estimate there are 34 billions of tax-exempt securities in the United States. The national debt accounts for 24 billions, states, counties and municipalities have issued about 10 billions. Yet we are constantly increasing the amount at the rate of nearly a billion dollars a year with the result that we are making interest charges higher by continually draining from the country the capital needed for new or old enterprises. Only lately the Joint Stock Land banks were unable to sell their 5 per cent bonds at that price because of the competition of tax-free paper.

Imagine what these tied-up thousands of millions of dollars would do for us if they were invested in labor-employing industry instead of in non-producing tax-escaping bonds! And in the process they might easily lift a billion in taxes off the backs of the people now carrying them.

No nation, however rich in resources, can afford at the present time to cripple itself and to burden its people by loading onto them 34 billions of tax-free property year after year; no democracy will, for by so doing it perpetrates a monstrous injustice on the many in favor of the few.

The tendency of tax-free securities is invariably to pass into the hands of great capitalists who are so enabled at much pecuniary profit, to shirk paying a just and proportionate share of the expense of conducting the Government. With high taxes as our national expectation for years to come, taxes must be levied strictly in accordance with ability to pay.

With the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, Congressman McFadden, Chairman of the House Committee on Banking, has a resolution pending for an amendment to the Constitution repealing the exemption of property from taxation in order that further increase of tax-free securities be made impossible. This process of correcting the evil will take some time to put in motion, but we must do something. I wish every voter would write his Congressman and his Senators where he stands on this general proposition. The great abuse of the tax-free privilege is blocking the industrial growth of the country and the masses of the people pay for it in higher charges, higher rates, higher prices and in excessive taxes. The time to remedy this is now.

Arthur Capper  
Washington, D. C.



# Livestock and the Long Pull

*Farmer Who Makes the Raising of Cattle, Hogs, Sheep or Horses a Life-time Business is Certain to Win Out—Present is Rich in Opportunities*

By Dr. C. W. McCampbell

EVERYBODY is looking for a brighter side to the situation that almost every stockman is facing. In the light of experiences of other periods of depression and forced liquidation one is justified in hazarding a prophesy that better times will come for those who adopt a conservative self-maintaining policy in their livestock operations. Definite suggestions would be preposterous. However, out of all of these experiences certain practices have proved themselves satisfactory in bad as well as good times. It will, perhaps, do no harm to cite a few of them.

A definite and permanent plan founded upon a sound economic basis must be worked out by every person that engages in the livestock business. Livestock production is a life-time business into which one must grow rather than plunge. It is also one in which profits and ultimate success depend upon an average income for many years rather than a "killing" for a short period of time, hence the necessity of a well defined plan covering a life-time or at least a long period of time for the person who would engage in any phase of the livestock business. Too many have followed the policy of riding into some phase of the livestock business on the tide of high prices and out on the tide of low prices, or perhaps, to state it more correctly, swept out on the tide of low prices.

## Acre Income Determines Stability

The stability of the livestock business depends upon the acre income the farmer receives for the feed he raises and sells to livestock, and the acre income basis of figuring livestock must be used more extensively in calculating

paid the owner \$10 a ton on the farm for alfalfa and 50c a bushel for corn after paying \$35 for themselves as calves at weaning time.

If the farmer is interested in cattle he will find that under the average conditions there are about three classes of cattle that will prove to be the most satisfactory to handle: First, the cow herd; second, the yearling steer; third, the baby beef.

Objections have been advanced to maintaining a cow herd but when pasture is available and proper attention and care given the cow herd it is a most staple and profitable kind of cattle to handle. There is no other class of cattle that will handle cheap rough feed as efficiently as the cow, and there is no other livestock man whose credit is as good at the bank as that of the livestock man with a herd of good cows.

To one who does not care to handle

under average farm conditions they are the most satisfactory.

In planning a system of livestock management that is practicable and profitable one should give sheep careful consideration. To one who can give sheep protection either in the form of a herder or dog-tight fences the ewe flock offers many advantages. Some owners follow the practice of buying ewes in the early fall, breeding to good mutton type rams, carrying them thru winter and marketing wool, ewes and lambs before July 1 the following year. The experiences of many Kansas farmers indicate that no other kind of livestock will show as great a return upon money invested. This is a business, however, that requires careful attention to a lot of details and neglect means failure.

Some owners prefer to keep their ewes for several seasons but the margin between cost in the fall and selling value in the case of ewes sold in the spring with a bit of flesh is usually a temptation that takes the most of them to market. Tight made close woolled Western ewes are best to handle as suggested above.

It is remarkable with what small expense one can carry a bunch of ewes thru the winter and what a splendid market they provide for cheap roughage. They must be bred to lamb early.

## Feeding Lambs Usually Profitable

If one is interested in winter feeding, lambs are worth considering. It may be of interest to note that during the last eight years the Kansas Experiment station has lost money on only one bunch of lambs that it fed and this was a bunch selected for the purpose of demonstrating the unprofitableness of the wrong type of feeding lamb.

The most satisfactory type of a feeding lamb is the light weight, compactly built, close woolled kind. In feeding lambs it should be remembered that they must be fat to sell well and that when they are fat they should not weigh more than 85 pounds. Many persons have made the mistake of selecting big heavy lambs that went to market weighing around 100 pounds. Such lambs are usually classified as yearlings and suffer a heavy cut in selling price.

Altho the hog cannot utilize roughage as efficiently nor as extensively as cattle or sheep yet he handles grain so efficiently that the person who raises hogs year after year finds them a reliable market for a grain crop. Any person that handles the right kind of a hog should make a bushel of corn

pay for the necessary tankage and produce at least 10 pounds of pork. Barley or any of the grain sorghums will answer the purpose just as well. These few plans of livestock production are suggested as ones that in most cases will prove to be the most satisfactory under conditions now existing.

All livestock producers and purveyors must unite in a determined effort to get before the general public the real value of meat in the human diet. No article of food has been so persistently and maliciously maligned and misrepresented. Science is disproving the assertions that meat causes many diseases. We often hear the statement that so many persons are killing themselves eating meat by consuming too much protein. The human body needs from 75 to 125 grams of protein daily. The average daily per capita consumption of meat provides from 30 to 40 grams of protein, showing the fallacy of the statement. Milk and eggs are frequently mentioned as cheap substitutes for meat. One pound of salt pork supplies as much energy as 5½ quarts of milk or 3½ dozen eggs, and 1 pound of sausage as much energy as 3 quarts of milk or 2 dozen eggs, yet there are persons who suggest milk and eggs as cheap substitutes for meat.

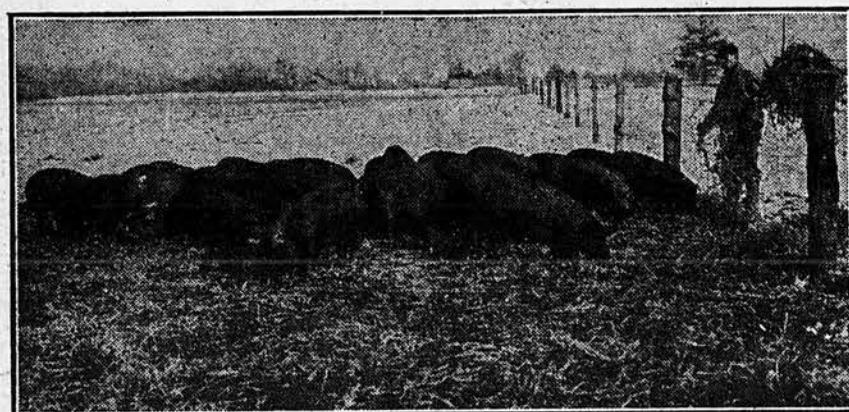
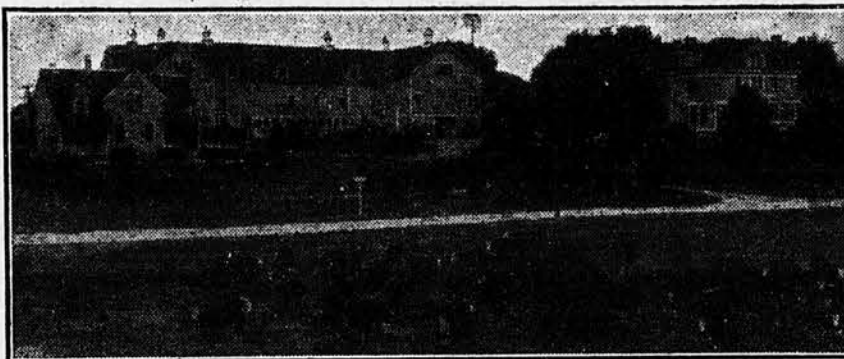
## Much Interest in Vitamines

The subject of vitamins has caused a great amount of interest. They are quite necessary for proper growth and health but we are finding that they are plentifully supplied in our ordinary diets. A bit of butter, a little fruit and some leafy vegetables will provide the necessary vitamins but they do not provide the absolutely necessary protein and energy, so we may well use them as supplements to a ration the basis of which might well be meat because of its healthfulness and the economy of its food units. In this connection it may be well to mention the fact that the so-called cheaper cuts of meat are just as nutritious as the more expensive cuts, and with a bit of effort the cheaper cuts can be made just as attractive as any in the carcass. Never before has the spread in prices between fore and hind quarter meat been so wide. Today fore quarters are selling wholesale at from 40 to 50 per cent less than hind quarters, indicating a lack of demand upon the part of the consuming public for fore quarter meat.

If these facts were thoroly instilled into the minds of the general public there would be a material increase in the demand for meat and a very small increase in per capita consumption would mean a tremendous amount in the aggregate consumed and a marked increase in the outlet for livestock and livestock products.

Despite the present situation there is reason for an optimistic attitude toward the future. One reason is the fact that the farmer has a better opportunity today than he ever has had before to force recognition and obtain legislation that is so badly needed to give agriculture an equal chance with other industries to endure and prosper.

To make the best of this present opportunity will require a whole-hearted united and active effort on the part of every farmer in the country. Petty jealousy, either individual or organizational, must be forgotten and all must team together in the interest of this great industry if success is to be won.



livestock profits. To illustrate one phase of this method I might quote a remark heard last week. A bunch of steers, now 2 years old, purchased last year were being inspected and some one remarked that they would not return much profit. The owner spoke up, saying, "No, not as most persons figure but last year my corn made 75 bushels and my wheat 35 bushels an acre. My neighbor who is just as good a farmer and owns just as good a farm but handles no livestock produced 50 bushels of corn and 20 bushels of wheat an acre. It has been the same story year after year. I figure that livestock has made me a good profit every year."

We have in Kansas this year approximately 22 million acres of pasture, 9 million acres of wheat straw, 5 million acres of corn stalks, 1 million acres of alfalfa and possibly 7 million acres of other kinds of roughage. The most of this roughage cannot be sold on an open market, but should be utilized in some manner. The only customer we can depend upon is livestock and even at present prices they will pay a good income for these feeds if one is working under a definite plan based upon existing economic conditions rather than upon tradition. A very striking illustration showing the difference between livestock production based upon existing economic conditions and tradition recently came to my attention in the Kansas City Stock Yards. One man was lamenting the loss of \$55 a head upon a venture in feeding a load of big steers purchased in the fall. Just a few lots away was the tail end load of a bunch of baby heaves. These calves

a cow herd, yearling steers offer a good market for rough feed. They are bought usually in the fall, roughed thru the winter, grazed the following summer, and marketed off grass weighing around 1,000 pounds or they are fed and fitted for market the winter after a summer's grazing. The advantages of the yearling steer are the growth he makes on roughage and grass and the smaller amount of feed he requires to make a given gain.

## Consumers Demand Smaller Cuts

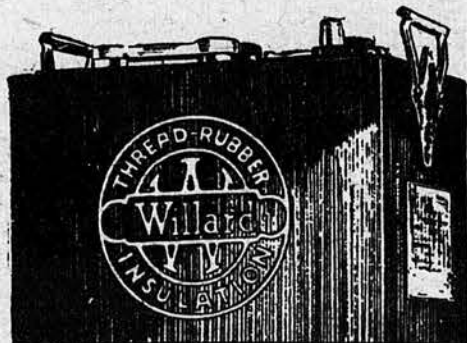
If one does not have pasture that will enable him to run a cow herd or a bunch of steers thru the summer he will then, of course have to depend upon winter feeding, largely fattening for market and the calf is the safest and best of all classes of cattle for the farmer to handle in the feed lot for many reasons, some of which are: the calf is easier to feed than older cattle, notwithstanding the traditional statement that he is difficult to feed. The market is demanding the smaller cuts of beef. This demand is responsible for the higher prices paid a pound for fat yearlings or baby heaves than for heavy fat cattle. The calf requires from 30 to 40 per cent less feed to produce a given amount of gain than the big steer for he grows while he gets fat. The calf usually costs less a pound than the big steer when he goes into the feed lot in the fall, and can be marketed advantageously from May to September or even later.

I do not mean to suggest that these are the only kinds of cattle that should be handled. I do mean, however, that





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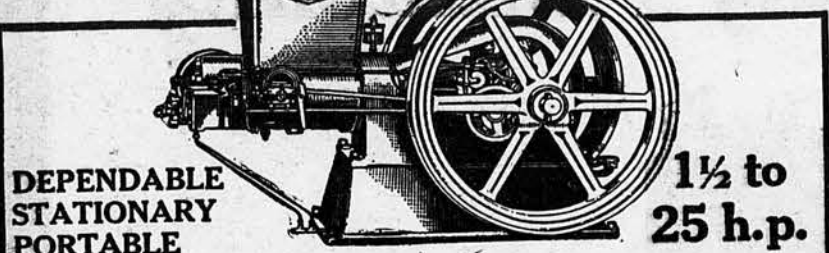
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## Save Soil for Kansas Farms

### Erosion Causes Heavy Losses Every Year

FRANK A. MECKEL

**O**UR soil is gradually getting away from us in Kansas. It is a serious problem that is confronting the farmers of the state, but as yet there has been no concerted effort launched to stop the loss.

Our rivers are noted for being muddy, especially those in Eastern Kansas where the land is rather hilly and rolling. There is only one thing that makes muddy rivers and that is mud. There is only one place where a river can receive mud and that is from off the land which drains into that river, and when that land happens to be farm land, it means that thousands upon thousands of tons of valuable soil are being lost every year. This soil may be accumulating elsewhere, perhaps, in Missouri or Arkansas or Louisiana, but it is lost to Kansas, and its farmers are interested primarily in Kansas farms and especially their own Kansas lands, and they have the problem to face of saving Kansas soil for Kansas farmers.

#### Serious Problem in Hilly Country

Soil erosion is a problem in every hilly country, especially after the native timber has been removed and the land cleared. The trees and brush form sort of a "tie that binds" so far as soil and location are concerned. The roots tend to hold the soil in place and constitute a barrier against the washing action of water. Grassy slopes also help in stopping the washing of soil, for they present a "thatched roof" surface over which the water may run, while the millions of tiny roots form a network which holds the soil in place and keeps it where it was meant to be. We have been removing too many of the "ties that bind" in the first place, but our most serious mistake has been that we have not been providing any other ties to take the place of those removed.

Soil washing depends upon several factors: the character of the soil in question, the slope of the land, and the quantity of water which runs over the land. It also depends very largely upon the surface presented by the soil.

A light loess soil is most susceptible to severe washing while a heavy clay soil erodes more slowly, but in time just as severely. The greater the slope, the more rapidly the water will travel over the ground, and as it travels more rapidly, it carries more soil with it and cuts more deeply. The action is exactly like the action of a strong stream of water from a hose. Direct a weak stream of water on a muddy automobile wheel, and very little mud is removed, but increase the velocity of that stream and the mud is carried away surprisingly fast. Likewise, a fast large stream of water will carry more soil than a fast small stream, hence when a gully becomes deep and wide, the water traveling down this gully soon tears out great chunks of soil and carries away many tons during a single rain. The moral to be drawn here is, "Do not let the gullies become large."

#### Sloping Ground Needs Protection

The washing action depends upon the surface presented to the water just as much as skidding depends upon a slippery road. A plowed field presents only loose soil which may be readily washed away while a heavy grassed slope presents a "thatched roof" over which the water may run with very little harm. However, we must have plowed ground, and for this reason, we must protect this plowed ground to the greatest possible extent. We know that the most of the soil fertility is found in the up-

per 6 or 7 inches of our soil. That is, the available fertility on which the growing crop draws for its food supply. When the top layers of plowed ground are washed away, the valuable fertility is washed along with the soil, and nothing but a barren surface is left which must be entirely rebuilt and this can be done only by years of manuring and fertilizing.

Keep the soil on the farm. Save the surface and you save all, has been the slogan of the paint industries of America in urging surface protection for buildings and machines, but it can be applied to fields as well, for our fields are vital. On them we depend for our products of the soil.

#### Artificial Barriers Effective

When natural barriers have been removed from the soil, they must be replaced with artificial barriers. A rotted column under the corner of a building must be replaced or that building will collapse. A supporter of the soil which is removed should be replaced, or that soil will collapse, or wash away. Ditches and small gullies should be stopped. The small ones with straw, the larger ones with heavier material such as brush dams or rock dams. The barren sides of these ditches should be seeded to oats or grass which will tend to hold the soil in place and prevent further washing until the ditch has a chance to fill up.

You may say that the water must have a chance to get away. True, but it need not rob you of your equity in your farm while it is passing over your land, and that is exactly what is happening on lots of Kansas farms today. Every farmer can show you a ditch which he has seen grow from a little draw to a wide gully that can no longer be crossed with an implement, and such ditches are cutting down the earning power of the land and causing much unnecessary labor on the farm.

#### Mangum Terraces for Hill Sides

The hill sides which are plowed should be protected by ridges of earth. These are commonly called Mangum terraces. Your county agricultural agent can tell you about these terraces and help you construct them. They are simply ridges or back-furrows thrown up around a slope and built to a certain grade—usually a 6-inch fall in 100 feet of ridge. These terraces convert the water, which would naturally run directly down the slope, and carry it around the hill. Their action is twofold. They prevent the passage of the water over the plowed surface thus preventing its cutting action, and they convert it slowly around the hill, giving the soil a better chance to absorb more moisture. They are usually built about 16 to 18 feet wide and about 18 inches high at the center of the ridge. They may be crossed with any implement, and once established require very little attention other than an occasional grading up after the field has been plowed and cultivated for a number of years.

Mangum terraces have been in operation in many counties of Missouri for a number of years, and farmers who have built them appreciate their value. They will serve Kansas farmers just as well. Soil conservation is an important problem and one which is confronting thousands of farmers just as the other problems such as marketing and cutting down production costs. The soil is fundamental. It is the basis of agriculture, and if it goes, agriculture goes with it. Keep your soil at home on your farm where it belongs.

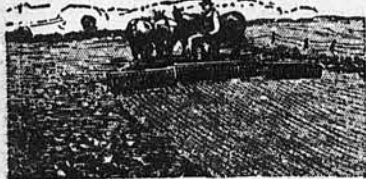


Large Pasture in Jackson County. Bluegrass Has Checked the Hillside Washing But the Gullies Require Some Large Brush Dams.

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## Jayhawker Farm News

BY HARLEY HATCH

## Farmers are Busy Cutting and Shocking Corn at This Time.

Should these notes not be up to standard attribute it to the fact that we have been riding a corn binder for six days straight, and dusty days at that. During that time, we have managed to cut 38 acres. The work was done with one team; usually we change teams at this work and push them along a little faster but it was out of the question to take an extra team to the field as the flies were so bad. An idle team standing in the field would be half eaten up by the miserable pests, so we cover the team we are using from head to heels with burlap and let them take their time. We have tried fly repellents and find that they keep the flies off only a very short time. These flies are the result of that wet spell in August; prior to that time there were only a few but the moisture and heat hatched another crop and every farmer knows that a freshly hatched fly crop in the fall is the worst pest that can afflict farm animals.

## Fodder Yield is Disappointing

On the 38 acres of corn that we have just cut, about 21 acres were of a small very early variety which we planted in order to make sure it could be cut and put out of the way in time to get the ground ready for wheat. We did not have advance information that all corn would be ready to cut this year by September 1 so we planted this very early variety. Probably, it has made more grain on this upland field than did the later variety grown beside it, but the fodder yield was very small and we will have to cut more corn in order to have rough feed enough for our 47 head of cattle. We raised no kafir this year, having carried over enough of that grain to last the poultry another year. We are not very partial to kafir as a grain crop for this locality but must admit that for this one year it will outyield the corn. This is the second year it has done this since we began raising it in 1897. The dry years, which made light corn, are usually dry entirely thru the growing season but if we do have a year when July is extremely dry and it is followed by a wet August, kafir then produces the most grain. Such instances are rare in this part of Kansas, however.

## Farms for Rent Scarce

We have a letter from Florence from a person who wishes to rent a good and well improved farm of 300 to 400 acres. He says he has the stock and help to handle such a farm and wishes to find one in Eastern Kansas. I do not know to what locality in Eastern Kansas we could direct my inquirer to find such a farm for rent. Even if farming is not very profitable these days, the good farms are all rented, often for several years ahead. Even the less desirable farms are now all promised which seems strange when we know that farming is not at present a very profitable business. Perhaps, the reason is, that a farm promises a home and a living, at least, and this many fear is something the town cannot give them for the next few years.

With the advent of wheat raising on a rather large scale the time for renting farms here has been changed to a large extent, also, and the man who expects to carry on a large and well improved farm should, at this writing, have considerable land ready for wheat. Landowners here are very partial to wheat as a rent crop these days and the tenant who could not show a prospect for a large wheat acreage would not stand much show of getting a good farm unless cash rent was paid.

