

KANSAS SECTION

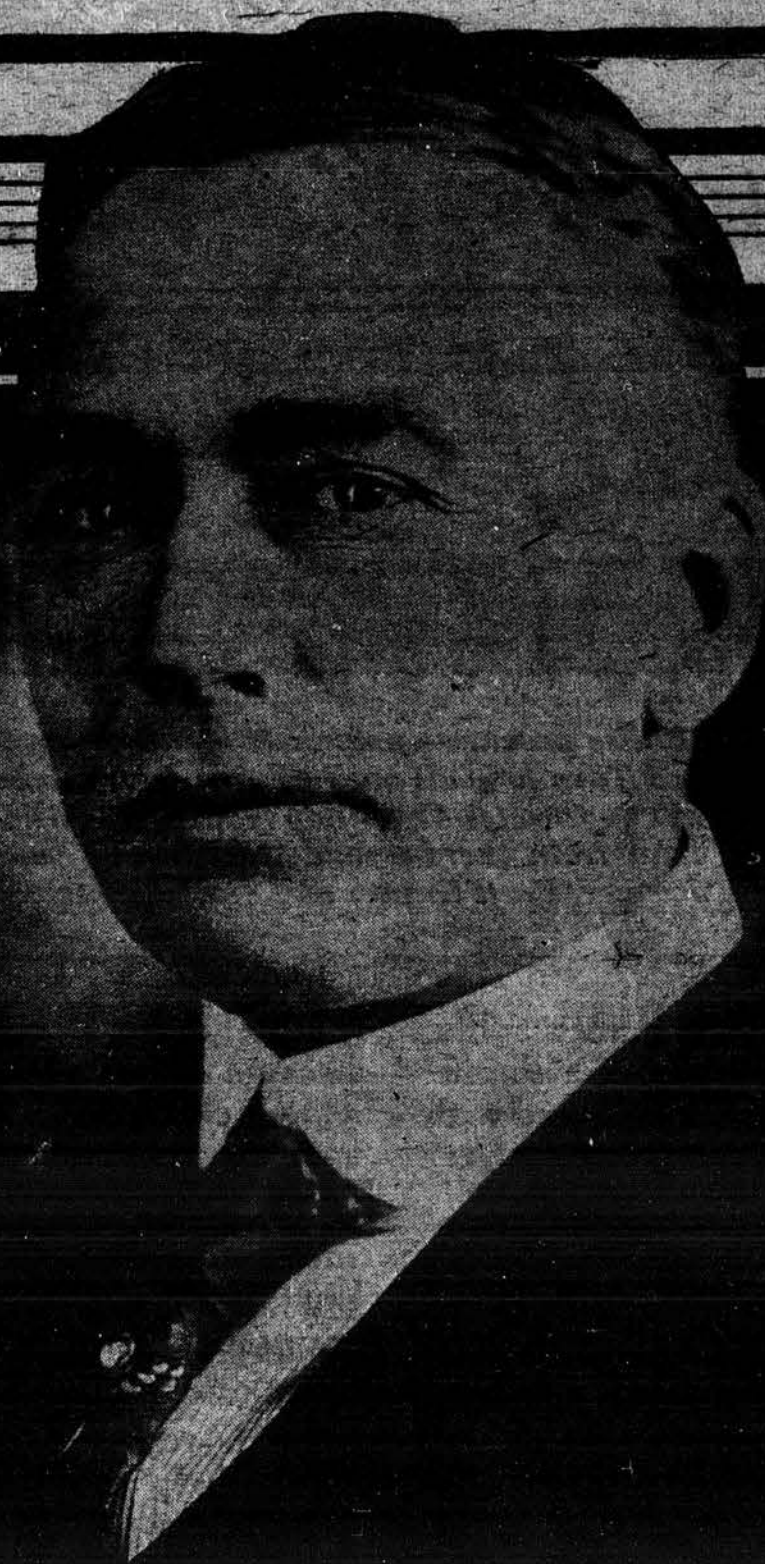
CAPPER FARM PRESS

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KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE

Vol. 58, No. 27

July 3, 1920



H.W. AVERY
Wakefield, Kansas
Farmer



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GOODYEAR
CORD TIRES

KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE

Arthur Capen, Publisher

Vol. 58

July 3, 1920

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Bourbon County Milky Way

Holstein-Friesian Company Distributes Six Carloads of Registered Cows and Heifers to Caretaker Members

By G. C. Wheeler

SURROUNDED by hundreds of Bourbon county farmers, interested city business men and other spectators, 20 dairymen drew by lot for the Bourbon County Holstein-Friesian Company's first consignment of cows and heifers at the Plaza in Fort Scott last Saturday afternoon. This event, staged as it



Fort Scott Municipal Band Led the Parade

was in the busy streets of Fort Scott, marks an epoch in the dairy development of this county. Four or five years ago there was little or no interest in dairy farming. The land had been farmed a good many years and farmers were feeling that something must be done to improve the agriculture of the section. Milking cows was being taken up by a few, but they were handicapped because they were working alone and lacked a market. Kansas City was reaching out for a larger milk supply and a start was made to produce more for this market. Then came the condensery at Fort Scott, now handling 60,000 pounds of milk a day, hauled to the plant by 26 motor trucks, some covering routes extending 20 miles out.

