

KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE

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Wheat Yields at a Real Profit

By L. E. Call

THE best yields are produced when wheat is sown on an early worked, well prepared seedbed. This has been the result of an experiment of 10 years' duration conducted at the Kansas State Agricultural college at Manhattan. The highest yields always have been obtained when wheat followed a small grain crop after the ground was prepared in July, and poorer crops always have resulted when the preparation of the ground was delayed until August or September. The way in which the ground was worked has been of less importance than the time of working it. Early disking has given better results than late plowing and shallow early plowing has produced better crops than later plowing regardless of depth.

There has been a question in the minds of some farmers in the wheat belt as to whether results obtained at Manhattan in this connection could be applied to conditions in the central part of the state. The results of an experiment of this kind are certainly more effective when performed in every one of the different communities of the state. Fortunately the county high schools, many of which had farms supervised by the high school agricultural teacher, provided a place where demonstrations of this kind can be performed under conditions prevailing in the farming territory served by the high school. It was decided therefore, to start work of this kind in co-operation with the county high schools wherever possible. The Reno County High school at Nickerson was one of the first to agree to co-operative work of this kind. They were splendidly equipped with a good farm of uniform soil suitable for experimental work and with well trained teachers of agriculture who were anxious to serve their farming community by conducting an enterprise of this kind. Work was started with the Reno County High school in the summer of 1916. Every year since that time eight methods of preparing ground for wheat have been tried at the Nickerson School Farm. Wheat has been grown continuously and has been sown on all pieces of differently prepared ground on the same date and at the same rate. The results of four years' work are now available in these various tests.

Deep and Shallow Plowing Compared

Ground was plowed for wheat every season at three different times: July 15, August 15 and September 15. In July and August it was plowed at two depths, 4 and 8 inches. The yields were the highest for the earliest plowing and became less as the time of plowing was delayed. Ground plowed 4 inches deep in July produced more than 26 bushels an acre on the average for the four years, while ground plowed the same depth in September produced but 18.5 bushels. The shallower plowing in both July and August produced higher yields than were obtained from the deeper plowing. Next to the highest yield reported from any of the methods resulted from deep July plowing but shallow plowing at the same date produced on the average nearly 2 bushels more wheat to the acre. Ground listed in July when the ridges were worked down during the summer produced nearly as much wheat as ground plowed at the same date. Ground disked in July and plowed in August produced much higher yields than were had from ground plowed in August that had not been previously worked. The poorest yields were obtained when the ground was left thruout the summer without any treatment, but double disked thoroly just before seeding. The average yield



for the piece of ground was less than 15 bushels and almost 10 bushels less than any of the pieces of ground worked in July in this experiment.

The results shown in this work conform very closely to those reported at the Kansas State Agricultural college at Manhattan. They show clearly the importance of early preparation of the ground for wheat and while on the average early plowing has produced slightly higher yields than early listing or disking the difference is not great. Ground that cannot be plowed early should be either disked or listed as early as the work can be done. Better yields will be had from listing in July than from plowing in August or September. Deep plowing has not been found advisable. In this respect the results are somewhat at variance with those obtained at Manhattan but in Reno county where the rainfall is lighter than farther east it is not possible to get a firm seed bed many seasons when ground is plowed 8 inches deep. The results at Manhattan have not shown any consistent advantage for deep plowing.

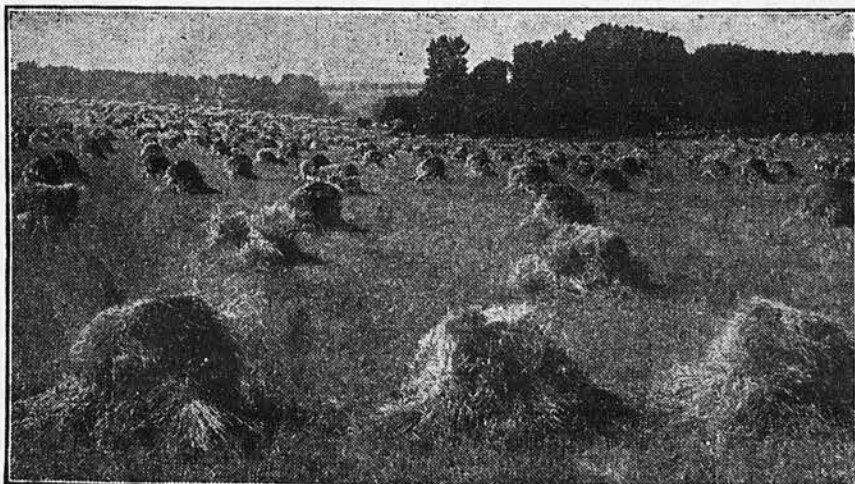
Reno county is one of the most important wheat producing counties in the state. The acreage of wheat in that county varies from 1/4 million to 300,000 acres and the production of wheat from 2 million to 4 million bushels annually. The yield of wheat for the county is less on the average than the yield of the piece of ground in this experiment which was double-disked just before planting and which produced less than 15 bushels of grain to the acre. While it is true that the soil on which these tests were conducted is better than the average for the county, it is nevertheless true that the low yields for the county as a whole are partly due to the practice of less effective methods of preparing the ground for wheat than many of the methods used in the experiment that we have under consideration.

County High School Makes Tests for Farmers

The Reno County High school has contributed and will continue to contribute by this work, information of tremendous value to the citizens of Reno county. If this information can be brought to the attention of the farmers of this county and if an effort is made to put into practice earlier and better methods of preparing ground for wheat it is possible to increase greatly the production of the crop without increasing materially the cost of production. It is estimated that the Reno County High school costs the county for its operation \$35,000 annually but if as a result of this work the production of wheat is increased by 1/2 bushel an acre annually it will amount in wealth to more than four times the present cost of operating the school. Much more marked results could be accomplished if this work could be brought forcefully to the attention of the farmers of the county as it will be thru the, recently organized Reno County Farm Bureau. This is only one example of many that might be cited of

the ways in which the county high schools are serving the interests of their communities.

They have an opportunity to lead in both educational and investigational affairs. Naturally the experiments will be along the lines which will be of the most interest to farmers. In some sections of Eastern Kansas special attention will doubtless be paid to corn by the county schools in the future. In all sections there is a real chance for demonstration work with livestock, especially, and such work should be of great value, for there will be an increasing effort made in Kansas with well-bred farm animals, especially dairy cattle, in which the state is making good progress.



To Regulate the Big Packers

Capper Backed Measure Protecting Consumers and Producers Which Has Been Passed by Congress

THE long fight in Congress in regard to legislation for regulating the packing industry was virtually ended last week thru the adoption by the Senate by a vote of 45 to 21 of the regulatory bill recently passed by the House. The House bill as passed provides for regulation of the meat packers of the Nation by the Secretary of Agriculture. Several amendments made by the Senate will necessitate the return of the bill to the House which will probably order it sent to conference.

When the bill came up for discussion before the Senate the provisions of the bill were discussed from many points of view. Senator Capper called the attention of the Senate to the big spread between the producer and consumer in food prices and emphasized the fact that the consumer is not getting the benefit of the great reduction which the farmer and the stockmen have been obliged to stand. In his address Senator Capper said:

Livestock Men Need Encouragement

"Mr. President, I favor legislation for the regulation of the packing industry. I prefer the Senate bill. It has many commendable features not in the House bill. I would not support this measure if I thought it would work harm or injury to the packing industry. I cannot see how fair and reasonable supervision, which this bill undertakes to bring about, can possibly work against the packing business. Indeed, it is my candid opinion that reasonable supervision by an impartial governmental agency will be helpful to the packers. It will establish confidence in the markets. It cannot be denied that a great many farmers and stockmen believe that the livestock market is today controlled by the five big packers. During the last year we have seen violent fluctuations in the market. The producer believes that these fluctuations were in a great part the result of manipulation by the packers. If we can have a federal agency to see that the big markets are honestly operated, the producer will feel that his interests are being protected.

"I believe this legislation will also be beneficial to the consumer. Representatives of various associations of consumers came before the committee and asked for this legislation. Never was there greater need of consideration of the interests of the consumer. The spread between the producer and consumer is entirely too great. I am reminded of this today upon receipt of a resolution recently adopted by the Kalarama Citizens' Association of Washington, which I desire to read:

Whereas, bread, a staple and essential commodity of life, is selling in the District of Columbia at what appears to be an unreasonably high price, especially in view of the fact that wheat, the raw material, has fallen to a point where its production is barely, if at all, remunerative to the farmer, and

Whereas, in many other cities the price of bread has been reduced in a degree more or less commensurate with the general decline in the price of commodities, but so far in the District of Columbia war prices for bread apparently have been maintained, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Kalarama Citizens' Association in regular meeting assembled, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, respectfully requested to take such steps as may be within the scope of their powers and legal responsibilities to bring about a reduction in the price of bread either by a direct lowering of the price or by increasing the size of the loaf.

Consumers Often Overcharged

"Mr. President, I am not surprised that the citizens of Washington are complaining of the high prices they are still compelled to pay for bread, meat and other necessities of life. The prices charged the consumer in Washington and many other cities are wholly out of line with the prices the producer is receiving for the products of his farm. The Government's latest statistics show that in the city of Washington there has been a reduction of but 14 per cent in the price of bread since the peak of war prices was reached. In the past year the price of wheat has declined more than one-third—34.8 per cent, to be exact—at Chicago, the principal grain market of the country. And at Kansas City, which is still closer to the great wheat belt, the decline has been even greater, 37.7 per cent lower than a year ago. Out on the farms the price of wheat is back almost to pre-war levels, but the 5-cent loaf of

pre-war times is only a memory.

"This decline in the price of wheat has been reflected somewhat in the price of wheat flour, but in the retail price of bread there is scarcely the slightest glimmer of such reflection. Take the following table showing per cent of decline in the price of wheat, wheat flour, and bread for the year ending May 15, last, which affords the latest figures available:

Location or City	Price Flour on May 15		Price Bread on May 15		Per Cent Decline in Price of	
	1920	1921	1920	1921	Flour	Bread
New York	.093	.056	.118	.107	39+	9
Boston	.056	.036	.113	.099	21	21
Philadelphia	.089	.056	.106	.084	37	20
Baltimore	.088	.054	.113	.092	18+	18+
Chicago	.087	.052	.123	.099	40	19
Detroit	.084	.054	.115	.094	35+	18
St. Louis	.081	.055	.124	.106	14+	14+
Kansas City	.078	.055	.124	.107	29	13
Memphis	.085	.055	.126	.101	19+	19+
WASHINGTON	.089	.062	.122	.105	30	14

"The foregoing table gives the Government's price figures as obtained from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, for flour and bread at retail in 10 of the principal cities of the country, in two contrasting columns. Percentages of decline in price of these two food products for the year May 15, 1920, to May 15, 1921, are shown. The figures showing the decline in the price of wheat are taken from the record of the cash market in Chicago and Kansas City, the two largest wheat markets of the country.

"With a maximum cash decline in the price of wheat of nearly 33 per cent for the year, and a maximum decline in the price of flour of 40 per cent, the size of the crust the bakers of the 10 cities hand the public varies remarkably from a measly decrease of but 9 per cent in New York to a maximum reduction of only 21 per cent in Boston. But I note that in New York, where the decline in the price of bread is least, the reduction in price of flour is greatest, with but a single exception, in the whole list.

Boston Has the Cheapest Bread

"This is not the only paradox in this remarkable table. Boston, the city farthest removed from the wheat belt and paying high transportation charges on wheat or flour for nearly 1,500 miles of railway, is the city showing the largest decline in the price of bread. Even out in the wheat country itself, the bakers are still exacting high prices. In Kansas City, the price of wheat has declined 37.7 per cent, and of flour 29 per cent, but according to the latest government reports, the price of bread has declined only 13 per cent.

"Mr. President, if the profiteering was confined to bread alone it would be bad enough, but we know that it extends to dealings in nearly all kinds of foodstuffs, in lesser or greater degree. Prices of livestock have declined to a point of actual monetary loss in its production and yet the prices of beef and pork in Washington and many other cities are almost as high as they were during the peak of war prices. The leading hotels of this city charge \$1.60 for two lamb chops. Figures compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which is our best authority, show that wholesale food prices dropped 47 per cent in 12 months, while retail prices declined only 28 per cent, and the prices paid to farmers dropped 53 per cent during the same period.

Middlemen Get the Profits

"Mr. President, it is obvious that it is no fault of the producer that the consumer is still charged extortionate prices for most of what he buys. All farmers have suffered losses during the past year; thousands have gone bankrupt. I cite a single case that might be duplicated a thousand times. The next time any one pays a Washington dinner check, with his steak costing him anywhere from \$2 to \$4 a pound, let him reflect on the case of this Nebraska farmer. Last October, Charles Hunter, a cattleman of Inavale, Neb., shipped to his feed lots 102 head of beef steers which cost him \$10,810 delivered in his lots, or 10½ cents a pound. He sold them seven months later on the Chicago market for \$10,684 or 7½ cents a pound—a loss of 3 cents a pound—besides having to pay an

\$802 freight bill for shipping the cattle to Chicago.

"In other words, Mr. Hunter bought 102,000 pounds of live steers for \$10,810 and sold 142,800 pounds of beef on the hoof—just 40,800 more pounds of beef than he bought—for \$10,684, taking a loss of \$126, a loss of seven months' work, a loss of all the alfalfa and corn he fed these steers, and a loss of seven months' interest on \$10,810. A rather heavy penalty for having contributed more than 40,000 pounds of additional beef to feed his fellow-countrymen!

Stockmen May Quit Feeding

"Naturally when stockmen lose so much money in raising, feeding and shipping meat animals, there are go-

conscienceless purveyor of bread, meat and other food products. We should see, also, that in future adequate credit is provided for farmers thru long-time and short-time loans, adapted fairly and practically to the peculiar conditions of the farming business, to afford farmers the same credit accommodations now afforded other lines of business and that they may not be compelled to dump their products on a glutted or demoralized market.

"Our people, I think, are beginning to see that we must put our former 80-billion-dollar farming industry on an equal footing with the organized world of business and industry or be prepared to suffer more and more from evil times when we should be enjoying good times. So on the whole the situation now seems very hopeful and encouraging.

Farming is Basic Industry

"All history emphasizes that the downfall of every bygone civilization and nation was preceded by the breakdown of its agriculture. Eventually we pay and pay heavily for every short-sighted or wrong policy toward agriculture that we adopt, as well as for every far-sighted agricultural policy we fail to adopt. This inevitably reacts on general business and national welfare.

"To attain a newer and stronger national stability resting on a general and genuine prosperity for all the people, the farmers of the land must have a square deal. That is all I ask and I ask it for them in behalf of all."

Binder Engines for Economy

FRANK A. MECKEL

The harvest season will soon be in full swing, but in many fields there will be binders stalled on account of the wet ground and fallen straw. The wages of the harvest hands go right on whether the binder works or stalls, and the farmer who is equipped to go right thru with the work no matter whether the field is wet or the straw heavy will be the man who will show the greatest net profit.

If the bull wheel is made to operate the cutting and binding attachments of the binder in addition to carrying the weight of the machine, there is bound to be slippage and loss of power on wet ground. Something else is needed to relieve the strain.

A small gasoline engine mounted on the binder will operate the cutting and binding mechanism, and the bull wheel is used merely for carrying the load of the binder. The drive chain is entirely removed, and a sprocket for a drive chain from the engine to the counter shaft is substituted. Many times the team is halted in heavy grain while the engine goes ahead and elevates, binds and kicks out from four to seven bundles before the team is moved forward again. Such a binding auxiliary engine will pay for itself in one season, and certainly this is a season when it will be of tremendous value to Kansas farmers.

Hens Make Good Records

Seventy-one poultry demonstration farm flocks in Iowa produced 175,531 eggs from 11,483 hens during the month of March, according to the report just issued by the poultry extension department of Iowa State Agricultural college.

These results show an average feed cost of 7.31 cents a hen, an average egg production of 15.2 eggs a hen.

Many are at odds trying to get even.

For Silo Letters, \$900.00

The Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze will pay \$900.00 for letters on the economic uses of silos and silage. The contest, which closes July 23, is open to every Kansas farmer. Letters may be 1,200 words or less; J. C. Mohler, of Topeka, secretary of the Kansas state board of agriculture, will be the judge. There are divisions in the contest for both adults and younger people—the definite rules are in the issue of last week. Why not look up that paper right now, and begin to plan on the letter you will write? Address Silo Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Profiteering Must Be Stopped

"The biggest problem, Mr. President, that confronts Congress is to devise a plan by which thru fair marketing conditions, an extinction of profiteering, a lowering of freight rates, and a rehabilitation of our foreign and domestic markets the producer may receive a fair return without the consumer being brutally victimized by the

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Arthur Capper, Publisher

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Light Up and Live Longer

A Kansas Farmer Tells How an Electric Plant has Added Years of Happiness to the Lives of His Wife and Daughter

MY FARM electric plant was purchased because I thought it would prolong the life of my wife and oldest daughter and it has." That statement was made by J. W. Walters, a farmer living near Hiawatha, Kan., and he was perfectly sincere in making it. For three years ago his daughter was in very poor health and his wife was utterly worn out with the hard work connected with the farm home. Today, his daughter is on the highway to health and is perfectly happy and contented on the farm while his wife is looking and feeling years younger. The farm electric plant is responsible for it all.

Mr. Walters is a successful hog feeder, and operates a farm of 160 acres 3 miles from Hiawatha. He has made it a point to divert a certain portion of the farm profits into home improvement channels and seven years ago, he built a new house. It is a fine big residence and very comfortable, altho it is no better than any farmer should have. At that time, he could not complete the equipment of the home with all the modern conveniences. Four years later he sold a piece of land and realized enough on the deal to equip the home electrically, so he had the plant installed and all the buildings wired. The hard drudgery of washing and ironing which was sapping the strength of Mrs. Walters and the oldest daughter was eliminated by the purchase of a power washer and a water system and an electric iron as well as a mechanically operated cream separator.

The plant, a Western Electric, is in the front basement. The cream separator is belted direct to the engine, while the power washer and water pump are driven with electric motors. The water pump has an automatic switch which is thrown in when the pressure gets down to a certain point and thrown out when it reaches 30 pounds pressure. The water is pumped into a steel pressure tank and forced from there to the kitchen and bath room. They no longer carry water on the Walters farm.

The bath room is equipped with a lavatory, bath tub and toilet, and provides the comfort and convenience to which every farm family is rightly entitled, and it provides the most modern and sanitary method of waste disposal.

No Drudgery Now in Family Washing

The power washer takes care of the family washing in a very efficient and labor saving manner. The clothes are simply placed in the tub and the electric switch is turned. The clothes are thoroughly washed in a very few minutes and then they are run thru the power wringer into the rinsing water. Everything is operated by electricity except the hanging of the clothes on the line, and that is the lightest part of the entire operation. The drudgery has been taken out of washing on this farm.

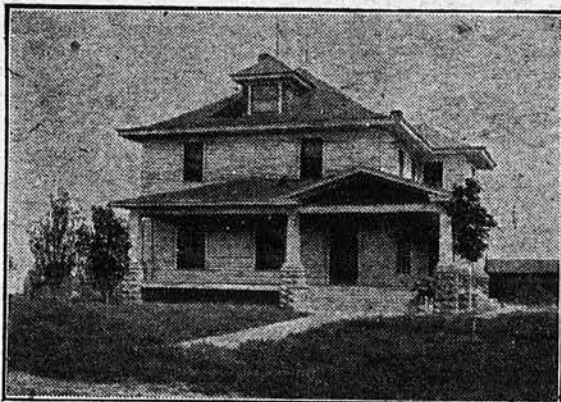
The house is well equipped with lights, having at least one outlet in each room and several in the basement. There is no more groping around in the dark or carrying a lantern or lamp. The barns and hog house are wired for electricity and plenty of good light is available by the mere pressing of a button. The insurance rate on the buildings has been reduced to such an extent that the saving in premiums goes a long way toward paying the upkeep and running expenses of the electric plant.

Mr. Walters has mounted one large light globe on the windmill tower, and now when some one comes in late with a team or there is a suspicious noise around the place at night, the entire yard and barnyard can be flooded with light in an instant. It is not merely a convenience and a comfort, but it is a time and labor saver, and in these times when time and labor represent money, it has proved a very good investment.

Mr. Walters chose a battery of large capacity for his plant because of the power requirements he would have. He uses a 150 ampere hour battery while his neighbor, just across the road, is lamenting the fact that he bought a smaller battery and finds it inadequate, altho he is very much pleased with his plant.

The installation of the electric plant with all the wiring of the house and barns cost Mr. Walters approximately \$800, and he has the services of the dealer in town whenever he needs

By Frank A. Meckel



Modern Home of J. W. Walters, Near Hiawatha.

them. This dealer makes a specialty of service work and is very moderate in all of his charges.

A few years ago, a high tension line was proposed which was to run from town out into the country. It would have cost Mr. Walters to have his farm supplied with current about \$600 a mile with all installation on the farm extra. He would have paid a monthly bill of about \$5 after the line was built, and with the other farmers would have had to keep up the line and stand the cost of all repairs. With the outlay of \$800, he now has all the light and power he requires for much less money, and he has the knowledge that he has made a profitable investment. His wife and daughter are happy and contented at home and he has added years to their lives. He can do his farm work in less time and with less trouble than he did before the farm electric plant was installed, and the home is just about 100 per cent more delightful than it used to be.

The high tension line offers but few advantages not provided by the farm electric plant, and when the cost is considered the farm plant is often the more economical, for the cost is based on the amount of current used and there is no fixed charge with additional charges for extra current consumed as in the case of the high tension lines. There is no charge for building lines or repair of broken or fallen poles after severe storms, and while the power capabilities of the 32-volt plant may be somewhat smaller, still there are very few things that it will not do for the average farm woman.

Mr. Walters is one of those farmers who thinks just as much of his home as he does of his farm. Most farmers do, but they sometimes permit the home to take a back seat and wait until everything else has received attention. Mr. Walters has come to realize that after all, the home is the important feature about his farm, and he believes that money is worth only what a man can get out of it in the way of personal enjoyment and satisfaction to himself and his family. A man's wealth

is of little value to him after he is dead, and the time to enjoy it is while one is still young enough to appreciate enjoyment.

I once had occasion to visit a farm home in a neighboring state. It was a beautiful home with excellent equipment. There was a bath room with elegant fixtures that was supplied with both hot and cold running water. There were electric lights and there was a hot water heating plant which kept the house comfortably heated. The buildings and even the corn cribs were wired and supplied with electric light. The house was comfortable as any city home I have ever seen, but there was something lonely and pathetic about it. This big country palace housed no one except that old tired farmer and his wife. They had tolled along for years on that farm always dreaming of a good home with all the comforts which they could well afford. They had reared a family of five children all of whom had remained on the farm until they became so discouraged with conditions there that they had left and made their homes in town where they could have the things which they craved most, the comforts enjoyed by their city friends. Here was this old couple, living all alone in their glory and they were unhappy. They had everything the heart could desire except one thing, and that they had lost beyond recall. It was the companionship in their old age of their children.