## Fertilizers Increase Crop Yields

After looking at the matter from all angles we have concluded to give commercial fertilizer a trial on part of the wheat this fall. We do this, after noting the effect of fertilizer as used on wheat on adjoining farms for the last three years. Last year a brother of ours bought some land adjoining this farm on which had been planted 52 acres of wheat and fertilized with bone meal. We harvested the wheat and noted that in the streaks where,

for some reason, no fertilizer was used, the yield would have been at least 8 to 10 bushels less than where fertilizer was applied. So when wheat was sown on this land again last fall we used fertilizer again, putting on 100 pounds of 16 per cent acid phosphate to the acre. As before, we had small check plots where no fertilizer was used and again we noted an apparent difference of 8 to 10 bushels to the acre in favor of the fertilized ground. The most significant thing however, was the immense grass growth which sprang up after the wheat was cut, it being double that of the growth on land adjoining it where no fertilizer had been used. This proves that where fertilizer is used in the quantity stated the wheat does not take it all but there is considerable residue left for following crops.

## Good Results from Bone Meal

The heavy grass growth which followed the use of commercial fertilizer on this field of high upland put the use of it in a rather different light from what we had regarded it and we were still further convinced that the wheat did not use all the fertility when we read about Missouri experiments in the use of fertilizer which showed an average gain of 1,200 pounds of hay to the acre following wheat on which bone meal had been used. Our soils here, especially our upland soils, lack phosphorus and this lack is fully supplied by the use of either acid phosphate or bone meal.

We have bought bone meal to use this fall which is guaranteed to carry 24 to 28 per cent phosphate and 3 per cent nitrogen. This cost us \$31 a ton and is somewhat cheaper than 16 per cent acid phosphate at \$21 a ton as it contains 3 per cent nitrogen and the acid phosphate contains none.

## Cocklebur

By Ray Yarnell

What, the column rises to ask, what has become of the War Department officials who some months ago asserted loudly that they were going to get Grover Cleveland Bergdoll and bring him back to the United States?

In this connection it might be pertinent to inquire whether the new treaty of peace with Germany contains an article relating to the arch slacker and his immunity in Kaiser land.

The state auditor infers in a recent utterance that one of the reasons for high taxes is the number of "joy rides to Washington," taken by state officials.

His assertion may be true. However a state official must have some privileges. A joy ride to Washington is not so serious. More harm might be done if the joy rides were taken at home.

The cost of having a pair of shoes shined remains at the war-time level. But one must remember that they are still fighting in Greece.

"I'd rather have a fly in the ointment," said Sad Sawyer as he polished his bald spot, "than one on my head."

The shrill crow of a cock  
Persistently repeated  
Shattering sleep  
On a zero morning.  
Sulfurous blasphemy.  
A log, an axe, a squawk.  
Christmas dinner.

—A Farmer.

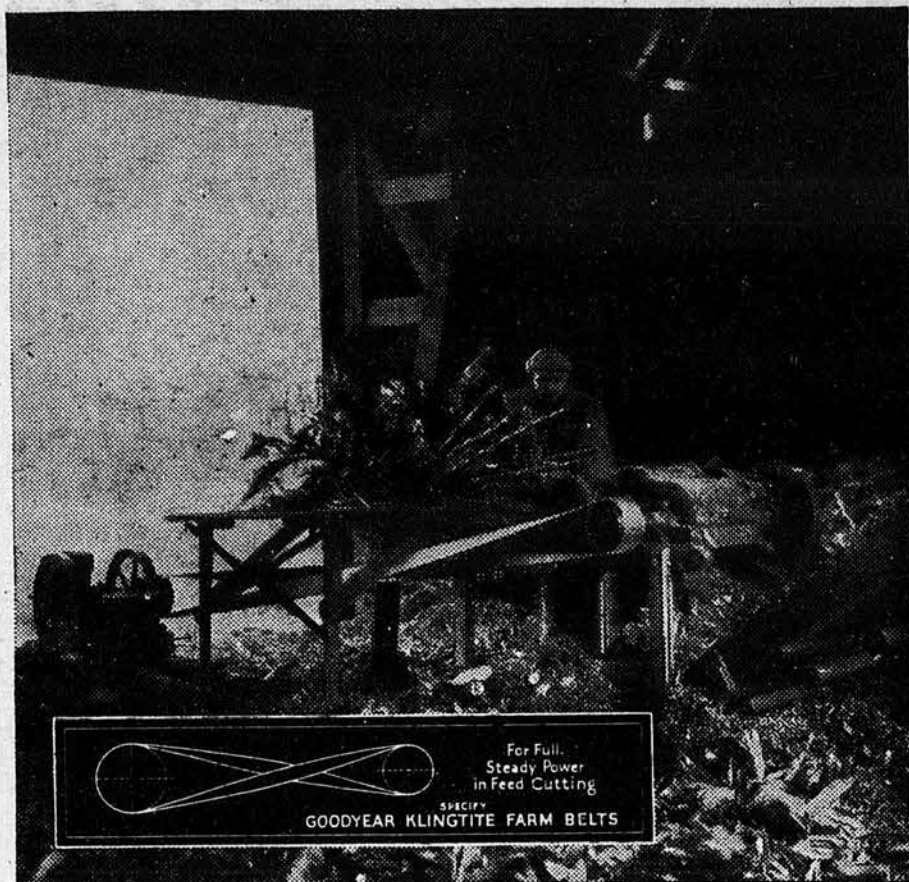
Tonopah Bill, a veteran of many experiences, rises to assert that a man with jumping toothache and boils has it soft alongside the fellow with inflammatory rheumatism and St. Vitus' dance.

Why does a drink of hooch make a man's eyes snap?

A man who has lived there suggests that for a state seal Missouri adopt the picture of a mule kicking a man, with the motto, "To the stars thru difficulty," surrounding it.

The stock with a big red seal and blue and gold ribbon and lots of gold type, often pays dividends only to the man who first sells it.

If you don't know what a vacuum is take a peek into the eyes of the first flapper you meet.



Copyright 1921, by The Goodyear Tire &amp; Rubber Co.

## Rough-Feed Cutting—and Goodyear Belts

Every fall, for nearly twenty years of farming, Nick Lecheler, of Elmwood, Wisconsin, put up with the usual troubles that ordinary belting gives in the cutting and storing of feed for stock. Ensilage-cutting, silo-filling, dry-fodder cutting, feed-grinding, there had been one round of breaking in new belts, putting back belts that had jumped the pulleys, messing with dressings, re-setting engines to meet shrinkage or stretching, postponing rush work because the belt didn't like the weather, and replacing belts that wore out before they gave anything like good value.

He put an end to belt troubles when he bought a Goodyear Klingtite Belt. It needed no breaking-in. From the very first, it ran loosely, flexibly, with that powerful clinging grip that no other farm belt maintains.

Mr. Lecheler got his Goodyear Klingtite Belt from his local Goodyear Dealer. Before the particular length, width and ply were determined on, the Goodyear man studied the cutter, advised certain pulley changes, and fitted the belt exactly to the machine.

It has been exposed to sudden changes in the weather, yet the Goodyear Klingtite Belt has neither shrunk nor stretched. Its free-running action has always favored the engine bearings—an advantage that Mr. Lecheler appreciates all the more since the belt he had, just before the Klingtite, dried up and wore out a set of engine bearings because of the tense strain it put on the pulleys.

It has solved the problem of power transmission on the Lecheler farm as on thousands of others. It carries the full power load evenly in heavy duty. Its long life—this particular Klingtite was in its third year of service when the accompanying photograph was taken—is a matter of its staunch materials and scientific ply construction. The time that it saves its owner by its trouble-free performance is valuable time gained for other work.

Goodyear Klingtite Belts are made in endless type for threshing, silo-filling, feed-cutting, wood-sawing and other major farm power operations. They also come in suitable lengths for use on water-pumping, electric-lighting plant, cream separator, churn and washing-machine drives. Wherever they are used, they are known among farmers as the best help on the farm. Goodyear also makes Spray Hose. For further information about Goodyear products for the farm, and for a free copy of the Goodyear Farm Encyclopedia, write to The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, or Los Angeles, California.

GOOD YEAR





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## Home Poultry Flock

BY L. B. REED

### A Farmer at Girard Has Poultry That Nets Him \$150 a Month.

Kansas has made a good record with poultry, but the state should make a better record. Chickens will prove a profitable sideline on every farm. Many homes in city will find poultry a good investment for the backyard. According to the Girard Press M. H. Morrison of Girard, Kan., has a small farm of 5 acres near that city and he has given up a large portion of it to his chickens.

On that 5-acre poultry farm, everybody works, including father. Less than 200 White Leghorn hens laid more than 180 eggs a day during the month of February, which supplied the table and yielded a fund of \$148. Even when the hens are supposed to be "laid out," they always present their owners with from 90 to 120 eggs a day.

Two hundred hens, one duck, three cows and a small garden, have paid for all feed, food, clothing and incidental expenses on this farm since January 1, and left a modest bank account.

Besides the living and the bank account, these hens rejoice over more than 600 offspring, some of which will join them soon in the production of eggs, while others will appease the appetites of ministers and others. Mr. Morrison carefully culls his flocks from time to time, never keeping any "loafers."

Mr. and Mrs. Morrison feed their hens a balanced ration of whole wheat, whole corn, oats, millrun, kafir and buttermilk. They hasten the fowls thru the molting season by a liberal ration of buttermilk and clabber, this being an excellent substitute for meat scraps, both as a producer of feathers and of eggs.

### Roup Needs Prompt Treatment

I have a peculiar disease among my chickens and a number of them have died. They have a discharge from their nostrils and they wheeze a great deal at night. Their eyes are watery and finally swell up. Please tell me what the disease is and suggest a remedy.

Potter, Kan. MRS. L. H. SCHRICK.

The condition which you describe is known as roup and your flock is suffering from both the ocular and diphtheritic form. The hen house should be thoroughly cleaned up and whitewashed with a wash containing about 5 per cent stock dip. Potassium permanganate should be added to the drinking water, enough crystals to give the water a deep wine red color, and Epsom salts should be used as a physic. The dose is a teaspoon for every bird and this can be mixed with a mash and fed to the flock at one time. If the birds are to be treated individually, their eyes may be washed out with warm water and then a 1 per cent solution of silver nitrate can be applied.

The canker sores in the mouth can be carefully removed and the areas painted with the nitrate solution.

### Community Hatching for Salem

The farmers in the East Salem community, in Reno county, have formed a community hatchery, according to Sam J. Smith, Reno county agent. The proposed hatchery will have a capacity of 5,000 to 6,000 eggs. The plan is to install incubators with modern equipment, and permit farmers in the community to bring their eggs and have them hatched. This is not the only community activity being undertaken, however. Other projects are boys' and girls' calf clubs, pig clubs, and poultry clubs.

### Farms Take the Lead Again

(Continued from Page 3.)

upgrade. It is evident that future changes in agricultural prices will be normal seasonal fluctuations such as we had during the pre-war years. But little danger of further reduction due to liquidation exists. Most of them have already been squeezed dry.

(C) While some lines of merchandise are still too high, a great many are now down to a reasonable basis. Liquidation must continue in those lines which are still too high; nothing can stop it. The same laws which ruled the readjustment of farm products are working with everything else.

There are few sections in the four states of Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri

and Oklahoma where the farmer cannot go to his banker today, and get money for legitimate purposes, such as the buying of more implements, building material, livestock, an automobile or a tractor, if he but insists on obtaining it.

Intelligent care should be exercised in obtaining additional capital, however, since there are now or will soon be open numerous ways in which this can be had. There are reasons why the farmer should not obtain all his additional capital from the local banker even if the banker is anxious to accommodate him. Such credit is short time paper, and this is embarrassing in the face of temporary bad luck. In times when large areas suffer from poor crops, or in periods of depression such as the one we have just passed thru, resulting in decreased local bank deposits, the banker's ability to lend or continue loans decreases, and local borrowers find themselves badly handicapped.

Undoubtedly a much larger percentage of local farmer borrowing should be carried on a long term basis than has been the rule during the last few years. There also are great differences in the various methods of obtaining additional long term capital. The old-time mortgage, when granted under reasonable rates, has been much maligned. It offers many desirable advantages even when compared with the Federal Farm Loan Bank and Joint Stock Land Bank loans. Both of these, however, offer other distinct advantages. If you are not at present fully informed on the various methods of buying additional capital and the various advantages offered in each that might best meet your needs, you should immediately inform yourself.

### Now is the Time to Buy

There should be no hesitation about buying those things that are needed. Implement prices have been reduced greatly. If new implements are needed, get them. If credit must be obtained, insist that your banker give accommodations, or get the cheaper long term credit. Many of the best tractors are now priced as low as they ever were. If it is evident that a tractor will permit more profitable production, don't hesitate about buying and don't wait. It is the same with many other lines of merchandise. Buy sparingly where price reductions have not yet been properly made in line with conditions, but buy those things which you need in the farm business, in the farm home, or which will make life more worth while.

Here is another important point. It is a mistaken, shortsighted policy to buy the cheapest priced article that can be found. It is more business-like to consider quality carefully, and buy the article which will prove most economical in the long run.

Farmers who have the ability to become successful breeders of purebred livestock, hogs, dairy cattle or beef cattle, and are in a position to undertake this work successfully should not hesitate about embarking now. Go to the banker, convince him of your ability and get the cash.

### Livestock Offered at Fair Prices

Purebred stock of many kinds is off from 50 to 70 per cent. Prices are now down to a normal level or, perhaps, below. If it is logical that you should broaden out into dairying, feeding or any other reasonable activity and are in a position to undertake it successfully, do not hesitate about doing so. Be prudent, but do not hesitate.

If you need equipment or new buildings for livestock, a new home, new barns, new implement sheds, or if you have neglected repair work or fencing that should be done, do not wait, but get those things done that are essential to the successful conduct of your business.

I would not bar the automobile, since if a car is anything to a farmer, it is a productive tool. If it is needed, get it.

Neither would I bar the farm lighting plant, the washing machine and those other articles which may be essential to the life and health of the farm family.

Remember that prices you receive for your products depend to a certain degree on the ability of the city populations to buy; that millions of unemployed are not good consumers. Factories working somewhere near full production can produce more cheaply than those that are idle or working only at greatly reduced production.



## Health in the Family

BY DR. C. H. LERRIGO

### Safety in the Silo Requires That You Test Its Air Before Entering

A short time ago a farmer was asphyxiated while working in a silo. This recalls the fact that deaths have occurred on several occasions in this manner, and in view of the constantly increasing importance of the silo it seems wise to give a few words of warning.

The danger comes from exposure to the carbon dioxide gas that accumulates in a partially filled silo. This gas is an essential feature of silage, in fact it is the principal preserving agent. There is little or no danger during the ordinary process of filling. It requires from several hours to several days for the gas to accumulate and so long as work goes on it is fanned away. The trouble comes when a silo is partially filled and the silage is permitted to stand for a day or several days, or merely overnight in some cases. By that time the carbon dioxide has had opportunity to accumulate and may have gathered in sufficient quantity to prove dangerous. The gas is heavier than air and does not give much warning to a person who is a few feet above it; thus a person jumping down on the silage might be asphyxiated without warning.

To avoid danger always test the air at the level of the silage before entering a silo in which gas has had a chance to accumulate. The test may be made by lowering an open lantern to the surface of the silage. If its flame is dimmed in any degree it is an indication of carbon dioxide, and the gas must be fanned away before anyone can work there with safety.

Should a worker be affected by the gas the only thing to do is to get him into the fresh air as quickly as possible and give stimulants. If he has stopped breathing he may be restored by artificial respiration, going thru exactly the same procedure as you would to restore breathing in a drowned person.

Well ripened silage does not form so much carbon dioxide gas, nor does it form so rapidly. The time for especial watchfulness is when filling a silo with immature corn, cut into fine pieces. The silo doors above the level of the silage should be kept open so long as the silo is in process of filling.

### Dangerous Spasms

One of our boys has spasms. He has been having them for about a year and we have been doctoring him but he doesn't seem to get any better. The doctor said it is his heart, stomach and nerves. His bowels don't move unless we give him laxatives. He is getting thin and pale. Please tell us what to do. Do you suppose he is troubled with intestinal worms?

A. R.  
There is no likelihood that intestinal worms would produce such serious symptoms. If you have quoted your doctor correctly he has made a diagnosis so vague as to be of no value whatever. This boy seems to be in a serious condition and the best advice I can give is that you take him somewhere for really competent medical diagnosis and treatment, without delay.

### Improper Development

I have a girl 11 years old who is 12 pounds underweight. Please tell me what she should eat and do so as to regain her weight.

M. K.  
First of all examine into her diet and her manners of eating. Many a child who eats at a good table is under-nourished because she refuses the best of the food and eats only according to her fancy. She should have three or four glasses of whole milk every day and should eat plenty of bread and butter, potatoes, green vegetables, and fruit, in addition to some eggs and meat.

Have her teeth examined to make sure that they are in good condition; also make sure that she does not have diseased tonsils, as they always keep a child in poor development.

### Treatment for Eczema

I am 19 years old and have some sort of eczema which leaves every spring and returns in the fall. My whole body and scalp are covered with these crusty scales. I have had this for about four years and no treatment seems to help. The spots are red and somewhat tender and are covered with scales which drop off on the clothing. I am in school and this is very annoying. Can you tell me what to do to prevent its return and also what is the cause of this?

M. B.  
I think your trouble is not eczema but a skin disease known as psoriasis.

It is an extremely stubborn disease. Ointments and applications seem to do no good whatever. My best results have come from having the patient take a cold bath every morning and rub briskly with a towel, and keep the skin active in every possible way.

Fortunately the disease altho very annoying seems to have no depressing effect on the patient's general health.

### How to Wean the Baby

Please tell me thru the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, how to wean the baby, to prevent the breasts from becoming sore, and to stop the flow of milk. I intend to wean the baby but have so very much milk. Please tell me what to do. It is my first baby and I would like to take care so that the breasts will not get sore and caked.

Y. M.

You failed to tell me the age of your baby. Usually the best way to wean a baby is gradually. When about 8 months old the baby should be given one feeding of cows milk a day in place of one of the regular nursings. Every month one more nursing should be replaced by outside feeding so that at 12 months the baby is getting only one nursing a day, when he should be weaned entirely. It is not usually necessary to apply anything to "dry up the milk," but a firm bandage across and supporting the breasts, put on in figure eight fashion, is helpful.

### Cause of Liver Spots

Can you tell me of anything that will remove those brown spots from my face that appeared and remained after pregnancy? What is the cause of those spots remaining and is there anything that will remove them?

A. P.

The brown spots are deposits of pigment that have some connection with the maternal functions—just what no one has yet explained satisfactorily. They are commonly called "liver spots" but the condition of the liver has no connection with the spots. I can only say that the better the general health of the patient the fainter do the spots become. Many women who are disfigured by them thruout the whole child bearing period are made to look years younger after the "change of life" by the spontaneous disappearance of these blotches.

### About Auto-intoxication

I am writing you to know what auto-intoxication is or is there such a thing or is it called some other name. What causes it and what can I do for it?

J. J. C.

Auto-intoxication means self poisoning. It is usually associated with very obstinate chronic constipation in which the bowel waste is not discharged but remains in the colon and is reabsorbed into the system. It caused a morbid mental state and general depression. The treatment is to relieve the constipation.

### Possibly Auto-intoxication

I am a farmer, 58 years old, a hard worker and can't stop work. If I did I would have to stop eating. I have always been a very hearty eater. I take cold so easily and it always settles in my head, neck and stomach, but doesn't affect my appetite very much. It impairs my hearing, also my eyesight, and makes me forgetful.

R. M.

I think your "colds" are really due to auto-intoxication. You take in more than you can work off. Even a hard worker, at 58, does not need a great amount of food. Reduce the amount you eat 25 to 50 per cent. Make your diet sufficiently laxative so that you have a thoro evacuation of the bowels every day. Drink plenty of water. Keep your system cleaned out without cathartics if possible, but if a spell comes despite these precautions then take a cathartic. Don't dope yourself with pills and powders. Cut down the intake and make sure of elimination.

### Kidney Trouble

I am a woman 47 years old. I have passed thru the change in life. For the last year I have had soreness across my kidneys, the urine has almost no color or odor at times. Lately it has showed quite a settling of sediment in specimens. I feel good most of the time. I have gained 30 pounds in weight in the last year. Are these urinary sediments to be considered serious?

MRS. J. K.

There are few things more deceptive than the appearance of urinary deposits. The work of the urine is the elimination of waste and under certain conditions a sample may show deposits that seem quite alarming yet mean nothing at all. On the other hand an apparently clear urine may yet carry tissue waste that indicates a serious state.

Any person with indications of ill health should have the urine examined promptly. All persons over 40 should have an examination of urine once a year as a routine matter. Altho these sediments may mean nothing, you should have the urine examined to make sure.

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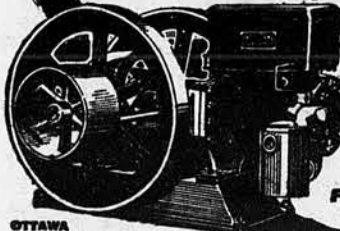
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Postoffice .....

State .....

R.F.D. ....



# Our Kansas Farm Homes

Mrs. Ida Migliario  
—EDITOR—

## Sleep

Clothed in the dusk of twilight, which falls deep  
In folds about her, comes the fairy Sleep.  
Lightly she comes and goes:  
Thru Nighttime's windows she will ever peep,  
As shadows lengthen she will kindly creep  
To bring repose.

Waving her airy wand, divinely blessed,  
Over lowly cot and palace richly dressed,  
She treads her silent way,  
Guarding her children in the realms of rest,  
Giving to them the strength to make the best  
Of each new day.

—Rachel A. Garrett.

## Personality Worth Cultivating

BY FLORENCE L. SNOW

A school of personality has been established in New York City, and women of every sort are flocking to its classes. They realize the value of this asset in many indefinable ways. One of the big department stores has sent a company of its salesgirls thru the course of training, and then raised their wages because they became more efficient.