Cows of high production, given proper care and supplied an abundance of feed of the right kind, are essential to an expanding dairy business. Lack of good cows was a handicap to a rapid development of dairying in the county. Individual dairymen could not go out and buy the three or four foundation cows they needed to start the building of a high producing herd. The first step in bringing dairying to the front as an industry was to get more men fired with enthusiasm for better cows, and the introduction of more progressive dairy methods.

A year ago some 160 Bourbon county farmers and business men visited the dairy sections of the North, accompanied by men familiar with the most modern dairy practices and able to guide the party to the places where the most could be learned in the shortest time. As a result of this trip these men got a vision of what could be done in Bourbon county where many of the natural conditions are far more favorable for profitable dairying than they were in the localities visited. They learned that high producing cows were absolutely necessary and set about devising means for getting better dairy cattle for the farmers of the county.

Corporation Formed to Buy Cows

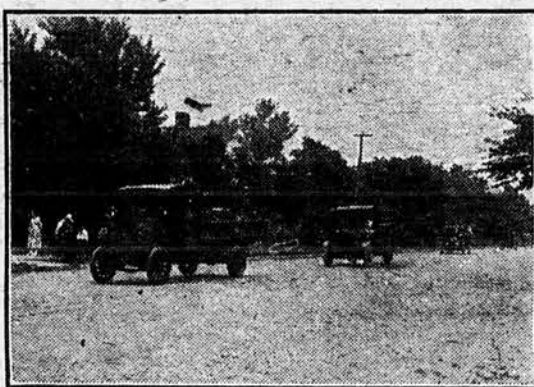
The plan finally adopted was the formation of the Holstein-Friesian company, a \$100,000 corporation which had for its purpose the pooling of the financial resources of the community in buying and bringing in purebred cows of high production or from high producing ancestry. A committee visited Pettis county, Mo., where such a corporation has been in operation for a year or more, in order to learn how its business was conducted and what the results had been. A most flattering report was made by the committee. To show their faith in the enterprise business men of Fort Scott purchased stock in the company, two men taking \$2,000 worth each. In all \$30,000 has been sold in Fort Scott and \$15,000 worth in Fulton.

The cows distributed last Saturday were purchased in Michigan, Ohio, Illinois and Penn-

sylvania by a committee consisting of W. J. Stevanus of Fulton, H. M. Griffith of Uniontown and A. C. Maloney, county agent. The committee first got in touch with the best dairy communities of these states by correspondence and then spent four weeks traveling from place to place in making their first purchases, which consisted of 91 carefully selected cows and heifers. Some of the cows produced calves en route and there were 24 or more calves the day the cows were drawn.

The company owns the cows and the herd bulls, using the money obtained from the sale of the capital stock in their purchase. The cows are placed on the farms of dairymen and farmers on a 5-year contract, these caretaker members being required to purchase at least a \$100 share of stock for each cow obtained. The board of directors selects the men to receive cows from the applicants and transacts all the business of the company. According to the terms of the contract the members receiving cows feed and care for them in a manner most consistent with profitable dairy practice and have as remuneration all the production of milk and a half interest in the offspring. The bull calves are to be sold annually, half the proceeds going to the caretaker. All female offspring are kept until the end of the period.

The fall of 1925 the original cows, their fe-



Twenty-one Milk Trucks Were in Line

male offspring and any unsold bull calves will be assembled at Fort Scott and sold to the highest bidder. The amount received for the original cows will be turned into the treasury of the company, and after the expenses of the sale have been met half the proceeds from the sale of offspring will go to the farmer who bred each animal, the remainder going to the company. The total amount in the treasury will then be pro-rated among the stockholders in proportion to the stock they hold and the affairs of the company terminated. C. F. Miller, business man of Fort Scott, is president of the company and A. C. Maloney secretary. The directors are W. J. Stevanus, Fulton, a dairyman, H. M. Griffith, Uniontown, I. O. Trask, Fort Scott, Earl Williams, Hiattville and W. R. Moore, Fort Scott, the latter two being farmers.

In the distribution seven men from the Fort Scott vicinity took 31 cows in lots of from three to five each and 13 Fulton dairymen took 50 cows. The calves went with the cows, each man drawing having a half interest in the offspring. The cows had come thru a carload at a time and had been assembled on two different farms near town. The day preceding the distribution the members of the committee had pasted numbers on all the cows and calves and in order that there should be absolute fairness in the allotment to the different men they divided the cows into three groups. Twenty were selected as the "tops" or most desirable cows of the lot and 20 of the culls, or least desirable cows, were taken out, thus leaving a middle group of 41 cows. The numbers of the cows in each lot were

placed on cards and the cards put in different containers. The numbers on the ear labels also were placed on the cards in order to clear up any confusion which might result from the numbers pasted on the cows being lost.