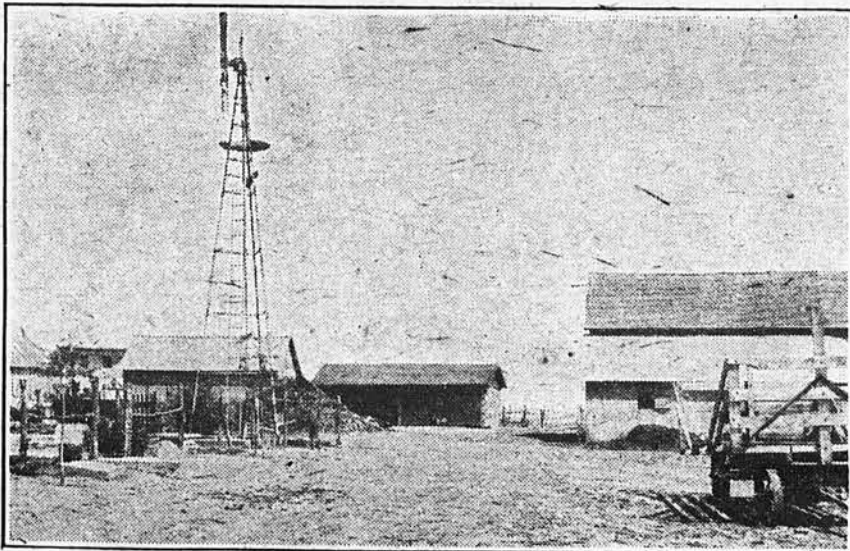
They had started too late to have the things to which they were entitled. They had played the game too safe and had lost. There are many like them in the country. They are the folks who let the home go until the last thing, and then by the time they get around to improving the home, they have no one to enjoy it. They virtually have driven the young folks away thru the constant drudgery to which they subjected them, and they pay for it with many a pang of remorse in later years.

Such is not the case on the farm of J. W. Walters, for he has taken time by the forelock and has made his home to suit himself and his family long before any of them were too old or worn out to enjoy it. He saw the signs and took heed. He saw the fading of the cheeks of that wife and daughter and he moved while yet there was time.

Hard Working Farmers Entitled to Comforts

What this man has done can be done by any farmer who will make the effort. The fatal error made by many of us is to hold off too long. We are too prone to lock the door after the horse has been stolen. The farmer who works hard every day is the one who is entitled to the comforts of life. The man who is too old to work cannot appreciate even the finest of comforts and conveniences. He is so worn out that nothing will help him. The time for the comfort is along with the hard work. It will mean added years of usefulness to the family and community and to the country as a whole. Children coming from modern homes where conditions are more sanitary and conducive to healthy growth and development; and where there is not constant complaining over the burdens of the daily toil will develop into much better and more useful citizens than children coming from homes where hard toil is the only thing they see thru the years. A healthy mind can only grow in a healthy body and under healthy growing conditions. Work differs from drudgery in that one is a pleasure and the other a nightmare. The early impressions are the ones that last. The child which sees its mother worked into a premature grave will hate the conditions which made such a thing possible, while the child which grows up under the care of a happy, contented and not overworked woman will never form any antipathy for the life of that mother, but will believe that it is the best life to be had, and naturally that child will develop into a good citizen.

The Walters family is well and happy and every member of it is contented to stay right at home on the farm, because they have everything on the farm that they could have in town and a great deal more. They have the sunshine and the opportunity to get out into God's great outdoors and live as it was intended they should live. Lights and the other conveniences which go with them have added years to the lives of all.



Good Buildings, Well Arranged, a Water Storage System, Machine Sheds and Electric Power Solve the Labor Problem on This Farm.

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

THE two greatest items of national expense are the interest on the public debt and the appropriations for the support of the army and navy. The interest on the public debt amounts approximately to a billion dollars a year and the cost of keeping up the army and navy, even after cutting down the army to 150,000 men, will amount to approximately a billion and a half. Possibly the economists in Congress may be able to pare this down 100 millions or such a matter, but at best these two items of expense are going to figure up about \$2,400,000,000. The total estimate for the civil department for the year 1921 is a little less than \$2,100,000,000, but of this, \$1,078,505,900 is the amount the Government must pay over to the railroads under the agreement made when the roads were turned back to private control and should not appear in the estimates for future years. Deducting this great item the total appropriations for the civil establishment should not aggregate more than a billion dollars per annum.

No doubt more money is spent in the civil establishment than is necessary. It is quite likely that if it were possible to put all of the various civil departments under competent and economical management as much service could be obtained at a cost to the public of 800 millions as is obtained for a billion under the present cumbersome and expensive management, but the great sources of expense are still the army and navy and interest on the vast public debt.

Why Not Own Them?

ONE of the readers of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, J. D. Shepherd of Clay Center sent the following letter to the editor of the "Appeal to Reason" and it was promptly returned by that publication:

Being a reader of the "Appeal to Reason" I note that great stress of complaint arises from Socialists who write for its columns. These writers complain unceasingly about capital owning the tools, machinery and other means of production and distribution. They say capital is mean to labor and owns all the jobs by owning all the tools, machinery and other means of production by which capital intends to exploit and rob labor of the full product of its toil.

Well, all this is clear enough, but labor should be honest enough to pay something to capital to buy tools and machines. Labor should not expect to use and wear out these means of production without paying for their use, wear and tear. Carpenters should own all of their tools, which they generally do, but the carpenters are not satisfied to own merely their tools or they would never have organized the "Carpenters' Union." Farmers usually own their tools and machinery of production, but are far from being satisfied by mere ownership of their jobs. The United Mine Workers of America probably have a capital sufficient if combined into one great corporation to buy most of the coal mines in the United States and own all their machinery and means of production and thus own their jobs. Why doesn't the Miners' Union buy the mines and machinery if they are being exploited and robbed by the coal barons? Take rent, interest and profit out of business and industry and what incentive would cause business and industry to continue to function? Men can't live by merely trading dollars. Neither can we make a living by doing one another's washing when both jobs are equal. Owning the tools and machinery of production and also their jobs does not make our farmers happy, prosperous and contented. To socialize everything except our wives will make everything, homes, business, and industry political, like our postoffices are now. Then those who have the strongest political influence will get the best political jobs. Then there probably would be two political parties, with changes of administration every four or eight years, with consequent changes in offices of business, farms, railroads, and factories. The smart set in every party having the greatest political influence would be the ruling class and we probably would have as many underdogs as we have now. Being political, no man's home or business would be permanent or long secure.

I fear Socialism which would make everything common property, collectively owned, would destroy industry and civilization thru a cyclone of political rivalry for the best offices and jobs that a political oligarchy would hold in store for its subjects and citizens.

I am not at all surprised that the "Appeal to Reason" did not publish Mr. Shepherd's letter. Socialist publications so far as I have examined them are disposed to be dogmatic, which means that they are not inclined to listen with patience to criticism of their tenets. A year or two ago I made the same suggestion made by Mr. Shepherd in regard to the Miners' Union. They have accumulated a fund of a great many million dollars, or had at that time. I suggested that instead of wasting this money on strikes they should buy a

number of good coal properties and operate them. I in my innocence made the suggestion in the best of faith. I reasoned that out of the large union made up of practical miners there should be found the best of material for managers and the workers could take for themselves all the profits they declared were being hogged by the mine owners. Somewhat to my surprise the suggestion was not kindly received. On the contrary I received a number of most abusive letters from miners for even making the suggestion. And what was their objection? Why, they said the mines owned by workers would stand no show because the railroads and capitalists generally would combine against them and make the mines unprofitable.

Now granting that they were correct in this it occurred to me that their case is even more hopeless under present conditions, for if the capitalists would have the power and will to starve them to death when they owned the mines themselves they have the power to starve them into submission now.

With the ownership of the mines in their own hands if they were trying to operate them in the interest of the consuming public they would have the benefit of popular sympathy which they do not have at present. At present the buying public looks with suspicion on both the mine owners and the union miners, because the impression is that neither one shows any concern about what happens to the persons who have to buy coal.

Mr. Shepherd points out pretty clearly the one great weakness of Socialism; it logically leads to industrial despotism. Take away the stimulus to production of profit and there must be some other stimulus provided or production is certain to lag. The only other stimulus that can be provided is the one used in the penitentiaries of the country, force and the fear of punishment. But experience has convincingly demonstrated that this stimulus does not tend to efficiency. Slave labor never was and never can be equal to free labor. Convict labor even under the most cruel task masters, does not produce equally with free labor. In other words no man does his best unless stimulated to endeavor by the hope of reward. True there are other rewards besides pecuniary rewards. In fact the most desired rewards are not pecuniary, but in the very nature of things the great majority of rewards must be material such as can be measured by money or property.

Private ownership of property and the acquiring of profits within reasonable limitations, not only tend to stimulate production of the things that men need, but also to make more stable and better citizens. The proper function of government as I see it, is not to destroy the opportunity and ambition to accumulate, but as far as possible to open the doors of opportunity to every citizen to accumulate in a legitimate way. In order to do this government must oppose equally, monopoly and Socialism, for the ultimate object of both is to close the doors of opportunity to the individual.

May Help to End War

ISN'T it horrible to think of just killing people by the thousands with poison gas?" asks a reader. It certainly is, but the more I think the matter over the more I am inclined to the belief that this is going to help end war and bloody conflicts. War at best is cruel, barbarous and senseless but there has been a glamor cast about it that has almost made it popular. There has been a large amount of rot indulged in about the "joy of battle" and the "glorious intoxication" of the conflict.

Writers of prominence even have urged war as necessary for the proper development of a nation and there has been much talk about the benefits to be derived from military training and preparation for war. But since the beginning of the last war the methods of slaughter have increased steadily in dreadfulness. It is now generally conceded that if there is to be another great war all the drilling and ordinary preparation will avail nothing, because the war will be fought with the products of the laboratory. The results will not be confined to the armies in the field but will be felt more by the unarmed and defenseless civilians than by the soldiers. Whole settlements will be annihilated without warning by horrible gases. Disease germs will be secretly scattered among the inhabitants and the resulting pestilence will sweep away such as may be overlooked by the air ships

carrying the deadly gases and scattering them on sleeping cities like the dew of death.

What I am hoping for is that the prospect will become so horrifying that all nations will agree that war must stop and that an international agreement will be reached which will make preparation for war the greatest of crimes.

The High Cost of Education

THE benefit of the right kind of education is so generally conceded that there is no need to use space to prove the statement. It does not follow, however, that all the education provided by the schools is a benefit. A great deal of it is, in my opinion, of small benefit and some of it is a positive detriment because it implants wrong ideas in the minds of the students and encourages habits of extravagance that are unhealthful and dangerous to the future welfare of the republic.

Forty years ago it was quite possible for a student in almost any of the first class colleges or universities of the country to go thru the entire course at a cost, including clothing, books, tuition and board of not more than \$300 a year. I have personally known students who lived on a great deal less than that amount. In fact I have known students who managed to get along quite comfortably on \$200 a year for the entire school year.

I grant that at present prices it is not within the range of possibility for a student to get thru as cheaply as then but when we are told that a cost of \$1,000 a year for a student at any of our first class colleges is considered very moderate, economical in fact, I know that the present cost of education is unreasonable and alarmingly extravagant.

If that is to be the minimum or at any rate what is considered moderate cost, it means that paying his own way thru school is out of the question for the young man. I do not care how ambitious or industrious he may be, the young man cannot earn that amount of money and go to college at the same time.

This means then that the attendance at the colleges and universities must be confined to the sons and daughters of parents who are rich enough to pay their way, or they must at any rate be supported by others than themselves. When that time comes, or if it has already come, the colleges will begin to turn out an educated aristocracy, a class of snobs who instead of being a benefit will be a detriment to the state and a menace to democratic institutions.

Practically all of the higher educational institutions are demanding more expensive equipment and higher pay for the members of the faculty. The head of a university who does not get at least \$10,000 a year, and a furnished mansion in which to live is ranked as a second class man. There are fashionable schools which purposely put the tuition so high that only the children of the rich can enter, the purpose being to keep out the children of the common people. Of course there is only one result to be expected from such a school and that is that it will turn out idlers and snobs who despise labor and people who have to do something worth while in order to earn a living. I insist that such should be suppressed as unpatriotic, undemocratic and a menace to the public welfare.

But after all these snob institutions, perhaps, do not do a great deal of harm. What does harm is the constantly increasing cost of education in the institutions maintained at public expense. If these public institutions are not within the reach of the children of the common people then they should not be supported by public funds. It is unreasonable to ask the tax-payers of this state or of any other state to support a higher educational institution if the cost of obtaining an education there is beyond the earning capacity of energetic, ambitious young men and women who must pay for their own education if they get one.

I have observed a constantly increasing tendency to emphasize the social side of college and university life. Not long ago I was told of the hiring of a special car by the members of a fraternity to go to a nearby city to some social function. The expense of that one trip to the young men of the fraternity was nearly equal to the expense of a year's schooling in the old days.

It may be said that the young men did not have to join that or any other fraternity, but we

know very well that the student who keeps entirely out of the social life of the school has no standing. He is simply ignored and life becomes so distasteful that he is compelled either to get into the social swim or leave the school.

We are paying a great deal to support our higher educational institutions. If they are coming to mean the teaching of habits of extravagance and social frivolity we would be better without them.

Extravagance does not necessarily lead to dishonesty but it certainly tends in that direction. Get the notion firmly implanted in the mind of a young man or a young woman that they cannot live on a fair wage and you are first, making discontented citizens of them and secondly, breeding financial habits that will likely ruin them.

Increasing Fees for Jurymen

I PRESUME that most men who have been compelled to leave their regular business and serve on a jury have felt that the compensation was decidedly small. Until a few years ago the juror in the district court received only \$2 a day and unless he was locked up with the rest of the jury in the consideration of a case, he had to provide for his board and lodging out of that sum. A few years ago the jury fee was raised to \$2.50 a day but when it got to a point that almost any old hotel charged at least a dollar for a bed and it was pretty hard to get a satisfying meal for less than 75 cents, even in an ordinary restaurant, it was evident that the jurymen had to cut out some of his regular meals or go in the hole financially.

House bill 482 changed the law to read as follows:

Jurors shall be paid the following fees out of the county treasury: For attending before any court of record, for every day's attendance \$3 a day; for every mile necessarily traveled in going to and returning from the place of attendance, 5 cents; Provided, That no mileage shall be paid to the jurors excused by the court on their own request on the first day of appearance; every juror or witness sworn before any coroner or justice of the peace on inquest taken by him, \$1; every juror, for attending in any justice court, to be advanced by the party demanding the same and at the time of such demand and taxed to the party adjudged to pay the costs, \$1; and \$1 for every additional day they shall attend on the same.

The Farmers' Service Corner

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

A man and woman marry. The wife buys a farm after marriage out of her own money. They live on the farm 20 years together. In case of separation what interest has the husband? A. R.

The title to this land being in the wife's name, she would retain it as long as she lived, unless she chooses to dispose of it. In event of her death while still occupying the marriage relation, one-half of it would go to her surviving husband. In case of separation, tho, the question of division of property would be within the discretion of the court.

A and B are husband and wife. A made a will giving everything to his wife, but with the provision that after her death all was to go to his heirs, there being no children. Now can her heirs come in and claim her share, or can they get all, as he willed everything to her; or does that provision in the will stand in the law? J. M.

If the wife waived her rights under the law to the estate of her husband and accepted under the will, then she had only a life estate and her interest in it ceased at death and the estate would then revert to the heirs of her deceased husband.

It would seem rather remarkable, however, that this wife who was entitled under our law to at least half of her husband's estate of which right she could not be deprived by will, should agree to surrender her rights and accept a mere life estate.

A and B were husband and wife. B died leaving 160 acres of land in her name. There are five children. The oldest was not of age at her death in 1918 but is of age and married now.

Is he entitled to a part of the estate? R. W.

I am of the opinion that this son would be entitled to ask for a division of the estate so that he may have the benefit of his share of his mother's property.

1. Can you give me the exact date on which the railroads were turned back to private ownership?
2. If a man ships cattle to a prepaid station, pays the freight and the employees of the railroad kill time and do not make connection and compel the shipper to unload his stock for feed and water, can the company or agent collect a feed bill from shipper? M. B.

1. The railroads were turned back from Government control to private control on March 1, 1920.

2. If you can show that the railroad company was negligent, the shipper not only would not be responsible but he would have right of action against the railroad company for damages.

How long does it take to settle an estate composed of money only in the state of Massachusetts? R. K. F.

Under the laws of Massachusetts the administrator may, within one year after the date of his appointment make a settlement, giving detailed statement of the property which has come into his hands, of the expenses of administration,

and file this with the probate court. If the court is satisfied that all of the property has been properly disposed of, he may order the administrator discharged, and the affairs of the estate wound up immediately. My understanding of the statute of Massachusetts is that while the administrator might do this at any time during the year it would not be necessary that he should wait the entire year. In other words, supposing that the entire estate, as you say is composed of money, let us say \$10,000 in money, and the probate court was satisfied that this was the entire estate, and that all of the heirs were known, and that disposition of the money could be made immediately, he might order this done within a month after the appointment of the administrator, and the whole matter might be settled up and money disbursed within 30 to 60 days.

A owns a farm and rents it to B in 1917 and B puts up a hog wire fence. He then moves off and leaves the fence and some other junk. C rents the place in 1918 and B still leaves these things there and in 1919 A sells the place to D and tells D that B has something on the place he desires. D gets possession on March 1, 1919, and tells B to get all of his things off the place if he wishes them. After one year they are still there. D then takes the fence down when he was cleaning out the place and rolls up the wire. In 1920 D sells the place to E who takes the place just as it is without the wire. D tells E all that is loose he takes with him. D fulfills all of his contract with A when he closes the deal and moves, taking the wire along. Can A or B bring suit against him for the fence or damages? H. R. W.

A certainly cannot. B probably could bring a replevin action and take the wire, altho he has neglected so long to assert his right, that the court might hold that he had slept on his rights and could not recover.

A buys a farm from B and others. A pays all the others except B, who agrees to let A keep his money and use it; but A is to pay interest to B every year. B has not a written agreement with A to show that the money is due him. Is A liable for taxes on the amount and can B force A to pay? O. L.

One of the questions that B has to answer to the assessor is whether there is any money owing to him, and if so this should be returned for taxes. Notwithstanding the fact that there is no written evidence of this indebtedness, B would be liable to pay taxes upon it. The last part of the question is not very clear. I do not know whether you are asking can B force A to pay taxes or can he force A to pay him the amount of his indebtedness; of course, B cannot force A to pay his taxes, but B can force A to pay him the amount he owes him, but not having a note, it becomes simply an account, and would outlaw in three years if no payment was paid upon it. But if interest was paid on the account that would keep it alive. If the indebtedness is put into the form of a note, it would not outlaw for five years.

A and B are husband and wife, and own 80 acres of land in common. A dies without a will. What share of the estate is hers? E. R.

If there are no children it is all hers; if there are children three-fourths of it is hers.

Will you please tell us to whom complaint should be made in case of fraudulent use of the mails? J. M.

Complaint should be made to the United States District Attorney, Fred Robertson, Kansas City, Kan.

What is the law about paying for transportation of children to school who are 3 or more miles distant? I have heard that it is \$15 for 100 days. Does this mean \$15 for all the children in the family, or \$15 for every child? J. G. B.

Section 9335, Chapter 105 of the General Statutes of 1915, says: "That any school district where there are pupils living not under 2 miles and not more than 3 miles from the school house, the school board of such district may, and where there are pupils living 3 miles or more from the school house, such school district shall allow to the parent or guardian of such pupils a sum not to exceed 15 cents a day for not to exceed 100 days in the year as compensation for conveying such pupils to and from the school, provided that no such compensation is allowed unless the pupil is actually conveyed to and from the school." It will be seen that the statute says that the parent or guardian is allowed a sum not to exceed 15 cents a day for conveying such pupils to and from the school. While it seems to be inequitable that a parent or guardian should receive as much for conveying one pupil as for conveying half a dozen, the law seems to read that way, and I am, therefore, of the opinion that the parent could only collect \$15 for transporting all the children to school for a period of 100 days.

On account of the creek crossing section line three times, a road was opened on the half section line more than 40 years ago, and is still used by the public, and is also a mail route. A few owners of land have moved fences out so that there is barely room for teams or cars to pass thru. Patrons and carriers desire to have this road graded. Can these owners be made to move their fences, or is it not a legal rule? B. J.

Without an opportunity to examine the records of the county commissioner, I cannot, of course, say whether all the necessary steps were taken in the original opening of this road, but even if they were not, the fact that it has been used as a public road, and designated as a mail route, in my opinion, overcomes any possible question, and may have been in the original opening of the road, and if so these land owners can be compelled by either the township or the county authorities to move their fences back, and it then becomes the duty, first of the township, and if township officials fail to do it, then the county officials, to grade this road and keep it in repair.

Team Work for Farmers Needed

THE big Eastern newspapers are commenting on, and some are viewing with alarm, the Western Southern farm bloc in Congress which now numbers 22 members of the Senate and 100 or more members of the House.

This is the name they give to the recent coalition of members from the agricultural states in both branches of Congress recently formed to push the enactment of long-needed agricultural legislation regardless of party or of sectional lines.

This crystallizing of sentiment is the natural outgrowth of long-present, long-accumulating evil economic conditions affecting the agricultural industry, which, precipitated by the Great World War, have culminated in the present crisis. Let us hope that the staid, older sections of the country will be able to see it is a condition and not a theory.

When an 80-billion dollar industry, which used to supply the Nation annually with 22 billions of new wealth and 50 per cent of its bank deposits, lies flat on its back, it would seem that rescue parties might rather be hailed with joy than with alarm. And that whatever will promote the fundamental industry of food production might well be viewed as of lasting benefit and of first importance to all, instead of as class legislation and a menace.

I speak of agriculture as a neglected American industry. This is as true as any generality can be. Like Topsy, agriculture has "just grown." For 145 years about all our attention and efforts have been given to building big cities, constructing railroads, making millionaires.

About everything we have done, about every system we have contrived, not excepting marketing, transportation and banking, has been shaped to fit these commercial purposes first and chiefly. A department of agriculture and a few agricultural colleges have been accepted in good faith by many, as providing quite handsomely all that was necessary for agriculture. And so it would, if all agriculture needed was advice. But it needs a chance to grow into organized efficiency like the rest of the world. It needs to develop a permanent and progressive and balanced system of farming as this country's only hope of preserving the remnant of its soil fertility. That is only too certainly the sole guarantee of our existence.

When the colonists inherited America they inherited the richest soil in the world. The most productive agricultural country in the United States used to be in Pennsylvania. Once, and not so long ago, Ohio was the great wheat state. Now, as a general thing, a profitable crop cannot be grown in any state east of the Mississippi River without the use of commercial fertilizers.

The tenant farmer has become our typical American agriculturist. He cannot be a soil saver. He must exploit the soil to make a living. He raises his crop under a mortgage or lien. In a normal year and in normal times, he makes just about enough to pay his debts and meet his living expenses and start on next year's crop.

This year finds large numbers of these farmers deeply in debt, credit gone, and they are lucky to find work at wages. In Central Illinois more farmers have gone bankrupt and been sold out by the sheriff than in many preceding years put together, and Illinois is not a cotton state, but the third most productive agricultural commonwealth in the country.

Agriculture is sick. While the East centered its attention on city building and manufacturing, its soil and farms steadily declined under the same system of agriculture we have now. The soil's virgin fertility was sacrificed to produce enough to sustain the farmer and his family. Then tenancy crept in and speeded up the process. And now, I am told, there are thousands of worn-out, abandoned farms in New York state and New England. This is a discouraging state of affairs that should not be permitted to continue nor should we permit it to extend to a wider area if we wish to keep our country in a thrifty and prosperous condition. Farming as our basic industry must be made profitable if other lines of business are to continue successful and profitable.