This shows what personality is worth in dollars and cents. Doing one's best every day just for money fails to bring money by and by, while doing a task in the joy of exercising one's ability always results in more ability and more remuneration. It brings a better living in every sense of the word.

Personality should be cultivated in the home as its first and greatest school. The mother who speaks impatiently to the vexatious child who is only trying to do and to be what lies within him, gives the child a false impression of her character, and does herself harm. Personality is only self control—loving the best things and living up to them. A big school and scientific training are all very well, but the work they do for any one depends upon individual effort. And individual effort can be made any time and anywhere.

## Covers from Counterpanes

When counterpanes are worn so that further use as a covering is impossible, they may be made into charming, inexpensive light covers for the sick room or for those nights when it is not yet cool enough for heavier coverings. Cut the counterpanes down the center, flat seam the outside edges together, and place between two layers of medium weight cheesecloth in white or colors, and tack in 4-inch squares. Silkateen of a contrasting color may be used for the tacking. Worn blankets may be used in the same way.

## Essentials of a Rounded Life

BY MRS. VELMA WEST SYKES

Two little children were playing under a tree with their small table and dishes. A tea party was set and as the little girl placed the last dolly in a chair, the little boy grabbed a cake and sat down.

"Oh," said the little girl, disapproval written in every line of her baby face, "you forgot to say 'thank you' to God. My papa always does."

"Mine doesn't. I guess we haven't any God at our house," answered the little boy, calmly finishing his cake.

This little incident will bring a smile to most faces. But there is really a big question back of it. Not that the writer believes the home where grace is not said before each meal is a Godless one. But it is evident that this little boy had had no religious training of any kind in the home. We do not observe many of the devout customs of our forefathers, and the new generation is accused by the last of being irreverent. However, that is not altogether true. We are less demonstrative and do not worship the Creator so openly and publicly as more primitive peoples are inclined to do. Which is the better way, we do not know but what we are interested in, is the need of some sort of religious training.

There are few communities now that do not have a Sunday school. If your community has none, it is to the in-

terest of your children that you help organize one. Religious instruction is as much a part of rounding out your child's education as history and arithmetic. Most of the Sunday schools in communities that use the public school building for their meetings are not denominational. This makes for greater unity. Any parent is wrong to keep a child from Sunday school because there is none of his own denomination near.

It is obvious that very little good will be done at Sunday school if the child comes home to find none of the teachings carried out by the parents. He who blasphemes before a little child commits a double sin, for he is teaching the child indirectly to commit the same sin. What good will it do to tell him it is wrong if we do it? Nothing we can "say to him" will ever wipe out the impression of what we "do before him."

If you are not a church member yourself you cannot say that there is anything taught in the Sunday school that would be a detriment to your child. It is there he is taught the Golden Rule. He learns why it is wrong to lie and to steal and to kill. I do not say that going to Sunday school will prevent a child from doing these things. Often it does not, in itself, but he is much more ready for practical illustrations of why these things should not be done. Children

are impressionable and even more deeply religious than ourselves at heart.

Nowhere does early training manifest itself more clearly than in the religion of the child. He is too young to understand a great many things essential to his moral welfare but he can be led to these things more easily if taught them from childhood up. Every child should have a well balanced education and if you leave out religious instruction, you leave out one of the fundamentals with which he should be equipped to face life's battles. The little bed time prayer may be hurriedly mumbled now, but the thought of it in after years has often helped withstand a mighty temptation.

## Women's Service Corner

Send all questions to the Women's Service Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Give name and address. No names will be printed.

### An Announcement

Owing to the large number of inquiries coming to the desk of the Service Corner editor, we are asking our readers who send questions to give their name and address. This will assure prompt attention to all inquiries as those for which there is no space in

the column will be answered personally. No names will be printed.

### Recipe for Stuffed Peppers

Will you please publish a recipe for stuffing mango peppers without using cabbage?  
—M. A. O.

Here is a recipe for stuffed peppers: Cut 6 sweet peppers in halves, crosswise, remove the seeds and cut off the stem, or leave them whole save for cutting off the cap. Chop 2 cups of meat (this may be veal, chicken or lamb) and one onion fine. Mix 1 tablespoon of butter, 1 tablespoon of parsley, 1 teaspoon of salt and ¼ cup of bread crumbs together, fill the peppers, stand them in a pan and pour hot stock or water around them. Bake slowly ¾ of an hour, basting often. Corn may be substituted for the meat.

### Natural Color Best

I have real light hair. Do you know of anything that will darken it?—B. M.

There are preparations on the market now that will darken the hair but the best policy always is to keep the natural color. If the hair is carefully shampooed and combed nicely it will be becoming regardless of color.

### About Hemstitching Attachments

Can you tell me if there are special sewing machines for hemstitching or are there attachments for any make of machine?—A. S.

There are hemstitching machines and there are hemstitching attachments, but we have failed to find an attachment that would give satisfaction, therefore we cannot recommend them to our readers.

### Mince Meat

I would like a recipe for mincemeat.—B. E. B.

Put 2¼ pounds of round beef into a small stewpan and cover with boiling water. Cook 3 hours. Take from the fire and let the meat cool in the water. When cold, remove fat and gristle, and put the meat thru a food grinder. Put it in a large bowl with the following ingredients: 2 quarts of chopped apples, ½ pint of chopped suet, 1½ pints of raisins, ¼ pound of citron, 1 quart of sugar, ½ pint of molasses, 2 tablespoons of salt, 4 tablespoons of cinnamon, 1 tablespoon of allspice, 1 tablespoon of mace, 1 teaspoon of cloves, 4 nutmegs grated and 4 lemons. Mix these thoroly. Add 3 pints of cider and let the mixture stand in a cool place over night. In the morning turn the mincemeat into a porcelain kettle and heat slowly to the boiling point; then simmer gently an hour. Put the mixture into stone jars and set away in a cold place; or it may be put in glass jars and sealed.

### Stain from Huck Towel

Will you please tell me how I can take rust stains from a huck towel?—L. W. H.

Rust stains may be removed by wetting them with borax and water or ammonia, and spreading the stains over a bowl of boiling water. Apply a 10 per cent solution of hydrochloric acid, drop by drop, until the stain begins to brighten. Dip at once into water. If the stain does not disappear, repeat the process. After the stain is removed, rinse at once thoroly, using either borax or ammonia in the rinse water. This is to neutralize any acid that may linger. Stronger acids may be used if the operator is skillful.

### To Reduce the Bust

Please give me an exercise which will reduce the bust.—R. F. B.

The breast stroke swimming movement is an excellent exercise for reducing the bust. Stand with your arms bent at right angles and hands back to back. Shoot your arms directly forward inclining the whole body forward. Then sweep your arms and hands outward in a horizontal plane, extending them back as far as possible without straining.

### Will Send Personal Reply

If "Worried" will send a self-addressed envelope, I shall send her a personal answer.

## Foulard Frock for Fall

Handwork Trims This Overblouse

BY MRS. HELEN LEE CRAIG



1085—Women's Waist. An original touch is achieved by the novel sash arrangement and the "turn-over" collar of this blouse. Pongee, taffeta or satin may be used advantageously. Sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

9792—Women's Apron. A comfortable cover-all apron which is cut in one-piece and made with kimono sleeves. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure.

1081—Misses' or Small Women's Dress. This charming frock is made of silk crepe with a severely plain bodice and a fashionably full skirt. A sash of grosgrain ribbon is used. Sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years.

9802—Women's and Misses' Apron. A two-piece circular skirt is joined to a band to which a bib is attached making a splendid slip-on apron. Sizes 24,

26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches bust measure.

1088—Girls' Dress. Buttons serve as the only trimming on this gingham frock which closes on one shoulder. Sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

9868—Girls' Dress. Striped gingham is suitable for this little dress. The edges of the bib section and cuffs are finished with binding of plain material. Sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

8733—Boys' Suit. A two-piece Oliver Twist suit. The waist may be made of white galatea or poplin and the trousers and collar and cuffs of striped or colored material. Sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.

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



## "Tried and True" Conserves

Season's Last Offerings Canned for Winter Use

BY MRS. NELL B. NICHOLS

IT'S gala time in the kitchen. The last of the canning season is here. With it comes the fragrance of "sugar and spice and everything nice." Apple and grape butter are in the making; jelly and marmalade glasses are being filled; jars of choice preserves are placed in waiting for festive meals. What busy, bustling days these are!

Doing two hours' work in one by cooking the butters in the oven instead of on top the stove is one

way to save strength. The fruit butters cooked this way need be stirred seldom; the danger of scorching is lessened greatly.

As to the necessary equipment, aluminum or enameled ware kettles for cooking the fruit, a sieve, colander, paring knives, spoons and cups for measuring are essential, and scales are helpful. For those who do not have scales, it is well to remember that 2 cups of granulated sugar and 2½ cups of brown sugar each weigh 1 pound.

When the butter, marmalade or conserves are cooked, they are poured while boiling hot into jars or glasses which have been sterilized by boiling in water several minutes. They are covered either by air tight lids or melted paraffin.

Here are a few of my "tried and true" recipes which I am passing on to you.

### Splendo Grape Butter

4 pounds grapes 1 stick cinnamon  
10 whole cloves 1 cup vinegar  
12 allspice berries 2½ pounds brown sugar

Wash and stem grapes; place them in the preserving kettle and add a very little cold water, just enough to keep them from sticking. Cook slowly until the fruit may be run thru a sieve. Add the vinegar, sugar and spices to the pulp and cook until thick. A few bits of ginger root may be added with the spices if one wishes.

### Marmalade de Luxe

5 pounds grapes 1 pound seeded raisins  
2 cups cold water 3 pounds sugar  
2 oranges

Wash and stem grapes; add water and cook slowly until fruit is cooked thoroughly. Then squeeze the juice thru a jelly bag. To every quart of juice, add 2 oranges chopped fine, 1 pound of chopped raisins and 3 pounds of sugar. Simmer gently 1 hour.

### Quince Honey 1

2 cups water 2 quinces  
5 cups sugar 2 sour oranges

Boil the water and sugar 5 minutes; then add the juice of the oranges and the pulp of the grated quinces—the quinces may be put thru the food grinder instead of being grated—and boil all together 10 minutes. Bottle and seal. This makes a delicious honey to



serve with biscuits, waffles and pancakes.

### Quince Honey 2

5 large quinces 5 cups sugar  
1 pint water

Pare and grate or grind the quinces. To 1 pint of boiling water add 5 pounds of sugar. Stir over the fire until the sugar is dissolved. Add the quince and cook 15 or 20 minutes. Turn into glasses and seal.

### Apple and Quince Marmalade

2 large apples Sugar  
1 quince 1 lemon

Pare and core the quinces. Put them thru the food grinder and cook in just enough water to keep them from burning.

When the quince is almost soft, pare, core and cut apples in small pieces and add to quince. Cook until soft enough to force thru a strainer. Measure the pulp and return to the fire with the addition of the same amount of sugar as pulp and the grated rind of the lemon. Boil gently, stirring constantly, until the marmalade will not spread when dropped in a saucer.

### Mint Jelly

Cut up apples after washing and removing the blossom end. Cover with cold water and bring to the boiling point slowly. Simmer until the apples are soft and mushy. Drain thru a bag, letting the juice stand over night. In the morning measure the juice and add 1 rose geranium leaf and a small sprig of mint leaves to the juice. Boil 20 minutes. Then add ¾ cup of sugar for every cup of juice. Boil 5 minutes, pour in sterile glasses and seal. A little green vegetable coloring may be added just before the jelly is poured in the glasses, if one desires.

### Apple Grape Butter

1 gallon apples ¼ teaspoon salt  
1 pint grape juice 1 teaspoon cinnamon  
2½ cups brown sugar

To the pared and sliced apples which have been cooked into sauce and strained, add the grape juice, sugar and salt. Cook slowly for at least 2 hours. When thick, stir in the cinnamon.

### Apple Butter with Lemons

4 lemons 3 pounds of sugar  
2 oranges 8 pounds apples

Slice the lemons and oranges, cover with water and let stand over night. Next morning put them in a preserving kettle with the apples which have been pared, cored and sliced. Cook 1 hour, add the sugar and cook slowly until the mixture is thick.

### Delicious Pear Conserve

1 pound pears 1 cup pineapple  
1 lemon Sugar  
1 orange Nuts

Pare the pears, remove the cores and cook 45 minutes. Add the juice of the orange and lemon, ¾ as much sugar as fruit and the canned pineapple. Three-fourths cup of nut meats may be added, altho the conserve is delicious without them. Cook until the mixture is transparent.

### Home Judge Can Be an Expert

Is there anything more satisfying when you are really hungry than home-made bread and butter? But it must be good bread, and if you can't tell that kind from the bad or indifferent kind, you may judge it by the following description of a good loaf, given by the home economic kitchen of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Good bread is porous and contains a large number of holes or cells, all of which are of about the same size and shape. It is better for some reasons to think of it as a mass of tiny bubbles made of flour and water and hardened or fixed in shape by means of heat. This calls attention not only to the size of holes or cells, but also to the character of walls of the cells, which in good bread are always very thin.

A loaf of bread should be light in weight, considering its size, and should have a symmetrical form and an unbroken, golden-brown crust. The crust

should be smooth on top and should have a certain luster, to which the term "bloom" has been given.

The loaf as a whole, the crust and the crumb, should be elastic. The loaf, if pressed out of shape, as it often is when slices are cut from it, should regain its form when the pressure is removed. Bits of the crust, if bent a little between the fingers, should show the same power to rebound, as should also the cut surface of the loaf.

The crumb should be creamy white in color and should have a "sheen" which may be compared with the bloom of the crust. This sheen can best be seen by looking across a slice rather than directly down into it. The distribution of the holes, on the other hand, and the thickness of the walls can best be examined by cutting a thin slice and holding it up to the light.

The flavor of the bread should be, as nearly as possible, the flavor of wheat developed or brought out by the use of salt. This flavor is not easy to describe, but is familiar to those who have tasted the wheat kernel.

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**For Our Young Readers**

KATHLEEN ROGAN  
 Children's Editor

**How Would You Like an Invitation to a Movieland Party?**

If you like moving pictures, you may be interested in this party which Faye Murphy, one of our Oklahoma readers tells about. Faye says: "I was visiting my cousin last summer when we decided to give a 'Movie' party. That evening we wrote the invitations thus: You are cordially invited to Movieland, August the sixth at eight o'clock. Please come costumed as — (We named some well known actress or actor.)"

"We laughed as we sent Mary Pickford's name to the odd girl of the crowd, Theda Bara's to the jolliest girl, Charlie Chaplin's to a serious boy, Fatty Arbuckle's to the thinnest boy and Marguerite Clark's to the tallest girl. We dressed in high necked, plain black gowns with yellow tripods painted on the front. We wore black hats cut from pasteboard and made to resemble cameras. We met the guests at the door and gave every boy a card with the name of an actress on it, the name telling whom the girl was to represent. The boys' attempts to guess their partners caused funny combinations."

"We then gave each couple numbered tally cards and ushered them into the library, which we called the 'Movieland Museum.' Here a row of pictures of well known stars were to be named. Then on a table we placed certain articles to represent the different stars. A printed card asked what actors were married to popular stars. A sign on another cardboard asked what photoplays were represented by different pictures."

"The couples were then sent into the living room, rechristened by a large sign over the door 'Movieland Studio.' The guests were divided into groups of four, and 10 minutes given to every group to prepare a scene to be acted in pantomime. After they had finished a vote was taken, and the prize was given to the group that had presented the best scene, one from 'Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.'"

The days of the old slop bucket are almost gone. That dirty germ carrier has been an eyesore to many an otherwise tidy kitchen. Today the housewife proudly displays the metal bucket with a tight fitting cover. When this garbage can receives a thorough cleaning every morning with a long handled brush it is worthy of a prominent place in the best of kitchens.—R. W.

**Letters to a Small Farm Girl**

Dear Annie: In this letter I want to tell you about our "hidden treasure." Perhaps all children play pirate and hidden treasure some time in their lives. We did.

Down in the field there was a deep hole that had been washed out by the flood, and it was filled with sand.

Sand is the best sort of a place to bury treasure. If you have never tried it you have missed a lot of fun. Some of the neighbor children, my cousin, sister and I used to carry all sorts of "valuable" things to this big hole and bury them. We would dig them up later. We have held many a funeral there, for the dolls would have to take the part of the inhabitants of the island and be killed by the invading pirates and buried in the sand. Then, after a while, we would dig them up.

Just before we moved away, we gathered at the big hole and buried a lot of things—I've forgotten what they were—and we promised one another that some day we would come back and find them.

We have never gone back, Annie, to dig up the hidden treasure, but I think we dig up a little of the treasure of those happy days as we go thru life.

All little farm boys and girls, I think, gather a lot of priceless treasure from the play days of their farm life. They gather health from the sunshine and fresh air; they gather strength, both of mind and body, from the active play. They gain a love for God's big outdoors and His birds and flowers and animals. They gather a lot of the fine things that are "hidden treasure" in the molding of character, gentleness, frankness and sincerity. They catch some of the brightness of the sunshine that will help them thru the shadows. But best of all they learn to be just themselves. And the world, Annie, needs boys and girls who will grow up into men and women who do not hide behind a wall of pretense, but who are, at all times, natural and frank and open, who are true to themselves and others.

So store up a lot of "hidden treasure" now, Annie. You'll want to dig it up by and by.

Lovingly your friend,  
 Margaret Ann.

**An Ambitious Squirrel**

The truth of this story is vouched for by a gentleman of Kalamazoo, who was an eye witness. A number of squirrel houses had been placed in the public square near the post office. A young mother squirrel was seen to enter one of these little houses, remain for a time and then run away. After some time she appeared, carrying a tiny baby squirrel. To reach her new home she had to cross the busiest street in town. Automobiles, trucks and wagons were passing in all directions. She paused at the edge of the curb, not daring to cross. Just then a traffic policeman saw her and held up his hand. She took quick advantage of the pause in traffic, and went laboriously over and on to the tree where the new nest was built. In an hour the scene was enacted again, and by this time the little mother waited until the policeman noticed her and stopped the traffic long enough for her to cross each time. It took the squirrel almost 3 hours to move her three babies from the old nest to the new home. She seemed exhausted at the third trip, but each time she appeared on the curb with a baby squirrel the policeman held up his hand.

clean. The winners of this puzzle are Edna Swank, Roy Stahl, Wilbur Paul, Irl Sheets, Bonnie Breneman and Laverna Clark.

Solution September 3 puzzle: The letter "K" is like flour because you cannot make cake without it. The winners are Esther Olson, Frieda Kruckenberg, BeDelia Pyle, Lena Geisbrecht, LaVon Foster and Victor Bollner.

I am 9 years old and in the fifth grade. I have a twin sister. Her name is Dimple Dara. We look so much alike that folks can't tell us apart; so they call us Hazel-Dimples. That's a funny name, I think. We also have a little brother and a sister, Charles and Nellie Mae. They went back to Kansas to live with Aunt Mable when our mother died. I know they are lonesome, but we gave them a talking-doll which Nellie has named Lilly Mae. I think that's a pretty name for a doll, don't you?

Hazel Flora Collins.

Caddoa, Colo.

I always have lots of fun solving the puzzles in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

Christine Daugherty.

Mayetta, Kan.

A pawned opportunity seldom is redeemed.

**Think You Can Spell?**

Well, Try This!

**\$15.00 Cash Prize**

Capper's Farmer will give a prize of \$15.00 in cash to the person sending in the largest list of correctly spelled words made out of the word "DEMOCRAT," providing the list is accompanied by 25c to cover a one-year subscription to Capper's Farmer. Every person who sends in a list of words accompanied by a one-year subscription and 25c, whether they win \$15.00 or not will receive a prize. See how many words you can make out of "DEMOCRAT." See if you can be the fortunate person to win the \$15.00 cash prize.

**RULES** Any man, woman, boy or girl in the U. S. residing outside of Topeka may take part in this prize Spelling Club. Write as plainly as you can. Make as many words as you can out of "Democrat." A few of the words you can make: Rate, Mat, Cat, etc. Do not use more letters in any word than there are in "Democrat." For example, don't use the word meet, because that takes two E's and there is only one E in "Democrat." Proper names, prefixes, suffixes, obsolete and foreign words will not be counted. Words spelled alike, but with different meanings will only be counted as one word. Your list will not be accepted in this Spelling Club unless you send in a one-year subscription to Capper's Farmer accompanied by a remittance of 25c, or a three-year subscription accompanied by a remittance of \$1.00. In the event of a tie between two or more Club Members, each tying member will receive a prize of the same value in all respects to that tied for. This Spelling Club closes November 15, 1921, and as soon as your list of words with remittance is received we will acknowledge the order, and the winner will be announced just as soon after the closing date of the club as the three judges can determine to the best of their ability who has the largest list of correctly spelled words. The judges' decision will be final, and Webster's New International Dictionary will be used as authority.

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On a separate sheet of paper I am sending you the words I have formed from the word "Democrat." I am also enclosing \$..... for which you are to send Capper's Farmer ..... year to

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When you have solved this puzzle you will find a true saying. Send your answers to the Puzzle Editor, the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. There will be packages of postcards for the first six boys and girls sending correct answers.

Solution August 27 puzzle: Jack Sprat could eat no fat; his wife could eat no lean; and so, between themselves, you see, they licked the platter



## Capper Pig Club News

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN  
Club Manager

### Club Members' Hogs Win Blue Ribbons and Cash at the Fairs.

What a busy time this is for Capper Pig Club boys! Schools are calling once more, fall work is to be done, hungry pigs to be fed—and ribbons and cash prizes to be won at the fairs. Everything is done right by the hustling boys who make up our club, even to winning the ribbons and cash. "Harold Myers, Warren Segerhammar and I attended the North Central Kansas Fair at Belleville," writes Orville Kyle of Republic county. "We had a fine fair. Harold won \$18 in prizes, Warren \$8, and I got \$10. Pretty good for scrubs,



On the Sauer Farm in Thomas County.

wasn't it?" No scrubs about that, Orville. It takes purebreds, and good ones, to carry home the ribbons.