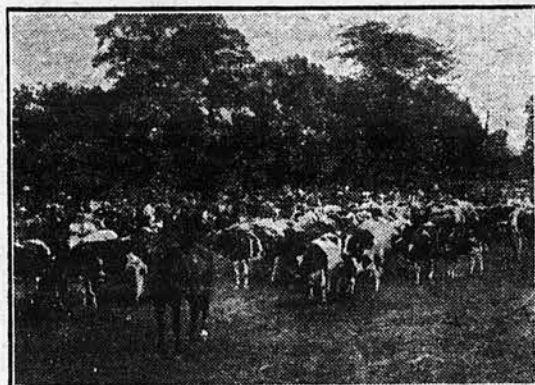
An event of such importance to this community as the distributing of these purebred Holstein cows was well worth celebrating in a manner which would let everyone know what was being done. The Ft. Scott municipal band met the cows and calves at the outskirts of the city, as they were being driven in for the distribution, and headed the parade down Main street to the Plaza where a pen had been provided for holding the cows during the drawing. Next in line came the 26 milk trucks which had just delivered their loads of milk to the condensery and with their empty cans were ready to return for the next day's load. A number of the young calves which were too young to walk were loaded into one of the trucks.

The young bull, Far Oaks Sir Homestead Rue, whose sire is said to be the only one in the world having five 2-year-old daughters with semi-official records of more than 20,000 pounds of milk in one year, led the cows. The company expects to buy another bull as soon as one good enough can be located. The bulls will be placed in charge of carefully chosen caretakers and will be moved from herd to herd in a motor truck especially built for the purpose.

As the cows moved thru the street lined with automobiles the crowd surged after them to the Plaza and surrounded the bandstand around which centered the next important event, the drawing for the cows. This was preceded by an address by C. F. Miller, president of the company, who introduced in turn H. W. Griffith, I. O. Trask and A. C. Maloney, county agent, who told of the purchasing of the cows and what they learned in the states where the purchases were made.

Cows Assigned by Lot

The cows were assigned by lot. The 20 men who had made application and had qualified by subscribing for the required number of shares of stock in the company were called to the bandstand. First they drew cards from a container for the order of drawing. C. M. Dawson of Fulton drew No. 1 and was thus entitled to draw first from the containers having the numbers of the cows. Stepping up to the table, he drew one card from the container having the numbers of the "top" cows, a card from the one having the numbers of 20 least desirable cows and his third draw from the container having the numbers of the middle group. The numbers drawn were placed on a form made out in duplicate by a member of the committee and Mr. Dawson took his copy to the pen where



Cows in Plaza Ready for Distribution

the cows were held, this form being an order to deliver to him the cows whose numbers appeared. As the drawing proceeded the cows were gradually sorted out and delivered to the proper persons. On each card of a cow appeared the number of her calf if she had one.

(Continued on Page 8)

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

ADVERTISING RATE
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Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze

Member Agricultural Publishers Association.
 Member Audit Bureau of Circulation.

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

ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher

F. B. NICHOLS, Managing Editor T. A. McNEAL, Editor
 JOHN W. WILKINSON and G. C. WHEELER, Associate Editors

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

ONE OF MY Oklahoma readers writes me a few pages on the race question. "The negro is all right," says this reader, "when in his proper place." That sentiment is not new. I have heard it a great many times not only from people of the South but from people of the North. What is in the minds of those who make this declaration is that the proper place for the black race is slavery. If you were to ask one of these people if they would favor restoring slavery they would in all probability say that they were not, but that is the logic of their statement.

In slavery the status of the slave was fixed by his master; in other words he was compelled to keep the place determined upon by the man who owned him. When one race assumes the right to fix the place of another race it means that the other race shall not enjoy freedom. The black man in this country is either a free man or he is not, and if he is a free man he is entitled to all the protection and opportunities supposed to be guaranteed to any other citizen. The white race has no more right to fix the status of the black race than has the black race to fix the status of the white race.

It is my opinion furthermore that when the doors of opportunity are thrown open to the black race in this country just as they are to the white race; when the blacks are given the same protection under the law that is accorded white men, the race problem will be settled. Then and not till then, will there be built up among the blacks the proper race pride. They will prefer association with people of their own race and consider that their own society is preferable to the society of the whites. As it is at present, with most of the doors of opportunity closed to the black race, it is not strange that some of the colored people desire to break into white society. That is just about as natural as it is to wish to be free.

The Milk of Human Kindness

DURING the past week I have received so many expressions of sympathy and kindness that I wish to speak of it. These letters of sympathy are not all from those who are personally acquainted with me which fact touches me all the more.

I know that the writers have trials and have suffered bereavements of their own. Taken up as they naturally must be with their own troubles it was scarcely to be expected that they would take the time to write a word of comfort to a stranger. This, however, simply confirms an opinion I have had for a long time and which has grown more pronounced with accumulating years. I have long believed that the natural inclination of the great majority of persons is to be kind and helpful rather than selfish and unfeeling.

I think the progress of the world has been hindered by a false philosophy, a philosophy which is based on the assumption that the natural inclination of man is to take advantage of his fellow man and that the only way his evil, selfish tendencies can be curbed is by physical force and fear of punishment.