Measures to which the farm bloc, as it is called, has given its sanction and pledged its support, include the Capper-Tincher Anti Grain-Gambling bill, already passed by the House; the Anti Cotton-Gambling bill proposed by Senator Dial; the Capper-Volstead bill establishing the legal right of farmers to market their crops co-operatively; bills regulating cold storage and providing for packer control; a pure paint bill; the French-Capper Truth-in-Fabrics bill, and bills establishing more liberal banking credit for farmers, especially personal credit on crops and farm machinery, by making such paper more easily rediscountable.

These measures are long and necessary steps toward a newer and stronger national stability. They are in behalf of national welfare and progress. That a large number of this country's lawmakers should spontaneously become a unit in support of them is one of the most encouraging signs of the times.

Arthur Capper
Washington, D. C.

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When a tractor is used in plowing, a saving in plow draft saves many dollars every season. Lighter plow draft means less expense for fuel and tractor upkeep—more acres per day at lower cost per acre. Unusually light draft is a vital reason why the No. 40 is the plow the Fordson needs.

JOHN DEERE No. 40 The PLOW with the SELF-ADJUSTING HITCH

Pulls extremely light because of the good scouring qualities and high-grade construction of its John Deere bottoms, its rolling landside, its light weight, its rigid frame, its snug, smooth-running bearings, and its self-adjusting hitch.

Watch the No. 40 at work in the field, and you will readily appreciate how light draft it is.

The self-adjusting hitch is an important and exclusive feature. When depth of plowing is varied, this hitch moves automatically up or down to the proper line of draft. Always—without any attention from the tractor operator—the hitch is correct. Bottoms run true and level at all depths, doing good work and pulling light all the time.

The rolling landside on this plow is a great draft-reducer. Revolving on a greased, smooth-running bearing, the rolling landside entirely eliminates sled-like friction as it carries both landside and bottom friction in a rolling motion.

Does high-grade work—equipped with John Deere bottoms that scour and do the work the way the farmer wants it done. There is a type for every soil.

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There is a good reason for the unusual goodwill that John Deere implements have maintained over a long period of years. That reason is the better results they give in actual use—the real economy that farmers find in using them. Remember, there is a John Deere implement for practically every farming operation.

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Good Storage Saves Grain

Metal Bins Will Soon Pay for Themselves

BY FRANK A. MECKEL

STORAGE of grain on the farm is advisable provided there are suitable storage facilities, and experience has shown many farmers that so far as economy goes, a storage for small grain is a profitable investment.

The exacting requirements of any method of grain storage have been directly responsible for the development of efficient storage facilities for farm use, and they have been responsible for the development of the metal grain bin. Grain must be turned out of storage in as good a condition as when it was put into the bin. The storage facilities must protect the grain from the elements; the first cost must be low enough so that it is not burdensome or prohibitive; the durability and long life must be such that depreciation may be charged off over a long period of time; and any grain storage must be efficient and convenient to use so that it may cut down rather than add to the cost of grain production and handling.

The metal bin, being very durable, portable, and efficient meets all of the requirements of good grain storage, and offers the best possible protection to the stored crop. The cost is low when quality is considered, and it is even lower now than it has been for some time. Manufacturers have reduced the cost to the farmer by reducing the price as much as 25 per cent below what it was a year ago.

Every farmer has had the experience of a bumper crop, no storage space and grain piled in the open on the ground. The result is a 10 per cent shrinkage, while the shrinkage of grain stored in a steel bin has been found

to be usually about 1 per cent or less.

The protection afforded by a steel bin is one of the features of this type of storage. Being all metal, it is fire-proof, and necessitates no insurance on the stored crop. When properly anchored, it is well grounded and offers a conductor for electricity, and hence is practically lightning proof. It is also proof against rats, squirrels, rabbits or other rodents which cause great losses on farms, and it may be securely locked against the prowling thieves of the night.

Most steel bins have sufficient air circulation to insure the proper curing of stored grain, even if the air does not circulate thru the grain. This is not essential after all, but the bin itself should be well ventilated.

The portability of the metal grain bin is one of its most desirable features. It may be mounted on skids and moved to any field on the farm. It may be filled directly from the thresher, and the grain hauled away to market in spare time later in the season.

The steel bin may be purchased in several sizes so that it is readily adapted to any farm, and some companies have worked out a plan of selling direct to the farmer, and so financing the deal that the farmer has a long time in which to pay for his bin. The manufacturers have tried to place a better, as well as a more economical grain storage at the disposal of the farmer, and with the quality product which they are offering, there is no reason why any farm should be without ample storage facilities at the lowest cost with ordinary management.

The Farmers' Open Forum

County Agents Report Harvest Hand Shortage

BY RURAL CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

THREE DOLLARS for a day of 10 hours is the harvest wage set at the Harvest Wage conference at Hays. The same rate was set at the conferences at Kinsley, Wichita, and Salina.

It is important, according to the conference managers, that every farmer stay with this wage for if one man increases his own expenses, he also increases expenses for his neighbors, and in general causes dissatisfaction among laborers.

Farmers to Sell Co-operative Elevator

The Farmers' Co-operative Elevator company of Russell county has decided to dispose of its holdings, consisting of a mercantile store and an elevator in Russell. The elevator is a 30,000-bushel steel elevator with a large stone and concrete warehouse and coal sheds, and is one of the best in the state. The mercantile stock is also a good one, but for some reason the farmers became discontented with the co-operative business, and the funds from the sale of the properties will be distributed among the stockholders. The elevator and store will be sold separately to the highest bidder.

New Wheat Disease

A recent investigation in Dickinson county, Kan., has revealed the fact that many fields in the county show the unquestionable presence of a fungous disease which had not heretofore been definitely reported from this state.

Wheat plants are dying out in spots in the field, the plants turning yellow and rotting at the ground at the first joint. Later these plants, if they do not die completely, probably will produce whiteheads. This disease for the present is being called the “foot rot disease.”

There was an indication that this trouble was present last year for the first time in Kansas, since farmers sent in some specimens and reports. The matter was immediately taken up and these fields watched carefully the last season. A Government official who has this one problem in charge for the United States Department of

Agriculture was sent to Abilene for the purpose of going over these fields with L. E. Melchers, plant pathologist at the Kansas State Agricultural college. A careful survey will be made and such measures as seem advisable will be recommended for holding this disease in check.

Floater Must Find Jobs

All “floaters” in Wichita who have been offered jobs in the harvest fields and who decline to accept, will be arrested and jailed, according to Capt. B. E. Riddle, of the local police department of that city. This announcement was hailed with delight by the county agent. Sedgwick county needs 2,000 harvest hands.

Children of the Milky Way

Interesting reports of the increased consumption of milk are continually coming in to Miss Rena Faubion, milk utilization specialist, at the Kansas State Agricultural college.

Perhaps, one of the most interesting is that of the Wichita high school. As a result of the recent poster contest there picturing the use of milk, and in which the Wichita high school competed, milk consumption increased 50 per cent at every meal.

Many schools over the state are urging underweight children to drink milk in producing weight and other normal conditions. “Safe milk” provides a striking fable which is worthy of thought.

Harvest Wages Increased

Wheat harvest began at Halstead on June 16 after a delay of several days on account of wet weather. The shortage of harvest hands has hindered the starting of headers but the running of binders is not seriously affected. Wages offered earlier in the season have been increased to \$4 and in some cases to \$5 a day.

Need 7,500 Farm Laborers

Seventy-five hundred more men will be needed for the wheat harvest in southwestern Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas, according to announcement by S. J. Smith, county agent at Hutchinson. The prevailing daily wage is \$4.

Jayhawker Farm News

BY HARLEY HATCH

Corn and All Crops are in Very Good Condition Except Alfalfa

Corn is still in good condition and is developing rapidly with but little weed and grass growth. Our alfalfa was almost a failure. On account of frost and insect pests the first crop was lost and the second is not worth bragging about. Wheat harvest may force us to hold off the alfalfa cutting until the grain is cut and the corn laid by.

Premature Cutting Injures Alfalfa

It will not harm the alfalfa plant itself to stand without cutting long after it is in bloom. In fact, it will do it good. Premature cutting has destroyed more alfalfa in Kansas than any other cause. In a wet time like this, if alfalfa has its head well above the other growth, one should let it stay there, and especially on upland soil. The great enemy of alfalfa here is the grass which sooner or later will take it. If alfalfa is kept clipped every time it shows a blossom the grass will smother it out in a very short time.

Harvest Wages Reduced

At a meeting of the farmers of this county held in Burlington recently to consider wages for harvesting, haying and threshing it was agreed by those present that they would pay at the rate of 25 cents an hour with board for single men. For men with teams the rate was fixed at 40 cents an hour. This would beat the rate of \$2.50 a day of 10 hours and \$4 a day for men with teams. At this meeting a committee was appointed to confer with the county threshermen who were to meet that evening. At the joint meeting the following scale of prices was fixed for threshing: Oats, 4 cents a bushel, wheat, 7 cents a bushel if the July price is \$1 a bushel or under. If more than \$1 a bushel is paid the price for threshing is to be 8 cents a bushel.

Hay Prices Leave No Profits

The largest acreage of native commercial hay lies in the south part of the county adjacent to the oil fields. This fact makes it more difficult to reduce wages to a basis of \$2.50 a day, because oil field hands get much larger pay. It is true that but a small part of the labor can find work in the oil field yet those who do not work there would like to take the oil wages as a basis for the hayfield. This cannot be done. In fact, we do not see how even \$2.50 can be paid in the hay fields this summer if the hay is to be shipped to Kansas City. It costs \$4.65 a ton to ship hay to that market now. This is the shipping charge only; all the other expenses of cutting, raking, baling and hauling have to be met aside from any value that may be placed on the hay itself. This means so little left from the average price of \$10 a ton paid in Kansas City that most grass owners do not care whether they make any hay this year, aside from what they can feed on the farm.

Kansas Strawberry Season Closes

With this week the strawberries pass. When they started to ripen we thought that not more than 50 per cent of an average crop would be picked but rains came when needed and the berries grew large until we had fully a normal crop. For a number of days nearly 1 bushel was picked every day. These mostly went into cans because it is all the home grown fruit we will have this year. From a financial point of view it probably would have paid us better to have sold the berries fresh in town as the average price there for the season has been 35 cents a box. We have a good bed of Everbearing strawberries provided with a water pipe laid right to the bed ready to supply water when the dry days come.

Irrigation Improves the Garden

We have both reservoirs on this farm full and, barring a Colorado flood which would wash out the dams, we have at least one year's supply of water laid up for stock and irrigation purposes. We have a pipe laid from a storage tank to the garden and can use water both from the tank and windmill. The garden lies just right to irrigate and this soil carries water

well so that it does not take long to run water from one end of the garden to the other. The pipe extends along the upper side of the garden and it has a plug every 16 feet where the water can be tapped. We had one chance to use it before the present heavy rains set in and it worked well.

Steel Bins Save the Grain

During the wet weather of the past 10 days we have set up two 500-bushel steel grain bins and have another which we filled with shelled corn about two week ago. We kept mighty close watch on that shelled corn during the rainy period for we feared that perhaps such a close bin would not keep corn as well as a more open one made of wood. Up to the present time the corn in this steel bin has kept perfectly dry and, so far as we can note, it has not heated any whatever. We have these two empty bins set up and mounted on runners ready to be slid under the grain spout at the threshing machine whenever we thresh the wheat.

The Farm Bureau Grows

The American Farm Bureau Federation has more than a million members and is growing at the rate of 50,000 members a month. In the last six months 307,713 new soldiers of the soil have been recruited in the Farm Bureau army. Secretary J. W. Coverdale has just completed his report for the six months ending June 1, 1921, and has issued comparative maps of the United States showing the American Farm Bureau areas as of December 1, 1920, and June 1, 1921. There were 869 county farm bureaus on December 1, 1920, and 1,473 on June 1, 1921.

At the permanent organization meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation in Chicago on March 4,

1920, 28 states affiliated themselves with the national organization; since then 15 states have joined.

Explaining the work of the Department of Organization, of which he is director, Mr. Coverdale says:

"Nearly all the organization work is being done by the states themselves. The American Farm Bureau Federation has recommended a few organization men to states asking for assistance. R. C. Pollock is in charge of our organization work in the Western states.

"The Department of Organization has set its quota at 1 1/4 million members by December 1, 1921, and from all indications the mark will be passed despite the financial situation in the rural districts. We find that the farmer is hopeful despite the deflation to which he has been subjected. He has full faith in the American Farm Bureau Federation, because it is his own organization. He is joining as readily now as in the days of better prices. He tells us that he is convinced that the American Farm Bureau Federation will look after his best interests. He cites first the commodity marketing committee, plan developed by the American Farm Bureau Federation, with the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., as the first new member of the farmers' economic family. Next, he points with pride to the increasing influence of organized agriculture in the Halls of Congress. He applauds the American Farm Bureau Federation method of presenting an unbiased case based on unquestionable economics. The public in general is beginning to respect the farmer's viewpoint, and for this service also the producer is grateful. In full recognition of the fine, constructive work which the American Farm Bureau Federation already has done, the future is all ahead of it."

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Health in the Family

BY DR. C. E. LERRIGO

Many Diseases Can be Treated Safely in the Farm Home

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

Heart Disease at Fifty

We think of heart disease as a terrible handicap, and should a doctor pronounce such a diagnosis as applicable to one of us it would come as a stunning blow—the end of everything. If we realized how few persons of middle age are wholly free from some form of heart disease, perhaps, we should be less fearful of it, and perhaps, on the other hand, we should treat it with more respect even if with less dread.

I venture the statement that any group of a dozen persons who are 50 years or older, whether country or city folks, will show nine defective hearts if critically examined. Out of that nine possibly five will live to a good age without realizing that there is any impairment of their most important organ, two will discover their defect but not suffer seriously from it, and two will die of some form of disease of the heart.

We do not need to have so much heart disease, but we cultivate it in many careless ways. One of the chief of these is our persistence in getting back to our usual work and play at the very first possible moment after weathering any attack of illness. We strain the heart terribly in taxing it with extra work while it is fully employed in building up our recovery, and many a valvular heart lesion gets its start at such a time.

Many heart complaints are the direct result of neglecting common points of infection such as abscesses of the teeth or diseased tonsils. It has not yet been absolutely demonstrated wherein lies the avenue of connection between these apparently inconsequential ailments and the heart, but its existence is beyond a doubt. The first thought of a good doctor who would treat heart disease, in young or old, is to see that

such points of infection are cleaned up. This simple act often gives great relief.

The points of this little lecture are two. First, that a diagnosis of heart disease is not of necessity a death verdict. The disease is common enough. It is better to be warned of our state so that we may respect our limitations.

Second, that if we will give respectful attention to the little ailments of life, keep ourselves in good physical condition in the hard grinding days of youth, take time to get well before resuming hard work after illness, and generally show proper consideration of the wonderful machine that is our body, we need have little fear that our hearts will fail us in our prime.

Best Climate for Consumption

Please tell me the best place to go to for consumption. I have it and I wish to go to the very best place to get cured.

M. D. Y.

Proper treatment is much more important than climate and this can be given in any country. It depends upon rest in bed in the fresh air, good food and freedom from worry. To leave such things and travel to a far country with the idea that climate will cure you is a great mistake.

There is just this much to say about climate. If there is a place where there is so much favorable weather that you can be happy and comfortable living out of doors all the time it is better for you than a dull chilly climate that keeps you shut in. But to get any benefit from it you must have money enough so that you can live without worry and can have friends around you. Otherwise the advantages of climate are more than offset by worry and home-sickness.

What is Nyctalopia?

Will you please tell me whether there is a disease called "nyctalopia"? If so please tell me something about it.

A. M. L.

It is a failing of vision at night or in dimly lighted rooms. The patient seems to have good vision when in a bright light, but not otherwise.

Electric Hair Curlers

Are the electric hair curlers injurious to the hair? They are made of electric steel.

C. S.

Curlers that do not heat the hair and have no sharp edges are not injurious.

Silos Reduce Feed Bills

BY A. L. HAECKER

WHEN you see a silo towering above some farmer's barn, put it down that this man has been figuring on his feed bill. This time of readjustment when we are getting over war conditions is a very good season for a closer study of those practices which increase farm profits.

Farm accounts for many years have pointed to the silo as a great money saver. More than that, they have also proved that this method of silage feeding fits in well with the farm management program. The year of 1921 will require every stock-keeper to exert a special effort in the line of economic production. Whether his cattle be for beef or the dairy, he will find his biggest expense in the feed bill. At least two-thirds of the cost of keeping a cow a year or of feeding out a steer is the cost of the feed, and using a silo is one way in which he can greatly lower this principal expense.

In looking over records concerning the cost of milk production, I find some interesting figures. A few years ago a county cow testing association showed that the farmers who had silos saved a yearly average of from \$10 to \$12 a cow in the expense of the feed bill. This was based on costs of all kinds of stock food and also on production. One of our experiment stations also showed that a saving of 10 cents a pound on the production of butterfat was obtained by the use of a silo, and about 40 cents on the production of 100 pounds of milk. This basis can very well be applied to present day figures for both dairy products and stock feed. I recently visited a herd which was making an exceptionally good record in the way of milk production. The 52 cows were producing 2,268 pounds of milk a day, or an average of nearly 44 pounds a day a cow. Four large silos were used, and I figured that the silos were saving the owner of this herd \$8.80 a day or more than \$3,000 a year on the milk alone. When figuring the number of dry cows, heifers, bulls, calves, numbering more than 100 head in total, the saving would reach close to \$5,000 a year.

There are other benefits which should be credited to the silo; namely, that all of the corn crop is saved, that the land is cleared and in good order for manuring and plowing or fall wheat; that the stock is kept in a more healthful condition when fed succulent feed, that the animals are in better condition and therefore will sell better and do better, and that the farmer is provided at all times with a liberal supply of excellent forage.

The secret of successful stock-keeping is to get the maximum production and growth from the animals. When this is accomplished, the greatest economy of production is obtained. It is just as wasteful to maintain stock in a half producing capacity as it is to run a factory under half time, and even worse, for the animals are injured by such treatment and will not do their best when a full supply of feed is given.

If you are making money from your stock without a silo, beyond doubt you could make considerable more with one. Under present conditions of market, a silo will save nearly its cost in one year. How about the next year? If the silo is a mistake, all our agricultural colleges have blundered and 1/2 million of our best stock farmers have been fooling themselves.

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Money Made in Dairying

BY J. H. FRANDSEN

Cream Checks Insure a Steady Income and Good Credit

The dairy editor of this paper frequently has emphasized the importance of dairying in developing the most prosperous agricultural conditions of many communities in the West. This idea is borne out rather strikingly by Mr. Oldham of Wisconsin. "The morning's mail," says Mr. Oldham, "brought in five prospective orders from as many outside states for Wisconsin Holsteins. Our sales made this winter, as mentioned from time to time, together with the future outlook as encouraged by such correspondence brings forth once more our contention that Holsteins are the best property on the farms of Wisconsin right now. If it wasn't for this black and white milking machine and all 'round wonder cow, Wisconsin farmers would be suffering from the financial burdens of the farmers in the West, the South and the East. The dairy cows of Wisconsin, and two-thirds of the 3 million are Holsteins, have made a market for the farm roughage and coarse grains of the farm. They have paid a monthly check therefore which steady income has kept the old farm going and kept our credit good."

Barriers on the Milky Way

A farmer humorist from West Virginia gives the following explanation as to how it is possible to fail in the dairy business:

Don't weigh your milk, for then you might have to figure and think. Feed the cows timothy hay—it is good for race horses. Cow-testing associations are needless—they show how to save and know.

Keep the barn hot—cows are like woodchucks. Don't have many windows in the barn—the hired man might look out.

Avoid heavy milkers—they consume too much valuable time.

Enterprising dairymen of the West anxious for success will, of course, wish to do it some other way.

Argentina Buys Holsteins

A late Government report states that 27 head of excellent pedigreed Holsteins were recently sent from Holland direct to Argentina. There is much interest in Holsteins in Argentina, and the Hollanders are giving considerable attention to this new market. During the year 1919, approximately 21,645 head of cattle were exported from Holland. During the year 1920 about 5,971 were exported. Most of the 1919 exports were to Germany, Belgium and France. Of the 1920 exports, the shipments were to Chile, Brazil, Spain and Austria, as well as to Germany, Belgium and France.

Children Get No Milk

You seem to think that children really get milk to drink when there is a cow in the family, but you are wrong in making that assumption. In town, they sell the milk to neighbors—a pint or a quart to every customer—just enough for the coffee or the cold "breakfast food." In the country, the milk is separated and the cream is sold, while the calves and pigs get the skim milk. The folks say that the children do not like milk. They show good sense by refusing the watery skimmed stuff called milk. In all my life, I have known only five families who put a big pitcher of milk—real whole milk—on the table every meal, and a generous pitcher of real cream. I know of farms where there are plenty of cows and the children are starving for milk.

Guthrie, Okla. M. O. BEZANSON.

Physical directors who have made a study and taken measurements of young people attending our high schools and universities report a much larger proportion of defects among country children than city children. Part of the trouble is due to the child's not getting the right food. City persons are learning the desirability of giving the growing child plenty of milk and dairy products. We must realize that plenty of good milk and other dairy products are fully as necessary for the country boy and girl.

How to Dry Up a Cow

How can I dry up my cow before she again comes in fresh? I am having considerable trouble in keeping her from milking clear up to the time of freshening. R. K. F.

When it is thought best to hasten "drying off," start by not milking the cow clean. This will generally decrease the amount to a point where it is safe to skip every other milking. In about a week the milk will usually be

reduced to such proportions as to justify milking only every other day. Soon after this it will be safe to discontinue milking altogether.

The "drying off" is most easily accomplished when cows are fed on dry feeds as much as possible. There are a few persistent milkers which can be done more harm by a forced "drying off" than to let them milk up to calving, but such cows are decidedly few in numbers.

Lice on Calves

My cows and calves have been very much bothered by lice during the last few months. What remedy would you suggest? A. C.

Lice cause a great deal of trouble for the dairy farmer, especially among calves. Generally lice can be eliminated in a short time by spraying with a 2 per cent solution of creolin at intervals of four or five days, repeating the treatment until all the lice have been killed. There are a number of tobacco sprays and kerosene emulsions on the market, nearly all of which will prove satisfactory if properly applied.