Another Capper Pig club member, Wayne Cunningham of Jewell county, was there with the hogs at the Belleville fair. According to a report from Warren Segerhammar, Wayne won first on sow and litter, second on sow, third on gilt, third in the promotion show, third on get of sire, and second on get of dam. Wayne is listed as one of the exhibitors at the Kansas Free Fair, in the open classes among the big breeders of the Middle West. Oscar Dizman of Bourbon county also was listed as an exhibitor at the Kansas Free Fair, but writes that owing to a ruling by the high school faculty he won't be able to be here with his hogs. Hard luck, Oscar, but you'll be thru high school next year and should make a still better showing with additional experience.

A third Capper Pig club boy to show at the Topeka fair is Robert Montee of Labette county. Bob is one of the veterans of Capper club work, this being his fourth year. The club managers are looking forward to seeing some ribbons on Bob's hogs at the fair, for he has made an enviable record so far this year. After holding a sale in which seven head of his Polands, all but one being yearlings, brought \$300, Bob took his show herd to the Cherokee County Fair and walked off with eight first prizes, three seconds and two thirds, totaling \$112 in cash. Some record, isn't it? That just goes to show what a hustling chap made of the right kind of stuff can do, for Bob started with a sow purchased with money borrowed from Arthur Capper.

Down in Coffey county there's a young club member, Louis Bowman, who promises to make a place for himself as a Chester White enthusiast. Louis took two pigs to the fair at Lebo

and carried back three blue ribbons. I'm sure hundreds of dollars in prizes will be won by Capper Pig club members this fall. Let's hear about them, for there are few better ways of advertising the stuff you'll have for sale. Then, too, if your county team is in the fight for the pep trophy, don't forget that prizes won at fairs count points in the race. Report all winnings to the club manager and to your county leader.

How are the fall pigs coming along? Many fine litters are being reported. Every club member who is raising fall pigs should give them special care so they may get a good start before cold weather. Fall pigs often prove the most profitable of the year's crop, so don't let them become stunted.

Out in Thomas county there's a hard-working trio of club members. Donald Sauer was a Chester White booster in 1920, and last spring Harold and "Dad" Sauer joined with Donald. They've got a fine bunch of hogs on their farm and should make other fathers and sons in the club hustle to keep the money away from them when prizes are awarded next December. In the picture are shown a sow and boar of Donald's, with "some future farm help," as Mr. Sauer expresses it.

### New Fish and Game Laws

Many changes have been made in the fish and game laws of Kansas. The last legislature added 27 new sections to the state's fish and game laws. This year the laws will be more rigidly enforced as provisions now are made for six special wardens who will keep close watch on every part of the state. Better supervision will insure cleaner sportsmanship in every way. Alva Clapp, the state fish and game warden, says under the new laws the "game hog" is going to have a hard time as penalties will range from \$5 to \$500.

Ducks and geese may be shot from September 16 to December 31. Spring shooting is prohibited. The bag limit for any one day is 25 ducks and five geese. Quail may be killed only in even numbered years from December 1 to December 10 and the bag limit for any one day is 10 birds. The open season on prairie chickens is from September 20 to September 30 with a bag limit of five. Doves may be shot from September 1 to October 15 with a bag limit of 20. Squirrels may be killed from August 1 to January 1 but no bag limit is set. Rabbits may be killed at any time but hunters must have a license to shoot them. Fishermen are now licensed to fish in the Missouri and Kaw rivers with seines, hoop nets, and trot lines. Other streams may be opened later.

Copies of the new laws governing hunting, trapping and fishing may be had free on application to Alva Clapp, State Fish and Game Warden, Pratt, Kan.

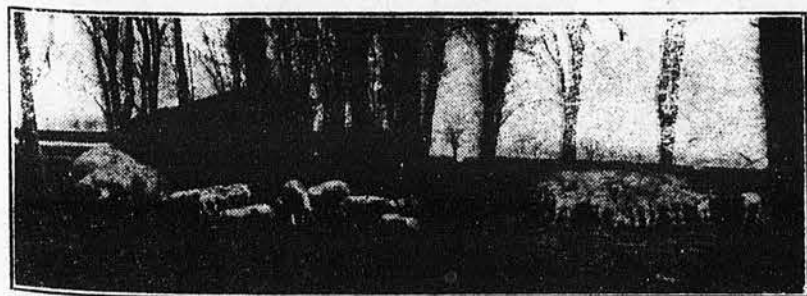
### Veterinary Answers

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

To enjoy abounding health you must become enthusiastically "out-door" minded.

## Two Prolific Kansas Sows

THE accompanying illustration points to a case of rather noteworthy porcine fecundity. The picture which was taken on the farm of V. and E. Curtis in Pawnee county, Kansas, shows two Chester White sows with their litters; one litter numbered 12 at farrowing and the other 16. The sow which farrowed the 16 pigs had on two previous occasions farrowed equally large litters.



## A Hog Conditioner

Making a 6-months market hog calls for a stuffing and cramming process with corn and tankage or its equivalent. It means laying on fat faster than nature ever intended.

Let your hog's system clog, and your hog is in trouble. If there is any disease in the neighborhood, your hog gets it.

## Dr. Hess Stock Tonic A Hog Conditioner and Worm Expeller

Always keep one compartment of your self-feeder supplied with Dr. Hess Stock Tonic. Make it half Tonic, half salt. Animal instinct will do the rest. Your hog will not only help himself to this great worm destroyer, but—

*He'll be getting a Tonic that will keep his appetite on edge and his digestion good.*

*He'll get a Laxative that will keep his bowels moving regularly.*

*He'll get a Diuretic that will help his kidneys throw off the poisonous waste material.*

Then you will have a herd with good appetite—you will have a herd free from worms—you will have a healthy herd. Their systems will be free from poison—free from fever, because the bowels and kidneys are active,—throwing off and carrying off the poisonous waste material.

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic can also be added to the swill or drinking water—any way just so they get it.

Always buy Dr. Hess Stock Tonic according to the size of your herd. Tell your dealer how many hogs you have. He has a package to suit. Good results guaranteed.

**PRICES REDUCED—25 lb. Pail now \$2.25. 100 lb. Drum now \$8.00. 60c. Package now 50c. \$1.25 Package now \$1.00.**

*Except in the Far West, South, and Canada.*

**WHY PAY THE PEDDLER TWICE MY PRICE?**

**DR. HESS & CLARK Ashland, Ohio**

## Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant Kills Hog Lice

## Easy, Now, To Saw Logs and Cut Down Trees

Thousands of Farmers, Woodsmen and Others Have Made the Old Hard Job the Easiest, With the Famous OTTAWA.

YOU, too, can easily clear your land and saw up logs into any lengths, providing needed fuel for yourself and to sell by using the OTTAWA—the Fastest Cutting One-Man Outfit. Easiest moved and most powerful. Takes the back-ache and hard work out of wood cutting. A great labor-saver. Does the work of many men. A big money-maker. Hundreds of OTTAWA owners are making splendid profit sawing for neighbors and selling wood in towns and cities. In this way the OTTAWA quickly pays for itself. When not sawing use as a portable engine for running grinders, shellers, pea hullers, washing machines, pumps and other power jobs. The first 4 cycle Log Saw built in America. More in use than all other log saws and so good they are the standard by which all log saws are judged.

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**Friction Clutch:** Lever control. Start and stop saw without stopping engine. 4H.P. Four Cycle frost-proof motor. Magneto equipped at no extra charge. No batteries needed. Direct gear-drive.

**30 Days' Trial:** Try the OTTAWA for a whole month to prove all claims. Liberal 30-Day Guarantee backed by largest Log Saw factory in the world.

**Power Force Feed:** Saws the human way. Easiest, quickest and safest. 310 strokes a minute. Plenty of power for sawing and belt work.

**Special Offer, NOW!** Get New OTTAWA 32-page book printed in 3 colors, showing what others are doing with this greatest labor-saver and profit-maker. Write today.

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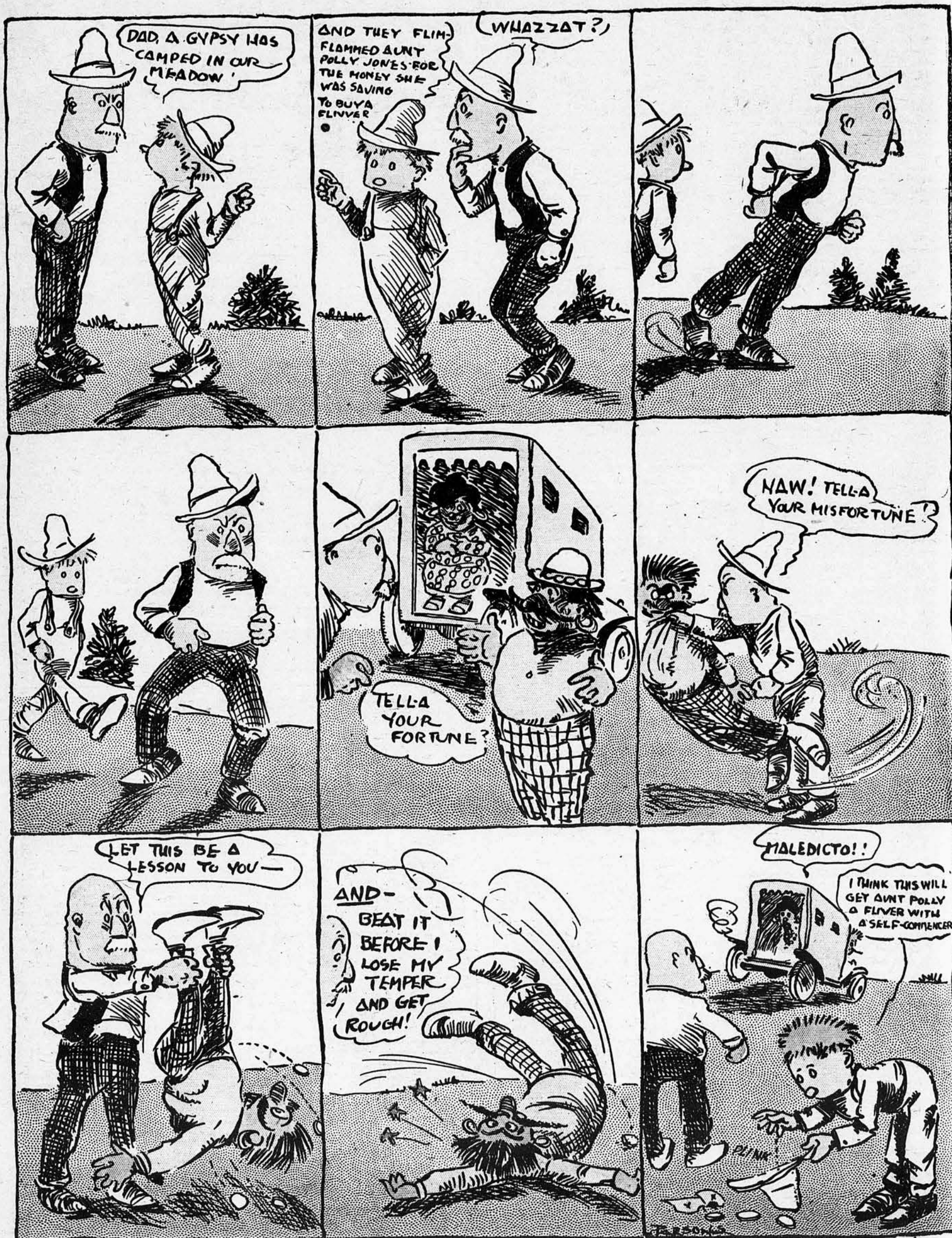
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# The Adventures of the Hoovers

*Buddy Appoints Himself Receiver for the Widow's Defunct Mite and Figures on a Flivver for Aunt Polly With a Self Commencer*





# More Money For Kansans

## Farms, Crops, and Livestock Show Increased Values

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

**K**ANSAS farmers despite any disappointments they have experienced during the last year are richer today by 62 per cent than they were in 1910 according to the last United States Census report recently made public. If we take into consideration the fact that the number of farms decreased by 12,555 then the increase of 62 per cent in value taken collectively would be raised to 73 per cent taken individually on the present basis.

The value of all farms in 1920 was \$3,302,806,187 as compared with \$2,039,389,910 in 1910. That agriculture in this state is becoming more and more a "mechanical" industry is indicated by the fact that the value of implements and machinery increased from \$48,310,161 in 1910 to \$154,716,977 in 1920. This was an increase of 220.3 per cent.

The average value of Kansas farm land and buildings increased from \$40.05 an acre in 1910 to \$62.30 an acre in 1920. The value of the land alone rose from \$35.45 to \$45.50 an acre.

The value of land and buildings last year was \$2,830,063,918 as compared to \$1,737,556,172 a decade ago. Livestock in the same period increased in value from \$253,523,577 to \$318,025,292.

### Average Farm Worth \$20,000

The farmer of today if we take into consideration these values apparently must be a capitalist in a small way. The average Kansas farm in 1920, equipped for active production, was valued at approximately \$20,000. The average value of land and buildings on the farm was \$17,122 in 1920, as compared with \$9,770 in 1910. The average farm value of land alone increased from \$8,648 to \$14,978, while the average farm value of all farm property grew from \$11,476 to \$19,982.

Kansas according to the United States Census ranked as one of the leading agricultural states in 1919 in the value of farm crops. The six leading states in value of farm crops in 1919 were Texas with \$1,071,526,923, Iowa with \$890,391,299, Illinois with \$864,737,833, Ohio with \$607,037,562, Kansas with \$588,923,248 and California with \$587,600,591. In cereals alone Iowa ranked first with a value of \$696,022,846; Illinois, second, value \$684,753,430; Kansas, third, value \$457,902,638; Nebraska, fourth, value \$395,917,589; Missouri, fifth, value \$393,195,226; Ohio, sixth, value \$391,834,355; and Indiana, seventh, value \$378,981,813.

The September report of the United States Bureau of Crop Reports shows the following estimates on the production of wheat in the United States for the present year: Winter wheat, 544 million bushels; spring wheat, 210 million bushels; total production of all wheat 754 million bushels. The corn crop is estimated at 3,186,000,000 bushels for the entire Nation. This is an increase of 154 million bushels over last month.

### Grain Yield 300 Million Bushels

Kansas will produce this year 326,943,000 bushels of grains as compared with 391,758,000 bushels in 1920. This includes corn, wheat, oats, barley, flax and grain sorghums. The 1921 crop of every one of these five grains is smaller than in 1920. In all cases except wheat there was a decreased acreage.

This year's Kansas corn crop, produced on the smallest acreage planted in many years, will yet be above the average for the last 10 years, according to the Kansas crop report, recently issued by Edward C. Paxton, of the Federal Bureau of Crop Estimates. The total estimated yield on a basis of conditions September 1, is 118,912,000 bushels. The condition is estimated at 72 per cent normal with an average yield of 24.1 bushels an acre.

Most of this year's crop will be produced in the eastern and western thirds of the state. The northeast counties will continue to lead in production with the larger acreages and heavy yields.

Grain sorghums made good progress during August and promise to mature perfectly before frost. The farther west we go in the state, as a rule, the better we find the grain sorghum crop.

The outlook for milo in the southwest is especially good. In the central counties kafir was damaged by dry weather and hot winds, but has headed fairly well. The average condition on September 1 is rated at 85 per cent normal, forecasting an average yield of 20.2 bushels an acre and a total crop of 23,317,000 bushels as compared with 26,924,000 bushels last year.

The alfalfa yield for the season is estimated at 1.8 tons an acre; timothy, 1.32 tons; clover, 1.15 tons; wild hay, 1.02 tons.

### Raise More Hogs

It is estimated that there are now 1,945,000 hogs on Kansas farms for fattening as compared with 1,556,000 last September. In addition a large crop of pigs is beginning to arrive.

With low corn prices, a fair new crop made in most of the state and a good carry over of last year's corn, it appears that the best way to market corn is by the hog route and that Kansas farmers are in position to do so.

Hens and cows also have added millions of dollars to the wealth of Kansans in the last 10 years. The Kansas hen was a producer of 20 million dollars and the Kansas cow 36 million dollars last year, according to the compilation of the state board of agriculture, recently made public.

"These side lines of the Kansas farmer have been regarded as of minor importance," says J. C. Mohler, secretary of the board, "but the fact is that they amount to 8 per cent of the total farm revenue of the state. Stated in 10-year intervals, the growth to farm income from surplus poultry and eggs sold in the last 30 years are as follows: 1890, \$2,259,998; 1900, \$5,060,332; 1910, \$10,789,832; 1920, \$20,670,329.

"The growth of the dairy industry is even more pronounced. Stated in the same way, the increase in dairy products is as follows: 1890, \$3,589,941; 1900, \$7,459,693; 1910, \$12,034,931; 1920, \$36,453,303.

"More significant than the figures themselves is the fact that the products of the dairy and poultry yard were the

only farm commodities that did not show decreases in market prices in 1920."

Conditions of growing crops in Eastern Kansas are fairly satisfactory, but in many counties in Western Kansas crops would have been greatly improved if more rain had fallen. Late corn in Central and Western Kansas was injured by the dry weather that came at a critical stage of its growth. According to S. D. Flora, state meteorologist, fully three-fourths of the corn that will be cut in Central and Western Kansas will be in the shock or the silo by the end of the present week. In the western third of the state from 10 to 50 per cent of the corn has been cut. In the counties in Eastern Kansas where there was so much rain farmers are just beginning to cut their corn on a large scale.

Grain sorghums and hay crops will provide plenty of forage and livestock men expect to have an abundance of feed this fall. Sowing wheat is under way, but many grain growers will plant late in order to avoid trouble from the Hessian fly pest. Farmers are busy disking ground, putting up feed crops and finishing up their grain threshing. Broomcorn pulling will soon be completed in Southwestern Kansas.

Local conditions of crops, livestock and farm work in the state are shown in the follow reports from the county correspondents of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze:

**Allen**—The corn is ripening and kafir is in excellent condition. Farmers have started to sow wheat. Hay is all harvested and in fair condition. There are a few public sales being held and stock is selling better than was expected. One pair of mules recently brought \$492.50.—T. E. Whitlow, September 8.

**Anderson**—We have been having excellent haying weather during the past week. Flies are unusually numerous, and cows are losing weight. A number of sales are being held. Prices are better than expected. There are a number of farms for rent. Cash rent doesn't suit the tenant now. Eggs are worth 28c; butterfat, 33c.—J. W. Hendrix, September 3.

**Barber**—We have had the hottest weather of the year during the past two weeks. Corn is maturing satisfactorily. Farmers are putting up alfalfa and other hay. Threshing is nearly completed but the yield or quality of grain is not good. Kafir and feed crops are excellent. Pastures are excellent and livestock is in good condition. Wheat is worth \$1; corn, 45c; kafir, 40c; butter, 30c and eggs are 20c; hens, 18c.—Homer Hastings, September 1.

**Greenwood**—We are having hot, dry windy weather. Stock water is getting scarce and a few farmers are hauling water. A large number of cattle are being shipped. Haying soon will be completed. The hay crop was good but there is no market for it. The ground is too dry to plow. There is no sale for corn or oats. Wheat is worth from 96c

to \$1.08 and eggs are 24c.—A. H. Brothers, September 7.

**Ellis**—We are having dry weather. Not much wheat has been planted. A number of farmers will begin seeding next week. A considerable amount of wheat is going to market. Wheat is worth \$1.15; corn, 65c and oats are 55c; eggs, 24c.—C. F. Erbert, September 3.

**Ellsworth**—Continued dry weather for 60 days with high winds and extreme heat most of the time has dried things up completely. The thermometer registered above 100 degrees for five days in succession and it went as high as 112 at one time. Feed has nearly all been put up and silos have been filled.—W. L. Reed, September 3.

**Hamilton**—The past 10 days have been very sultry, hot and dry. We are needing a good rain. This weather is ripening crops rapidly and some places in the county they will be short. Stock which has plenty of water are doing remarkably well and are in good flesh but prices are outrageously low. There is plenty of cheap feed. Wheat is worth 70c to \$1.10; barley, 35c; kafir and malze, 80c to 90c; cream, 28c and eggs are 20c; broilers, 20c; fat hens, 18c.—W. E. Brown, September 3.

**Harvey**—A good rain fell here on the night of September 7. Silos are nearly all filled. Livestock is in good condition. Butter is worth 35c; wheat, \$1.05 and eggs are 28c; tomatoes, 3c.—H. W. Prouty, September 9.

**Haskell**—Wheat threshing is nearly completed. Farmers are cutting feed and preparing wheat ground. There is not much moisture in top soil. Wheat made an excellent yield, and there were also light crops. Wheat is worth 95c.—H. E. Tegarden, September 2.

**Labette**—Threshing is nearly completed. We have the best corn crop we have had for years. We have had nearly two weeks dry, windy weather but it looks now as if it would rain soon. The Katy shops will reinstate quite a number of their working men on September 6. Wheat is worth \$1.15 and eggs are 30c; potatoes, \$2.50; tomatoes, \$3.—J. M. McLane, September 3.

**Lyon**—We have been having dry, hot weather. Nearly all of the farmers are thru plowing for wheat. About the same number of acres will be sowed as last year. Farmers are filling silos as fast as silo fillers can fill them. Corn will average about a half crop. Stock is in fair condition. Market is about the same.—E. R. Griffith, September 2.