I believe that it is easier to teach men to love each other than to teach them to hate each other and that under a proper system of education, a natural system if you please, there would be very little need for physical force in government. I know that it is common to say that the Golden Rule would be an excellent thing if lived up to but that it is contrary to human nature and therefore impracticable.

It seems to me on the contrary that the natural disposition of most men and women is to live very nearly according to the Golden Rule and that the reason it is not more generally observed as the rule of life is because of a fault in our educational system, a fault that is common both to our social and economic education.

I think perhaps a great many persons have a wrong conception of the meaning of the Golden Rule. They seem to think that to follow the Golden Rule means that you must not look out for your own interests. Yet the Golden Rule imposes no such obligation. It does not require that you should treat your neighbor better than

yourself, and if he is a follower of the Golden Rule he will not wish you to do so, for that would be giving him an advantage which he has no right either to ask or accept.

Self preservation is a natural law. It is necessary for development and perpetuation of the race. It is as much your duty to work for the reasonable comfort of yourself and your family as it is to help your neighbor when he needs your help. The proper application of the Golden Rule would not repress individual effort and ability but would encourage it. The world has need of all the good talent of all the children of men.

Put into universal operation the Golden Rule would multiply the production of the world in a way that we can now scarcely imagine. The world would be filled with abundance of good things both material and spiritual and wars and strife and hatred and distrust would give way to friendliness and joy and helpfulness. But with all the faults of our educational and political systems I wish now and here to pay tribute to the natural goodness of men and women as I have known them.

In the course of my life I have mingled with persons in a great many different conditions and environments. Almost without exception there has been more of good than evil in them. Some of them were ignorant and some were educated; some were wise and others were so simple minded that altho they had reached the age of manhood or womanhood they had the mental development of mere children. Some had been gently reared and enjoyed all the advantages of culture and refinement. Some had been reared amid the rudest and most unpromising environments imaginable. Some seemed to be naturally generous, joyous and unselfish and others were inclined to be cruel, selfish and penurious. Some were naturally inclined to be industrious and efficient; others to be indolent and deficient in ambition; but none of them were entirely bad or entirely worthless. I believe that under a proper educational system in practically every one might have been developed enough of efficiency, generosity and kindness to have made him a fairly good citizen.

Cost of Raising Wheat

I HAVE received an extended and detailed report of the investigation conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture to ascertain the cost a bushel of raising wheat. The investigation covers three counties in Kansas, Ford, McPherson and Pawnee; three counties in Missouri; three counties in Nebraska and three counties in each of the Dakotas and three in Minnesota. The average yield of winter wheat last year was 14.4 bushels an acre and the average yield of spring wheat a little less than 9 bushels an acre.

In Kansas the cost of production ranged all the way from \$1 a bushel to \$5 and in North Dakota from \$1.60 to \$14 a bushel. The average cost of raising winter wheat last year according to this report was \$1.85 a bushel while the average cost of raising spring wheat was \$2.65 and the general average of both varieties was \$2.15.

All this is quite interesting but it does not seem to me to prove anything in particular. For example one Ford county farmer raised wheat at a cost of \$1 a bushel while it cost another Ford county farmer \$5 a bushel. What does that prove about the cost of raising wheat in Ford county? Nothing. The farmer whose wheat cost him \$1 a bushel raised an average of 19 bushels an acre while the man whose wheat cost him \$5 a bushel gathered about 3 bushels an acre counting the total number of acres sown.

There is nothing in these figures that would tell a man who is thinking about going out to Ford county to engage in the wheat business what it will cost him a bushel to raise the grain. All he can gather is that if he has good luck and gets a crop of 20 bushels an acre or more he can raise it for a dollar a bushel or possibly less. If he has hard luck his wheat may cost him \$5 a bushel. If reasonably accurate esti-

mates of cost are kept up for say 10 years we can get at the average cost an acre and a bushel but the figures for a single year do not mean much.

The fact is, as I have said a good many times, farming is about as uncertain a gamble as any business that can be followed, and at the same time is the most necessary business in the world. I have long felt that a business which is so necessary ought to be better protected from hazards, so far as the individual farmer is concerned. Farming is like human life; individually it is very uncertain but collectively it is reasonably certain. No individual knows at what moment he or she may die but taking a large number of people together, the law of averages works out to an almost mathematical certainty. We know that barring some extraordinary plague or epidemic a certain number of persons out of a thousand die in the course of a year.

We also know that taking the entire United States over, there will be somewhere near the same average yield of all kinds of crops from year to year. Life insurance is based on the well known law of averages. It is really a co-operative business. Several hundred thousand individuals are joined together and bound to pay each other's losses. I am of the opinion that a great co-operative plan might be worked out by which each farmer will be insured for a certain minimum yield an acre.

Mobbing Nonpartisan Leaders

I HAVE received several letters from Barton county relative to the mobbing of Nonpartisan League speakers out there a couple of weeks ago and asking for my opinion about the matter. I am somewhat surprised at the question.

The facts in this case seem to be fairly well agreed upon. The speakers had not actually made their talks. They had done nothing which any American citizen has not a right to do. They had made no incendiary or disloyal speeches. What they may have intended to say is not a matter for consideration, the point is that at the time they were mobbed they had not said anything. But even if they had made their speeches and proclaimed dangerous and disloyal doctrines there would still have been no justification for the mob. They could have been arrested without difficulty and if they had violated any law could have been fairly tried and punished.