The phosphorus content is comparatively low in most Southeastern Kansas soils, which accounts for the fact

that the use of available phosphates is becoming such a common and profitable farm practice

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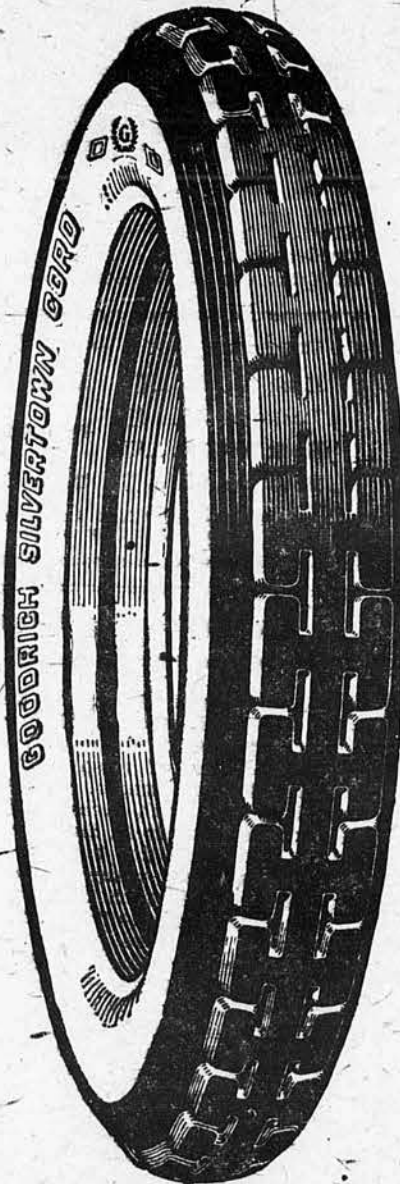
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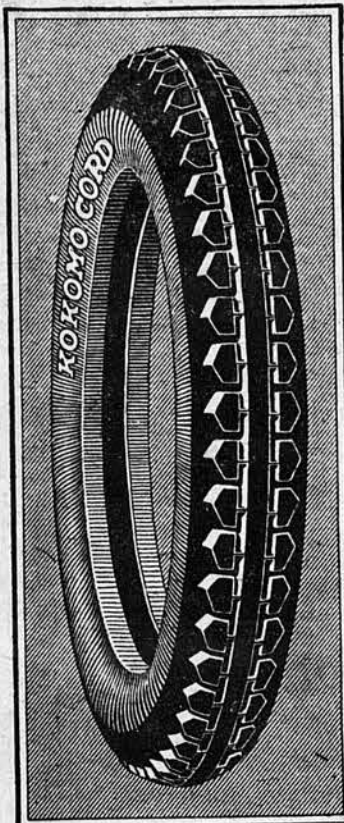
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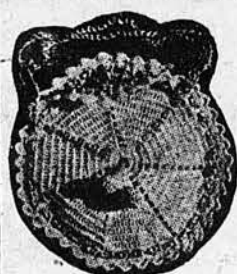
Fancywork for Fair Time

By Vera Hill



Book No. 02.

WITH fair time only a few months ahead of us we are reminded of the fancywork to be entered for prizes in the sewing departments. By becoming enthusiastic about competing for the art needle work prizes early enough in the season, one does not have to hurry her work late in the summer and thus make mistakes that lower her score.



Book No. A.

culty making new designs.

In our fancywork book No. 02 you will find 15 yokes designed for use in camisoles, night gowns and corset

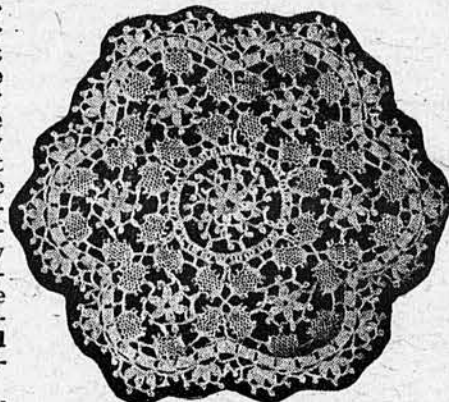


Book No. 01.

covers. Each of these yokes is so pictured that you can almost figure them out from the illustrations, however di-

rections for every stitch are given. The 15 patterns use the following designs: Medallion, pointed wheel, Irish rose, rose, shell, pointed, poinsettia, cupid, wheel, striped, Grecian key, spider web, small shell and novelty braid.

Book No. A contains designs for



Book No. 1P.

millady's crocheted tie and for crocheted buttons, balls and tassels. There are directions and illustrations for crocheted ends for silk scarfs, hand bags, purse and thread holders, and handkerchief edges. Also patterns for eight crocheted yokes and three boudoir caps are given.

Cluny lace for lamp shades, curtains, bungalow sets, summer hats, collar and cuff sets, dollies, baby caps, and bibs are featured in book No. 1P.

Crocheted edges and insertions are to be found in book No. 01. There are 56 suggestions for these attractive and simple ways of trimming lingerie and household linens. Novelty braid and rick-rack are popular for combining with crocheted stitches and a few illustrations are given showing how to make them up in edges and in dollies.

Fancywork Dept., Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Book No. 02... ☐ Name
Book No. A... ☐ Postoffice
Book No. 1P... ☐ R. F. D. Box State.....
Book No. 01... ☐ R. F. D. Box State.....

Any one of these books sent for 15 cents or the four books for 50 cents. Place X after books wanted.

On the Morning Menu

BY KATHLEEN ROGAN

The problem of serving the best food with the least effort in hot weather is an easy one in regard to breakfast foods. A dish of crisp corn flakes, puffed rice or wheat, or shredded wheat, served with cream and sugar or perhaps with fresh fruit or stewed prunes starts the day right.

There are so many varieties of ready-to-eat breakfast foods that one need not grow tired of one dish, as is sometimes the case with the oats served in colder weather. Then, too, the neatness with which the prepared breakfast foods are put up appeals to the housewife, especially at this time when foods that can be placed directly on the table without further preparation are desirable. Such preparations are clean, and the neat packages in which the foods are sold are an assurance to the purchaser that they reach him as fresh as when they left the mill.

The processes undergone by the grains in the mill do not take away any of the food value of the grain, altho they do modify the appearance, texture and flavor.

There are more than just breakfast possibilities in ready-to-eat breakfast foods. Ice cream and strawberries served on shredded wheat make a refreshing luncheon shortcake. Corn flakes may be used in making meat loaf, eustards and croquettes, breading cutlets and making escalloped dishes. You will find recipes for these and other dishes on the boxes.

Easy Way to Seal Tin Cans

Canning in tin cans has been revived. Renewed interest has come about not only because tin cans are less expensive this year but because of a small machine which renders the sealing of the cans easy. No application of heat is necessary. The operator sets the can in the machine and the tin lid is sealed by the turning of a crank.

This same machine may be used to open the can. By a simple adjustment it can be used to cut the top off and at the same time it will re-flange the can, making it ready for use a second or even a third time. If one purchases a good grade of can it is just as possible to use it a second and third time as it is to use pie tins and cake tins over again.

Mother Can Enjoy Traveling

BY MRS. VELMA WEST SYKES

Who of us has not seen a worn-out mother on a trip with small children? Some of us have been in the tired mother's place. There is nothing quite so wearing as the attempt at keeping young children from getting cross on a train. Yet if we only put a little thought into it and prepare for the journey, it will not be a drag but a pleasure.

The reason the little ones are cross is that they have no way of working off their surplus energy. And there is nothing quite so tiring to a child as to

IF YOU plan to can peppers this summer you may be interested in the circular on the subject published by the United States Department of Agriculture. Write for Circular 160, "Peppers," if you wish information on the selection, preparation and canning of peppers. Recipes for stuffed peppers, spiced vinegar, chutney, salads and so on are given also in the booklet which is mailed free on application.

be forced to sit quietly for more than an hour, at least. Also, his whole routine is broken up, everything and everybody is strange, so it is not to be wondered that he gets cross and becomes a trial to his parents and often to fellow passengers.

In the first place, if you are going to make a trip of more than a few hours you can save yourself considerable discomfort if you travel Pullman. Here you can obtain pillows from the porter to put under the little ones when they grow sleepy, and you also are not so likely to have to pick cinders out of the children's eyes. Then if you will be on the train at night, you can tuck the children into bed as if at home, whereas you would have a difficult time disposing of them in a chair car. Where there is more than one child, it is really less trouble to take a lunch, supplementing it with milk which can be bought on the train that carries a dining car. If you have ever tried to reach a dining car with three or four children clinging to your skirts, you know what I mean.

One should never forget to take a drinking cup, even for a short journey. She should take a new toy or two for the baby, and paper, crayons and picture books for the children of kindergarten age. For those older, one can initiate games about the passing scenery.

Children should not continually munch crackers on the train. This upsets their digestion and is one of the reasons fellow passengers are somewhat disagreeable at times, for the crumbs scatter. When children grow restless, gather them around you and tell them a story. Let them sing, if they want to.

I do not dread a trip on the train with all my youngsters for they practically amuse themselves under my guidance. The last time I visited my mother, I came home on a late train. There were just three children then, and the baby was only 2 years old. My voice is not very good, but I have always sung to the children, and they could carry a tune almost from the time they began talking. Toward the latter part of the journey the oldest girl began singing, softly at first. The next joined in and then the baby piped up.

People began looking at them and clapping to encourage them. Soon they were singing at the top of their voices.

Women's Service Corner

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

Hairdress and Fashion

Can you tell me a becoming way to comb my hair? I have a full face and wear glasses. What are psyche knots? Does rouge injure the skin? How are voile dresses being made?—N. F. J.

When combing your hair, avoid the extreme styles and dress your hair the way it is most becoming to you. That is always the best plan. The one thing to remember when combing the hair is to emphasize the best lines of the face and to retain the oval. Avoid knots

that project or create uneven lines. A psyche knot is made by wearing the hair in a projecting coil at the back of the head. One's natural complexion is always the best. Rouge, used in moderation, is not likely to be injurious to the skin.

Voile dresses are being made much the same as dotted Swiss and organdie. They are made on full lines. Most designs have ruffles or peplums. Organdie binding and plaiting are used for trimming.

How to Clean White Shoes

Can you tell me how to clean dirt and grass stains from white shoes?—Miss C. S.

Brush the shoes thoroly to remove all the loose particles of dirt and then apply any of the white shoe polishes on the market. Of course, the polish must be adapted to the shoe as the ones used to clean canvas shoes would not clean kid.

Canning Mayonnaise Dressing

Is it possible to can mayonnaise dressing by simply heating, and putting it in jars and sealing? Would it be best to use sugar when canning it?—Mrs. E. B.

Mayonnaise dressing can be canned by sterilizing the jars, heating the dressing and sealing it. One may decrease the amount of sugar if they wish but this should make no difference as to the keeping qualities.

Bulletin on Canning Vegetables

Please give me recipes for canning corn, making tomato catsup and canning green beans.—Mrs. J. S. W.

For this information and the canning of other vegetables write to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for Farmers' Bulletin No. 839.

Correct Way to Spell Name

I wish to know the proper way of spelling Jewel, a girl's name. I spell it "Jewell" but have been told it is incorrect.—Mrs. S. B. O.

The name is spelled with one l.

Middy Suits Are Always Good

1028—Women's Dress. This middy may be worn inside or outside a plaited skirt, a pattern of which also is in-



cluded. Sizes 16 years and 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

1031—Men's and Boys' Pajamas. The coat of these pajamas is made to slip over the head. Sizes 14 and 16 years and 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches breast measure.

1020—Girls' Dress. This dress is made of gingham with the latest touch in the collar and pretty tunic. The tunic is cut in the same pattern as the collar and edged with ruffling. Sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

1019—Girls' Dress. In pale blue taffeta this would make a lovely party frock. The ruffy skirt could be bound with ribbon and the kimono waist colored with sheer, white organdie. Sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

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

You Will Like INSTANT POSTUM And It Will Like You

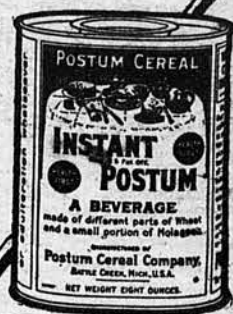
People who say, "I like coffee, but it doesn't like me," will find Instant Postum much more considerate of their health.

This pure cereal drink combines wholesome quality with rich coffee-like flavor.

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(on less) P. O. B. Kansas City
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\$192.50 (2-wheel Track) **\$207.50 (4-wheel Truck)**

A PAPEC for \$175!—because it's best-liked and biggest-selling. Hence big production—low manufacturing cost to us, low buying price to you. Regular R-10; latest model; 10" throat; capacity 2 to 6 tons per hour; 3/4, 1, 1 1/2 and 2" cuts; operated by 8 to 6 h. p. gas engine; complete on legs with self-feed table, indestructible cutting wheel, 50 feet of blower pipe with malleable collars, curved elbow for top, extra set of knives—only \$175 (\$192.50 on 2-wheel truck, \$207.50 on 4-wheel truck) f. o. b. Kansas City, Mo. Read this remarkable guarantee:

"We guarantee any Papec Cutter to throw and blow ensilage perpendicularly to the height of any silo, with any power, provided the speed of the cutting wheel does not fall below 500 r.p.m. We also guarantee that any Papec Cutter will cut and elevate more ensilage with the same power than any other power cutter."

Indiana Silo & Tractor Co., N. Kansas City, Mo., Distributors
If you need a larger cutter than R-10, write today for catalog, prices and terms. Big reductions on all sizes.
Papec Machine Co., Mfrs., 124 Main St., Shortsville, N. Y.

"Supreme with men who know"

Maybe, You Can Spell? If You Think You Can, Try This! \$15.00 Cash Prize

Capper's Farmer will give a prize of \$15.00 in cash to the person who sends us the largest list of correctly spelled words made from the word "Tambourine," providing the list is accompanied by 50 cents to cover a one year's subscription to Capper's Farmer.

Every person who sends in a list of words accompanied by a one year's subscription and 50 cents, whether he wins the \$15.00 prize or not will receive a reward for his efforts. See how many words you can make out of "Tambourine." Be the first person to win the \$15.00 in cash.

RULES Anyone may participate in this Spelling Club. Write as plainly as you can on one side of the paper only. Make as many words as you can out of "Tambourine." A few of the words are, tire, our, rite, riot, etc. Do not use more letters in the same word than there are in the word "Tambourine." For instance, do not use the word room, because that takes two Os and there is only one O in "Tambourine." Proper names, prefixes, suffixes, obsolete and foreign words will not be counted. Words spelled alike but with different meanings can only be counted as one word. Your list will not be accepted in this Spelling Club unless you send in a one year's subscription to Capper's Farmer accompanied by a remittance of 50c. In the event of a tie between two or more Club Members, each tying Club Member will receive a prize of the same value in all respects to that tied for. This Spelling Club closes August 1st, and the winner will be announced as soon as the three judges can determine to the best of their ability who has the largest list of correctly spelled words. Webster's New International Dictionary will be used as authority.

CAPPER'S FARMER, Dept. 606, Topeka, Kansas

On a separate sheet of paper I am sending you the words I have formed from the word "Tambourine." I am also sending you 50c to cover a one year's subscription to Capper's Farmer, which is to be sent to the following address.

Name.....

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



How many different words can you make using just the letters that are in the word "Tambourine"? Can you make five, ten or fifteen? Try it.

Wait for the Thresher That Saves Your Grain

Don't get in too big a hurry to thresh. If you've shocked or stacked your grain well it will keep. Better put up with delay than waste grain with the wrong thresher. It'll pay you to wait a few days longer for the man with a

Red River Special

Known for years as the machine that "Saves the Farmer's Thresh Bill."

Valuable grain isn't carried into the straw stack.

From the Big Cylinder with its "Man Behind the Gun" to the Wind Stacker the straw is subjected to a terrific and continuous beating. The result is *clean threshing*—your profit. Ask the Red River Special owner in your neighborhood to do your threshing this season. You'll save your thresh bill by waiting for him.

If interested in a thresher for individual use, ask about our "Junior" Red River Special.

Write for Circulars.

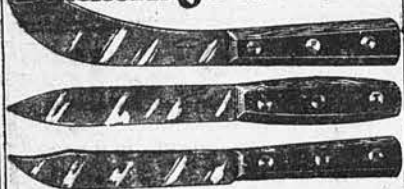
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Builders Exclusively of Red River Special Threshers, Wind Stackers, Feeders, Steam and Oil-Gas Traction Engines.
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Stacked Over 5 Tons of Hay Per Hour



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3-Piece Butchering Set

If you intend to butcher it is absolutely necessary that you have one extra good quality 6-inch steel sticking knife, one 6-inch skinning knife and one 6-inch butcher knife, such as we illustrate and describe herewith. The knives are all with 6-inch blades, highly tempered, carefully ground and highly polished. Beech or maple handles. The sticking knife has double razor edge. The set is shipped in a neat carton, charges prepaid for 75c.

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FOOL-PROOF RAT ANNIHILATOR

Rids your premises—no dead carcasses, makes your place immune to RATS—it costs you nothing if not satisfied. Price 75 cents.
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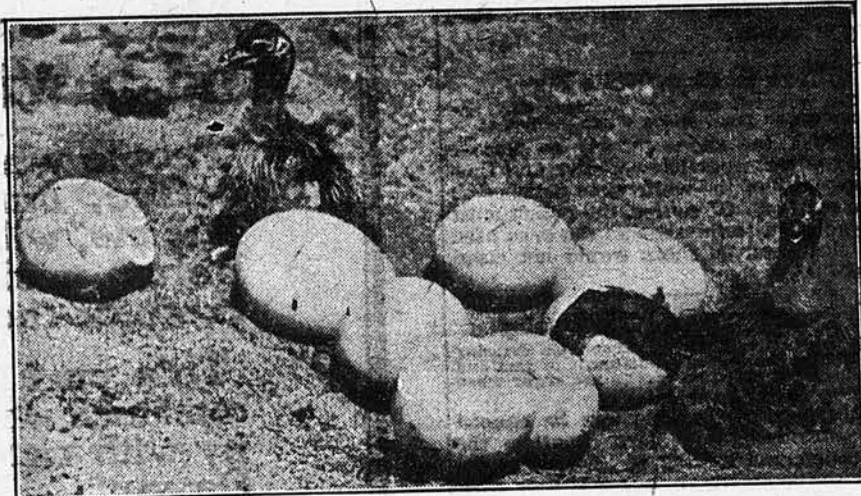
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For Our Young Readers

A Baby Ostrich is an Odd Little Creature

BY DELPHIA PHILLIPS



D ID YOU ever see an ostrich? The quaint little creatures in the picture are baby ostriches. Noting that their bills are open, you perhaps may wonder if the little fellows are panting with the exertion of getting out of the thick shells in which they grew, for the egg of an ostrich is almost $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick. The baby ostrich does not peck a hole in his shell as do baby chicks, but it seems that the shell bursts with the expanding of the vigorous little life within. When first hatched, the little birds are covered with something that resembles excelsior more than down, and they are about the size of a large gosling. Their color is a mottled brown and dusty gray. An ostrich gets his full growth when about 2 years old, and is then strong enough to carry a rider on his back.

The ostrich is strictly vegetarian in his diet, eating almost any vegetable but tabooing meat. He consumes about 8 pounds of food a day, mostly barley and grasses, and is very fond of oranges. Visitors at the ostrich farms derive great amusement in watching an orange travel down the long throat of the big bird as he swallows the fruit.

Ostriches mate when 4 years old, and most authorities agree that they pair for life. Both birds take turns in sitting on the eggs. The female takes the day shift because her dusty gray plumage is so like the desert sands that she is not easily detected by a possible enemy, while the male, with his black attire, cannot be seen at night. In the wild state the nest is simply a hole in the sand. Here the nine eggs are hatched, but on the ostrich farms the eggs are hatched in incubators, a process requiring 42 days.

The egg of the ostrich is dull ivory and as the inside of the shell is of a pink tint some of the eggs are blown and converted into globes for lights. Affixed to an electric light, they produce a soft rosy glow, as the inner coloring shines thru. The eggs are about 5 inches in diameter and 7 inches long, weighing from 3 to 4 pounds.

Letters to a Small Farm Girl

Dear Annie: Did you ever play Pretend, Annie? Let me pretend that I am the little farm girl that I used to be, with gingham dress and pigtail braids, bare-headed and happy, on tip-toe for adventure.

We will start with the springtime, for I think spring the loveliest time of all the year on the farm. Spring is the sweetest time in the life of a little farm girl, too. How daintily the violets in the deep woods lifted their great purple heads, and how eagerly the Johnny-Jump-Ups invited me to carry them home to mother!

What fun we had building our playhouse under the old apple tree! We had rooms and rooms and rooms, all carefully staked off and furnished richly with bits of broken dishes, really-truly play dishes, boxes, doll chairs, beds and other furniture. Our large doll family gave us a great deal of trouble by their pranks. Gerald was the naughtiest doll. And he came to a tragic end, as all bad children do. My cousin, who was a boy, didn't handle the doll children always as

carefully as he might. He tossed Gerald to me one day, and poor Gerald fell against an iron and broke his head. I loved Gerald even if he was naughty, and I cried and could not forgive the offender for a long time.

Then there was Rosie. She was the oldest doll, and I loved her even if her face always was dirty. Rosie was a rag doll. Wianie was a bisque doll. She was pretty, but her hair wouldn't stay on. My favorite doll was Ida, the big china doll. She could be washed, even her hair, for it was china, too. She was always clean, never naughty.

Some time ago girl and women readers of our young folks' page were invited to write a series of "Letters to a Small Farm Girl." Here is the first of the series of eight. Margaret Ann Martin of Shawnee county is the winner.

and we did not have to worry lest her hair fall off in the middle of afternoon tea.

We played all sorts of play. We kept grocery store and were neighbors and relatives who called on one another. We cooked and washed and ironed. Being a boy, my cousin did not like the doll washdays. He didn't object a great deal to ironing, but I was usually glad to relieve him, as he never ironed wrinkles out and sometimes he scorched the clothes.

It was a playhouse never to be forgotten and each of the three of us, my sister, cousin and I, is, I hope, building his "House of Life" a little better for having had the old playhouse under the apple tree. Lovingly your friend,
Margaret Ann.

A Family Puzzle

If you can answer this puzzle send your answers to the Puzzle Editor, the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

As I was going down the street
I met a man with his family complete.
There were twins and twins,
And triplets two
A baby girl
In a dress of blue.
The wife with her parents followed along;
How many were there in the throng?

The winners of the June 4 puzzle—Letter Changes—afé Genieva Toms, Ella Schwandt, Hazel Gilmore, Milo Meek, Maurice Berger and Raymond Church. The answer is "Elephant and Antelope."

Here are some suggestions, boys and girls, for your summer reading: Aesop's Fables; Grimm's Fairy Tales; Wonder Book; Wild Animals I Have Known; A Child's Garden of Verses; Just So Stories; The Water Babies; Uncle Remus, His Songs and His Sayings; Alice in Wonderland and Thru the Looking Glass; Robinson Crusoe; Tales from Shakespeare.

Speed is a tremendous asset today, and when it's combined with control it's almost unbeatable. A young fellow who can do a job in half a day and get it right, is a better man to have on your pay roll than a chap who can do the same work in half an hour and then spend a day correcting his mistakes.—Take it From Dad.

PAYS FOR ITSELF

This is one farm necessity that "it pays" for itself with the cream you may otherwise waste. The

VIKING CREAM SEPARATOR

is easy to buy—easy to clean and a child can operate it. VIKING skims to 1-100 of 1 per cent. Write for our book—"Making the Dairy Cow Pay."

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Save Money!!

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McCall's.....	
Good Stories.....	\$1.65 All One Year

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Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze....	Club 16 All for
Capper's Weekly.....	
Pathfinder.....	\$1.90 All One Year

NOTE—If you should happen not to find your favorite magazines in these clubs, make up a special club of your own and write us for our special price. We can save you money on any combination of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze and any two or more other magazines you want.

Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.

Enclosed find \$..... for which please send me all the periodicals named in Club No..... for a term of one year each.