**Linn**—We had another big rain and the ground is soaked and streams are high. Threshing is completed. Some flax yielded 15 bushels an acre. There is wild hay to be put up that is good but is going to seed. Sweet potatoes are excellent. Pastures are good and livestock is in good condition. A few loads of cattle are being shipped out. Hands are plentiful at \$1.50 a day and up. The roads are in unsatisfactory condition. The new poultry house at Centerville is doing a good business. The pig and poultry clubs are wide-awake in this county.—J. W. Cline-Smith, September 2.

**Marshall**—We are having very dry weather. Corn is maturing. It is too dry to plow. The wheat acreage will be cut down some. Nearly half of the silos will be filled. Not much feeding will be done this winter. Wheat is worth 90c; corn, 55c; bran, 90c; flour, \$1.90; cream, 28c and eggs are 24c; hens, 18c; shorts, \$1.—C. A. Kjelburg, September 3.

**Osage**—A good rain is needed for crops, except prairie hay. Hay is good quality and is being baled and stored. Much of the alfalfa hay is one-half foxtail grass. Sudan will make two good crops and some pasture. Pastures are not cured or dried up but are full of foxtail. Cattle are in good condition. It is too dry to plow. Corn is worth 35c but nearly all of it was sold at 40c and 45c.—H. L. Ferris, September 3.

**Osborn**—We are having very hot, dry weather, and farmers are wishing for a good rain. Feed, corn and pastures are drying up. Harrowing will be rushed if we receive a rain. Threshing is completed.—W. F. Arnold, September 3.

**Rawlins**—Threshing is practically done and a good many of the farmers have started to sow wheat but the ground is in dry condition. There is plenty of forage feed. Considerable wheat has been marketed and large numbers of cattle have been shipped. Wheat is worth \$1.02 to \$1.05.—J. S. Skolout, September 9.

**Rooks**—Farmers are making hay, cutting corn, kafir and cane. Dry weather has hurried things up nearly two weeks earlier than usual. Pastures are drying up and many have started to feed. Wheat is worth 90c; corn, 50c; Kanred wheat, \$1.50 and hogs are 7½c; cattle, 3c.—C. O. Thomas, August 31.

**Rush**—We received a good rain September 7 which was excellent for the crops. Farmers are harrowing but most of the ground is ready for the drill. The county fair was held September 6, 7 and 8 and it was a great success. A large acreage of wheat will be sown this fall. Some wheat is going to market at \$1.05 to \$1.10, depending on the grade and quality; butterfat is worth 34c and eggs 20.—A. E. Grunwald, September 7.

**Washington**—We are having very hot and windy weather and a good rain is needed. Corn is drying up and the yield will not be as good as was expected. Prairie hay is excellent and most of it has been cut. Cream is worth 28c and eggs are 23c.—Ralph B. Cole, September 3.

**Wyandotte**—The hurry-up season is over and everybody is taking it slower. Corn is ripening and some is being cut up. Most of the wheat ground has been plowed. We have had an abundance of rain so pastures are green and livestock is in good condition.—A. C. Espenlaub, September 7.

### What the Wool Men Ask

What does the wool-producing industry need most? This question was asked of the Wool Marketing department of the American Farm Bureau Federation by Congressional Joint Commission of Agricultural Inquiry. Director C. J. Fawcett answered as follows:

1. Adequate financing, loans to run for not less than 30 months.
2. A more favorable attitude by the Federal Reserve System toward financing agricultural commodities upon warehouse receipts as collateral.
3. A Federal law permitting co-operative marketing of agricultural commodities, thereby putting in practice a more economical method of distribution to consumers.
4. A tariff just to both manufacturer and consumer.
5. A Truth-in-Fabric law, benefiting both producer and consumer.
6. The dissemination of knowledge to the public as to cost of raw commodities compared with finished products.

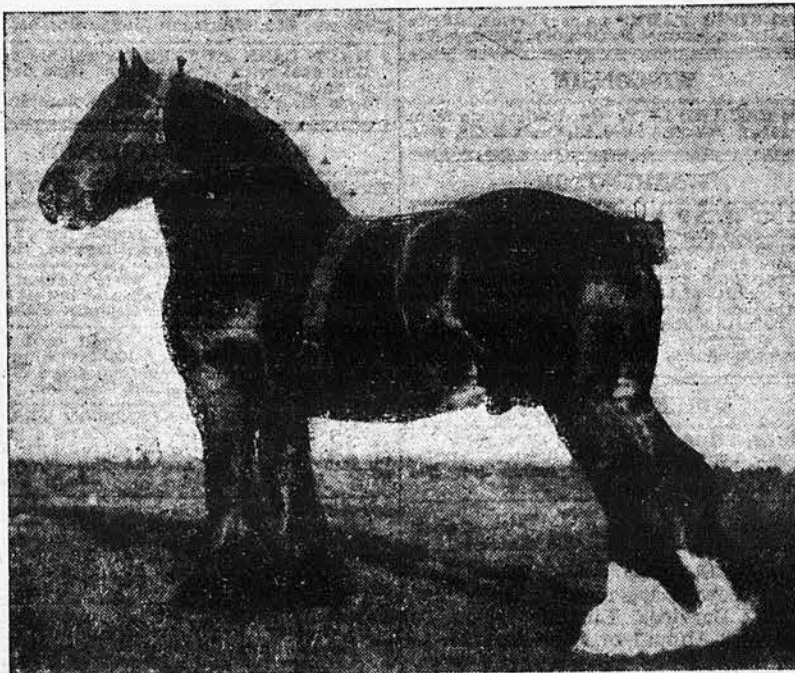
## High Service Fees; Better Horses

**U**NQUESTIONABLY England is old fashioned in the matter of horses. English farmers still pay great attention to the production and improvement of heavy work horses. The recent English cart horse parade, which is an annual event in London, was one of the best ever held.

As further indication that English people interested in heavy horses, expect this old fashioned idea of theirs to continue, the Shire Horse Society of England sends out the news that a community of farmers at Crewe have paid a year's lease of 2,000 Guineas for the Shire stallion, Theale Lockinge 35246. This stallion is now 4 years old and was leased last year as a 3-year-old by a community of farmers at Welshpool for the sum of 1,500 Guineas.

Conservative English farmers scarcely would be paying such annual fees for stallion service unless they thought that horses would continue in fashion long enough for the 1921 and 1922 crops of foals to pay back the cost of breeding and raising them.

Theale Lockinge has twice won the reserve for junior championship in English shows and is owned by W. J. Cumber, a tenant farmer.





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WRITE for list Eastern Kan. farms, ranches. The Eastern Kan. Land Co., Quenemo, Kan.

FOR BARGAINS in West Central Kansas lands, write Jas. H. Little, LaCrosse, Kan.

320 ACRES imp. level wheat land, \$30 A. Spilher Realty & Abstract Co., Gove, Kan.

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

FARMS, RANCHES, improved, unimproved lands in Kearny and Hamilton counties. Call on or write W. Decker, Menno, Kansas.

55 ACRES good bottom, unimproved, fenced. 2 miles from Emporia. Priced to sell. \$6,000. Joe Marech, Rt. 1, Emporia, Kansas.

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

160 ACRES, well imp., mostly creek bottom, eastern Kansas. Description sent. H. V. Mahon, Burlington, Kansas.

BUY IN NORTHEASTERN KANSAS where corn, wheat, and all tame grasses are sure. Send for farm list. Silas D. Warner, 727 1/2 Commercial St., Atchison, Kansas.

ACRES 462, Ottawa Co., Kans., adjoining Ada, 240 a. bottom, improved, 200 a. in cult. - Price \$60.00 a. Half cash. M. W. Cave, Salina, Kansas.

120 ACRES BOTTOM LAND, no waste, 2 miles shipping, \$90 per acre. 80 acres, 5 miles out, well improved, \$75 per acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

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

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

HALF-SECTION mile and a half from town, Franklin county, Kan., good improvements, all tillable, good productive soil. \$100 per acre. Kansas Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

160 ACRES, Shawnee county, Kansas, 9 miles of Topeka; smooth; 7 room house, good barn; will sell at sacrifice. Mansfield Land & Loan Co., 812-13 New England Bldg., Topeka, Kansas.

QUARTER SECTION—\$4,200.00 \$1,200 cash, balance easy terms. 10 miles northwest Liberal. All level, half cultivation. No trades. Write owners, Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kansas.

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

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

TWO FINE STOCK FARMS with good improvements, one 320 and the other 160. 14 miles from Topeka, close to good high school and churches. Price \$75. Address W. F. care Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

320 A. 3 MILES LA CROSSE, 9-room modern house, immense barn, silo, garage, granaries, scales, good water, shade trees, 240 a. cult. and in wheat. Immediate possession. Write for price and terms. H. L. Baker, LaCrosse, Kans.

160 ACRES, four miles town, Lane county, Kansas. Good improvements, smooth, 80 cultivation, 80 grass, fine water. Only \$40 per acre, attractive terms. Write for list and Kansas map. Mansfield Investment & Realty Co., Healy, Lane County, Kansas.

400 ACRE STOCK AND GRAIN FARM, one of the best propositions in eastern Kansas. Some stock. Possession any time. A real opportunity. Will consider smaller farm, mortgages or government bonds as part pay. Mansfield Land & Loan Co., Ottawa, Kan.

BARGAIN 200 acres creek and river bottom land. Good improvements, 50 A. prairie grass, 25 A. now in alfalfa, 100 will grow it. Would give possession of wheat ground if sold soon. Price only \$150 per acre, \$9,500 mtg. at 6%. Many other bargains. R. B. Johnson, Hartford, Kansas.

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

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

### ARKANSAS

WRITE FOR free land list describing 29 small farms ideally located Southeast Arkansas. J. A. Bennett, Dermott, Arkansas.

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

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

### COLORADO

WANTED—8 families who want small farms, 20, 40, 80 a. in Washington Co., Colo. \$25 a. R. Snodgrass, Box 545, Augusta, Kansas.

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

### FLORIDA

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

### MICHIGAN

160 ACRES, 60 cleared, balance timber, house, stable, fruit, \$25 acre, \$200 cash, \$25 mo. Evans-Tinney Co., Fremont, Michigan.

### MISSOURI

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

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

FOR SALE: 20 acres, well improved, near Excelsior Springs, Mo. Possession now. Tony Schroeder, Bendena, Kansas.

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

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

FOR SALE—40 acre farm, 1/2 mile county seat, all in cultivation but about 5 acres timber, good 3 room house, barn and canning factory. Price very reasonable. Write E. S. Warden, Owner, Marshfield, Missouri.

### MINNESOTA

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# Wheat Prices Rally Again

## U. S. Grain Growers Now Have 10,000 Members

BY JOHN W. SAMUELS

GRAIN growers in every part of the United States are now getting better posted about the manipulations of the market by grain gamblers and are turning to the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc. and other organizations of farmers for help. Membership in the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc. is nearing the 10,000 mark. Field reports received at Chicago last week at the headquarters of the organization showed an enrollment of 9,374 growers and 361 elevator companies. This is an increase of 1,261 growers and 23 elevators for last week.

Four states now have passed the 1,000 mark. North Dakota is first with 4,128, Illinois second with 1,660, Oklahoma third with 1,119 and Nebraska fourth with 1,026. Field solicitors in Illinois made the best progress during the period, the increase being 381. Oklahoma solicitors carried off second honors with 234 and those in Nebraska were third with 163. In Kansas, 25 new members and two elevator contracts were obtained last week. This brings the total for the state up to 257 growers and six elevator companies that have enrolled with the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc.

### Lower Freights Assured

Relief from excessive freight charges on grain is also in sight. Authority has been granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission to Western and Southwestern railroads to reduce 5 1/2 cents a hundred pounds the rates on grain and grain products for export from Missouri and Mississippi River points and on grain from the territory between the rivers and from Illinois to Gulf ports, Mobile to Galveston, inclusive.

The commission also has authorized the railroads to publish on five days' notice reductions on grain ranging from 1 cent to 5 1/2 cents a hundred pounds from the territory west of the Missouri River in Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado and Oklahoma to Gulf ports.

The rates from Missouri and Mississippi River points and territory between, and Illinois, may be published by the railroads on less than the usual 30 days' notice.

The outlook for better wheat prices seems decidedly favorable at this time. Wheat futures during the week continued to rise with only a few temporary setbacks. At the close of the market for the week prices showed net gains of 3 1/2 to 5 1/2 cents. This will make an advance of 18 to 23 cents a bushel in the last three weeks. The September report of the United States Department of Agriculture showed a reduction of 3 million bushels in the estimate for spring wheat as compared with the August report. The combined estimate for winter and spring wheat totals 754 million bushels.

Demand for carlots of wheat this

week was fairly good. Receipts at the principal markets were 9,695 cars which was a decrease of 10 per cent as compared with the preceding week and 56 per cent more than a year ago. Kansas City received 2,318 cars or 866 less than a week ago, but 865 more than a year ago.

The rise in the wheat market gave some strength to corn futures. Closing prices for the week showed gains of 3/4 to 1 1/4 cents for the week. The September estimate of the corn crop by the United States Department of Agriculture shows a yield of 3,188,000,000 bushels or 44 million bushels less than for last year. The receipts of corn at the principal markets were 3,449 cars or 12 per cent less than for the previous week.

The following quotations on grain futures were given at Kansas City at the close of the market: September wheat, \$1.23 1/4; December wheat, \$1.27 1/4; May wheat, \$1.32 1/4; September corn, 45c; December corn, 48 1/4c; May corn, 53 1/4c; September oats, 34c; December oats, 38 1/4c.

### Kansas City Quotations

On cash sales hard wheat was in fair demand early in the week, but at the end of the week the market closed from 2 to 3 cents lower. Dark hard wheat closed about 2 cents lower. Red wheat was unchanged. The following quotations are given at Kansas City:

No. 1 dark hard wheat, \$1.26 to \$1.35; No. 2 dark hard, \$1.26 to \$1.35; No. 3 dark hard, \$1.30; No. 4 dark hard, \$1.24 to \$1.28; No. 5 dark hard, \$1.24 to \$1.30; No. 1 hard wheat, \$1.24 to \$1.31; No. 2 hard, \$1.21 to \$1.30; No. 4 hard, \$1.20 to \$1.28; No. 5 hard, \$1.18 to \$1.25; No. 2 Yellow hard, \$1.21 1/4; No. 1 Red wheat, \$1.36 to \$1.37; No. 2 Red, \$1.34; No. 4 Red, \$1.18; No. 5 Red, \$1.10; No. 2 mixed wheat, \$1.25 to \$1.27; No. 3 mixed, \$1.22.

Corn prices for the week showed but little change. The following quotations are given for Kansas City:

No. 2 White corn, 46c; No. 3 White, 44c; No. 4 White, 42 to 43c; No. 1 Yellow corn, 50 1/2 to 51c; No. 2 Yellow, 50 1/2c; No. 3 Yellow, 49c; No. 4 Yellow, 47c; No. 2 mixed, 44 to 44 1/2c; No. 3 mixed, 43c; No. 4 mixed, 41 to 41 1/2c.

The following sales at Kansas City were reported for other grains: No. 2 White oats, 39 to 40c; No. 3 White, 38c; No. 4 White, 36c; No. 2 mixed oats, 36 to 36 1/2c; No. 3 mixed, 34 1/2 to 35c; No. 2 Red oats, 37 to 41c; No. 3 Red, 34 to 36c; No. 4 Red, 33 to 33 1/2c; No. 2 White kafir, \$1.08 to \$1.10; No. 3 White, \$1.05 to \$1.07; No. 4 White, \$1.03 to \$1.04; No. 2 milo, \$1.30 to \$1.32; No. 3 milo, \$1.30; No. 4 milo, \$1.27 to \$1.29; No. 2 rye, 96c; No. 3 barley, 51 to 52c; No. 4 barley, 50c.

### Millfeed Market is Weak

Good rains thruout the grain belt during the week have improved pastures and lessened the demand for millfeeds. Bran is weak and the supply is more than adequate to meet the demand. Shorts show only a limited supply and demand is strong.

The following quotations are given at Kansas City: Bran, \$10.50 to \$11 a ton; brown shorts, \$14 to \$15; gray shorts, \$16 to \$17; linseed meal, \$41.50 to \$42 a ton on Milwaukee basis; cottonseed meal, \$39 to \$42 a ton also on Milwaukee basis.

### Hay Prices are Unchanged

Hay prices have made little change and trade is dull. Rains in many parts of Kansas have interfered with the harvesting of late hay crops. The following quotations are given at Kansas City: Choice alfalfa, \$19.50 to \$20 a ton; No. 1 alfalfa, \$16.50 to \$18; standard alfalfa, \$12.50 to \$15.50; No. 2 alfalfa, \$10 to \$12; No. 3 alfalfa, \$8 to \$9.50; No. 1 prairie hay, \$10.50 to \$11; No. 2 prairie, \$8.50 to \$10; No. 3 prairie, \$6 to \$8; No. 1 timothy hay, \$14; standard timothy, \$13 to \$13.50; No. 2 timothy, \$11 to \$12.40; No. 3 timothy, \$8.50 to \$10.50; No. 1 clover hay, \$11 to \$12.50; No. 2 clover, 6 to \$11.50; straw, \$8 to \$8.50 a ton.

The total receipts of hay at Kansas City for the week were 421 cars as compared with 487 cars last week and 861 a year ago.

Make yourself immune to disease by promoting good health.



## The Big Kansas State Fair

Everything now is in readiness for the opening of the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson which will be one of the best ever held in that city. Saturday morning, September 17, will mark the opening of this big exposition and also the official opening of "Fair City," the new camping ground which will be located in the northwest part of the Kansas State Fair grounds. This will be a camp city equipped with all modern conveniences for the use of the public.

When the visitors arrive at "Fair City," they will find camp tents already constructed, and upon entering these tents they will find that cots, chairs, and small tables already are in place. There will be blankets, sheets and pillows on the cots. Everything will be ready and convenient for their use and enjoyment of the Kansas State Fair. The visitor who wishes to camp out either over night or the entire week, will find that they can do so at a very economical price and they will also find that there is no better way to see the State Fair.

A very interesting program has been arranged for every day of the Big State Fair. Saturday, September 17, will be Opening and Preparation day; Sunday, September 18, Sacred Concert day; Monday, September 19, Horse Racing day; Tuesday, September 20, Thoroughbred day and Hutchinson day; Wednesday, September 21, Wichita day and Farm Organizations' day; Thursday, September 22, State day; Friday, September 23, Automobile Racing day.

For lovers of horse racing, whether harness or running races, there will be much at the State Fair. The early closing entry list is the largest in years, and all of the better stables of Central United States are represented. The racing program this year includes 10 harness races and 14 running races.

Those who prefer the thrills of the automobile races will have a chance to gratify themselves on Friday, September 23. The entire racing program on this day will be made up of fast automobile racing events. Many famous racing automobiles and drivers are already entered in the races. There will be a number of local Kansas events open to the world. Among the noted race drivers who will bring their famous racing cars to the State Fair, are, Leon Duray, the dirt track champion who will drive the Oldfield Golden Submarine; Ted Hill, another European driver, who will drive a new Templar Special in the races at the State Fair and Ray Claypool, better known as the "Kansas City Flash" will drive his famous Miller Special.

The exhibits of cattle, sheep, horses, hogs, poultry, bees and honey, domestic science, fine arts, horticulture, and farm products in general will be unusually large and attractive. Good music will be provided by some of the best bands in the country. Among these will be Al Sweet's famous New York band. Every farmer in the state should plan to attend the Big Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson, September 17 to September 24.

## Licensed to Sell Produce

The following firms were recently licensed by the Kansas state board of agriculture to handle farm produce on commission: Fruit and produce, the E. J. Moore Company of Junction City; for hay and grain, Little Grain Company, Hutchinson; N. L. Rickel Grain Company, Salina; Northern Grain Company, Salina; Griswald-Shaft Hay and Grain Company, Wichita; Southern Grain Company, Wichita; the Baker-Evans Grain Company, Wichita.

## New Job for L. C. Aicher

After 11 years of experience in supervising experimental farms, L. C. Aicher, a graduate of the Kansas State Agricultural college, is returning to the state to become superintendent of the Fort Hays Experiment station. He succeeds H. L. Kent, who resigned to become president of the New Mexico State Agricultural college.

Before coming to college Mr. Aicher was a farmer in Eastern Colorado. He came to Manhattan in 1906 and graduated in 1910 after taking part in intercollegiate stock judging and many other activities.

Mr. Aicher became superintendent of the experimental farm at Caldwell, Ida., immediately after graduation from college. When the experiment

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21.....	3.84	10.08	37.....	3.54	14.80
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**SELL NEW AUTO SPECIALTY, FULL SIZE** sample, instructions; everything to start you, free. Write today. B. Turrill, Sales Dept., 162 Station A, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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**WANTED—A FEW MORE GOOD, RELIABLE men to sell National Brand fruit trees and a general line of nursery stock.** Carl F. Heart of Kansas earned \$2,312.67 in 18 weeks the past season, an average of \$128.48 per week. You might be just as successful. We offer steady employment, loan outfit free and pay cash weekly. Write at once for terms, territory, etc. Catalog free to planters. National Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan.

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

## STRAYED

**TAKEN UP BY F. D. HELMKE, AT PRATT,** Kan., on July 20, 1921, one chestnut sorrel mare with white spot in forehead, white hind foot, one blemished front foot. Weight 1,000 pounds. Grace McDowell, County Clerk, Pratt, Kan.

station at Aberdeen, Idaho, was established in 1912, he was made superintendent and has been there ever since. He is widely known as a writer on irrigation and dry farming. He is prominent in many civic and agricultural activities in Idaho.

## Interesting Facts About Dolls

**Did You Know That—** The oldest doll in the United States lives in Montgomery County, Maryland? It was brought to this country by the Quaker, Wm. Penn in 1699.