It is charged and so far as I know not denied, that the sheriff of the county was present when the mobbing took place and made no effort to prevent it. If this is true then the sheriff should be immediately removed from office and the attorney general of the state, if he does his duty, should proceed against the officer.

What you or I may think about the Nonpartisan League, or what the sheriff or other officers may think is not pertinent to the discussion. Every citizen of this republic, white, black, red, brown or yellow is entitled to the protection of the law. If he violates the law he should be arrested, given a fair trial, and if convicted should be punished as the law provides. Mob law is not only anarchy, it is treason to the Government, both state and national.

There is a strong tendency just at present to act upon prejudice and passion. It is rather popular to join in the hue and cry against radicals and demand severity of punishment for those who differ from the established order of things. In 10 years from now public sentiment will have changed and the radical laws demanded and which are being passed in a number of states, will become as unpopular as the Alien and Sedition laws enacted after the Revolutionary War.

The reactionaries, the Tories of the world have always clamored for repressive laws and repressive measures to suppress any who tried to bring about a change from the established order. The radical of every age has been the subject of persecution. He has been thrown to the wild beasts in the arena, tortured on the rack, burned at the stake, or nailed in quivering anguish upon the cross. And yet in the end

repressive measures and arbitrary laws have failed to accomplish the object sought.

In this connection I desire to quote from an address recently delivered by former Supreme Court Justice Charles E. Hughes on the only true and rational method of correcting ills real or supposed. He said:

The true method is to trust the truth and find the remedy. Does a grievance exist? If it does not, then show that it does not. If it is exaggerated, limit it to the facts. To the degree that it exists, search for the remedy. If a wrong remedy is proposed, expose it. If the remedy proposed is worse than the grievance, demonstrate it. The motto for democracy must be educate, educate, educate. You can find no other security than the intelligence and conscience of the people, but you cannot at once educate and stifle opinion.

Judge Hughes is entirely right. Freedom of opinion and freedom of speech are still, as in the past, the greatest safeguards of our republic.

Reaping the Whirlwind

A FRIEND of mine, who has long been prominent in public life sends me a clipping from the Chicago Tribune concerning the recent trouble in Chicago during which some whites and blacks were killed in what threatened to be a race riot. My friend ends his letter with the statement that conditions are getting very bad.

It is said that representatives of the Bolshevik Government of Russia are being sent among the blacks of this country to spread discontent among them and to induce them to join an organization whose object is to overthrow our Government. I may say to begin with that in my opinion there is not near so much to this talk of propaganda among the blacks as a great many persons imagine.

Most of the negroes are intensely loyal to the Government and not inclined to take up with revolutionary doctrines. But if there is unrest and dissatisfaction among the blacks is it to be wondered at? Has our Government afforded them the protection to which they are entitled under the law? Would you, my white reader, be entirely loyal to a Government which continually refused to protect you in your constitutional rights?

Now if the Government will give the negroes of this country assurance that they will receive equal protection under the law and that they will be granted their full political and civil rights 99 per cent of them will rally to the support of the Government. What is more they will assist in restraining and punishing the small per cent of law breakers there may be in the race.

This large element will be an invaluable aid in the enforcement of law and maintaining of order. All that is needed to make most of the negroes of this country intensely loyal and helpful is to give them fair treatment.

Autocratic Power

IN OUR HOME county," writes Senator Whitney, of Agra, Kan., "we have a strong co-operative business association, so strong that the business of the association alone would be enough to make a bank pay. More than 100 of the 1,200 members of this association offer to put up \$25,000 capital and \$12,500 surplus and ask for a National bank charter. They show that the main reason for desiring the new bank is that there is not a friendly bank in the county with which to do business and it becomes for the association almost a matter of self preservation.

"A few bankers get busy and because of their influence with the people higher up prevent the people from getting a new bank in order that they may continue to levy and collect tribute from this community." I have several times had occasion to remark that the most powerful and autocratic trust in this country is the banking trust. The experience of the co-operative association to which Senator Whitney refers seems to prove my contention.

Faith Necessary to Peace

THE ONLY American newspaper correspondent who was permitted to go to the front and stay there during the entire war, Frederick Palmer, declares that another great war is inevitable if the United States repudiates the League of Nations and the present policy of the great nations continues. "Faith," says Colonel Palmer, "is a great factor in the affairs of nations, no less than in the affairs of individuals. A thing will not be done unless you believe that it can be done."

That sounds good but right away he upsets the faith idea by declaring that our nation must have an army as a police force and a navy if we would not bare our breasts as a target while others are arming. Further along he says "Let us realize that it is wickedness of the same kind to beat and kill men of other nations as to beat and kill your neighbor."

Altogether therefore I am somewhat in doubt as to what policy he desires this nation to pursue. It is my opinion that the way to have world wide peace is to disarm and quit getting ready to fight. I believe that if this nation has the faith and the courage to declare to the nations of the world that we intend to set the example by disarming, other nations will follow suit.