Name

Address

Capper Poultry Club

MRS. LUCILE ELLIS
Club ManagerUniforms, Colors, Mottoes and Yells
Help in Pep Race

This is the time of year when one likes to pack a basket full of good things to eat and hunt out some cool picnic place. And if Capper Poultry club girls and Capper Pig club boys make up the party, it is more fun than ever. Sleepy old trees wake up when they hear those peppy club yells and songs. What do you think of the idea of all counties having picnics for their July and August meetings? The first one we'll call a mothers' picnic and the mothers of club girls and their friends will be guests of honor. Then at the August picnic the fathers will be the guests and each county will try to have the most fathers in attendance. The names of the winning counties in these two little contests will be given in a club story.

Can't attend the meeting? Did you say it was too far away? Well, that's too bad, but have you heard about the Harper county pig and poultry club meeting which was held at the home of Frank Ogle? Ruth Thornton traveled a total of 61½ miles and Mrs. George Peck 60 miles to attend this meeting, but they found it worth while. "We pigs and chickens surely had a good time that day," wrote Elizabeth Moore in telling about the meeting. A member present or absent means a lot in the pep race, so before you say the meeting is too far away, just stop and think that your county needs the points and all the other members will be disappointed if you're not there. Then try to figure out some way to make the trip.

"Now or Never" is the motto of the Reno county three, who have just as much pep as any other three members in the Capper Poultry club. They have a song, too, a banner, colors of red, white and blue, and uniforms of white middie blouses, blue skirts and red ties. Scott county also has three members and reports a good meeting and some new club yells. Don't tell me that three girls can't have a good time.

I wish I had enough space to tell all about Cloud county's meeting at which there were 78 guests, and ice cream and cake were served; about the fine time Leavenworth county had at its meeting with Pauline Watkins, where the refreshments again consisted of ice cream and cake; then there's the little picnic the Shawnee county girls held in Garfield park; Crawford county's meeting with Mary Morton, the leader, and many others. These combined business and pleasure meetings are a help and inspiration to both young folks and grown-ups and are the event of the month in many counties. "Cloud county girls are going to have lots of fun this year, besides all the profits we make from our chickens," wrote Neva Rolph. "Our colors are white and green. We will wear white middie suits and green ties."

If you were a little girl who couldn't use her legs, wouldn't you like to receive cheery, encouraging letters from other girls? Of course, you would. So I hope a number of you will take time to write to Ethel Sloan of Route 6 Box 124, Shawnee, Okla. The Kearny county girls told me about Ethel and said that they already had written to her.

Rickety, Rickety, Russ,
What's the matter with us?
Nothing at all, nothing at all,
Capper girls, Capper girls,
Rah! Rah! Rah!

This is a Kearny county yell, but I think we'll have to steal it for one of our state yells. Do you suppose the girls would object?

The end of the penning period is almost here. I know you gave several hurrahs when school let out, but don't you suppose your hens will have the same kind of feeling on the morning of July 1 when you open the gate to their pen and tell them they are free to come out and have the run of the range? Most of the contest entries have done excellent work and earned a vacation, when they may roam wherever they wish, chase bugs and grasshoppers and find the shady places during the heat of the day. The work in the pen departments will be easier, too, for no

egg record will be kept after June 30, only a record of sales, poultry used at home, prizes won and a feed cost.

It isn't too early to begin selecting the chickens you wish to exhibit this year and taking special care with their development. Bertha Daudy of Shawnee county says that she is raising some show birds and expects to carry off some prizes on her White Wyandottes. Mrs. George Peck, member of the mothers' division in Harper county, writes that there will be a place reserved at the Anthony fair for the entries of Capper Pig club boys and that she is going to suggest that the poultry club girls also receive this consideration. A good plan I think.

"The girls are making their club work known thruout the county more than ever before and how they do work together," wrote Mrs. Hansen of Rooks county. "They are determined to march away with the pep trophy next December. Meanwhile the hens are laying, eggs hatching and chicks growing."

The Subscriber is Always Right

Our subscribers are always right when any question concerning their subscription comes up. We wish to adjust their complaints first and send them the papers for which they paid. We then investigate and determine who is responsible for the mistake.

This is the policy of the Capper Publications and we desire to have every solicitor and subscriber co-operate with us.

If there is anything at all the matter with your subscription to the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Capper's Weekly or the Household, if you hear any one say that they paid for these papers and are not getting them, please write and tell me all about it and be sure to state the facts.

It will help us locate the cause if you will send us your receipt, cancelled check or postoffice money order stub. They will be returned as soon as we see them. It is necessary for us to have something to show here in the office in order to adjust complaints properly.

Remember this, if you pay your money for any of the Capper Publications and do not get them it will be your fault—not ours. We all make mistakes but this company is more than willing to correct any mistake that is properly brought to our attention.

Will you who read this give me the co-operation asked for? Address A. S. Wolverton, Capper Publications, Topeka, Kan.

Farm Bureaus and County Agents

The printed agreement between the States Relations Service of the United States Department of Agriculture and the American Farm Bureau Federation, defining the relationship between the county agent and the American Farm Bureau, is off the press. The agreement states:

"The county farm bureau is a voluntary organization of persons engaged in farming and has for its object the promotion of the economic and social interests of agriculture, including research and education, the farm home and the rural community. It is non-secret, non-partisan and non-sectarian, and its policy as an organization is not to engage in commercial activities. It is open to both men and women on equal terms. While it may engage in other activities it is greatly interested in the promotion of the co-operative extension work in agriculture and home economics organized by the state agricultural colleges and the United States Department of Agriculture under the Smith-Lever Extension act and related National and state laws. It may, therefore, co-operate with the extension service of the state agricultural colleges and the United States Department of Agriculture by contributing of its funds toward the maintenance of extension agents in the county and joining in the work of the extension service thru its committees and otherwise under agreements with the state extension director. The farm bureau is organized with a president, secretary, treasurer and executive committee, who will themselves, or thru other representatives of the farm bureau, solicit memberships, collect dues, handle its funds and in general manage its affairs."

A metal grain bin is rat, rabbit, thief and fire proof.



2 C ONLY

2 Cents Out of Every Dollar Paid for Upkeep Goes for Oil

You Can Well Afford The Best Your Money Will Buy

En-ar-co
SCIENTIFIC REFINING
MOTOR OIL

The Oil of a Million Tests

A twelve months investigation by manufacturers shows that lubrication is the smallest item of upkeep expense. Think of it—only 2.01%.

By the use of En-ar-co—the best motor oil—two of the most important items given in this statement could be very substantially reduced. These items are: Depreciation, 21.76%, Repairs, 17.06%.

En-ar-co, by its super-lubricating qualities, its unvarying uniformity, its freedom from residue and carbon-forming substances, saves and protects the motor to a degree that is almost unbelievable. Overhauling, repairing and replacement of parts

is made much less frequent. Power, life and the capacity for more work and harder work is the invariable result.

En-ar-co Motor Oil more than pays its way in what it saves. Buy it by the barrel or the half barrel and save money.

Prices subject to change without notice.

EN-AR-CO MOTOR OIL

Light—Medium—Heavy	
Wood barrels	per gallon \$ 87
Wood half-barrels	92
Steel drums	90
Steel half-drums	95
10-gallon cans	1 05
5-gallon cans	1 10
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Ask your dealer for En-ar-co. Insist upon getting it. If he will not supply you, send your order direct to us. Coupon below can be used for an order form.

Send Coupon for Auto Game FREE

A game the whole family will enjoy. Full of excitement and entertainment. Fill out the coupon and mail today.

En-ar-co Gear Compound—Best for gears, differentials, transmissions. White Rose Gasoline—Pure, clean, powerful. National Light Oil—for Tractor fuel, also lamps, stoves, incubators.

THE NATIONAL REFINING COMPANY

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

D-713 National Building, Cleveland, Ohio

4 Modern Refineries—97 Branch Offices

EN-AR-CO—Auto Game FREE!

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Prices Reduced on \$37⁵⁰ Farm Crops Slump in Prices

Pierce-Buckeye Bins

We have already cut our price once on Pierce-Buckeye Galvanized Steel Grain Bins, but are now making another big cut in order to help farmers hold their wheat for peak prices, and protect it against all loss as soon as it comes from the threshers.

The Most Economical Grain Bin Made

Pierce-Buckeye Grain Bins have always been the most economical for four reasons: 1, they absolutely guarantee you against loss by fire, birds, theft, vermin, rats, etc.; 2, they are built on a solid framework of heavy angle steel (just like a sky scraper); 3, they are made from only the best bloom, heavy 22 gauge galvanized steel. Guaranteed not to warp, sag, twist, bulge or get out of shape in any way. Simple and easy to erect with a wrench and screw driver—a boy can do it. 4, they are guaranteed for 20 years to stand up under all kinds of weather and use.

You Can't Beat Our Prices

Go to your dealer—have him show you how the Pierce-Buckeye Galvanized Steel Bin is built—then you'll decide for yourself that it is the best bargain you have seen in a long time.

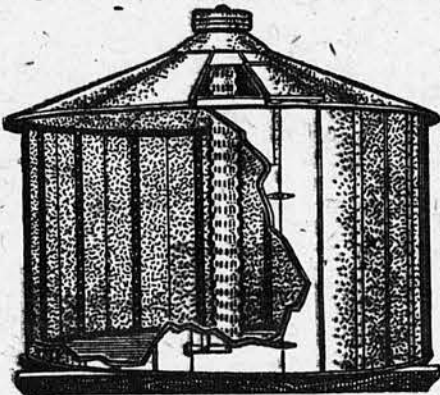
Quick—Rush—Shipments

To give you immediate delivery we have placed warehouse stocks in St. Louis, Kansas City, Enid, Okla., and Hutchinson, Kan. No matter where you live you can bank on getting a Pierce-Buckeye Bin in a hurry even if your dealer is sold out.

Ask for Prices Now

Jump in your car right now and go ask your dealer for the new low-level, pre-war prices on Pierce-Buckeye Bins—it will take only a few minutes. The only way you can be safe in getting a Pierce-Buckeye Bin at our new low prices is by acting immediately as we expect our stock on hand to be completely sold out within 10 days. If your dealer doesn't handle Pierce-Buckeye Bins write, wire or telephone us immediately.

PIERCE COMPANY
930B Wyandotte, Kansas City, Mo.



"NOW-A-DAYS" says the Good Judge



A man can get a heap more satisfaction from a small chew of this class of tobacco, than he ever could get from a big chew of the old kind.

He finds it costs less, too. The good tobacco taste lasts so much longer he doesn't need to have a fresh chew nearly as often.

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

Put up in two styles

W-B CUT is a long fine-cut tobacco

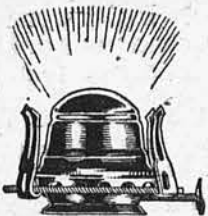
RIGHT CUT is a short-cut tobacco

Weyman-Boston Company, 1107 Broadway, New York City

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With a Steel Mantle Lamp Burner

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



Turn the Old Lamp Into a 30-Candle Power Light

Don't continue straining your eyes by using a poor light. We will send you one of these steel mantle burners, free and postpaid, with a year's subscription to Household at 50c or with Household 3 years at \$1.00. Better send in your order promptly.

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

The Household

Dept. LB, Topeka, Kansas

Here's Your Chance To Buy A Grain Bin Right

We have a few of the famous corrugated Martin Grain Bins (the strongest bin made) on our hands and we want to sell them right away. So, if you have any idea of buying a grain bin this year, well show you some prices on the best bin on the market that'll surprise you and save you a lot of money.

Your name on a post card will bring the prices quick.

Midwest Steel Products Co.
413 American Bank Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

Tell Your Neighbor

About Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze and urge him to subscribe.

A one-year subscription to this clean, fearless paper that stands up for the Farmer's Rights, will be \$1.00 well spent.

Agriculture Suffers From Excessive Deflation

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

Business conditions in general show slight improvement, but a complete and satisfactory business revival cannot be expected until farming conditions have been improved and that industry put on a more stable basis. The sooner our politicians and grain gamblers learn and appreciate that fact the better it will be for all concerned. It is true that deflation in prices has been forced in all lines of business, but farmers feel aggrieved because the prices of their products were deflated before prices of manufactured and other commercial products were lowered and because the prices of farm products were deflated more than all other lines of products offered for sale. The result has been that a bushel of corn or a bushel of wheat will buy less now than ever before.

Profits Wiped Out

The level of prices paid producers of the United States for the principal crops increased about 4.6 per cent during May as compared with an increase in price level of 2.3 per cent for May in the past 10 years. On June 1 the index figure of prices was about 64.6 per cent lower than a year ago; and also 56.2 per cent lower than two years ago and 35.9 per cent lower than the average of the past 10 years on June 1. The present outlook for satisfactory prices on wheat, corn, hay and other farm products is not very alluring. Increased freight rates have wiped out most of the possible profits and the grain gamblers in their merciless raids on the market have wiped out what is left so that farmers are being forced to sell many of their farm products at a loss. Present indications are that the world demand will be sufficient to take up all of our surplus grain, yet the wheat gamblers in Chicago and other market centers are taking advantage of every available opportunity to squeeze the farmer and rob him of every cent of profit. If such conditions are not remedied soon farmers will curtail their farm production until there will be danger of a serious food shortage. Farming is an industry on which all other lines of industry depend and when it suffers business depression is inevitable.

An Industry Worth 70 Billions

The number of farms in the United States in 1920 according to the Fourteenth United States Census is 6,448,366 as compared with 6,361,502 in 1910, an increase of 1.4 per cent. The value of these farms including land and buildings is estimated at \$67,795,965,384 as compared with \$34,501,125,697 on April 15, 1910. The increase in the value of the farms for the 10-year period is \$32,994,839,687 or 94.8 per cent. The total area of land in farms in 1920 was 955,676,545 acres as against 878,793,325 acres in 1910 showing an increase of 8.7 per cent. Although there was only a slight increase in the number of farms between 1910 and 1920 and an increase of less than 10 per cent in the farm acreage the value of farms nearly doubled, but due allowance must be made of course for the fact that farm values in many localities were abnormally high at the beginning of the year of 1920 and that present values if reported would be considerably less. An industry that represents an investment of not less than 60 to 70 billion dollars is certainly deserving of better and more considerate treatment at the hands of our Government and the business world in general.

Wheat Harvest in Full Progress

Wheat harvest is now in full progress in Kansas and many sections of the state report that both the quality and the yield have been greatly overestimated. This year the harvest season opened about two weeks earlier than usual and that fact has made it somewhat difficult to get as many harvest hands as were needed. J. C. Mohler in the weekly report of the Kansas state board of agriculture for the week ending Tuesday, June 21, says:

"Ideal harvest weather prevailed generally over the state last week and this work was in full swing thru Southeastern, Central and South Cen-

tral Kansas. One more week of good weather will be sufficient to complete wheat cutting in all of the southern counties in the eastern half of the state and it will be well along in the principal wheat growing counties of Central and Southwestern Kansas.

"A heavy rain fell in parts of the northeastern counties on Thursday causing a rapid rise of creeks tributary to the Blue and Kaw rivers, to some extent flooding adjoining lowland. Considerable damage has also been caused thru the entire Arkansas River Valley as this stream has been out of its banks as a result of cloud-bursts in Colorado more than a week ago.

Corn Needs More Rain

"In the north central and some central counties rain is needed for the best development of corn. The week has been an excellent one, however, for the cultivation of corn and sorghums and a good growth of these crops has followed the rain of a week ago. No insect damage is reported as yet, although chinch bugs are in evidence in many of the southeastern counties.

"The first cutting of alfalfa is about finished and where completed the second crop is reported as making good growth. Much of the first cutting, however, was damaged by the rainy weather of a week ago, and a poor quality of hay is reported in many counties.

"A serious condition is arising because of a shortage of harvest labor and the indications are that the counties thru Central Kansas especially will be badly in need of help this week. All counties in the central wheat belt reported a demand for help with insufficient labor at hand to supply it. Pawnee and Clark counties showing 800 to 1,000 men short at the present time. Rice, Barton, Ellis, Marion, Reno and Chase counties also are looking for help and must have it at once."

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

Barber—Heavy rains have fallen the past week and the ground is thoroughly soaked. All spring crops are looking much better but whether it will help the wheat materially or not is a question. The eastern two-thirds of the county has a fair prospect for wheat with a fair average.—Homer Hastings, June 11.

Bourbon—We have been having nearly a week of rainy weather and the corn is getting rather weedy. Wheat and oats are beginning to head and will make fair crops. Harvest will be earlier this year. Alfalfa will soon be ready to cut but it won't amount to much. Potatoes and gardens are excellent. There was a big crop of strawberries and there will be plenty of blackberries. Corn is worth 46c; cream, 19c and eggs are 14c; hens, 14c.—Oscar Cowan, June 10.

Brown—Farmers have cultivated corn once and it is excellent but will be unusually late this year. Local showers have put the ground in good condition. Wheat is worth \$1.38; corn, 46c; cream, 22c and eggs are 18c; hogs, 7c.—A. C. Dannenberg, June 11.

Butler—We are having a considerable amount of rain, and cool weather. Wheat is filling out satisfactorily. Harvest will begin about June 18. Oats are short but will make a good yield. Corn is excellent. Wheat is worth \$1.25; butterfat, 23c and eggs are 13c.—Mrs. Charles Geer, June 11.

Cherokee—We have been having showers every day the past week. Harvest is ready but ground is too wet at present. Corn, grass and fodder crops are growing satisfactorily. Early blackberries are ripe and sell for \$2.50 a crate. Eggs are worth 16c; new potatoes, \$1.80 a bushel and butterfat, 25c.—L. Smyres, June 10.

Clay—Local showers ranging ½ to 2 inches have fallen the past week. Oats were damaged by dry weather and will make but half a crop. Wheat was damaged in spots by drought and rust but, the heads, in general, have filled fairly well. I believe wheat will average 12 bushels an acre but many farmers think it will not average more than 11 bushels an acre. Harvest has begun and the harvest wage will probably be \$3.50 a day. Corn is good. Wheat is worth \$1.30; butterfat, 25c and hogs are \$7; eggs, 16c.—P. R. Forslund, June 11.

Cloud—An excess of rain thru most of the county delayed farm work but crops are excellent and promise to exceed the farmers' expectations. The first crop of alfalfa has been cut and put up and a few farmers are beginning to cut wheat and are pleased with the prospects. Oats are very good. Stock of all kind is doing well but there is a scarcity of young hogs. There will be very little fruit this year.—W. H. Plumly, June 17.

Coffey—We are having a considerable amount of rain and the ground is too wet to work. The first crop of alfalfa is ready to cut. Oats are coming out remarkably and wheat is filling well. Prairie grass is making a good growth. New potatoes are large enough to use. Harvest will begin in two weeks.—A. T. Stewart, June 11.

Elk—The past week has been very showery and excellent corn weather but practically no hay has been put up tho a great many fields have been cut. Alfalfa is unusually weedy this spring and it looks now as if a great many fields will be plowed this fall on account of poor stand. Wheat will make

(Continued on Page 16.)

Wheat Rates are Slashed

Gamblers Force Further Losses on Farmers

BY JOHN W. SAMUELS

GRAIN growers feel anxious about the new wheat crop which is bringing many new problems that are difficult to solve. Just now in many sections of Kansas it is difficult to get harvest hands in sufficient numbers to harvest wheat as rapidly as it should be done in order to save all of the grain in good condition. At Salina, Wichita, Dodge City and many other big wheat centers many additional hands are needed. Most of the harvest hands are demanding \$4 to \$5 a day while farmers had expected to pay only \$3 a day. The present comparatively low prices offered for wheat do not make it possible to pay the high wages that were paid last year for harvest help.

Thrashing Rates are Too High

Another discouraging feature is the prospective high price that will have to be paid for thrashing. Many farmers have been hoping that thrashing this year might be done for 6 cents a bushel, but this now seems to be only an empty dream. Threshermen everywhere are planning to charge 7 cents for thrashing if wheat sells for less than \$1 a bushel and 8 cents if it sells for more than \$1 a bushel. Binder twine and all kinds of harvest supplies are high so that the outlook as the wheat grower sees things is anything but a pleasant one.

Better Marketing Plans Desired

Better marketing methods of wheat are desired by all wheat growers but many farmers seem slow in accepting some of the new plans proposed. The National Wheat Growers' Association thus far have failed to get the requisite number to sign up for their proposed wheat pool to make it effective and even if they should there still is the possibility that the Sherman Anti-Trust law might make it ineffective when the matter should be brought into question and taken into the courts. The plan of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., seems feasible and it has many desirable features but it remains to be seen whether farmers will accept it. Representatives of that organization are now at work among the farmers throughout the wheat belt explaining the plan but it will be several weeks yet before the results of this effort will be known. In the meantime the grain gambling interests have been busy trying to discredit the plan of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., and have kept many farmers from joining that organization. Unless farmers co-operate in selling their wheat they will continue to be at the mercy of the grain gamblers.

Heavy Declines on July Futures

July wheat at the end of the week closed a little above the low level of the week with net losses of 7 to 10 cents a bushel and the September deliveries altho lower in Chicago were a fraction higher in Kansas City. Some new wheat from the Southwest is already on the market but bidding for it was not lively. Export demand for old wheat has been quiet all week and the total purchases are estimated at approximately 2 million bushels. July wheat at Kansas City was quoted at \$1.31 a bushel; and September wheat at \$1.21 1/4. July corn was quoted at 58 1/4 cents and September corn at 61 1/2 cents. July oats were quoted at 40 cents and September oats at 41 1/2 cents.

Cash sales of wheat at Kansas City were from 1 cent to 2 cents lower and early demand was fair. Dark hard wheat was 4 to 6 cents lower. Red wheat was in fair demand at declines of 1 cent to 2 cents. The following sales were reported: No. 1 dark hard wheat, \$1.50 to \$1.53; No. 2 dark hard, \$1.48 to \$1.52; No. 3 dark hard, \$1.50 to \$1.53; No. 1 hard wheat, \$1.37 to \$1.40; No. 3 hard wheat, \$1.33 to \$1.38; No. 2 Yellow wheat, \$1.36; No. 1 Red wheat, \$1.33 to \$1.34; No. 2 Red, \$1.32 to \$1.33; No. 3 Red, \$1.30; No. 1 mixed wheat, \$1.33 to \$1.38; No. 2 mixed, \$1.32 to \$1.38; No. 3 mixed, \$1.30 to \$1.34.

Corn for the most part was unchanged to 1/2 cents lower and the demand was just fair. The following quotations were announced at Kansas City: No. 1 White corn, 57 1/4 to 58c;

No. 2 White, 56 1/2 to 57c; No. 3 White, 54 to 55c; No. 1 Yellow corn, 61c; No. 2 Yellow, 60c; No. 3 Yellow, 50 to 59c; No. 1 mixed corn, 56 1/2c; No. 2 mixed, 56c; No. 3 mixed, 54 1/2c.

The following sales were reported at Kansas City on other grains: No. 2 White oats, 41c; No. 3 White, 40 1/2c; No. 2 mixed oats, 41c; No. 3 mixed, 40c; No. 2 Red oats, 40c; No. 3 Red, 38 1/2c; No. 2 White kafir, \$1.16; No. 3 White kafir, \$1.12 to \$1.13; No. 2 milo, \$1.31; No. 3 milo, \$1.30; No. 2 rye, \$1.33 to \$1.35; No. 3 barley, 55 to 56c.

Millfeed Market is Quiet

The millfeed market at present is very quiet and the demand is fair for this season of the year. The following quotations are reported at Kansas City: Bran, \$13.50 to \$14 a ton; brown shorts, \$17 to \$18; gray shorts, \$19 to \$20; linseed oil meal, \$31 to \$32 a ton on Milwaukee basis; cottonseed meal, \$37 to \$39 also on Milwaukee basis.