The doll, Mehitabel Hodges, is 184 years old?

Dolls were a part of childhood life so long ago that historians have never been able to say just when dolls were first used?

Dolls were used in the Civil War to carry messages, tobacco, and medicines to prisoners in the enemy's lines, by concealing those things in the doll's body?

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The seed of the cotton now grown around Natchez, Miss., was brought to this country from Mexico in the bodies of some dolls many years ago?

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J. C. MARTIN, WELDA, KANSAS

**Big Boned Poland Chinas**

Bred by Big Boned Lad by Wonder Big Bone. This blood represents the best. Splendid young gilts and boars at \$20 each as good as you will buy at \$50 and \$100 elsewhere.

The Stony Point Stock and Dairy Farm, Carls, Kan.

**Big Type Poland Chinas**

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

ED SHERREY, HUME, MISSOURI

**Mapleleaf Farm Polands**

Tops of 35 March boars by The Watchman by Orange Boy. A good January boar, same breeding. Write for prices. Bred sow sale March 8.

J. E. Baker, Bendena, Kan. (Doniphan Co.)

**Big Smooth Polands**

Registered Poland Chinas only for 23 years. Giant King and Highland Jumbo at head of herd. Stock for sale at all times.

JOSIAS LAMBERT, SMITH CENTER, KAN.

**1200 POUND GIANT BOB WONDER**

His sons of March last farrow, big, smooth fellows out of 500 and 600 pound dams at before the war prices. Descriptions and prices by return mail.

O. B. STRAUSS, Milford, Geary Co., Kansas  
Ship via U. P. or Rock Island.

**Boars and Open Gilts**

Tops of 1920 spring crop sired by Ind. Giant and Buster Bob by the 1919 grand champion, Col. Bob. Farmers' prices take them.

HILL & KING, TOPEKA, KANSAS

**Weaned and Vaccinated**

Splendid pigs ready to ship sired by L's Yankes. Pedigree with each pig. Also farmers' prices on splendid spring boars ready for service. Write quick.

C. F. LOY & SONS, BARNARD, KANSAS

**Big Type Poland Pigs, Immune**

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

**POLAND CHINA BOARS**

High class big type Poland China boars at farmers' prices. We send C. O. D. if desired.

G. A. Wiebe & Son, R. 4, Box M, Beatrice, Neb.

When writing advertisers mention this paper

**Stockmen Meet Next Month****Increased Meat Consumption Will be Urged**

BY WALTER M. EVANS

**C**ATTLEMEN are looking forward with interest to the next meeting of the Livestock Committee of Fifteen which will be held in Chicago between October 15 and November 1. At this meeting not only will better methods of marketing be considered but also plans for an educational campaign to increase meat consumption. The Committee of Fifteen has no special funds of its own to use in this educational campaign but will have to depend on livestock producers and others to help finance such a campaign if it is undertaken.

Modern chemical research has shown that meat is valuable not only because of its high percentage of protein, but also because its protein has a higher biological value than that derived from any other source.

**Valuable Source of Proteins**

For the benefit of our readers who have not investigated this subject we wish to state that proteins are built up of certain organic compounds of nitrogen known as amino-acids. Up to the present time about 18 to 20 of these have been isolated and studied. The primary source of these amino-acids is the plant. With perhaps one exception, the animal cannot build them up from their elements, nor one from the other. The proteins consumed by the animal are broken up in the digestive tract into their constituent amino-acids and then built up again into the protein required by the animal for its growth and for repairing its tissue waste. For this reason the amino-acids which make up the various proteins are often likened to building blocks. Not all of these blocks are of equal value. Some are indispensable, others are not so essential.

But meat is valuable not only for the quantity and the high quality of its protein; it contains other compounds of nitrogen which are commonly called the extractives. It is these substances to which meat owes its palatability, as well as the fact that it increases the digestibility of vegetable proteins and carbohydrates, such as the proteins and starch of beans and peas.

These extractives are necessary for the body, for it will form them from its own tissues if they are not supplied in its food. Meat alone can supply these extractives in sufficient quantity, and even various kinds of meat are not equally valuable in this respect. Fish, for example, has less extractives and crab meat more extractives than beef, yet neither fish nor crab meat are of the same value as beef in the human diet.

**Provides Mineral Foods**

Meat is also one of the most important sources of our mineral requirements, principally iron, phosphorus and calcium, and to a lesser extent of sulfur and other elements. The four mentioned are indispensable for normal growth and for the maintenance of good health.

**HORSES AND JACK STOCK**

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

Finally meat also provides all three of the much talked of vitamins or accessory factors which are necessary for the promotion of growth in the child and for the maintenance of health in both child and adult. The organs of the body, such as the liver, kidneys and heart are especially valuable in this respect.

In this connection we might add that the animal fats are also of greater value than vegetable oils. Beef fat, and in particular oleo oil, is a good source of fat soluble A, the growth-promoting factor. When these and other facts along the same lines are thoroughly understood by the public there will be less prejudice against the eating of meat which will be reflected in the increased consumption of beef, pork and mutton.

One striking feature of the meat situation during August was the steady decline in the wholesale price of dressed beef. An excessive supply of grass-fed cattle developed during the latter part of the month with the consequence that the supply of the corresponding class of beef was considerably in excess of the demand. As a result both cattle prices and beef prices declined. In fact, during the third and fourth weeks of August, in Eastern markets, the packers could not clear their branch house coolers of the dressed beef on hand even at the reduced prices. The average wholesale price of carcass beef thruout the East dropped to the lowest level reached in the last five years. Fancy beef from choice corn-fed cattle, however, showed no such decline.

The situation in the cattle and beef markets at one time reached such an acute stage that the livestock exchanges cautioned their shippers against flooding the livestock markets with burdensome supplies. Moderate receipts during the last few days of the month brought about a slightly better tone.

**Large Export Trade in August**

There was a very large export trade in lard during August. The trade during that month was the largest for any month this year and also the largest during any August for a considerable period. Lard stocks at Chicago decreased by approximately 34½ million pounds during the month—the largest August decrease which provision experts are able to recall. Fat backs were in good demand for export and bellies, the bacon cut, were sought in fair volume.

The export trade with Continental Europe showed more strength than that with the United Kingdom. The English demand for both meats and lard slackened considerably.

At one time in August lard declined substantially but rallied again. However, despite the vigorous export trade lard was selling a little lower at the end of the month than at the beginning.

**Kansas City Market Quotations**

At Kansas City this week there was quite a heavy movement in livestock and there was a noticeable increase in receipts in cattle, hogs and sheep.

The largest price movements of the week were in hogs and sheep. Hogs broke about 75 cents and lambs advanced fully \$1. The upturn in lamb prices was in the face of the largest receipts of the year and due to increased demand from both killers and feeders. Some fed cattle sold slightly higher, and some medium grass fat cattle were lower, but the average price level on most cattle was unchanged, compared with last week's close.

Receipts this week were 47,150 cattle, 12,200 calves, 29,225 hogs, and 50,950 sheep, compared with 43,100 cattle, 11,400 calves, 26,650 hogs, and 46,650 sheep last week, and 61,400 cattle, 13,000 calves, 22,900 hogs, and 49,750 sheep a year ago.

**Heavy Steers Bring \$9.65**

The some cattle sold both above and below last week's level, the market when closed showed the closest clearance of the season with prices considered strong. The principal weakness has been in medium grades of horned grass steers, and the strongest part of the market in fed cattle. Yearlings

sold up to \$9.75, and heavy steers up to \$9.65. Wintered western steers sold up to \$8.25, and the bulk of the grass fat steers sold at \$5.00 to \$6.50. Cow prices ranged from \$1.75 to \$6 and heifers \$3.50 to \$9 or the same as last week. Veal calves were strong at \$5.50 to \$9.75.

Demand for stockers was larger than for some time past and prices rose 25 to 35 cents. Feeders sold readily at strong prices. Some fleshy steers sold to feeders at \$7.50 to \$8.25 and most of the straight feeders brought \$5.25 to \$6. Stockers sold at \$4.50 to \$6.50.

**Hogs 65 Cents Lower**

The hog market started down Tuesday and broke sharply Wednesday. However 25 cents of the loss was regained and the market closed about 65 cents net lower for the week. The top price was \$8.60 and bulk of sales \$7.85 to \$8.60. Receipts remain moderate and no material increase is expected in the movement before the middle of October. Average prices for hogs are higher here than up river points and as high as in Chicago.

Lamb prices rose \$1 to \$1.25 and sheep were up 50 cents this week. Feeding lambs are up 50 cents. Best lambs are quoted at \$8 to \$9, ewes \$3 to \$3.50, wethers \$3.50 to \$4 and feeding lambs \$6 to \$6.75.

**Horses and Mules**

A quiet trade at unchanged prices was reported in horses and mules. Quotations are: Drafters good to choice 1,500 to 1,700 pounds, \$100 to \$175, fair to good \$60 to \$100, chunks \$50 to \$115; Southerners \$20 to \$100, plugs \$5 to \$20, choice heavy mules \$120 to \$140, medium weights \$50 to \$85, and 13½ to 14 hand grades \$25 to \$65.

**Hides and Wool**

A recent report of the United States Department of Agriculture shows that wool imports during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, amounted to 318,235,873 pounds, valued at \$77,902,393 compared with imports of 427,578,038 pounds valued at \$212,848,568 for the year ending June 30, 1920. The imports this year show a decrease of 25.6 per cent in quantity and of 63.4 per cent in value in comparison with figures of a year ago, according to the Department of Agriculture.

During the week ending August 20 Boston received 2,025,310 pounds of imported wool valued at \$423,310 and during the same period Philadelphia imports totaled 746,010 pounds, valued at \$85,854. The bulk of Boston's receipts was from Argentina with France, East India and Iceland sending lesser amounts. Most of Philadelphia's imports were from China.

The following sales of Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska wool were reported at Kansas City: Bright medium wool, 14 to 16c a pound; dark medium, 10 to 13c; burry stuff, 6 to 8c; light fine, 13 to 15c; heavy fine, 14 to 15c. The following sales of hides were reported: Green salted horse hides, \$2 apiece; small horse hides, \$1 to \$1.50; No. 1 steer hides, 7 to 8c a pound; No. 2 steer hides, 4 to 6c; No. 1 bull hides, 3c; No. 2 bull hides, 2c.

**Dairy and Poultry**

At the close of the market creamery butter was quoted up about 1 cent, but eggs and poultry remained unchanged. The following quotations are given at Kansas City on dairy products:

Butter—Creamery, extra in cartons, 42c a pound; packing butter, 22c; butterfat, 35c a pound; Longhorn cheese, 21c a pound; brick cheese, 22½c; Swiss cheese, 46½c; Limburger, 21½c; New York Daisy cheese, 27c.

The following sales are reported on poultry and poultry products: Eggs—Firsts, 31c a dozen; seconds, 22c a dozen; selected case lots, 38c. Live Poultry—Hens, 17 to 22c a pound; spring chickens, 22c; broilers, 23c; roosters, 11c; turkey hens and young toms, 35c; old toms, 29c; ducks, 14c; geese, 8 to 10c.

**Our Best Three Offers**

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

Agriculture is the backbone of the Nation and it's a backbone made up of at least three vertebrae—a fertile soil, an active brain, and an active body!

## Atchison County Poland China Breeders

Association Sale at the Fair Grounds,

**Effingham, Kansas, Friday, September 23**

**30 Sows and Gilts, 7 Choice Young Boars**

The offering is sired by the following boars:

Giant Buster Clansman	Cook's Liberty Bond	Bob's Wonder
Yankee Boy	Yankee	The Junior Watchman
		Prince Expansion

These hogs have been selected from the tops of the herds of the members of this association and will be on exhibition during the fair at Effingham, Sept. 21-23. Attend the county fair and sale.

**C. S. Rice, President**

**For Catalog Address, E. G. Carpenter, Sale Mgr., Effingham, Kansas**

**Jas. T. McCulloch, Auctioneer.**



## Public Sale of Livestock

## Shorthorn Cattle

Oct. 11—Blue Valley Shorthorn Breeders Association, Blue Rapids, Kan. A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan., sale manager.  
Oct. 13—American Shorthorn Breeders' association, Grain Valley, Mo. W. A. Cochel, Hotel Baltimore, Kansas City, Mo., Sales Mgr.  
Oct. 20—E. A. Cory & Sons, Talmo, Kan.  
Oct. 21—Wilson County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Fredonia, Kan. J. W. Hyde, and R. C. Watson, Altoona, Kan., mgrs.  
Oct. 26—C. M. Arnold, Long Island, Kan.  
Nov. 3—Shawnee County Shorthorn Breeders, Frank Blecha, Mgr., Topeka, Kan.  
Nov. 9—Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Sale at Concordia, Kan.  
Nov. 16—Harvey County Purebred Breeders' association, Newton, Kan. O. A. Homan, Peabody, Kan., sale manager.  
Jan. 19—W. T. Ferguson, Westmoreland, Kan. L. R. Brady, Sale Mgr., Manhattan, Kan.

## Holstein Cattle

Oct. 4—Breeders sale, Downs, Kan. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., sale mgr.  
Oct. 17—C. L. Brown dispersal, Beloit, Kan. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., mgr.  
Oct. 18—Breeders sale, Concordia, Kan. W. H. Mott, sale mgr.  
Oct. 19—Lancaster county breeders sale, Lincoln, Neb. E. W. Frost, Lincoln, Neb., Sale Mgr.  
Oct. 27—Mylvane Holstein Breeders' association, Mylvane, Kan. Roy Bradford, Mgr., Mylvane, Kan.  
Nov. 2—Coffey County breeders sale, Burlington, Kan. W. H. Mott, Sale Mgr., Herington, Kan.  
Nov. 3—Nebraska State Holstein-Friesian Breeders association, E. W. Frost, Lincoln, Neb., Sale Mgr.  
Nov. 10—Stubbs Dispersal, Mylvane, Kan. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., sale manager.  
Nov. 11—State association sale, the Forum, Wichita, Kan. W. H. Mott, sale manager.  
Nov. 19—Harvey County Purebred Breeders' association, Newton, Kan. O. A. Homan, Peabody, Kan., Sale manager.  
Nov. 22—Linneaus Engle, dispersal, Abilene, Kan. W. H. Mott, Sale Mgr., Herington, Kan.  
Dec. 12—The Steuwers, Alma, Kan., at Topeka, Kan.

## Jersey Cattle

Nov. 19—Harvey County Purebred Breeders' association, Newton, Kan. O. A. Homan, Peabody, Kan., sale manager.

## Hereford Cattle

Sept. 23—Crocker Bros., Matfield Green, Kan.  
Sept. 26—John J. Phillips, Goodland, Kan.  
Sept. 29—Reuben Sanders, Osage City, Kan. Sale at Emporia, Kan.  
Oct. 4—Eastern Kansas Purebred Hereford Breeders' association, Ottawa, Kan. E. P. Pendleton, Mgr., Princeton, Kan.  
Oct. 7—Henderson Bros., Alma, Kan.  
Oct. 15—Ed Nickelson, Leonardville, Kan.  
Oct. 20—J. R. Sedlacek, Blue Rapids, Kan.  
Nov. 12—Plickering Farm, Belton, Mo.  
Nov. 18—Harvey County Purebred Breeders' association, Newton, Kan. O. A. Homan, Peabody, Kan., sale manager.  
Nov. 21—Jonsonius Bros., Prairie View, Kan., at Phillipsburg, Kan.  
Nov. 30—E. B. Toll, sale pavilion, Salina, Kan.

## Red Polled Cattle

Sept. 27—M. E. Jarboe, Quinter, Kan. Sale at Hutchinson, Kan.

## Ayrshire Cattle

Oct. 24-25—Gossard Breeding Estates, Preston, Kan.

## Percheron Horses

Oct. 24-25—Gossard Breeding Estates, Preston, Kan.  
Nov. 17—Harvey County Purebred Breeders' association, Newton, Kan. O. A. Homan, Peabody, Kan., sale manager.

## Spotted Poland Chinas

Oct. 12—Rainbow Stock Farm, Hampton, Ia.  
Oct. 29—Miller Bros. and John Pearl, Rossville, and Geo. Bakin & Son, Delia, Kan., at Rossville, Kansas.  
Oct. 31—Burton Farm, Independence, Mo.  
Feb. 14—G. S. Wells & Sons, Ottawa, Kan.  
Feb. 25—Wm. Hunt, Osawatomie, Kan.

## Poland China Hogs

Oct. 1—Monroe Runyon, Osage City, Kan.  
Oct. 3—J. L. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.  
Oct. 19—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.  
Oct. 19—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.  
Oct. 20—E. H. Brunner, Jewell City, Kan.  
Oct. 25—A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Kan.  
Oct. 26—C. M. Buell, Peabody, Kan.  
Oct. 26—Cassell Cain & Forbes, Republican City, Neb.  
Oct. 27—Smith Bros., Superior, Neb.  
Oct. 28—J. Dee Shank, Superior, Neb.  
Nov. 4—Stafford County Breeders' Association, Stafford, Kan. E. E. Erhart, Stafford, Kan., Sec'y.  
Nov. 15—Harvey County Purebred Breeders' association, Newton, Kan. O. A. Homan, Peabody, Kan., sale manager.  
Jan. 18—O. R. Strauss, Milford, Kan., at Riley, Kan.  
Feb. 3—Logan Stone, Haddam, Kan.  
Feb. 14—Chas. Krill, Burlingame, Kan.  
Feb. 15—Morris Co. Poland China Breeders, Council Grove, Kan. Chas. Scott, sale manager, Council Grove.  
Feb. 17—Smith Bros., Superior, Nebr.  
March 8—J. E. Baker, sale pavilion, Bendena, Kan.

## Duroc Jersey Hogs

Oct. 12—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.  
Oct. 12—M. R. Peterson, Troy, Kan., in sale pavilion, Bendena, Kan.  
Oct. 13—Carl Day, Nora, Neb.  
Oct. 15—F. J. Moser, Sabetha, Kan.  
Oct. 19—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.  
Oct. 19—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.  
Oct. 20—D. V. Spohn, Superior, Neb.  
Oct. 22—Rule & Woodlief, Ottawa, Kan.  
Oct. 26—W. M. Putman & Son, Tecumseh, Neb.  
Oct. 28—Glen Fitch, Wellsville, Kan.  
Nov. 2—W. W. Oley, Winfield, Kan.  
Nov. 3—Stafford County Breeders' Association, Stafford, Kan. Clyde C. Horn, Stafford, Kan., Sec'y.  
Nov. 5—W. L. Fogo, Burr Oak, Kan.  
Nov. 7—L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan.  
Nov. 8—Mitchell Co. Breeders, W. W. Jones, Sale Mgr., Beloit, Kan.  
Nov. 11—E. H. Dimick & Son, Linwood, Kan.  
Nov. 11—Earl J. Anstaeht, Osage City, Kan.  
Nov. 12—W. L. Tompkins, Vermillion, Kan.  
Nov. 30—W. D. McComas, Wichita, Kan.  
Jan. 21—Glen Keesecker, Washington, Kan.  
Feb. 4—M. R. Gwin, Washington, Kan.  
Feb. 6—L. J. Healy, Hope, Kan.  
Feb. 7—Henry Woody and T. Crowl, Barnard, Kan.  
Feb. 8—E. P. Flanagan, Abilene, Kan.  
Feb. 9—Ross M. Peck, Gypsum, Kan.  
Feb. 9—A. A. Russell & Son, Geneva, Nebr.  
Feb. 10—John W. Jones, Minneapolis, Kan., at Concordia, Kan.  
Feb. 10—W. A. Conyers, Marion, Kan.

Feb. 10—Marshall County Breeders, Blue Rapids, Kan., John O'Kane, Sale Mgr., Blue Rapids, Kan.  
Feb. 13—B. W. Conyers, Severy, Kan. Sale at Piedmont, Kan.  
Feb. 14—W. D. McComas, Wichita, Kan.  
Feb. 15—W. W. Oley & Sons, Winfield, Kan.  
Feb. 15—A. J. Hanna, Burlingame, Kan.  
Feb. 16—Wooddell & Danner, Winfield, Kan.  
Feb. 16—Earl J. Anstaeht, Osage City, Kan.  
Feb. 17—J. F. Larimore & Sons, Grenola, Kan.  
Feb. 18—Overstake Brothers, Atlanta, Kan.  
Feb. 18—E. H. Dimick & Son, Linwood, Kan.  
Feb. 18—John Alberts, Jr., Wahoo, Nebr.  
Feb. 20—Guy A. Brown, Geneva, Nebr.  
Feb. 20—Dr. C. H. Burdette, Centralia, Kan.  
Feb. 20—L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan.  
Feb. 21—J. J. Smith, Lawrence, Kan.  
Feb. 21—W. L. Fogo, Burr Oak, Kan.  
Feb. 22—Gordon & Hamilton, Horton, Kan.  
Feb. 22, 1922—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.  
Feb. 23—John Loomis, Emporia, Kan.  
Feb. 23—M. R. Peterson, Troy, Kan., at Bendena, Kan.  
Feb. 24—Kempin Bros., Corning, Kan.  
Feb. 25—L. A. Rice, Frankfort, Kan.  
Feb. 25—F. J. Moser, Sabetha, Kan.  
Feb. 28—A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan.  
March 9—W. H. Hilbert, Corning, Kan.  
March 10—R. H. Mather, Centralia, Kan.

**Chester White Hogs**  
Oct. 7—E. M. Reckards, 817 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan., sale at Valley Falls, Kan.