It is my opinion that if France, Great Britain, Russia and Italy had disarmed five years before the outbreak of the Great World War, Germany would have been compelled by force of world opinion to disarm and if the sentiment of the world outside of Germany was not sufficient the sentiment of the German people would have compelled the Government to follow the example of the surrounding nations.

Business Paralysis Threatens Nation

IN ONE day recently 50 grain elevators in Kansas could get only seven empty freight cars in which to ship grain. Kansas has approximately 25 million bushels of last year's wheat still in farm bins and small elevators. To get this to market will require the loading of about 480 cars every day for 60 days. Meanwhile Kansas has begun the harvest of another 100-million bushel wheat crop which will more than load 80,000 grain cars. Where are we to get them?

Formerly at this time of year the railroads began accumulating empty cars on Kansas sidings to rush the grain to market. Now they cannot supply anywhere near enough cars to move the old crop surplus, or any considerable part of it. And the situation is the same everywhere. The most critical and discouraging phase of the business situation in the country today and the one that gives the least promise of improvement any time in the near future is the transportation problem which undoubtedly is the biggest problem we have.

This letter, dated at Emporia, Kan., and eloquent of the creeping paralysis that is coming over the commerce of the Nation, reached me a few days ago during the closing hours of Congress:

I am making one of my semi-annual trips thru Kansas, looking after my farming interests and I find thousands upon thousands of tons of alfalfa hay, last year's crop, baled, standing out in the open field and fast spoiling for want of cars. The new alfalfa crop is now being cut and there must be adequate railway facilities to handle this, or it will spoil.

I have been thru Butler, Sedgwick, Marion, Chase and Coffey counties, besides traveling on the Rock Island to Wichita and I see a great wheat and oats crop, fast approaching harvest, which should begin about July 4.

As it is in Kansas, so it is thruout the Union generally. For God's sake wake up the Administration and let's have action. The country simply must have adequate shipping facilities. Why should we labor if we cannot reasonably reap the fruits of our labor? We want action, not talk, intelligent action which gives results. I hope you and those associated with you will give the authorities at Washington no rest until the great need of the day is fully met and these great staple products can be marketed to relieve the needy of the Nation.

CHARLES EUGENE CLARK.

(Home Address Covington, Ky.)

The big steel mills employing hundreds of thousands of hands are slowing down. They cannot make deliveries. A carload of steel which left Pittsburgh January 4, arrived in New York May 14. Forty thousand factory hands have been laid off in Detroit because enough raw material cannot be shipped in to keep them busy. The cabbage and potato growers of the Rio Grande in Texas were forced to see their crop rot this spring because there were no cars to ship it to market. They lost at least 1 million dollars.

Before the annual grain movement sets in 25 million homes in the United States should be laying in next winter's supply of coal, but are not doing so. The orders are placed but rail deliveries are scant and intermittent. Already we are facing a coal famine in the coming winter.

Enormous quantities of grain sold last December for export, still stand in the terminal elevators at Minneapolis. In Central Europe at this moment, not less than 3 million persons—mostly children—are slowly starving to death while flour rots on our docks and at our terminals, and cars in which to ship grain at home or abroad, are lacking.

These are terrible facts. They are not massed here for the purpose of harrowing you up, but to prepare you for the serious difficulties that are piling up for us as a people because our railway transport system has not been expanded while the country and its population has kept on growing.

Between 1906 and 1916, 150,600 new freight cars were put in service annually, while 80,000 to 85,000 were retired each year. During 1917-

1918-1919 new cars averaged less than 100,000 a year. There is a present shortage of 3,000 locomotives.

Testimony was recently offered in Washington by railroad executives showing that 610 million dollars worth of new equipment is needed at once if the carriers are to give good service. These estimates call for—

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| 100,000 freight cars costing..... | \$370,000,000 |
| 3,000 passenger cars costing.... | 90,000,000 |
| 1,000 baggage cars costing..... | 20,000,000 |
| 2,000 locomotives costing..... | 130,000,000 |

The railways, it is said, are hauling today as much or more freight than ever, and every city and every large town in the land is shipping freight daily by truck. Yet the nation's transport service is lamentably inadequate and is not supplying our commonest needs.

At the same time, the necessity of getting maximum service out of existing equipment prevents proper maintenance. In August, 1917, 14 per cent of the freight locomotives of the country were in bad order. In January, 1920, 27.3 per cent were non-serviceable. During the period of Federal control the freight hauling equipment of the roads seriously deteriorated.

This paralysis of transport has given the hoarder-profitier his great chance to "corner" or hold up local supplies, even regional supplies, and compel the public to bid higher and higher for all its necessities. Warehouses are full of wool, full of hides, coffee, sugar, flour. A billion dollars worth of food is impounded in Chicago's storage houses alone. These supplies are doled out as sparingly as possible to maintain "shortages" and keep up prices; also, in many instances, cars are lacking to transport goods from places where they are plentiful to other points where they are scarce and in great demand.