Hay Prices are Steady

The hay market for the week was steady for upper grades but decidedly weak for the lower grades. The following sales were reported at Kansas City: Choice alfalfa, \$24 to \$27 a ton; No. 1 alfalfa, \$21 to \$23 a ton; standard alfalfa, \$17 to \$20.50; No. 2 alfalfa, \$13 to \$16.50; No. 3 alfalfa, \$9.50 to \$12; No. 1 prairie hay, \$13.50 to \$14.50; No. 2 prairie, \$10 to \$13; No. 3 prairie, \$6.50 to \$9.50; No. 1 timothy, \$18.50 to \$20 a ton; standard timothy, \$17 to \$18; No. 2 timothy, \$14.50 to \$16.50; No. 3 timothy, \$11 to \$13.50; No. 1 clover hay, \$13 to \$14.50; No. 2 clover, \$8 to \$12.50; packing hay, \$5 to \$6; straw, \$8.50 to \$9 a ton.

Cocklebur

By Ray Yarnell

It is an open question whether the farmer or the business man appreciates most the fact that it will not be necessary this season to have twilight harvest gangs come out from the towns to help put up the wheat crop.

Shocking wheat, to the average city man, is about the same as shoveling coal in a place to which, it is said, some men are destined to go.

Jack Dempsey, who assisted in building ships during the Great World War, has one claim to attention. He did not desert his mother to fight the Germans. Neither did he show the slightest desire to do so.

If public opinion had anything to do with it France would carry off the honors in the little mixup scheduled at Jersey City on July 2.

In the case of abusing a dumb animal, remarked Sad Sawyer, many men hold themselves accountable only to God and they have no respect for Him.

"It's funny how these fellows guess on the wheat crop," said Farmer Jones, after reading four estimates by various officials. "They're figuring the yield now at 90 to 140 million bushels. The spread is nearly as great as between the producer and the consumer on the wheat bought and sold."

The bossy with the smoothest hide doesn't always give the richest milk.

Vitamines may exist in raw meat and milk, admits a contrib, and they may build up a run down city man, but he opines that a few square miles of fresh country air, with the patient on the handle end of a plow, will do more toward making him healthy.

The 1921 harvest in Kansas doesn't seem real. There isn't any loud talk by I. W. W. gents, who in years past have preached high wages or sabotage. Maybe the explanation lies in big Bill Haywood:

Haywood, you will recall, is the I. W. W. leader who jumped his bond and beat it for Russia, while the rank and file of his followers were permitted to remain behind unadvised of his flight, and go to prison.



Next to the Horse

The Most Useful Machine On the Farm

No other gas engine has the same great range of usefulness that is offered in the Superior Piersen 5 H.P. Motor. Its light, compact, superior design and finish make it the best all around farm motor. It fits in any corner or on any rig or implement. It economically handles and is instantly adjusted to any 2 to 5 H.P. job.

THE SUPERIOR
PIERSEN
MOTOR

SPECIFICATIONS:

Wt. 50 pounds per H. P. full of gas, oil and water. Radiator in fly wheel—requires only 5 quarts of water for perfect cooling. Combination speed regulator and governor control—gives range of 2 to 5 H.P. Automatic oiling—not an oil hole or grease cup. Large overhead valves, water-jacketed. High Tension Magneto, impulse starter. All wearing parts enclosed in dust and dirt proof crank case assuring long life. Heavy drop forged counterbalanced crank shaft eliminates vibration. Special hot spot carburetor. Multiple disc clutch, pulley runs in oil. Over size adjustable bearings. Take advantage of our big saving special premium offer and order before July 1. Your dealer can secure a Piersen for you on 24 hours' notice.

Read What Others Say:

The Piersen motor takes the place of 2 mules on the binder.—W. A. McMillan, Eagle Lake, Texas.

For efficiency, reliability and economy the Piersen motor is a marvel.—C. B. Owen, Oklahoma City.

I have satisfied myself that it is as good or better for general farm work than any other I have ever used or am acquainted with.—H. C. McNutt, Woodston, Kansas.

The Piersen is the best gas engine on the market today.—O. M. Ripley, Lanesboro, Iowa.

THE PIERSEN MFG. CO., Topeka, Kansas

\$12.00 PREMIUM COUPON The Piersen Manufacturing Company hereby agrees to accept this premium coupon as a \$12 payment on the purchase of one \$20 Piersen Binder Attachment sold with a Superior Piersen Motor before July 1, 1921, and when countersigned by the purchaser or the dealer.

Purchaser's Name.....
Dealer.....
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Keep them fresh until next winter when prices are high. Simple and easy without risk by using **EGG-O-LATUM**—for Preserving Eggs. Rub on eggs—a dozen per minute—no spoilage. Costs only one-half cent a dozen. Five years tested and proved. **AT AN ORDER—50c per jar for 50 doz. eggs, \$1.00 per jar for 200 doz. If your dealer can't supply, send card. No extra charge for C. O. D.** **GEO. H. LEE CO., Dept. H-4 Omaha, Neb.**

ONE GALLON \$3.50
THERMO JUG \$3.50
Every Autoist, Tourist, Camper, Fisherman or Farmer needs a THERMO JUG that keeps liquids HOT or COLD. Why pay from \$5 to \$10 for a pint or quart bottle when you can get a gallon size for \$3.50? Also made in 2 and 5 gallon sizes. We pay the postage to any part of U. S. or Canada. Order one today or send for free literature. **LORENZEN BROS. MFG. CO., Dept. 12 Marshalltown, Iowa**

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the classified advertising columns. They may save you many dollars.

Properly Stored Grain Is Banked Money

Properly stored grain is more valuable than money received from the sale of grain on a glutted market at a loss.

Columbian Metal Grain Bins

provide absolute protection to all grains at a cost of less than 1 cent per bushel distributed over the many years they will give service. Grain threshed direct from shock into them comes out in better condition than when stored—none is wasted by rats, etc.—none is damaged by the elements. **Shrinkage is less than one per cent as compared to 10 per cent when stored in the open.**

Reduced Prices—Terms to Suit

Prices have been greatly reduced and bins may be bought on terms—a reasonable cash payment, balance to suit. Your Columbian dealer can arrange it or write us direct. Ask for "on terms" proposition and bulletin No. 152A. We will do our best.

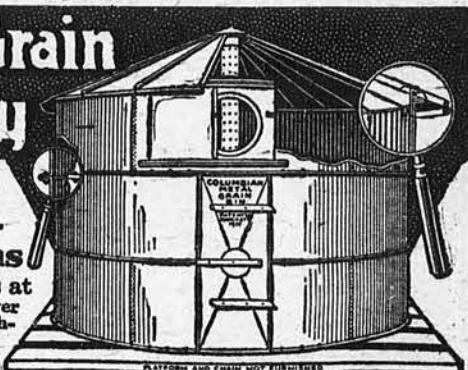
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Freight Prepaid in Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois and Arkansas:
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COLUMBIAN STEEL TANK CO.
TANKS FOR THE WORLD
1810-1625 WEST 12th STREET
ESTABLISHED IN 1894
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI



USE THIS COUPON
Improved Reinforced Triple Flanged Joint and Vertically Corrugated Construction.

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

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

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P. O. Send bill of lading and draft to:

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21.....	2.52	8.40	37.....	4.44	14.80
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PLEATED SKIRTS FOR THAT VACATION trip are first in order. Mrs. M. J. Mercer, 800 Topeka Ave., Topeka.

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COLLECTIONS, ACCOUNTS, NOTES, claims collected everywhere on commission; no collection, no pay. Allen Mercantile Service, 252 Lathrop Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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INVENTORS WRITE FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED book and evidence of conception blank. Send model or sketch for our opinion of its patentable nature. Highest references, prompt service. Reasonable terms. Victor J. Evans & Co., 325 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

AGENTS FOR TODAY'S BEST SELLING accessory. Nifty leaf spring oilers, oils your springs, stops squeaks and breaks; makes Ford's ride easy. 100% profit. Sample Ford set of four for \$1.50 and agent's proposition. Springcup Co., Schmid Bldg., St. Joseph, Mo.

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

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HANDLE MORE BUSINESS? ARE YOU getting all the business you can handle? If not, get big results at small cost by running a classified ad in Capper's Weekly, which calls on 500,000 families every week. Sample copy free for asking. Only 15c a word each week, 12c per word on four consecutive time orders. This rate does not apply on real estate advertising. Send in a trial ad now while you are thinking about it. Capper's Weekly, Topeka, Kan.

PUT YOUR BUSINESS BEFORE MORE than 1,250,000 farm families in the 16 richest agricultural states in the Union by using the Capper Farm Press. A classified advertisement in this combination of powerful papers will reach one family in every three of the great Mid-West, and will bring you mighty good results. This does not apply to real estate or livestock advertising. The rate is only 7c per word, which will give you one insertion in each of the five papers. Capper's Farmer, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Missouri Ruralist, Nebraska Farm Journal, and Oklahoma Farmer. Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kansas.

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED—WOMEN. BECOME DRESS designers. \$35 week. Learn while earning. Sample lessons free. Franklin Institute, Dept. M576, Rochester, N. Y.

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

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—LEADING GARAGE IN county seat town. Will sell with or without building. Box 82, Garnett, Kan.

HYDRAULIC CIDER PRESS AND STEAM apple butter cooker and engine. Selling account of my age. Write to D. Peterheim, Haven, Kansas.

LIVESTOCK COMMISSION FIRMS.

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

WANTED TO BUY

CANE SEED, AMBER OR MIXED VAR- iety, carload quantity. Mail sample. Write Mitchell Seed Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

PERSONAL

VEIL MATERNITY HOSPITAL FOR young women, before and during confinement; private; terms to suit; babies adopted free. Mrs. C. M. Jones, 15 W. 31st, Kansas City, Mo.

MOTOR TRUCKS

WE HAVE NEW AND USED TRUCKS, dump and combination stock and grain beds. Standard makes 1 to 3 1/2 tons capacity. Taken through mortgage foreclosures. Their loss your gain. Write for low prices and complete information. The Southwest Securities Co., Room B, New England Bldg., Topeka, Kansas.

TOBACCO

NATURAL RED LEAF TOBACCO DIRECT to consumer, prepaid. Best grade, 5 lbs., \$2. Extra smoking, 5 lbs., \$1.50. W. B. Adams, Sharon, Tenn. Reference, Bank of Sharon.

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

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

HOME PLANS FREE—THIRTY UP-TO- the-minute designs planned by experts. Blue prints also free. Guaranteed, wholesale, delivered price on all material. Get our money-saving prices on any building plan or repair job. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed. Send name for home plan book and illustrated bulletin picturing bargains in all kinds of building material. King Lumber Company, 1752 Troost Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri.

MACHINERY AND TRACTORS

HINMAN MILKER, THREE UNIT, BAR- gain. S. J. Henry, Belleville, Kansas.

SAMPSON TRACTOR, NEW. MUST BE sold, cash or terms. O. R. Armstrong, Phillipsburg, Kan.

FOR SALE—50 H. P. CASE THRESHING engine. Good condition. Pacey Bros., Longford, Kansas.

WILL SELL CHEAP. NEW MOLINE tractor. Cash or terms. O. R. Armstrong, Phillipsburg, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—ONE RUMELY steam threshing outfit, ready to run. J. J. Schmitt, Kinsley, Kan.

18-36 AULTMAN-TAYLOR TRACTOR WITH guide. Also two 3-bottom plows. John Corr, Valley Center, Kan.

EIGHTEEN PERLESS STEAMER. IN- ternational silage cutter. Both good. Robt. Campbell, Attica, Kan.

ONE 40-50 AVERY TRACTOR, ONE 36x60 inch Avery separator complete. Bargain. O. L. Silor, Garden City, Kan.

WILL SACRIFICE NEW E-B 12-20 TRAC- tor. One E-B 12-20 tractor used one season. Ford truck. C. F. Haurly, Halstead, Kan.

TEN-EIGHTEEN CASE TRACTOR—USED but little. Fordson tractor, sell at a bargain. O. R. Armstrong, Phillipsburg, Kan.

18 HORSE GARR SCOTT STEAMER. Trade for Fordson, Sampson, or Wallis tractors. Will buy 6 disc plow. John J. Diebolt, Wakeeney, Kan.

FOR SALE—20 H. P. STEAM ENGINE AND 36-inch separator and 30-60 oil tractor or will trade either outfit for good "Combine," either Deering or McCormick. W. M. Prather, Oakley, Kan.

FOR QUICK SALE I WILL OFFER DI- rect to farmers Oliver three-bottom tractor moldboard plows complete \$125 each f. o. b. Wichita. B. C. True, 3006 East Douglas, Wichita, Kan.

ONE REEVES 33-56 SEPARATOR COM- plete. Feeder, wind stacker, and weigher. Shredded most of the time. Will take some kind of truck in trade, or will price to sell. W. E. Bates, Westphalia, Kan.

FOR SALE—ONE 30-60 RUMELY OIL Tractor. First class condition. Used only short time in our construction work. Price \$1,800.00 f. o. b. St. Joseph, Mo. Write Metropolitan Lumber Company, St. Joseph, Missouri.

BIG BARGAIN—ONE 30-60 OIL-PULL run four seasons; one 32-52 Nichols & Shepard separator, run 60 days. Outfit in good shape. Will sell for \$2,500. Also have other bargains in second hand tractors. John Tatge & Sons, White City, Kan.

NEW MOLINE UNIVERSAL TRACTOR for sale or will contract to use it putting in wheat crop of 300 acres or more. Party contracting to furnish suitable land and operator to handle tractor. Address A. R. Layman, Savoy Hotel, Kansas City, Mo.

WE HAVE NEW AND USED TRACTORS. Caterpillar and wheel type. Standard makes. Taken thru mortgage foreclosures. Their loss your gain. Write for low prices and complete information. The Southwest Securities Co., Room B, New England Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

ONE 12-20 EMERSON TRACTOR; 1 10-18 Case tractor; 1 15-27 Case tractor; 2 10-20 Case tractors; 3 12-25 Model R Waterloo Boy tractors; 2 12-25 Model N Waterloo Boy tractors; 1 Cletrac tractor; 1 Bates Steel Mule; 1 18-16 Moxul; 1 40-60 Hart-Parr tractor; 1 40-60 Minneapolis tractor; 1 16 H.P. Reeves double steam engine; 1 28-44 Rumpely Ideal separator; 1 28-50 Racine separator; 1 32-54 Red-River Special separator; 1 36-62 Minneapolis separator; 1 6-bottom Reeves steam lift plow with tender; 1 8-bottom John Deere; 1 6-bottom Oliver lever lift; 1 10-H.P. John Deere stationary engine. Green Bros., 633 and 635 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kan.

PET STOCK

FERRETS GAME HUNTERS, GOOD RAT- ters, bred females. K. Brennan Co., Danville, Ill.

SEEDS AND PLANTS

ALFALFA SEED, 95% PURE, \$6.60 PER bushel my track. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED, \$7.50 PER BU. SUMAC Canesed \$1.10, Kafir \$1.00, Sudan Grass \$5.75 cwt., sacks furnished. Satisfaction guaranteed. Holzer Seed House, Russell, Kan.

NANCY HALL SWEET POTATO PLANTS. Less than 1,000, 25c per 100; less than 10,000, \$2 per 1,000; over 10,000, \$1.50 per 1,000. Can furnish 100,000 daily. Plants healthy, seed dipped Government formula. Send money with order, can make quick shipment by express, prices f. o. b. Muskogee. Midwest Fruit Company, Muskogee, Okla.

STRAYED

TAKEN UP BY C. C. SRICK, OF NOTAZE, Chautauqua County, Kansas, on the 22nd day of October, 1920, one small red cow with split in right ear. Mamie Dugan, County Clerk, Sedan, Kan.

DOGS AND PONIES

OLD ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS, FROM natural heelers that work. R. H. Croft, Fairfield, Neb.

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

COLLIES—CLOSING OUT BARGAINS. Puppies, a grown dog, females bred and open. Frank Barrington, Sedan, Kan.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD, SCOTCH COLLIES, and Rat Terriers, natural heelers, shipped on approval. H. W. Chestnut, Kincaid, Kan.

AIREDALE PUPPIES—NOW, WEANING. pure blood, eligible to register. Buy now and train for your purpose. E. Hewitt Griffin, Overlook Farm, Kincaid, Kan.

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

POULTRY

Anconas—Eggs

SHEPPARD'S SINGLE COMB ANCONAS. Eggs, 15, \$1.25; 100, \$6. Prepaid. Orders filled promptly. John R. Baker, Downs, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

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

WHITE AND BROWN LEGHORNS, \$9; Reds, White and Barred Rocks, Orpingtons and Anconas, \$11. Fleda Jenkins, Jewell, Kan.

STRONG VIGOROUS S. C. BROWN, WHITE Leghorns, 12 cents. Barred Rocks, S. C. Reds, 15 cents. Buff Orpingtons, 15 cents. Buff Leghorns, 14c prepaid, live delivery. Ross Hatchery, Junction City, Kan.

Guineas—Eggs

WHITE AFRICAN GUINEA EGGS, \$2-15; \$6-50, prepaid. Mrs. Chas. Mills, Plainville, Kansas.

WHITE GUINEA EGGS FOR HATCHING. Seven cents each, by parcel post. W. J. Lewis, Lebo, Kansas.

LANGSHANS

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHANS, HENS, \$1.50; baby chicks, 20c; cockerels, 2 pounds, \$1. Sarah Greisel, Altoona, Kan.

LEGHORNS

BARRON S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels. Write Claude Post, Mound City, Kan.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, April hatched, from heavy laying strain. 75c each, \$8.50 dozen. Mrs. H. J. King, Harper, Kan.

FOR SALE—200 YOUNG WHITE LEG- horn hens, laying reasonable. Fine California 300 egg strain. Sell any number. Satisfaction, safe delivery guaranteed. Write Willyards Poultry Farm, 3114 Hamilton, El Paso, Texas.

Orpingtons—Eggs

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, 5 CENTS each. Josiah Thompson, Logan, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

BARRED ROCKS, STOCK AND EGGS. Mattie A. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kansas.

SEVERAL VARIETIES

COCKERELS—1,200 LANGSHANS, LEG- horns, Rocks, Reds; best breeding, \$1 each. Kansas Hatchery, Mullinville, Kan.

POULTRY WANTED

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

Farm Crops Slump in Prices

(Continued from Page 14.)

from 8 to 15 bushels. Corn and oats look very well. Pastures are good but contain less cattle than usual.—D. W. Lockhart, June 10.

Ellsworth—We have been having excellent rains the past week which have thoroughly soaked the ground. Farmers are very anxious for fair weather now so they can put up hay and work their corn. Weeds are growing rapidly and corn ground is getting very weedy. Hay is only a fair crop and is later than usual. Wheat has been helped considerably but will not average more than 8 or 9 bushels an acre. Wheat is worth \$1.37.—W. L. Reed, June 11.

Ford—The weather has been exceptionally wet the past week. Wheat has been benefited by the rain considerably. Corn is growing well and has been worked once. The Arkansas river is out of its banks and is doing damage to the crops. Oats and barley will make light crops.—John Zurbuchen, June 11.

Gove and Sheridan—The rains from May 30 to June 9 have put small grain crops in excellent condition. Indications are that the wheat yield this year will be 25 per cent of last year's crop. Oats and barley will average nearly the same. Several public sales have been held but prices are very low. Pastures are good and stock is in good condition. Cattle and hogs are being shipped to Kansas City. Hogs are worth \$4.50; cattle, \$5.60; eggs, 13c and 14c and wheat is \$1.30; cream, 19c.—John I. Aldrich, June 11.

Gray—We have been having a considerable amount of rain. Last week 7 inches of rain fell in five days. Nearly all of it went into the ground. Indications are that there will be a good wheat yield but it was cut short somewhat by the drouth before the rain came. The Arkansas river was higher than it has been for many years. Row crops are in good condition and potatoes are excellent. Pastures are good. Cream is worth 18c; corn, 45c; kafir, 85c a hundred and eggs are 12c.—A. E. Alexander, June 11.

Greenwood—Crop conditions are excellent. Wheat is ripening rapidly and harvest will begin about June 20. Oats are filling satisfactorily and are a good height. Some kafir is being shipped out and some corn is being laid by. The first crop of alfalfa is being put up. Kafir is worth 50c; wheat, \$1.40 and hogs are \$7.50; eggs, 15c.—A. H. Brothers, June 11.

Jefferson—From 5 to 6 inches of rain fell here recently. A considerable amount of soil was washed away. Very little alfalfa thus far has been put up. Pastures are excellent. Eggs are worth 16c; lambs, 10c to 11 1/2c; hogs, \$6.90 to \$7.50.—Arthur Jones, June 9.

Kearny—We have had plenty of rain for the crops and grass. Some damage was done in the Arkansas Valley by the flood. Farmers are cutting alfalfa.—Cecil Long, June 11.

Linn—For some time we have had good weather altho we were needing rain and it came June 8 and we have had plenty of moisture since. Wheat is good and has not been hurt by the drouth. Pastures are good but files are bothering stock considerably. Farm help is plentiful at \$25 to \$30 a month. Drilling still goes on and a good well is reported now and then. Local market for cattle is 6c; butter, 15c; flour, \$2.25 and hogs are 7c; old potatoes, 3c; new potatoes, 6c; eggs, 13c.—J. W. Cline-Smith, June 11.

Norton—We have had a considerable amount of rain in the past 10 days. Wheat has improved some and will make 60 per cent of normal crop. Corn is excellent and is being cultivated the first time. Indications are that there will be a big crop of potatoes. We are sure to have good forage crops now. Fat hogs and cattle are still a losing proposition. Success to the Capper-Tincher Grain bill.—Sam Teaford, June 11.

Osage—Recent rains have washed the soil considerably but have greatly benefited all growing crops, especially oats and potatoes. A large amount of the first cutting of alfalfa has been ruined. Potato bugs are taking the potatoes even when poison has been used. Wheat harvest has been delayed another week by the wet weather.—H. L. Ferris, June 11.

Pottawatomie—We have had plenty of rain the past two weeks. Farmers are cutting alfalfa and plowing corn and preparing for harvest. Harvest will begin June 15 or June 20. The general yield promises to be lighter than last year. Not much wheat has been contracted to date. Twine sells for 1 1/2c to 15c a pound; butter, 20c; old wheat, \$1.30.—R. E. Austin, June 10.

Rush—This county received a 3 1/2-inch rain on June 6 and June 7. The ground is thoroughly soaked and crops are in good shape. Wheat is ripening rapidly and harvest will begin about June 22. Farmers are sowing kafir and cane. Stock is on pasture and is in fair condition. Wheat is worth \$1.30; butterfat, 23c and eggs are 12c.—A. E. Grunwald, June 13.

Scott—We had good rains from June 1 to June 8 and all crops look good except fall wheat which was too far gone to be benefited much. Oats and barley are heading. Corn is late but there is a good stand where it is up. Cane, kafir and milo are being planted. Harvest will be later than usual. Stock is doing well. A few public sales are being held but horses are not selling well. Milk cows are worth from \$25 to \$40; yearlings from \$16 to \$20; calves from \$10 to \$12.—J. M. Helfrick, June 10.