**Berkshire Hogs**  
Oct. 24-25—Gossard Breeding Estates, Preston, Kan.

## Sale Reports and Other News

**Henry Field Sells 110 Head**  
The August sale of Spotted Poland Chinas made by Henry Field of Shenandoah, Ia., brought out a big crowd, and good prices. Eighty-seven head sold for an average of \$67.60 per head and 23 spring pigs averaged \$43. The trade of Henry Field has been built up strictly with the farmers and has shown less than the usual slump and reaction during the past nine months.

**Shroyer Hereford Sale a Success.**  
In the reduction sale of the Miltonvale Cattle Company's registered Herefords September 1 and 2, the men in charge of operations accomplished what many had considered impossible at this time and established a world's record for selling cattle of this class by catalog. In less than six hours of actual selling, W. H. Shroyer, vice president of the company, and his sale manager, Frank S. Kirk, with the help of a super-



W. H. Shroyer (right) and his sale manager, Frank S. Kirk.

hustling squad of auctioneers, sold by catalog between 500 and 600 animals. As the nursing calves of the offering were sold with their dams, cow and calf making one lot, this reduced the number of lots to something over 400. The average price per lot was between \$155 and \$160. Females ranging from one to 14 years in age made up the offering. Cattlemen were present from eight or ten states.

Unprecedented difficulties prevented selling the entire offering, altho the selling of all would have been comparatively easy could they have been presented in time. The crowd was there and convinced that it was buying values and without doubt a considerable number of cattle were sold privately the day following when there was time to identify them. Prices ranged from \$300 per lot down to \$75. About as many cattle as are usually sold in a sale of registered animals were sold singly or in pairs, most of

### DUROC JERSEY HOGS

#### SCISSORS AND PATHFINDER LITTERS

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

**VALLEY SPRINGS DUROCS**  
Long stretchy spring boars, bred sows, open gilts, immuned, weanling pigs, popular breeding. Farm prices. Easy terms.  
E. J. Bliss, Bloomington, Kansas

## Iowa Breeding for Kansas

**THE BREEDERS OF PAGE COUNTY, IOWA INVITE**  
Kansas breeders and farmers to inspect their herds or write any advertiser below for any kind breeding stock wanted. Page county is only 40 miles from the northeast corner of Kansas.

## Popular Polands

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

## Carter's Polands

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

## MERITORIOUS POLANDS

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

## Ridgeway Farms Polands

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

## Good Polands For Sale

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

## POLAND CHINA BOARS AND GILTS

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

## Chester White Hogs

## Percheron and Shire Horses

Hogs for sale at all times. Spring pigs by King William. Mares and stallions for sale.  
C. F. McClannahan, Shenandoah, Iowa

## YOUNGBERG'S CHESTER WHITES

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

## DUROC JERSEY HOGS

## A Market For Your Corn

June pigs just weaned, \$10 each while they last. Spring pigs both sex. Boars ready for service. All cholera immune. Farmer prices. Guarantee to please. Write for catalog.  
OVERSTAKE BROS., ATLANTA, KANSAS

## Choice Pigs From Popular Families

Large type spring pigs, both sex by grandson of Great Sensation. Dams are Illustration and Pathfinder breeding. Priced to sell. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
OSCAR K. DIZMANG, BRONSON, KANSAS

## BIG BONED, STRETCHY

Spring boars of Orion and Sensation breeding; immuned; shipped on approval.  
M. E. LINGLE, CONWAY, KANSAS

## Zink Stock Farm Durocs

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

## WOODDELL'S DUROCS

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

## Do You Want a Good Duroc?

Five well bred sires head the herd. They are son and grandson of Great Orion Sensation, son and grandson of Critic B., and grandson of Pathfinder. Double immuned and priced reasonably. Write or call.  
J. D. Joseph & Son, Whitewater, Kansas

## OUTSTANDING HERD BOARS

Also good farmer boars. Sired by Pathfinder Chief 2nd, Great Pathfinder, Intense Orion Sensation. Priced to sell.  
W. W. OLEY & SONS, WINFIELD, KAN.

## LADY'S COL. ORION

Double grandson of Joe Orion 2nd. Typy, outstanding March boar by him. Others by famous boars. Gilts reserved for bred sow sale Feb. 8. For boar prices address  
L. J. HEALY, HOPE, KANSAS

## Woody's Durocs

March and April boars by Sensation Climax, Pathfinders Orion, Pathfinders Ace and High Giant the big long, smooth high up kind. You can't beat 'em. Immune and pedigree. Sent on approval if desired. \$25 and \$30.  
HENRY WOODY, BARNARD, KANSAS

## DUROC BOARS PRICED REASONABLE

Double immuned. Spring boars, Wonder, Sensation, Pathfinder breeding. We guarantee satisfaction.  
H. C. HARIKE, Lost Springs, Kansas

## SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

The old-fashioned, prolific kind. Anything from weanling pigs to bred sows. Everything registered, vaccinated, and guaranteed.  
Sales—September 20-November 2.

Henry Field Seed Co., Shenandoah, Ia.

## Buy Spotted Polands

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

Alvin Sunderman, Clarinda, Iowa

## SPOTTED POLAND BARGAINS

Spring boars and gilts by English Whale and King Spot B. Here is your chance to get ¼ and ½ blood English pigs at conservative prices. For sale dates write to Col. J. Wilfong, Shenandoah, Ia. Address hog inquiries to M. Warner, Pawnee, Neb.  
WILFONG & WARNER

## DUROC BOARS AND GILTS

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

Sawhill & Son, Clarinda, Iowa

## COL. I. E. STICKELMAN,

## Pathfinder and Sensation Durocs

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

Col. I. E. Stickelman, Clarinda, Iowa

## A DUROC OPPORTUNITY

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

## Spotted Polands—Shorthorns

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

## Maple Home Aberdeen Angus Bulls

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

L. J. Sunderman, Clarinda, Iowa

## DUROC JERSEY HOGS

## Weaned and Vaccinated

100 last of August and September pigs with the richest of blood lines.

If you want a start in the Duroc Jersey business with the kind you will never need apologize for and at prices that will be sure to suit, this is your big chance.

## A Pedigree with Every Pig

Write quick for prices. We will ship in light crates and satisfaction is guaranteed. Reference, any Duroc Jersey breeder in central Kansas.

E. P. FLANAGAN, ABILENE, KANSAS

## Durocs For Sale

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

H. C. LUTHER, ALMA, NEBR.

## 15 BOAR BARGAINS

Big spring boars, just tops and sired by H. B.'s Pathfinder, Echo Sensation and Sensation Orion. Farmer prices take the tops. Bred sow sale February 21.

J. J. SMITH, LAWRENCE, KANSAS

## Joe's Orion Friend Walt

Just 10 of his 1921 sons of March farrow for sale. They will suit. Just a fair price gets them. Bred sow sale February 9.

Ross M. Peck, Gypsum, Kan., Saline County

## HUSKY DUROC BOARS

at farmers' prices. Registered immune, guaranteed breeders. Breeding Durocs since 1883. Write SEARLE FARMS, TECUMSEH, KAN.

## Purebred Duroc Baby Pigs

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

## Big Stretchy Spring Boars

by 1920 grand champion Pathfinder. Write or come and pick one from a good herd. Fall sale Nov. 30.

W. D. McComas, Box 455, Wichita, Kansas

## LARIEMORE DUROCS

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



## HOLSTEIN CATTLE

## HOLSTEIN CATTLE

## Sale of Reg. Holstein-Friesian Cattle

**Downs, Kan., Tuesday, Oct. 4**

**SIXTY HEAD**

Consigned by a number of breeders, members of the Kansas State Holstein-Friesian Association, all tuberculin tested and sold with guarantee and privilege of retest in 60 to 90 days.

35 cows and heifers fresh by sale day or heavy springers.

10 yearling heifers from A. R. O. dams and high record bulls.

10 heifer calves, 5 bulls ready for service including a son of King Segis Pontiac and a brother to King Segis Pontiac Count, whose daughters have broken over 100 world's records for milk and butter production. An unusual offering of real dairy cattle. Write today for catalog to

**W. H. Mott, Sales Manager, Herington, Kan.**

## RED POLLED CATTLE

## RED POLLED CATTLE

Twentieth Century Stock Farm's

## Registered Red Polled Cattle Sale

**Pavilion at Fair Grounds, Hutchinson, Kan., Sept. 27**

30 head consisting of bulls and heifers from show and advanced registry breeding. A more desirable lot has not been offered. Our herd is getting too large to handle and a reduction is absolutely necessary. Our offering consists of excellent breeding and individuality with size and quality. These we offer are real herd foundation stock, the kind needed on every farm. A great opportunity to buy some of the best milk strain of the Red Polled breed. Every animal listed a purebred and registered. Sale begins 1:30 P. M. Write for free catalog.

**M. E. Jarboe, Quinter, Kansas**

## SPOTTED POLAND HOGS.

### Alexander's Spotted Polands



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

**A. S. ALEXANDER, Burlington, Kansas**

### SPOTTED POLAND HOGS



20 large spring boars, 20 large spring gilts. Priced to sell. Boars \$25.00, gilts \$30.00. First check gets a choice. Registered, immune and guaranteed. Write at once.

**J. E. DORNEY, CHILLICOTHE, MO.**

### Spotted Polands

Big type English Herd boars, Arb McC's King and Arb English Drummer, grandson of the \$4,050 sow. Sows bred to son of the \$7,100 boar, Joe M. A few Joe M. boars and gilts.

**C. W. WEISENBAUM, ALTAMONT, KAN.**

### Spotted Polands Popular Hogs

Early spring gilts and boars. Can supply unrelated pigs. Satisfaction guaranteed.

**EARL C. JONES, R. R. 1, FLORENCE, KAN.**

### Weddle's Spotted Poland Gilts & Boars

Bred gilts all sold. Have early spring gilts and boars. Several boars ready for service. They are good ones and offered worth the money asked. Large, growthy, and popularly bred. Phone Kechi or write.

**TOM WEDDLE, Route 2, WICHITA, KAN**

**HIGH CLASS SPOTTED POLANDS** for sale. Herd headers carrying the blood of English Marvel, one of the breed's greatest yearlings, English Dainty, the \$5000 sow, Harkrader, McCall's Spot, etc. Boars, gilts, fall yearlings, tried sows. Everything guaranteed as represented. Write your wants.

**J. Clarke Powers, Stanberry, Missouri**

### SPOTTED POLAND PIGS

Sired by Kansas Pride 27061. Dams by Spotted Billy 108288. Arb. McKing 25781. \$15 up. My herd boar for sale. **F. R. STEVENS, ALTON, KANSAS.**

### SPOTTED POLAND BRED SOWS AND PIGS

Tried sows by Master K 12th bred to Obena's Grand Plunderer. Pigs, both sexes, by last named boar. Priced right. Guarantee satisfaction.

**F. M. Herynk, Kincaid, Kansas**

### REGISTERED SPOTTED POLANDS

Yearling boars, bred sows, good spring pigs. Write for prices, description and breeding.

**T. L. Curtis, Dunlap, Kansas**

### BIG SPOTTED POLAND BOARS, GOOD ONES.

Prize sows and bred gilts. Weanling pigs, not related. **Wm. Meyer, Farlington, Kansas.**

## SHEEP

### Hampshire Rams

for sale. **L. M. SHIVES, TYRONE, OKLA.**

### Reg. Shropshire Rams and Bred Ewes

Carl Jups, Little Valley Farms, Phillipsburg, Kansas

### REG. SHROPSHIRE RAMS FOR SALE

Yearlings and January and February lambs, also registered. Aberdeen Angus bull 18 months old.

**W. Alexander, Burlington, Kansas**

### OF SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

76 heads of pure bred Shropshire sheep. Prices right. **Richard Johnson, Geneseo, Kansas**

## RED POLLED CATTLE

### RED POLLED HERD BULLS

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

**Twentieth Century Stock Farm, Quinter, Kan.**

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

**For Quick Sale** At bargain, registered Red Polled bulls, also reg. O. I. C. boars. **Jacob Fisher, Goff, Kan.**

**FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE** A few choice young bulls. **C. E. Foster, Route 4, Eldorado, Kan.**

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

## SHORTHORN CATTLE

## SHORTHORNS —

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

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

**American Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n, 15 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.**

### HILLCREST SHORTHORNS

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

**FERGUSON SHORTHORN BULLS** Red, white and roans, sired by Lord Bruce 604975, sire, Beaver Creek Sultan 352456 by Sultan 227050, out of IMP. Victoria May V48-408. Dam, Lady Pride 7th 111357 by Clipper Czar 311991, out of IMP. Magnolia V47-559. Reduction sale January 10.

**W. T. FERGUSON, Westmoreland, Kansas**

## POLLED SHORTHORNS.

### 200 POLLED SHORTHORNS

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

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

**GLENROSE LAD 506412** the best dairy Shorthorn bull in the west. We can't use him longer. For description and price address **R. M. Anderson, Beloit, Kansas.**

## CHESTER WHITE HOGS

### CHESTER WHITES FOR SALE

Three yearling boars and early spring boars and gilts. Boar sale October 7 at Valley Falls, Kan. Best of bloodlines, Wildwood Prince Jr., Wm. A. Miss Lenora 4th, Model Giant and other prominent bloodlines represented in herd. Immured from cholera. Satisfaction guaranteed. Certificates furnished. Write or call on **E. M. RECKARDS, 617 Lincoln St., TOPEKA, KAN.**

**FALL BOARS, SPRING PIGS, BOTH SEX** Popular breeding priced right. **E. E. Smiley, Perth, Kan.**

**FOR SALE** Anything you want in Chester Whites. Write us. **P. B. Smith & Sons, Healy, Kansas.**

this sort of selling being done toward the last to accommodate buyers who lacked means of handling the larger bunches or who called for particular animals. The main part of the sale however, was the selling of about 400 lots in groups of from five to 16 lots each, buyers taking them in such quantities readily and at what nearly everybody considered fair figures.

The only difficulty in the sale grew out of making a variety of paste that proved entirely too appetizing. The Miltonvale Ladies Aid Society may have been to blame, the character of lunch it served during the two days warranting one in thinking that even paste made by its cooks might tempt the palate. At any rate the paste was too good, and after several hundred rather nervous Herefords had been shoved thru the chutes and hip numbers pasted on them to correspond with the catalog numbers, it was discovered that they were being licked off and eaten with relish. Be it understood that the Miltonvale Cattle Company's Herefords roam more or less at will over thousands of acres of pasture and it takes a cowboy, a horse and a good rope to get in communication with one of them. This will indicate what the sale management was up against. Painted numbers were the only recourse in the emergency, and the heat, the switching of tails and the failure to use sufficient dryer in the paint resulted in many of them being obliterated. Thus it happened, after the twice doing of a mighty difficult task, a lot of animals had to be cut out and turned back to the pastures because their identification would have taken up too much time.

The sale was a distinct success in other particulars than the already mentioned ones of price and speed. It was a demonstration of the belief of Vice President Shroyer and Secretary Holcomb that the right kind of a catalog and the right kind of advertising would enlist the interest of many possible buyers not hitherto known as being interested in registered cattle. In this demonstration the big factors were the standing of "Bill" Shroyer among the real cattlemen of the country, and the ability of Frank Kirk in putting into a catalog (a real sale, compendium) authentically and convincingly, the absorbing array of information he seems able to dig up concerning any really important herd.

That this epochal sale put into the purebred business, and on a safe, practical basis, a lot of new men who will make good, was the most evident feature. The appended incomplete list of transactions, includes the names largely of men of this class, men who have the pastures and the cow sense to begin with. Among the group purchases recorded are the following:

John McCready, Vine, Kan., seven lots at \$95.

Herbert Pitcairn, Miltonvale, Kan., ten at \$205.

William Wells, Rydal, Kan., 12 at \$142.50; 12 at \$120; 16 at \$167.50; 14 at \$177.50 and 16 at \$67.50.

C. R. Murphy, Abilene, Kan., ten lots at \$87.50 and ten lots at \$182.50.

John McDade, Vine, Kan., 15 lots at \$160.

L. G. Lieberman, Stockton, Kan., ten at \$15; and one at \$175.

Hereford Farms, Versailles, Ky., 13 at \$300.

Ed Nickelson, Leonardville, Kan., seven at \$150; 13 at \$125; one at \$147.50 and one at \$300.

John Stroud, Vine, Kan., nine at \$137.50.

George Smith, Plains, Kan., nine at \$75.

A. R. Johnson, Ironton, Ohio, 16 at \$182.50; ten at \$150 and one at \$145.

William Stout, Vine, Kan., five at \$152.50.

John Lyne, Oak Hill, Kan., ten at \$177.50 and eight at \$162.50.

George Coster, Miltonvale, Kan., nine at \$255 and eight at \$250.

P. Lear, Larned, Kan., nine at \$175 and three at \$240.

Carl Miller, Belvue, Kan., three at \$240 and three at \$120.

C. E. Catlin, Miltonvale, Kan., 12 at \$170.

R. C. Catlin, Miltonvale, Kan., 15 at \$170.

R. W. Comfort, Miltonvale, Kan., 13 at \$125.

F. A. Payne, Alma, Kan., eight at \$117.50.

David Telander, Clay Center, Kan., 14 at \$75.

## Field Notes

BY J. W. JOHNSON

Jesse R. Johnson, 1937 South 16th street, Lincoln, Neb., is in the market for milking Shorthorns for his farm at Fairbury, Neb. He wants to buy Shorthorn cows and heifers that are proven milk and butter producers. Address him as above and tell him what you have.—Advertisement.

J. J. Smith, Lawrence, Kan., offers 15 Duroc Jersey spring boars for sale at prices that are very low considering the high quality of the boars. They are brothers to the splendid gilts he is reserving for his February 21 bred sow sale at Lawrence. Write him for descriptions and prices on these boars.—Advertisement.

## Josias Lambert's Polands.

Josias Lambert of Smith Center, Kansas, is starting his Poland China advertisement in this issue. Mr. Lambert has been breeding Poland Chinas for the past 23 years and has built up one of the good herds of Poland Chinas now assembled. His herd is headed at this time by Giant King and Highland Jumbo, two good big type boars. If you need some good Poland China breeding stock Mr. Lambert has it.—Advertisement.

## L. J. Healy's Durocs

Lady's Col. Orion, double grandson of Joe Orion 2nd, is a splendid individual as well as one of the best bred boars of the Duroc Jersey breed in the west. His big March boars are sure to please their buyers. Their sisters are reserved for L. J. Healy's bred sow sale at his farm joining Hope, Kan., Dickinson county, February 7. Write Mr. Healy about one of these boars.—Advertisement.

## Henderson Bros.' Herefords

Henderson Bros., Alma, Kan., Wabaunsee county, are among the best known breeders of Herefords in central Kansas. Friday, October 7, they will sell in the sale pavilion at Alma, Kan., around 75 head of females consisting of cows and heifers, some of the cows with calves. The catalog can be secured by addressing Henderson Bros., Alma, Kan. Write for it at once and mention the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze when you write.—Advertisement.

## John O'Kane's Durocs

John O'Kane, Blue Rapids, Kan., who lives in that town and who is a well known Marshall county purebred stock advocate, is raising a few Duroc Jerseys there and draws on his Marshall county farm for the feed. They are dandies and a few of the best ones

will go in the Marshall county Duroc Jersey breeders sale which will be held in Blue Rapids sale pavilion, February 11. Mr. O'Kane has consented to manage this sale and that is sufficient evidence that it will be well managed. All Marshall county Duroc Jersey breeders who want to consign to this sale should write or phone Mr. O'Kane at once as he is already working out some of the details of the sale. It is a movement to encourage better hogs and better care taking on Marshall county farms. Write to Mr. O'Kane at once if you have something good for this sale.—Advertisement.

## J. E. Baker's Polands

J. E. Baker, Bendena, Kan., Doniphan county, is proprietor of a very strong herd of Poland Chinas at that place. His farm is near Bendena where he has bred Poland Chinas for some time but more recently on a scale that has prompted him to advertise his herd and hold public sales. He is offering the tops of 35 very choice spring boars and the gilts are reserved for his spring sale, March 8, which will be held in the sale pavilion at Bendena. You can buy a splendid boar of Mr. Baker at a very ordinary price considering the individual and the breeding.—Advertisement.

## Consignments Wanted for Shorthorn Sale

D. L. Dawdy, Arrington, Kan., sale manager for the Northeast Kansas Shorthorn Breeders association, wants to hear at once from those of the association who want to consign to the fall sale at Hiawatha in November. So far about 30 cattle have been offered but the time is near when he will have to commence work on the catalog and other sale work and he would like to hear from the members who want to consign at once. Any Shorthorn breeder in northeast Kansas is eligible for membership in the association and can join any time by paying \$1 which is the membership fee. But write or phone to Mr. Dawdy at once if you are going to consign to the November sale.—Advertisement.

## Nebraska Holstein Sale

The Nebraska Holstein-Friesian association sale, Lincoln, Neb., November 3, will be held at the Woodlawn Dairy farm, six miles northwest of Lincoln on the S-Y-A highway because of the better facilities for handling the sale. Headquarters in Lincoln will be at the Lindell hotel. Members of the association are consigning to this sale cattle that they are not anxious to part with but are doing so because they secure four times the sure way to further the interests of Holstein breeders in Nebraska. About 60 head will be sold consisting of 55 A. R. O. females, cows and heifers of a very high quality and the kind not usually found in a public sale. A number of very choice bulls will be sold including the grand champion at the Nebraska State Fair recently. The sale will be advertised in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze soon. E. W. Frost, Lincoln, is the sale manager and you can write him at once for the sale catalog. Address him in care of the Woodlawn Dairy, Lincoln, Neb.—Advertisement.