When, on top of this critical situation, after 18 months of promises of wage relief and postponed fulfillment, the switchmen's strike for more pay came along with the resulting congestion at terminals, the railway managers in desperation were compelled to appeal to the Interstate Commerce Commission to take over the routing of the tides of traffic. There has been some noticeable improvement since, some relief, but it is of the drop-in-the-bucket kind, for, after all, rerouting cannot make up for a shortage of cars and motive power.

Under the 300 million revolving loan fund provided for the railroads in the Esch-Cummins Law, the Interstate Commerce Commission has recently apportioned 125 millions for new equipment, 75 million dollars for freight cars and 50 millions for freight engines, besides 73 millions for other improvements. Congress was criticised in some quarters for making this provision, but I doubt whether the last session performed any more vital and necessary act for the benefit of the whole country. However, months must pass before we shall benefit from this relief and I fear it will be more or less temporary and inadequate.

With this Government now borrowing money at the astounding rate of 6 per cent, I question whether it can offer the roads more financial aid at this time. The Government already owns 354 million dollars of equipment trust certificates and 490 million dollars of additional debt in bonds or notes. If the 300 million dollars appropriated by the Transportation Act also is invested forthwith in railway loans, the Government will hold approximately 1,100 million dollars worth of the railway securities of the country.

I believe transportation is to be our biggest domestic problem for years to come. We must attack it from every possible side, not only as a means of supplying the needs of the people of the United States, but as a means of lowering living costs and lessening the interminable and costly handling of goods by transportation companies and middlemen.

We are living in a country of magnificent distances, almost the roomiest in the world. We must quit having our factories in one extreme or remote part of the land and their raw materials in another. If all our factories were next door to their source of supply this would cut down their transportation requirements one-half. At present this is only commonly the case in the Southern industrial field where big and little factories dot the map and often are to be found on mere sidings or at whistling stations.

Here is merely another place where a law giving the producer the right of collective bargaining thru co-operative endeavor, would greatly benefit all the people. It would quickly promote next-to-the-soil industries at the place where the raw material is produced instead of sending this material half way across the country then loading it again on the cars and shipping it back as a finished product. The number of profit-takers also would be cut down.

These things won't come of themselves. They must be contended for, brought about, permitted to happen. Give native American industry its chance and it will show the world the finest example of well-being and all pervading prosperity it ever has seen.

Arthur Capper.
Washington, D. C.

Clean Water Is Important

Concrete Water Troughs are Growing in Favor Rapidly on Many of the Good Livestock Farms of the Middle West

By Ray Yarnell

THE WATERING trough or tank plays a more important part in the health and growth of livestock than some persons may give it credit for. Clean, fresh water is a valuable asset to any feeding yard. Water cannot be kept clean unless the tank used is properly constructed and given attention.

Concrete is coming into general use as a material out of which to construct watering troughs and tanks. It does not rot, rust or warp and is always ready for use.

It is necessary that a concrete trough or tank have a firm foundation and care should be taken in selecting the ground it will occupy. To give the best success the sand and pebbles or broken stone used must be clean and graded properly. To prevent cracking due to freezing of water in the tank or to changes in temperature, reinforcing should be used.

A Good Concrete Mixture

Watering tanks and troughs must be water tight. A 1-2-3 concrete makes a satisfactory mixture. The sand should range in size from the smaller particles to those that will just pass a 1/4-inch mesh screen. Pebbles or broken stone should range in size from 1/4 to 3/4 or 1 1/4 inches, depending on the thickness of the section in which the concrete is to be used. Ordinarily the largest pebbles or broken stone should never be larger than one-half the thickness of the concrete.

Clean water should always be used. It should be mixed with the materials until the concrete becomes of a quaky or jelly-like consistency. When placed in the forms this mixture must be spaded thoroly, both between and against the form faces, to produce a dense, watertight mass with smooth surfaces. Tapping the forms while placing the concrete will help to produce a smooth surface and will also release air bubbles. It is better to complete the work of casting a concrete tank or trough without stopping,

to avoid seams which might later permit leakage of a very serious nature.

It does not pay to use natural bank-run material in mixing concrete. Five cubic feet of bank-run material is not equivalent to 2 cubic feet of sand and 3 cubic feet of pebbles or broken stone. Bank-run material usually contains twice as much sand as pebbles and for strength the proportions should be just the opposite. It is far more profitable to screen and measure the materials and use them in the proportions which tests have proved to be proper.

In preparing the foundation the earth should be packed solidly and all soft spots filled in and tamped. It is well to grade up the site slightly so the drainage will be good at all times and water will not collect under the structure or around it.

A farmer may desire to construct a portable trough for use in feeding or watering hogs or sheep. This trough can be cast upside down, either on an even barn floor or on a platform specially prepared. Forms for this trough may be held in proper position without nailing them together when setting up the parts. Side forms should be of 2-inch plank, to prevent them from bulg-

ing out of line when placing concrete. Side forms have cleats nailed at each end, against which the end boards rest, while sides are held firmly against these end pieces by wood clamps.

The core or inside form is built by using 1-inch boards for the sides and ends, while the bottom is of 2-inch plank, rounded off by planing the edges so the bottom of the finished trough will be slightly rounded instead of having sharp corners. Blocks are placed on the barn floor or platform on which the forms rest, to hold the sides and the core form in proper position.