Smith—Rains began May 29 and continued nearly every night until June 9. Wheat will be much better quality since the rain unless damaged by smut or rust which are both reported to be in evidence. Many fields are turning and will be ready to cut in another week. Corn made a good stand but there are many weedy fields as a result of the continued rains. Wheat is worth \$1.30; corn, 38c; butterfat, 20c and eggs are 15c.—E. D. Pauter, June 11.

Sumner—We have been having good rains during the past week which have been excellent for growing crops. Wheat harvest began June 11 and is now in full swing. Wheat is good here and indications are that there will be a satisfactory yield. Corn and other row crops are excellent since the rain. Wheat is worth \$1.35; corn, 45c; kafir, 40c; butter, 25c; butterfat, 20c and oats are 40c; eggs, 15c.—E. L. Stocking, June 12.

Trego—We had good rains the first two weeks of June. Wheat was damaged considerably as two-thirds of it was down. The average yield will probably be from 5 to 10 bushels an acre. Oats and barley are excellent and corn and other fodder crops are starting off satisfactorily. Some summer fallowing is being done for wheat.—C. C. Cross, June 13.

Washington—Nearly all of this county has received rain the past week. Some parts have been well supplied while others have received only local showers. Corn is clean and growing satisfactorily. Oats will be very short and light. Alfalfa has been cut and wheat harvesting has begun. Eggs are worth 16c; hens, 16c; fries, 25c and butterfat is 20c.—Ralph B. Cole, June 10.

Woodson—We are having excellent weather and farmers are working in the fields again. Farmers have completed putting up alfalfa and are now cutting wheat. Oats will be ready as soon as wheat harvest is completed. Corn has a good color and is growing nicely. Some fields are ready to lay by, but kafir is somewhat slow. Corn did not make a very good stand and wheat will be light.—E. F. Opperman, June 17.

Wyandotte—Wheat is excellent and is nearly ready to harvest. Corn is clean and growing satisfactorily. We had plenty of rain the past week. Pastures are excellent. Crop prospects are good.—A. C. Espenlaub, June 12.

Packers Gouge the Feeders

Low Sales Threaten Livestock Men With Ruin

BY WALTER M. EVANS

MARKET conditions for livestock this week were far from being satisfactory and farmers are feeling decidedly blue and unless something is done for their relief in the near future there will be a heavy reduction in feeding operations of all kinds. Feeders cannot feed cattle and hogs and sell them at present prices and make any profit. Many have been losing heavily all this year and will have to quit the business unless there is a change soon.

Better Credits Planned

Livestock men have been looking to Congress for legislation that would provide better banking credits for them and also for legislation that would put the packing industry under Government supervision and protect feeders and shippers against unfair manipulation of the markets by packers and their representatives. Last week the Senate by a vote of 45 to 21 adopted the regulatory bill recently passed by the House. The House bill provides for the regulation of the big packers by the Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture. The bill as passed forbids the packers to engage in unfair or deceptive devices or practices, to apportion the supply of interdealing, to restrain commerce or create monopoly, or to manipulate prices by interdealing. It also prohibits stockyard operators from charging unreasonable rates for their services, or engaging in deceptive practices. A few amendments were made to the House bill which will necessitate sending it to conference but there seems no doubt of its ultimate passage by both branches of Congress in its present form.

The Washington Administration and the banking interests of the country are working together on plans to provide relief for livestock men along credit lines. The special need for additional credit facilities for the stock raisers is due to the fact that livestock paper running longer than six months is not eligible for rediscount at Federal Reserve Banks. Loans for feeding and fattening beef cattle are more easily obtainable than the longer time loans required for handling breeding cattle and young calves. However, many feeders report considerable difficulty in getting loans needed for financing operations in feeding beef cattle, but it is now thought that this situation will not last long if the present plans of the National Administration work out satisfactorily.

Livestock Sales at Kansas City

Cattle prices at Kansas City during the week showed both weak and strong spots, but in the final round up heavy and rough plain and sappy grades were a quarter net lower, and the smooth handy weight and yearling grain fat grades were steady. Prime yearlings sold up to \$9. Many sold at \$8.50 to \$8.90. Hog prices fluctuated 15 to 25 cents and at the close of the market were net unchanged compared with a week ago. Lambs broke \$2 and sheep held nearly steady.

Receipts for the week were 33,600 cattle, 4,400 calves, 58,250 hogs, and 25,325 sheep, compared with 31,475 cattle, 5,000 calves, 56,800 hogs, and 29,050 sheep last week, and 44,925 cattle, 7,575 calves, 57,071 hogs, and 33,050 sheep a year ago.

Top for Beef Cattle is \$9

Prime yearlings and baby beef steers were the best sellers and in some cases were higher than last week. The top price was \$9. Some 1,000-pound steers brought \$8.90. Most of the light weight grades brought \$8.25 to \$8.75. Medium weight steers sold up to \$8.50 and heavy steers up to \$8.40. Grass fat steers sold at \$5.25 to \$6.75, and those weaned up on grass brought \$6.75 to \$7.35. Prices for plain heavy cows were 10 to 15 cents lower. Smooth medium weight grades were steady. Best heifers were firm and others slightly lower. Veal calves declined 25 to 50 cents. Bulls were steady.

Trade in stockers and feeders developed fairly large volume for this season of the year. Prices were mostly unchanged from last week. Common to fair kinds are selling at \$4.50 to

\$5.25, and the better grades \$5.50 to \$6.50, with choice feeders up to \$7.50. The bulk of the thin cattle went back to grass. Few steers went to feed lots. Hog prices fluctuated 15 to 25 cents, and at the close of the market were not unchanged, as compared with a week ago, except that the price spread narrowed materially. Prices along the Missouri river show less than a shipping margin compared with Eastern points, and with packers buying freely all week shippers have been forced to curtail their operations. The top price was \$7.90, and bulk of hogs sold at \$7.70 to \$7.85. Pigs are bringing \$7.75 to \$8.25.

Sheep and Lambs

Fat clipped sheep which were relatively low, compared with lambs, last week remained steady this week, but lambs broke \$2. The drop in prices at Kansas City was the result of a sharp break at Eastern markets. Native spring lambs are selling at \$8.50 to \$10.25, clipped ewes \$3 to \$3.75, and clipped wethers \$4 to \$4.50. Choice Western spring lambs were quoted at \$11.25.

Horses and Mules

Some foreign demand is now reported for horses. Germany, England and Denmark are making some purchases. Farm trade in horses at present continues slow and many work horses during the past week sold at Chicago at prices ranging from \$75 to \$85 apiece. Good drafters sold at \$175 to \$225. Mares weighing 1,300 to 1,500 pounds were in demand at prices ranging from \$100 to \$125.

Wool and Hides

Demand for wool during the past week has been somewhat spotty, but prices in the main have been steady. The following sales of Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma wool were reported at Kansas City: Bright medium wool, 13 to 15c a pound; dark medium, 10 to 12c; burry stuff, 8 to 10c; light fine, 13 to 15c; heavy fine, 10 to 12c. The following sales on hides were reported: Green salted No. 1 hides, 6c a pound; No. 2 hides, 5c; grubby hides, 4c; No. 1 bull hides, 3c; No. 2 bull hides, 2c; large green horse hides, \$2.50 apiece; medium horse hides, \$1.50 to \$2 apiece.

Dairy and Poultry

The market for dairy and poultry products was firm with but little change. The following sales of dairy products at Kansas City were reported:

Butter—Creamery, extra fancy in cartons, 34c a pound; bulk butter, 30 to 32c; packing butter, 14c; butterfat, 26c; Loughorn cheese, 16½c; brick cheese, 17½c; Swiss cheese, 53 to 60c; Limburger cheese, 24½c; New York Daisy cheese, 22c.

The following sales of poultry and poultry products were announced at Kansas City:

Live Poultry—Hens, 20c a pound; broilers 1½ pounds or more, 32c; broilers weighing less than 1½ pounds, 25c; roosters, 8c; turkey hens and young toms, 30c; old toms, 24c; geese, 8 to 10c; ducks, 15 to 20c.

Eggs—Firsts, 23c a dozen; seconds, 18c; selected case lots, 20c; Southern eggs in case lots, 19c.

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.

Good food, sunshine and fresh air are mighty fighters against disease.

CALIFORNIA

300,000,000 ACRES

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

MICHIGAN

40 ACRES, lake front, ½ cleared, cabin, stable, timber, 4 miles county seat, \$1,250, \$100 cash, \$20 per month. Evans-Thane Co., Fremont, Michigan.

The Real Estate Market Place

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

Special Notice

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

KANSAS

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

GOOD CREEK FARM, 320 a. imp. Close in. Bargain. Ed Teel, Owner, Lenora, Kan.

BEST FARM BARGAINS for sale in S. E. Kansas, by G. W. Meyer, Fredonia, Kan.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY, sell or exchange your farm, write Kansas Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

MANHATTAN, KAN., imp. 165 a. farm and 12½ a. suburban home. Near Agricultural college. Part western land. Box 386.

960 A. improved. All level, Wichita Co., Kan. 880 acres sod ready for wheat. Big bargain at \$2,500. C. M. Kelley, Beaver City, Neb.

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

A BARGAIN—480 acres near Oakley, smooth. 375 acres of good wheat all goes. Good improvements. Price \$37.50 acre. Worth \$45. Cave Realty Co., Oakley, Kansas.

DAIRY FARM of 80 acres, nice bluegrass and alfalfa land, good improvements; \$85 per acre. Mansfield Land & Loan Co., 312-13 New England Bldg., Topeka, 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.

80 ACRES, improved. Near Olathe, Kansas. A real bargain for quick sale. Fine proposition for dairy or poultry farm. Mansfield Land & Loan Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

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80 ACRES, CULTIVATED, 1½ miles Garden City. Well imp., 15 alfalfa. Plenty water. \$175 acre, terms. Write for list. Ford Land Co., Garden City, Kansas.

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160 A., all til. and level; 100 cult., well improved; silo, 4 mi. Conway, 6,000 people. \$50 per a., terms. Durham & Co., Conway, Ark.

CHEAP LANDS in fee. Oil leases near drilling well. Also good farming land at bargain prices. Let us know you want, we have it. Mills & Son Land Co., Booneville, Ark.

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\$500 SECURES a 40 acre irrigated farm. Crowley county. Balance crop payments. Geo. E. Hankins, Sugar City, Colorado.

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MR. FARMER and investor. If you wish to better your conditions come to SOUTHERN SUNNY COLORADO and let us show you cheap lands from \$10 to \$18 per acre in the RAINBELT. Crop failures unknown; light taxes; delightful climate; close to railroad and market. Write us for literature and descriptions. SILLS LAND CO., Across from Union Depot, Pueblo, Colorado.

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

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SOLD ON SIGHT!

27 cows, team, poultry, machinery, crops, fine basement barn, silo, dandy house, fruit, tractor land. Everything goes for \$8,500. Easy payment. Send for catalog. Coughlin's Farm Clearing House, Syracuse, N. Y.

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FOR SALE—40 acres bottom and second bottom land. All in cultivation. Good imp. ¼ mile good R. R. town this county. \$3,000. Terms. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

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

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

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY for cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 510 Brownell, Lincoln, Neb.

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

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SALE, EXCHANGE OR RENT for cash, 160 acre stock and grain farm. Possession. Owner John Deer, Neodesha, Kansas.

950-ACRE high class stock farm, \$50 a river bottom. Bal. bluestem, spring water. \$100 a. Want small farm. A. J. Schimpff, Burns, Kan.

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

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

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WE HAVE large and small stocks of merchandise to trade for good farms. List your farms with us. Sale or trade. Ringy & Nelson, 114 West 8th, Topeka, Kan.

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

2 FARMS—Sale or trade, 160 a., 11 mi. north of Erick, Okla., fair imp., 120 a. cultivation, 25 a. creek bottom, 40 a. pasture, running water, all year orchard. Priced to sell. 160 a., well improved, creek bottom, best alfalfa land, running water, exceptionally good farm, must sell, reasonable terms on both farms, or will exchange for smaller place. Write owner today. W. F. Baker, E. R. 2, Mayfield, Oklahoma.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

WANTED to hear from owner of a farm or good land for sale for fall delivery. L. Jones, Box 858, Olney, Illinois.

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

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

Durocs For Sale

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

H. C. LUTHER, ALMA, NEBR.

Bred Gilts PRICED RIGHT

Some choice fall gilts bred for September farrow priced low enough to move them. Immunized. Pathfinder, Orion and Sensation breeding. Bred to a great herd boar. R. J. BLISS, BLOOMINGTON, KANSAS Osborne County Big thrifty Duroc Jerseys.

Bargains in Baby Pigs

Pairs and trios not related. Pedigree with every pig. Pathfinders, Sensations, Orions. Write quick for farmers prices. Woody's Duroc Lead.

HENRY WOODY, Barnard, Kan., Lincoln County.

Sensation and Pathfinder Durocs

Serviceable boars, spring boars and gilts, splendid tried sows and yearling gilts bred for fall farrow. Two fine sows for July farrow. Immunized. Write for prices, etc. G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KAN.

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Great blood lines are not accidents. Ohio Chief was aged Duroc champion St. Louis fair. High Chief, Cherry Chief, and Cherry King descended from him. We have this breeding. Write us your wants.

OVERSTAKE BROS., ATLANTA, KANSAS

Great Herd Boars

By Pathfinder Chief 2d. He sired two \$3000 grand champions, 1920. Sired more grand champion boars and great sows than all living Pathfinders. W. W. OLEY & SONS, Winfield, Ks.

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.

Wooddell's Durocs

14 selected fall boars priced to sell. Sold all my culs to a feeder. Popular blood lines represented. Phone, wire, write or come. G. B. WOODDELL, WINFIELD, KANSAS

SCISSORS AND PATHFINDER LITTERS

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

REPLOGLE'S DUROCS

Fall gilts, boars, and spring pigs. Most of them sired by Jack's King Orion by 1917 world's junior champion. Some spring pigs out of daughter of Pathfinder and daughter of 1918 world's grand champion, Great Orion. Satisfaction guaranteed. SID B. REPLOGLE, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN.

SPRING BOARS, FALL GILTS

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

Bred Duroc Gilts

and spring pigs at pre-war prices. Searle Farms, Rt. 14, Tecumseh, Kansas.

SMITH'S STOCK FARM DUROCS Some fine spring boars, Pathfinders, Sensation, Orion and Choice Wonder breeding. Long stretchy kind. J. J. Smith, R. 2, Lawrence, Kansas

DUROC BOAR TRADE

Will exchange our Pathfinder herd sire for gilts, fall or spring farrow. Can't use him longer. A sure breeder that gets good pigs. J. F. Larimore & Sons, Granola, Kan.

REGISTERED DUROC JERSEY PIGS both sex, for sale. Sired by Orion Defender. Landreth Bros., St. John, Kansas.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Walter Shaw's Hampshires 200 head; registered; immunized; tried bred sows and gilts; spring pigs ready to ship. Wichita, Kan., R. 8, Tel. 3918. DERBY, KANSAS.

Whiteway Hampshires On Approval

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

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

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Squawk from Grain Dealers

BY RAY YARNELL

Co-operative marketing by farmers, especially of grain, seems to be getting somewhere. At least it has brought a lengthy squawk from sundry grain dealers and a magazine, "Who is Who in the Grain Trade."

The magazine is quite wrought up about the matter and, perhaps, because it hesitates somewhat to lambast the farmer himself, it has launched an attack on two of the farmer's friends, the United States Bureau of Markets and county agents throughout the country.

In an insinuating editorial in the March 20, 1921, issue, "Who is Who in the Grain Trade," first erects camouflage in this paragraph:

"If the farmers desire to build co-operative elevators and market their grain in a co-operative way—let them do it. The complaint of the Grain Dealers National Association is not against the farmers but against an insidious institution supported by the people's taxes and called the Bureau of Markets."

Having erected the proper cover from which to operate, the magazine then assails the Bureau of Markets, accusing it of providing farmers with information regarding co-operative effort and counseling county agents in various states to function as distributing agents.

The Bureau of Markets, says the magazine, "is helping county agents in counties buying grain to get in touch with county agents in counties having grain for sale. These agents take orders in the producing districts and place them with county agents in the consuming districts."

"Here is the independent grain dealer, an American citizen, doing a legitimate business, brought into competition with an insidious institution that is endeavoring by every underhand means to cut his economic throat."

Having worked itself up to a state of excitement, emitting much more of the same sort of comment, the magazine concludes in this wise:

"The Grain Dealers National Association has at last been convinced that the Bureau of Markets is just what its name implies—a bureau to help the producers do their own marketing by driving out the middlemen."

The assault on the United States Bureau of Markets is amusing to any farmer. It can't be anything but laughable. He knows that the Bureau of Markets is performing a service that is valuable to him and that is designed to aid him in his problem of getting a better price for his grain. He certainly is not looking to the grain dealers association to help him get better prices.

The farmer knows that co-operative elevators have been consistently fought by the grain dealers. And it is to be expected that they would fight anyone who tried to encourage co-operative enterprise or supply farmers with information which would enable them to organize such businesses.

The United States Bureau of Markets doesn't need any defense so far as farmers are concerned. But they will be interested in knowing that the Bureau of Markets has been attacked by grain dealers. The grain dealers' magazine is urging members of the association to ask Congressmen to abolish the Bureau of Markets. They are gunning for it. But two can play at that game.

The most amusing feature of the situation is that the grain dealers' magazine actually is taking itself seriously.

Reno Has Wonderful Jersey

In Golden Queen's Valentine 298059, owned by C. C. Coleman of Sylvia, Kan., Reno county has a remarkable Jersey, according to Sam J. Smith, county agent. This cow was calved on December 24, 1912. She is now on semi-official test with a record of 325 pounds of butterfat in 246 days.

She is the dam of three sons and four daughters. One daughter has a record of 512.20 pounds butterfat as a 5-year-old. Another daughter has a record of 7,640 pounds of milk and 375.49 pounds of butterfat in 339 days when 3 years old.

Golden Queen's Valentine was the grand dam of three males and eight females including a granddaughter with 8,902 pounds of milk and 413.87 pounds of butterfat as a junior 2-year-old. Altogether this cow and her

progeny, not including the get of sons and grandsons, number 20.

The first seven cows entered on a test in the register of merit with an average of 407.4 pounds of butterfat. Only one of these was a mature cow. At the Reno county dairy show held recently the products of Golden Queen's Valentine won more ribbons than that of any other cow reported in the show. The winnings reported include one junior championship, four firsts, one second, and one third.

Feeds for Draft Horses

Proper feeding of the draft horses during the spring work season will put them in better condition later in the summer, according to R. S. Stephenson of the animal husbandry department of the Iowa State Agricultural college at Ames, Ia.

While corn is the basis of horse rations throughout the corn belt section, yet it should not constitute the entire ration. It is heating and when fed alone to working horses is likely to cause the legs to swell over night or on an idle day. It is also conducive to scratches. A ration composed of corn 2-5, oats 2-5, and bran 1-5 is more efficient than corn alone, as it provides a variety which increases palatability. It is also cooling, for bran has a tendency to cause laxativeness. The amount to feed depends upon various conditions, but as a rule 1 to 1½ pounds of feed daily for every 100 pounds live weight is sufficient for the average work horse. On days when the horse is idle reduce the ration a quarter or a half.

A bran mash made by scalding the bran keeps the digestive system in good order. The best time to feed it is on Saturday night or on an evening when the horse is to be idle next day. If the horse is in a general run down condition, even when getting oats and bran, a pound of linseed oil meal daily will help to keep his digestive system in good working order.

Roughage, the other part of the horse's feed, should not be fed in too large amounts, as a horse while working cannot digest roughage as completely as grains. Various hays should be fed in different amounts, timothy at the rate of 1-1½ pounds daily for every 100 pounds live weight, but alfalfa, not more than ¾-1 pound daily for every 100 pounds live weight.

Record Shawnee County Cow

Wayne Korndyke, a Holstein cow, owned by Ira Romig & Sons, of Topeka, is the first cow in Shawnee county to produce 100 pounds of milk under official supervision. During the 50 days following her freshening April 17, Wayne Korndyke produced 5,000 pounds of milk in four milkings a day. On several days she went several pounds above the 100 pound mark. This cow was raised by H. B. Cowles of Topeka and was purchased by Mr. Romig at the annual sale of the Kansas Holstein-Friesian Breeders' association at Topeka this spring, bringing the top price of \$520. In 1920 she produced 18,000 pounds of milk, being milked only twice a day.

Measuring Grain and Hay

Farmers who have hay and grain on hand and wish to estimate the quantity on hand can do so, using these rules.

To find the number of bushels of grain or shelled corn in a bin: Multiply the length by the width by the depth (all in feet) and divide by 1¼.

To find the number of bushels of ear corn in a crib: Multiply the length by the average depth by the width (all in feet) and divide by 2½. If the crib is round, multiply the distance around the crib by the diameter by the depth of the corn (all in feet) and divide by 10.

To find the number of tons of hay in a mow: Multiply the length by the width by the height (all in feet) and divide by 400 to 500 depending on the kind of hay and how long it has been in the mow.

To find the number of tons of hay in a stack: Multiply the overthrow (the distance from the ground on one side over the stack to the ground on the other side) by the length by the width (all in feet); multiply by three; divide by 10 and then divide by 400 to 500.

The small individual thresher has a place on the farm which grows enough grain to justify the use of a machine.

Public Sales of Livestock**Shorthorn Cattle**

Oct. 12—Blue Valley Shorthorn Breeders' association, Blue Rapids, Kan. A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan., Sale Mgr.

Nov. 9—Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association Sale at Concordia, Kan., E. A. Cory, Sale Mgr., Taimo, Kan.

Holstein Cattle

Nov. 15—Stubbs Farm, Mulvane, W. H. Mott, Sale Mgr., Herington, Kan.

Hereford Cattle

Sept. 1-2—W. H. Schroyer, Miltonvale, Kan. F. S. Kirk, Wichita, Kan., sale manager.

Sept. 6—Ed Nickelson, Leonardville, Kan.

Nov. 12—Pickering Farm, Belton, Mo.

Nov. 30—E. B. Toll, sale pavilion, Sallina, Kan.

Poland China Hogs

August 3—Fred Caldwell, Topeka, Kan.

Oct. 1—Monroe Runyon, Ossage City, Kan.

Oct. 3—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.

Oct. 19—Lapad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

Nov. 18—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.

Feb. 14—Chas. Krill, Burlingame, Kan.

Feb. 15—Morris Co. Poland China Breeders, Council Grove, Kan. Chas. Scott, sale manager, Council Grove.

Spotted Poland Chinas

Sept. 12—Isaac Miller, Huntsville, Mo.

Oct. 12—Rainbow Stock Farm, Hampton, Ia.

Oct. 31—Burton Farm, Independence, Mo.

Duroc Jersey Hogs

Oct. 15—F. J. Moser, Sabetha, Kan.

Oct. 19—Lapad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

Oct. 19—Stafford County Purebred Duroc Breeders' Association, Stafford, Kan. R. Boyd Wallace, Secy., Stafford, Kan.

Nov. 5—W. L. Fogo, Burr Oak, Kan.

Nov. 7—L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan.

Nov. 8—Mitchell Co. Breeders, W. W. Jones, Sale Mgr., Beloit, Kan.

Nov. 12—W. L. Tompkins, Vermillion Kan.

Nov. 16—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.

Feb. 6—L. J. Healy, Hope, Kan.

Feb. 7—Henry Woody and T. Crowl, Barnard, Kan.

Feb. 8—E. P. Flanagan, Abilene, Kan.