## Reuben Sanders' Hereford Sale

In dispersion sales like the Reuben Sanders' Hereford dispersal in the sale pavilion, Emporia, Kan., Thursday, September 28, is afforded the real opportunity to secure foundation cattle and cattle that will strengthen any herd. A few years ago Reuben Sanders founded his herd of Herefords and by making purchases that proved to be fortunate for him. Careful and painstaking care of the herd developed it into one of great value. A recent decision to leave the farm makes it necessary to sell the herd and on the above date every animal in the herd goes to the highest bidder at Emporia, Kan. The Sanders farm is near Osage City, Kan., and that is his postoffice address. The sale is advertised in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Fifty splendid cattle go in the sale and two herd bulls of real merit individually and bred right go in the sale. The sale catalog is ready to mail and you can have it by return mail if you will write today to Reuben Sanders, Osage City, Kan. Mention the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze when you write.—Advertisement.

## Sedlaceks to Hold Hereford Sale.

J. F. Sedlacek, Blue Rapids, Kan., and his father, Frank Sedlacek of Marysville, Kan., both Marshall county Hereford breeders whose herds number more than 100 each of high class Herefords will hold a joint sale in the sale pavilion at Blue Rapids, Thursday, October 20. Only 60 head will be sold but they will be choice individuals from the two herds and it will be an offering worthy the attention of any breeder in the country. It will be the place for beginners to buy foundation cows. Four prominent herd bulls in use in these herds are as strong in the blood of Anxiety 4th as any four herd bulls in the state. Two are from the Hazlett herd and two are from Mousel Bros. herd. Marshall county is the home of real Herefords and lots of them. Sedlacek Herefords for 10 years have been popular in association sales selling if not at the top very close to it in almost every instance. This sale of 60 will be of the kind that has always proved profitable. You can ask for the catalog right now. Mention the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze when you write.—Advertisement.

## John J. Phillips' Hereford Sale

John J. Phillips, owner of the Beaver Valley herd of Herefords, Goodland, Kan., will sell 60 Anxiety Herefords in his annual sale at the farm, Goodland, Kan., Monday, September 26. A bull of great prominence, Dandy Mischief 4th, stands at the head of Beaver Valley Herefords and many of the good things in the sale are bred to him. Beau Monington, a great son of Beau Mischief and the bull that has attracted so much attention among Hereford breeders over the west is still in service and a nice lot of the offering is by this great sire. This is not a clean up sale, but Mr. Phillips' annual sale and he is selecting a draft in keeping with his former sales that will be a credit to the Beaver Valley herd and one from which more bargains of real note will be drawn than any sale in that section of the state in recent years. Mr. Phillips expects that prices in this sale will range low but it is his annual sale and he is not going to miss it. Write today to John J. Phillips, Goodland, Kan., for the sale catalog. You will receive it by return mail. Mention the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze when you write.—Advertisement.

## Holstein Sale at Downs, Kan.

A number of Holstein breeders, all members of the Kansas association, have consigned registered cattle to the public sale to be held at Downs, Kan., Tuesday, October 4. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., has charge of the sale and it is the first sale of importance of registered Holsteins to be held that



far west in Kansas. It is a good move and such sales help to popularize the right kind of Holsteins. The offering is all Kansas cattle and all are tuberculin tested and sold fully guaranteed with the privilege of a restest in 60 or 90 days. The offering consists of 35 cows and heifers, fresh by sale day or soon after; 10 yearling heifers from A. R. O. dams and by high record bulls; 10 heifer calves and five bulls, ready for service and including a son of King Segis Pontiac and a brother to King Segis Pontiac Count whose daughters have broken over 100 world's records for milk and butter production. Consigners to this sale are not looking for fancy prices but on the other hand expect to sell their cattle for very ordinary prices. They expect to make friends for their herds and for Kansas Holsteins. Write at once for the catalog to W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan.—Advertisement.

#### Atchison County Poland Breeders' Sale

The Atchison county fair and livestock exhibit, Effingham, Kan., Atchison county, September 21-23, promises to be of real interest to farmers and livestock folks. The Atchison County Poland Breeders' association will hold a sale of 30 Poland China sows and gilts and seven boars on September 23 at the fair grounds and the sale is advertised in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. C. S. Rice is the president and E. G. Carpenter, Effingham, is the sale manager. The offering is selections from the tops of the herds of the members of the Poland China association of Atchison county. It is planned to hold these sales each fall during the fair and nothing but worthy individuals will be offered in this sale and in future sales. It will be a good place for those who need a few sows or gilts or for anyone who needs a good boar. Effingham is on the Central branch of the Missouri Pacific about 18 miles west of Atchison. Good connections can be made at Atchison. You are cordially invited to attend the fair and the sale. Atchison county is the home of a number of splendid big type Poland China herds and if you will look up the advertisement in this issue you will note that a number of good boars of prominent breeding are in use in the herds that are consigning to this sale. Be sure to attend if you want good individuals and good breeding.—Advertisement.

BY G. L. BORGESON

The Henry Field Seed Co. purchased the junior champion Spotted Poland boar at the Iowa State Fair. This boar is a senior pig of extreme size and length. Splendid type and high color. In very strong competition he won senior pig, junior champion, led the young herd to first money and led the young herd bred by exhibitor to first money.—Advertisement.

Charley Carter, Shenandoah, Ia., is advertising boars and gilts by Yankee Prospect and Carter's Designer. He also has three fall boars by Checkmaker and two bred Checkmaker gilts for sale. The Carter herd carries the best blood of the breed and the boars and gilts offered for sale are the big stretchy, high-backed kind that will please you. Mr. Carter can satisfy even the most discriminating buyers, and it will be to your advantage to get in touch with him.—Advertisement.

Emil Youngberg, Essex, Ia., is offering spring boars and gilts by Iowa's Chief, a sow of Top Notcher and out of a dam by White Elephant. Here is breeding as good as the best, and these boars and gilts lack nothing in individual qualities. They are well grown and have plenty of stretch and big type qualities. They are out of sows by Fairview's Choice and Fairview's Lad he by Harvey's Giant. If you want Chester Whites that are far above the ordinary write to Dr. Youngberg.—Advertisement.

Domino, a full brother to Liberator and Designer, is the boar now at the head of the Bert McMillan Poland China herd at Blanchard, Ia. Domino has proven himself to be a sire of prepotent character, and his get is in strong demand. Mr. McMillan is offering boars and gilts by Domino and Checkmaker. Checkmaker is one of the best sons of Checkmaker. Mr. McMillan can satisfy your demands. He has what you want and the price is reasonable.—Advertisement.

#### Turnbull's Polands

Don R. Turnbull, Blanchard, Ia., has something good to offer in the boar and gilt line. Mr. Turnbull will not hold a fall sale, but will sell his boars, gilts, and bred sows at private treaty, and those who want a good boar or a few gilts should write to Mr. Turnbull. The gilts and boars are sired by Protector, a litter brother to Checkers, and are outstanding in every respect. Turnbull is also offering a number of sows bred to Protector and Money Maker at very reasonable prices. Read the ad in this paper and then write Mr. Turnbull for prices and description.—Advertisement.

#### Martin's Poland Chinas

J. H. and W. L. Martin, Braddyville, Ia., are constructive Poland China breeders, and can satisfy any breeder who may be in search of a fall or spring boar of herd heading character. The boars in the Martin herd are sired by Liberator, J's Big Clansman and Mc's Souvenir, a full brother to the Yankee. This firm bred Yankee King, the good boar now at the head of the J. H. Martin herd at Cuba, Kan. The Martins are producing the make good kind and anyone wanting a real herd boar should write them at once. They also have a few spring gilts for sale.—Advertisement.

#### Ridgeway Farm's Polands

Those who are in the market for real big type Polands can profit by getting in touch with Ridgeway Farms, Blanchard, Ia. This firm has one of the most modern hog plants in southern Iowa and are producing Polands that are far above the ordinary. They are offering for sale at this time a number of outstanding spring boars by Checkmaker, Big Check and Liberator. These boars are of herd heading caliber and are well worth the price they ask for them. This firm is also offering a number of sows bred to Big Check for fall litters. Read their ad in the Page county section.—Advertisement.

#### Herzberg's Poland Chinas

Great Design, a sensational junior yearling by Designer, heads the Joe Herzberg Poland China herd at Yorktown, Ia. This good boar with his high arched back, his smooth, deep sides, and good feet and bone is destined to become one of the greatest boars of the breed. He stands head and shoulders above the average big type boar, and he also has the style and character that pleases the eye. Mr. Herzberg is offering a

number of spring boars and gilts sired by Great Design for sale at very reasonable prices. He also has a few by Domino, Profit Maker, Yankee Ted, and Joe's Timm. Write him your wants.—Advertisement.

#### Chester White Hogs—Percheron and Shire Horses

C. F. McClanahan, Shenandoah, Ia., has been breeding Chester White hogs for many years, and has established a reputation that is hard to equal. He has always enjoyed a good trade, and has many satisfied customers in Page county and also in the surrounding territory. Mac's herd is headed by King William, one of the best senior yearling boars of the breed. King William is a sire of the highest order, and you cannot make a mistake by placing one of his sons at the head of your herd. Mr. McClanahan also breeds Percheron and Shire horses. He has a number of mares and stallions for sale.—Advertisement.

#### Col. Stickelman's Durocs

Many of the good herds in the country have been supplied with seed stock from the I. E. Stickelman Duroc herd at Clarinda, Ia. Many high class animals with fashionable pedigrees, and outstanding individuality have been bred by Col. Stickelman. This year he is in a better position than ever before to supply the constantly increasing demand for better Durocs. Boars and gilts by Sensation's Climax and Pathfinder's Disturber can be bought at bargain prices. They have the modern approved type, and will surely please you. Col. Stickelman has successfully conducted sales for many of the best Duroc breeders. Write him for dates.—Advertisement.

BY J. T. HUNTER

W. A. McPheeters, Baldwin, Kan., has for sale Hampshire hogs, both sex, ranging from pigs up to serviceable age. They are nice healthy well grown fellows sired by Mo. Chief by Arrow Tip and out of Mnebred Cherokee dams. They have all been given double immune treatment and will be shipped to buyers on approval. If you want some good Hampshires here is your opportunity. Mr. McPheeters' phone is Vinland and his address is Baldwin, Kan. When writing or phoning please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

#### Weddle Offers Spring Spotted Polands

Thos. Weddle, Route 2, Wichita, Kan., changes his card advertisement in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. He has sold all his bred gilts but offers some extra good spring pigs, both sex. Among the spring pigs are included a number of early ones. In this group of early pigs are some outstanding boars that are ready for service. All the Weddle Spotted Polands are well grown this year, better than we have ever seen on his farm and he is pricing them worth the money. Everything double immune, nicely spotted. Some very desirable gilts and boars now ready for sale. Write Mr. Weddle or phone him thru Kechi. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

#### You Can Buy Either Polled or Horned Herefords

G. E. Shirky, Route 4, Madison, Kan., has both Polled and horned Herefords and offers for sale heifers and bulls ready for service. The main polled sire is Beau 8th. He traces 21 times to Anxiety 4th. The main horned sire is Monarch Fairfax. He is a grandson of Perfection Fairfax. Two polled two-year-olds, double grandsons of Beau Brilliant 2nd, are especially choicy animals. A horned bull out of a granddaughter of Tranquility and a number out of dams from the Hereford Corporation of Wyoming are choicy horned bulls. Heifers of same breeding as the bulls are for sale. These Herefords are unimpaired but well grown, in fine condition, and ready for immediate use. When writing Mr. Shirky please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

#### Eastern Kansas Registered Hereford Sale at Ottawa

The matter of disposing of the surplus that naturally accumulates in the herds does enter into the purpose of having an association sale at Ottawa, Kan., Tuesday, Oct. 4, when the Eastern Kansas Purebred Hereford Breeders' Association sell some fifty odd registered Herefords but the sale is held mainly to encourage new breeders to start right with the best animals obtainable in that part of Kansas. With this idea in mind breeders have gone deep into their herds to select Herefords that will have real value to beginners as well as to those that wish to improve herds already established. The pendulum is bound to swing back again to normal or even better in way of better prices for livestock. It is the one who prepares now by buying good seed stock at reasonable prices when feed is abundant and cheap and starts right that will be the gainer. Here is this offering of good Herefords and the date of sale is Tuesday, Oct. 4, at Ottawa, Kan. Mr. E. P. Pendleton, of Princeton, Kan., is manager. Write him for a catalog. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

#### McComas' Pathron Has Proven Himself

The grand championship for Duroc boar at the 1920 Topeka Fair went to a senior pig, Pathron, that W. D. McComas, Wichita, Kan., bought and put at the head of his herd. Most boars that have become grand champions have previously proven themselves as breeders before winning such coveted honors but this boar won that honor too young to have proven himself. The McComas sows were good ones and it was a venture on the part of Mr. McComas to mate his best ones with this young untried boar but he had faith in the boar. Duroc breeders of Kansas watched with considerable interest to see what would result. The result was that the spring crop, the boar's first crop was the best pigs that McComas has ever had produced on his farm. Naturally, as is to be found in any herd some pigs didn't amount to much but the percentage of large type good boned pigs in the herd was considerably larger than ever before. The September pigs as well as the summer pigs recently farrowed show that the spring pigs sired by Pathron were not accidentally good but that Pathron is a real herd sire. The spring pigs offered for sale by Mr. McComas have been in good demand. He must now withdraw his offer to sell spring gilts as he has sold all that he can sell and not reduce the herd too much. There are yet a goodly number of fine, stretchy spring boars that will make excellent herd sires. These boars will carry on like their sire has carried on because he was sired by a good breeding sire. When writing to Mr. McComas please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Address W. D. McComas, Box 455, Wichita, Kan.—Advertisement.

## Sanders Dispersion Sale

50 High Class

# HEREFORDS

Emporia, Kan., Thursday, Sept. 29

Beau Donald, Beau Blanchard, Beau Caldo 6th, Beau Real, Woodford and Monarch are among the blood lines represented by the cattle in this sale.

Take advantage of this dispersion to secure choice animals that would otherwise be reserved in the herd.

This is a buyer's opportunity and the prices all in his favor. As I am leaving the farm everything must sell.

This sale includes two herd bulls, a son of Beau Blanchard and a son of the mighty Monarch. Eight young bulls.

20 cows, some of them with calves at foot, eight bred heifers, all bred to the above herd bulls. 12 open heifers.

For the catalog, address

Reuben Sanders, Osage City, Kan.

Auctioneers: Col. Reppert and others.

## Sherman Co. Herefords Lead

For several years John J. Phillips' Herefords at Goodland have led in prices received in Kansas sales with one or two exceptions. Annual sale at the farm,

Goodland, Kan., Monday, Sept. 26

Nothing better in blood lines. Eight two-year-old heifers sired by Choice Mischief Second; 16 sired by Domino Brummel, open; 15 three and four-year-old cows sired by Beau Monington and bred to Dandy Mischief Fourth. Calves at foot. 21 cows from five to six years old sired by Beau Monington, Beaumont Fourth and Pallidan Eighth. Calves at foot. Mr. Phillips expects you to receive more for your money in this sale than any sale ever held in the West. Catalogs are ready to mail. Address,

John J. Phillips, Goodland, Kansas

Frank Gettle, Auctioneer.

## Eastern Kansas Reg. Hereford Sale Ottawa, Kansas, Tuesday, October 4

50 females including open heifers and cows with calves at side. A few bulls of serviceable age.

Breeders consigning to this sale have gone deep into their herds to select the kind of Herefords that will encourage both old and new breeders to get good seed stock to build up good herds at a time when it can be bought reasonably.

Don't forget that this will be an offering of real values from the best registered herds of Eastern Kansas.

Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

Write E. P. Pendleton, Mgr., Princeton, Kan., for Catalog

Reppert, Rule and Day, Auctioneers. J. T. Hunter, Fieldman for Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

#### HEREFORD CATTLE

### YOUR PICK OF 50 Wonderful Yearling Hereford Heifers

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

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

Lee Bros., Harveyville, Kans.

### Your Choice Is Here

Polled or horned Hereford females and bulls ready for service. Polled sire traces 21 times to Anxiety 4th. Horned sire is grandson of Perfection Fairfax. Good ones.

G. E. SHIRKY, MADISON, KANSAS

### Reg. Hereford Bulls 12 Months Old

for sale or will trade for registered Spotted Poland China hogs. PETTIT BROS., FALL RIVER, KAN.

#### POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

### Polled and Horned Herefords

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

E. E. ZENTZ, GREENSBURG, KANSAS

#### JERSEY CATTLE

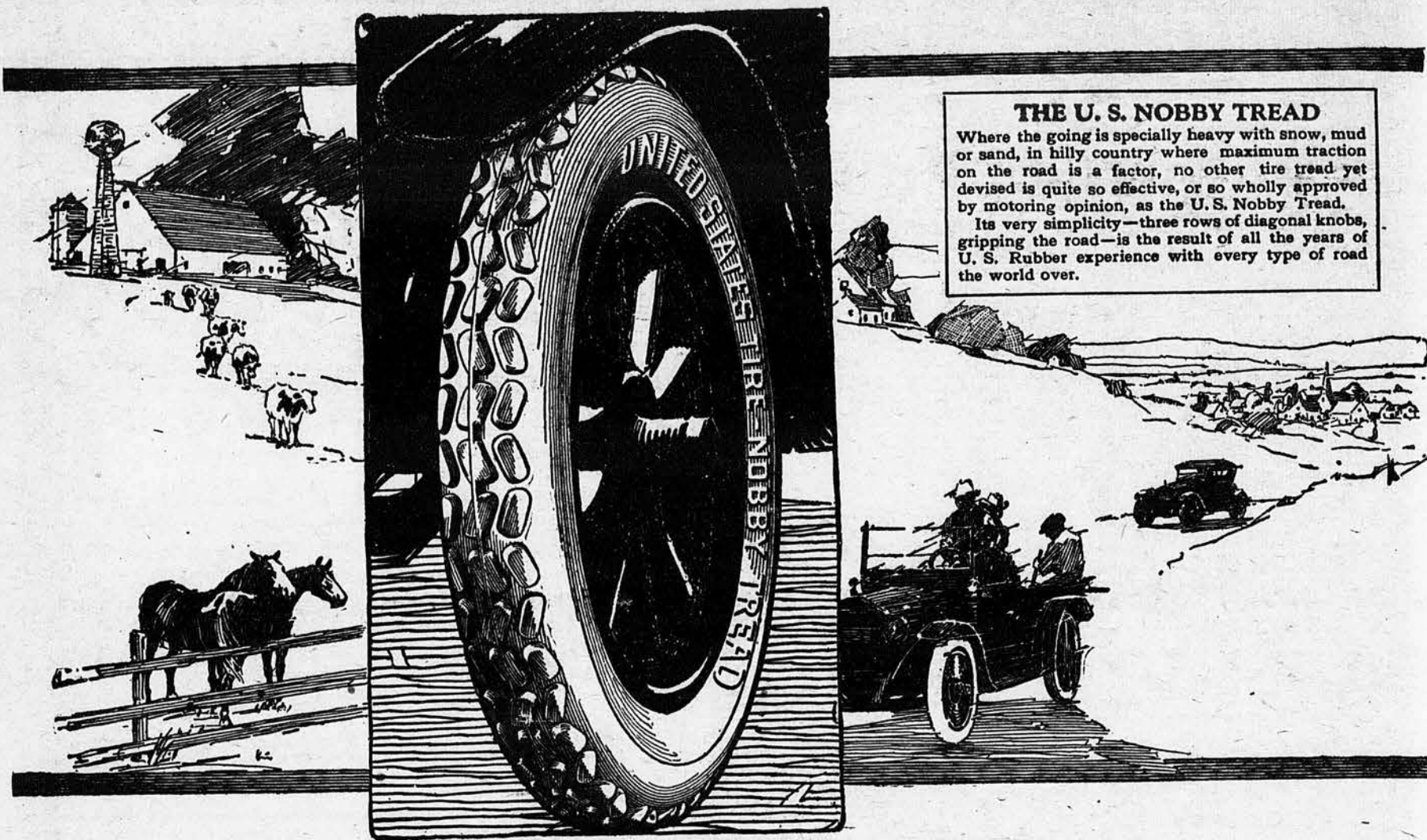
Hillcroft Farms Jerseys headed by Queens. Fairly Boy, pronounced the best bred Jersey bull in Missouri, a Register of Merit on Raleigh's Fairy Boy, the greatest bull ever imported, 54 tested daughters, 35 tested granddaughters and 34 producing sons. Choice bull calves for sale. Reference Bradstreet M. L. GOLLADAY, PROP., HOLDEN, MO.

Scantlin Jersey Farm, Savonburg, Ks. Financial Kings, Raleigh and Noble of Oakland breeding.

#### HOLSTEIN CATTLE

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





#### THE U. S. NOBBY TREAD

Where the going is specially heavy with snow, mud or sand, in hilly country where maximum traction on the road is a factor, no other tire tread yet devised is quite so effective, or so wholly approved by motoring opinion, as the U. S. Nobby Tread.

Its very simplicity—three rows of diagonal knobs, gripping the road—is the result of all the years of U. S. Rubber experience with every type of road the world over.

Who can tell a good tire just by *looking* at it? How much do you depend on your dealer's recommendation? Who *is* your dealer? Are the makers of the tires he sells as responsible to *him* as you expect him to be to *you*?

*Know* the tire you buy, and the dealer who sells it to you. Spend your tire money for assured values. There is everything to gain in a fair and square tire purchase. Get the returns in economy and service you're entitled to.

The U. S. Dealer is a responsible merchant. Buy a U. S. Tire and you get tire satisfaction every time. A brand new tire of fresh, live rubber. A tire with a reputation and nothing to hide. Built and sold on the U. S. basis of quality and conscientious service.

#### United States Tires are Good Tires

U. S. USCO TREAD  
U. S. CHAIN TREAD  
U. S. NOBBY TREAD  
U. S. ROYAL CORD  
U. S. RED & GREY TUBES

# United States Tires

## United States Rubber Company

Fifty-three  
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