Feb. 10—Marshall County Breeders, Blue Rapids, Kan. John O'Kane, Sale Mgr., Blue Rapids, Kan.

Feb. 20—Dr. V. H. Burdett, Centralia, Kan.

Feb. 20—L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan.

Feb. 21—W. L. Fogo, Burr Oak, Kan.

Feb. 22—Gordon & Hamilton, Horton, Kan.

Feb. 23—M. R. Peterson, Troy, Kan., at Bendena, Kan.

Feb. 24—Kempin Bros., Corning, Kan.

Feb. 25—I. A. Rice, Frankfort, Kan.

Feb. 25—F. J. Moser, Sabetha, Kan.

Feb. 28—A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan.

March 9—W. H. Hilbert, Corning, Kan.

March 10—R. E. Mather, Centralia, Kan.

Sale Reports and Other News**Tell "Big" Your Troubles**

For routing shipments of exhibition animals on the Mid-West Fair Circuit, and for looking after releases and shipments at the close of each fair in the Mid-West circuit, B. C. Biggerstaff has been selected to co-operate with the commercial agents of the roads touching each town where "Mid-West" fairs are held. His title is, Traffic Manager of the Mid-West Fair Circuit, which circuit includes the following fairs: Sedalia, Mo., Des Moines, Ia., Lincoln, Neb., Topeka and Hutchinson, Kan., Oklahoma City and Muskogee, Okla., Dallas and Waco, Tex., and Shreveport, La.

POLAND CHINA HOGS**Ho Yes! Listen Boys**

If you want some of the best Polands, arrange to breed one of your brood sows to Goldengate, Defender, Giant Bob Wonder or Jumbo Joe. These are great boars and you will surely get size and individuality from three of the largest boars of the breed. We will breed and hold over first period for \$50.00, 15 approved sows. This is the opportunity for breeders to get in line for their future bids for unfolding prosperity to the breeder who raises good Polands and employs efficient sires. A few May and June gilts bred to farrow in May and April at low prices. Baby pigs at weaning time, sired by Giant Bob Wonder and Jumbo Joe, \$20-\$25, out of my 700 and 800 pound Great Master sows. Also one good late fall boar pig. Come or write

O. R. Strauss, Silver Dale Farm, R. 1, Milford, Kan.

Helms & Sons' Polands

Spring pigs, both sex, by Missouri grand champion and other boars. Priced right. Satisfaction guaranteed.

B. L. HELMS & SONS, ARCADIA, KANSAS

Mullin's Polands

January to June Poland pigs, both sexes. Immunized, some trios, 3 for \$50. Nice ones. Championship breeding.

L. L. MULLIN, WALNUT, KANSAS

Big Boned Poland Chinas

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

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

Tried Sows, Fall Gilts

Bred to son of Jayhawk for Aug. farrow. Also spring pigs both sex. MRS. ANNA B. ROSS, IOLA, KAN.

Big Type Poland Pigs, Immune

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

TUCKER HAS A GOOD POLAND HERD

Spring and fall gilts and boars, tried sows, weanling pigs. Most of them by sons or out of daughters of Masterpiece, The Yankee, The Clansman, Fashion Piece, F's Big Jones, The Rainbow. Good individuals. Priced reasonably. Immunized. Satisfaction guaranteed.

S. J. TUCKER, JR., 140 S. Belmont, Wichita, Kan.

SUMMER AND FALL GILTS

Summer and fall gilts and spring pigs, both sex. Bred to or sired by Valley Jumbo by Big Blue Valley. E. M. Wayde, Burlington, Kan.

FALL BOARS by Dividend, The Kansas Yankee, The Kansas Guardsman; fall and spring gilts; priced right. H. O. Sheldon, Supt. Swine Dept., Deming Ranch, Oswego, 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.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS**Spring Boars and Gilts**

Tried sows farrow in Sep. J. C. Davidson, Tonganoxie, Kan.

Two Choice O. I. C. Spring Gilts

For sale cheap. Mrs. Ora M. Cowan, Lucas, Kansas.

CHESTER WHITE immune boars and gilts. Frank Scherman, R. 7, Topeka, 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

Porth's Spotted Polands

Special inducement on spring pigs for two or more. Pairs and trios not akin. Breeding, size, type and quality. Also some choice bred gilts. All hogs cholera immuned and registered. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write M. H. PORTH, HUNTSVILLE, MISSOURI.

WM. HUNT'S SPOTTED POLANDS

Gilts and fall boars. Herd sires, Leopard King and Fairholmes Royal Booster. Long established herd. Wm. Hunt, Osawatomie, Kan.

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, ALAMONT, KAN.

REGISTERED SPOTTED POLANDS

Yearling boars, bred sows, good spring pigs. Write for prices, description and breeding. T. L. CURTIS, Dunlap, Kansas

SPOTTED POLAND SPRING PIGS

sired by Obena's Englishman 21365—either sex \$15.00. Jas. S. Fuller, Alton, Kansas.

BIG SPOTTED POLAND BOARS, GOOD ONES. Prize sows and bred gilts. Weanling pigs, not related. Wm. Meyer, Farlington, Kansas.

HORSES AND JACK STOCK

Great Show and Breeding Jacks

Priced right. Hineman's Jack Farm, Dighton, Kan.

ANGUS CATTLE

We Will Deliver

Anywhere in Kansas a good registered Aberdeen Angus bull for nine cents per pound.

J. D. MARTIN & SONS, Lawrence, Kan. Route 2

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

Linddale Farm Ayrshires

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

RED POLLED CATTLE

RED POLLED BULLS

Some extra fine registered bulls for sale. Write for prices and descriptions, or better come and see them. Herd bulls used in the herd were from the breeding of some of the best Red Polled herds in the country such as Luke Wiles, Chas. Gruff & Sons and Mahlon Greenmiller. GEORGE HAAZ, LYONS, KANSAS.

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

FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE

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

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

JERSEY CATTLE

Persistent Production

Our test cows for the month of May averaged 41.76 pounds of butterfat, all in test since September 1, 1920, or earlier. We are offering young bulls of near serviceable age, some out of these cows and sired by a Finance-Interest bred bull with official records on both sides of his pedigree.

W. F. TURNER, HORTON, KANSAS

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

TESSORO PLACE JERSEYS One of the largest Register of Merit herds in the state. We won \$1,300 at four state fairs this fall. A choice lot of bull calves, grandsons of Financial Countess. Lad out of Register of Merit cows. Other stock for sale. E. A. GILLILAND, MAYETTA, KANSAS

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

REGISTERED JERSEY BULLS and some heifers. Longview breeding, priced right. A. H. Knoeppel, Colony, Kansas.

JERSEY BULLS, 15 months, \$60. Three younger ones. W. R. Linton, Denison, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Buy Your Holstein Bull Now

Calves to yearlings, best of breeding. Priced to sell. Holyrood Dairy Farm, Iola, Kansas.

HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY CALVES Practically purebred, 7 weeks old, \$30 each. We pay express and ship C. O. D. subject to inspection. Write for prices on older stock.

Spreading Oak Farm, Whitewater, Wis., R. 1

FOR HIGHLY BRED HOLSTEIN CALVES Heifers and bulls, beautifully marked, from heavy producing dams, write

Fernwood Farms, Wauwatosa, Wisconsin

HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY CALVES, 31-32nds pure, 7 weeks old, \$25.00 each, crated for shipment anywhere. EDGEWOOD FARMS, Whitewater, Wis.

Field Notes

BY J. W. JOHNSON

A leader among the Shorthorn herds of Kansas now entered for federal accrediting, is that of T. J. Sands of Robinson, Kan. Choice bred young Scotch bulls now are being offered for sale, several of them being by a 2400 pound grandson of Avondale.—Advertisement.

A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan., breeds Duroc Jerseys and holds annual bred sow sales. This spring he has 70 spring pigs and about 20 fall gilts that he is reserving for his bred sow sale Feb. 28. The spring boars, brothers to the gilts that will go in the sale will be sold at private sale this fall. He is breeding 15 sows for fall litters.—Advertisement.

Blue Valley Shorthorn Breeders

The Blue Valley Shorthorn Breeders' association is an association of the Shorthorn breeders in Marshall county and in territory adjacent in adjoining counties. The object of the association is the furthering of the interests of Shorthorn breeders in that section. The association held its first annual sale last fall at Blue Rapids, and the date of the next annual sale is Oct. 12, in the association sale pavilion, Blue Rapids, Kan. A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan., is the sale manager and those of the association who want to consign should get in touch with him at once.—Advertisement.

Lee Bros. Moving Herefords

Lee Brothers, Harveyville, Kan., write that they are receiving inquiries for Herefords (of which they have one of the finest herds in the West) and have made several deals recently. One thing which attracts special attention is the unusually desirable lot of heifers they have for sale. The quality of these heifers may be inferred from the fact that Lee Brothers are using sons of Domino and Don Carlos at the head of their herd. There is, of course, no better breeding and these bulls are selected individuals which have proven to be great sires. We know only a few places where heifers of this quality in any number can be secured, so it is no wonder that the Blue Ribbon Stock Farm of Lee Brothers has been a busy place. When writing this farm at Harveyville, Kan., about either females or young herd bull prospects, be sure to mention this paper.—Advertisement.

Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Sale

The date of the annual fall sale of the Northwest Kansas Shorthorn breeders' association is November 9 at Concordia, Kan. E. A. Cory, Talmo, Kan., is the sale manager, and those who want to consign should get in touch with him early. It is none too early to commence planning on what you are going to consign to your big association sale November 9. By the way every member that can possibly do so should attend the Republic county free fair at Bellville the first week in September. It is sure to be some Shorthorn show as well as a big stock show in all other breeds. The northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' association is one of the strongest breed associations in the west with a large membership in the 30 counties in its territory. The coming sale at Concordia will be contributed to by the members and they will pick good ones for their annual fall sale.—Advertisement.

E. P. Flanagan's Durocs

E. P. Flanagan, Abilene, Kan., well known as a breeder of Shorthorns and Duroc Jerseys at Chapman, Kan., dispersed his herd of Shorthorns when he moved and is continuing in the Duroc Jersey business on a larger scale. He owns the best equipped hog farm of 51 acres in the state and a few weeks ago went to Minneapolis, Kan., and bought out the John W. Jones herd. He secured all of the herd sows and Fairview Illustrators, the great boar in use in that well known herd. Mr. Jones retained the spring crop of pigs but will hold a sale in December. Mr. Flanagan has claimed February 8, 1922 as the date of his bred sow sale. He has bred a lot of sows for fall farrow and will offer fall pigs in pairs and trios this fall. Also some choice March boars.—Advertisement.

Marshall County Purebred Stock

Marshall county stands close to the top in the list of Kansas counties that are counted as strong purebred stock counties. Blue Rapids, while not the county seat is the purebred stock center of that county all right. The county fair is held there each fall and is a big success. On the fair grounds is a splendid sale pavilion where purebred stock sales are always held. The Hereford breeders of northern Kansas, a strong Hereford association, hold annual sales there. The Blue Valley Shorthorn breeders' association hold annual sales in this pavilion. John O'Kane, a resident of Blue Rapids and a well known purebred stock breeder of that county for years has announced that he would hold a combination Duroc Jersey bred sow sale in the sale pavilion, February 10, 1922. Mr. O'Kane will put in a few himself and Marshall county breeders who care to can consign a few from the different herds. The only restriction being that they must be good. There are several breeders of Duroc Jerseys in the county who do not have enough to hold a sale and this affords them an opportunity to sell a few good ones in this consignment sale. An effort will very likely be made to organize a Duroc Jersey breeders' association for Marshall county.—Advertisement.

W. H. Schroyer's Hereford Sale

Herefords bred by W. H. Schroyer, Miltonvale, Cloud county, Kan., have always been in demand because of their great scale and other qualities that make for the ideal beef animal. During the last six years Mr. Schroyer has sold from this herd 550 bulls for breeding purposes and most of them have gone to Texas breeders who appreciate bone and size possibly more than in any other section. This is without question the most important sale of registered Herefords ever held in the state. 450 bred cows, 350 of them with calves at foot, 100 open heifers, yearlings, 100 two year old bred heifers. Splendid bone and size and extra good milking qualities make this an ideal sale for beginners and breeders wanting to increase their numbers while the prices are low. Farmers and stockmen generally are urged to write for this catalog and to attend this sale. The dates are Sept. 1-2. The sale will be held under one of the largest tents ever pitched for a cattle sale in Western Kansas. Arrangements will be made for taking good care of visitors. F. S. Kirk, Wichita, Kan., has active management of the sale, and his experience as manager of the "big national" every winter at that place and of the stock sales there insures buyers of a business like management of this big sale. This is the largest sale of bred females ever held in the

West and the remarkable thing about the sale is that only a few bulls, selected several months ago for this sale as attractions are offered. No breeder has ever been able to sell herd bulls more readily than has Mr. Schroyer. Write at once to either F. S. Kirk, Wichita, Kan., or W. H. Schroyer, Miltonvale, Kan., for the catalog. Mention this paper when you write.—Advertisement.

BY J. T. HUNTER

G. M. (Mel.) Shepherd, Lyons, Kan., has one of Kansas' best Duroc herds and has for sale at this time about anything that one needs in way of good Durocs. He not only has the popular bred kind but has tried sows, serviceable boars, gilts, bred or unbred and a nice lot of spring pigs, both sex. All good hogs and priced very reasonably. They are immuned. At the head of his herd stands a son of Old Pathfinder, a son of Great Orion Sensation, 1919 world's grand champion, and a son of the Sensation sire. You will not go wrong in ordering a few Durocs from the Shepherd herd. When writing please mention Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Overstake's Grandmaster Cards

Overstake Bros., Atlanta, Kan., in their card advertising that appears each issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, are giving some terse valuable information concerning Duroc blood lines that should be interesting and helpful to anyone desiring information about Durocs. These cards commenced in the June 11 issue and will continue indefinitely in the Duroc columns of livestock advertising. Grandmaster, the young herd sire, is a son of Pathfinder and out of a sow by Orion Great Sensation by Great Sensation. Overstake's are offering for sale at this time some fall gilts and spring pigs, both sex. These Durocs are offered at very reasonable prices. Write today, mentioning Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Dr. Branch Will Sell Holstein Herd Sire

A considerable number of the females in the C. A. Branch Holstein herd at Marion, Kan., are closely related to the present herd sire and for that reason Mr. Branch is compelled to dispose of his good sire. This bull is a five year old by Fobes Longfellow Canary Homestead by Canary Paul Fobes Homestead. These two immediate ancestors have produced a good number of A. R. O. cows and this sire has produced a fine bunch of heifers, some of which got well in the money at the last Wichita National competing in large classes. Some have been tested and did well and some are now on test. Dr. Branch will be pleased to give information concerning the records and also give information concerning this good bull. Write today. Please mention Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

BY O. WAYNE DEVINE

Why a Great Bull is Great

In Hereford parlance the name Repeater 7th is probably more often mentioned than the name of any other bull living today. But few men who know anything about this great bull have stopped to analyze and think out the reason for his name being so proclaimed throughout Hereforddom. Why he stands out as an individual so distinctive all thru his career of five years in the show ring, and at the age of ten years still doing more service than any one of the many grand champion and champion bulls that have sold for fabulous prices which are now acting as aid-de-camp to this wonderful bull in the Pickering Farm herd of Herefords today. Probably the greatest asset of Repeater 7th from the beef standpoint is in his early development qualities, and the ability to transmit this enviable quality to his offspring. It is claimed that Repeater 7th Herefords will regularly develop at fourteen to sixteen months old weighing one hundred pounds for each month from the time calf is born. A great accomplishment of Repeater 7th lies in the fact that he is the sire of seven grand or junior champions to date and the show herd at Pickering Farm is constituted for the most part of his progeny. C. D. Smith, Appleton, Ontario, Canada, made a two days' journey a short time back to see the great Repeater 7th. In 1912, Mr. Smith, acting judge at the International Livestock Show, made Repeater 7th grand champion, and at that time made this statement, "He is the greatest bull in the world." Upon entering the stall of Repeater 7th at Pickering Farm, the meeting was almost ceremonial. Mr. Smith lifted his hat and repeated his remark of nine years ago at the International, "He is the greatest bull in the world."—Advertisement.

BY ELLIS RAIL

M. H. Porth's Spotted Polands

Anyone on the market for Spotted Poland China breeding stock should write M. H. Porth of Huntsville, Mo., for prices and breeding. Look up his ad in this issue of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze and note his offer on two or more. He can furnish pairs or trios not akin. His offering has the breeding, size and quality.—Advertisement.

The Livestock Service of the Capper Farm Press

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

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

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

HEREFORD CATTLE

HEREFORD



You Can Own a Pickering Hereford Without Costing You One Cent

Let me tell you how—World famous, grand champion, foundation breeding stock from the greatest array of herd bulls in the world. If you have three cows you need a Pickering bull. Small investment, big returns. Double the value of your herd in a short time. Greatest offer ever made. We sell individual Herefords and furnish pedigrees. FREE Send name today for sure ways to make money with Herefords. Illustrated literature, scenes on great 4,000,000 stock farm. Address post card to Maj. Harlo J. Flske, Manager, Box J, Belton, Mo.

PICKERING FARM



YOUR PICK OF 50

Wonderful Yearling Hereford Heifers

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

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

Lee Bros., Harveyville, Kans.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

The Farmers Are Buying SHORTHORNS



as indicated by the transfers made through the association office. For the three-month period beginning February 1, the transfers have kept close pace with the same period last year when public sales were more numerous.

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

Shorthorn Bulls

Good Scotch breeding. One red, two whites and three roans. Three are nonpareils, grandsons of the imported cow, one a Superb bred clipper and close to the imported cow by Best of Archer. One solid red of the Marr Emma tribe and sired by Imp. Brands. Others sired by Lavender Emblem, a prize winner at American Royal and Topeka Free Fair, a massive bull, wt. 2400 lbs. All bred right to go to any herd. Federal tested. T. J. SANDS, ROBINSON, KANSAS.

A Southwest Kansas Shorthorn Herd

Scotch and Scotch topped cows, heifers and bulls. All ages. Well bred, large good individuals with especially good heads. Write today. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. W. ESTES, SITKA, KANSAS.

We Offer 2 Scotch Bulls

One roan, one red, 11 and 17 months old. Write at once for descriptions and prices. S. B. AMCOATS, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

Six Bulls, Eleven to Sixteen Months Old

Red, white and roans, sired by Lord Bruce 60475, sire, Beaver Creek Sultan 352456 by Sultan 227059, out of IMP. Victoria May V48-406. Dam, Lady Pride 7th 111357 by Clipper Czar 311991, out of IMP. Magnolia V47-559, also some choice yearling heifers. W. T. FERGUSON, WESTMORELAND, KAN.

Young Scotch Bulls

Priced right. Grandsons of Avondale. Heavy milking Potts Semstress and Searchlight dams (beefy type). Liberty bonds acceptable. For photos and description address (MISS) M. V. STANLEY, ANTHONY, KAN.

15 Shorthorn Bulls

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

HILLCREST SHORTHORNS

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

POLLED SHORTHORNS.

200 POLLED SHORTHORNS

Our sale cattle are now at the Pratt farm. Anything in Polled Shorthorns. C. C. BANBURY & SONS, Pratt, Kansas Phone 1602

POLLED SHORTHORNS

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

GUERNSEY CATTLE

A Nine Months' Old Bull

sired by a bull whose dam is a half sister to Nella Jay 4th, with 1019 lbs. fat. Can spare a few heifers of same breeding. Some unrelated. ADAMS FARM, GASHLAND, MISSOURI 12 miles from Kansas City

FOR BARGAINS IN

May Rose Registered Guernsey Bulls from 3 to 10 weeks old, from \$50 to \$100, write C. G. Holmes, Overland Guernsey Farm, Overland Park, Kan.

OLD HOMESTEAD GUERNSEY FARM

Reg. males and females; quality animals; reasonable prices; write A. W. Rush, LaCygne, Kan.

CHOICE GRADE GUERNSEY MILK COWS and heifers, various ages, for sale. Are well bred and will make good. Montgomery County National Bank, Cherryvale, Kansas.

6% Tax Free Stock

Backed By the Best Business Men in Topeka, Kansas

Approved By

these business organizations of Topeka

Chamber of Commerce
Merchants' Association
Topeka Clearing House Ass'n.

Six weeks ago the Topeka Chamber of Commerce asked every one of its members what was the most important need in Topeka. A tremendous majority answered: "A first-class hotel." Every Kansan who visits the Capital City recognizes the urgent need for an A-1 hotel.

The business men of Topeka, with the hearty approval of the business organizations of the city, are now financing a \$600,000 corporation to build a hotel. The plan of financing is the result of months of study and consultation with the best hotel men in the country.

Preferred stock to the amount of \$350,000.00 in units of \$100 is now being offered by the trustees of the company. This stock bears 6% interest, cumulative, dividends payable semi-annually. It is not taxable in the hands of Kansas residents. This offers a conservative, reliable and profitable investment to the citizens of Kansas.

Kansas Needs a Real Hotel in Its Capital City

A first-class hotel in Topeka is nearly as important to the citizens of the state as an adequate state house. Topeka is the recognized pivotal point for state-wide activities, and scarcely a week passes without some state-wide convention in session.

Nearly half a million persons each year come to Topeka as delegates to some organization gathering. Last year the Chamber of Commerce participated in 35 gatherings with a total attendance of more than 335,000 persons. There were many other conventions of churches, lodges, etc. in which the Chamber of Commerce did not participate.

The people of Kansas are interested in, and assure the success of a real first-class hotel in Topeka—the mecca of the delegate.

Business men, heading the largest commercial organizations in Topeka, are acting as temporary officers of the newly incorporated Topeka Hotel Company, and are giving their energies and experience to it. Three widely known, highly respected and disinterested heads of business firms, have consented to act as trustees for the sale of the stock, which will be handled thru six of the leading financial institutions of the city.

Preferred stock will be sold only for cash, but may be paid for on the following terms:

25% with subscription. Balance on call of the directors, not earlier than 25% due in 3 months; 25% due in 6 months; 25% due in 9 months.

The financing plan of the Topeka Hotel Company has been approved by The Topeka Clearing House Association, and by the directors of the Chamber of Commerce of Topeka. The aims of the plan are summarized in a report to the directors of the new company, which reads in part:

"In formulating this plan, the chief purpose was to arrange a practical plan for selling the stock, which would by throwing every safeguard about the preferred stock, make it a thoroughly sound investment so that persons investing in it would run the minimum risk of a loss.

"Preferred stock is to have a preference over common stock in that its preferred dividends of 6% are to be cumulative and in that the preferred stock is to constitute a first lien upon the assets of the corporation, and therefore amounts virtually to a mortgage on the property. It is not taxable in the hands of residents of Kansas."

Be one of the Kansans to invest in a Kansas institution for which there is an urgent need and which will pay a 6% net return. Fill out the coupon and mail it to any one of the six institutions and get complete information on this preferred stock.

Fill Out the Coupon Today and Get Full Information on This Investment.

TOPEKA HOTEL COMPANY Topeka, Kansas

Mail this to any of the following trust companies in Topeka, Kansas

Central Trust Company
Prudential Trust Company
Farm Mortgage Trust Company
Columbian Title & Trust Company
Shawnee Investment Company
Kansas Reserve Investment Company

Gentlemen: Without any obligation on my part, please send me complete information on the Preferred Stock of the TOPEKA HOTEL COMPANY.

My name is:

R. F. D. or Street Address

Town State