This trough can be reinforced either with round steel rods or by rods and 1-inch poultry netting or mesh combined with rods.

In casting this trough, about 2 inches of 1-2-3 concrete should first be placed all around in the form. Then a 1/4-inch round rod, bent so its shape will conform to a line all around the core form and about 1 inch from the inside forms, should be laid in the concrete. The ends of the rods should lap at least 12 inches at the center of a side. If one rod is not long enough to go entirely around the trough, two may be used, the laps being made at the

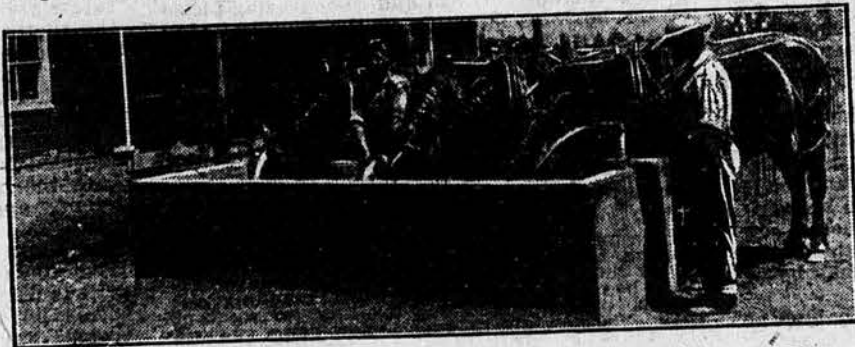
center of a side, not at the corner or ends where so often they are placed.

When this rod has been placed, more concrete should be put in the form, until it has been filled to within about 1 inch of the top, when three additional rods are placed at equal distances across the bottom of the trough. Then the remaining concrete necessary to fill the form may be placed and struck off level with the top of the side forms. The surface may be finished with a wood float or trowel. A small spading tool or sharpened flat stick should be used to work the concrete in the forms, especially next to form faces, so the pebbles will be forced back, allowing the sand-cement mortar to come to the surface. Tapping forms while placing concrete will help to give a smooth surface to the work.

Must Have Time to Harden

The concrete should be given at least 24 hours to harden under favorable weather conditions, and a longer period in cool weather, before the forms are removed. The form clamps should be taken off gently and the side forms carefully lifted. If holes or rough spots appear on the surface they should be filled with mortar made of 1 part cement to 2 parts of clean, coarse sand. The surface may be gone over with a paint consisting of cement and water mixed to the consistency of cream and applied with a brush.

It is then necessary to cover the cast trough with wet hay, straw, burlap or a similar protective covering to prevent the concrete from drying out too rapidly. The covering should be left in place for not less than a week under most favorable conditions and for two weeks or more in cool weather and it should be kept wet by sprinkling. At the end of this time the inside core may be removed and holes and rough spots on the inside may be pointed up with sand cement. The trough may then be put in service. It should not be subjected to sudden jars when being moved.



A Good Concrete Water Trough is an Excellent Improvement on Any Farm; It Aids Greatly in Supplying Pure Water to the Animals.

To Develop Fruit Production

Much Progress Will be Made in the Next Few Years Towards Increasing the Number of Farm Orchards in Kansas

By F. B. Nichols

A REAL revival in fruit growing is on the way in Kansas. There is considerable indication that it is already here in some communities, and these signs doubtless will be more evident in the future. It is becoming quite generally understood that there is a serious shortage of fruit, and especially of such easily raised kinds as apples, and that prices will be high for many years. They have gone to abnormal levels in the last few months, and these probably will be equalled or exceeded next winter.

At no time has there been such a general appreciation among the people of the food value of fruit. It is a fact, known to almost everyone that a liberal use of fruit and its products in the diet will have a beneficial effect in promoting a higher standard of health. The day of a big consumption of fruit, which both farmers and health specialists have been hoping for is here. This means brighter days for the fruit growers.

The development in fruit growing in Kansas probably will take two general forms. First there will be a considerable increase in the number of fruit farms. This will be especially evident in counties like Doniphan, where the soil and climatic conditions are favorable for fruit. In Reno county, where apple growing has made great progress, some of the big producers are expecting to add greatly to their acreage. The Yaggy Plantation, for ex-

ample, now is preparing plans for planting 320 acres more in fruit, mostly apples, which will be protected by irrigation plants from periods of dry weather.

Irrigation farming, by the way, is going to do much for fruit production

in the Western two-thirds of Kansas. Fruit growing in the drier sections of the state has been carried on with great difficulty some seasons, although there are examples, such as around Scott City, of encouraging success. With water pumped from the under-

flow available there is no reason why this section should not in time become self-sustaining in its fruit supply. When a man has an ample supply of the underground water available, he is in a position to defy all of the dry winds which nature can produce.

Of course most of these fruit gardens will be small. The greatest development will be with the small home orchards, and it is mighty fortunate that this is true. In those happy days before the arrival of the insects and diseases of fruits many Kansas communities were well supplied. Almost every farm had an orchard, which produced good crops and which was a credit to the place. All this changed, however, with the arrival of insects and diseases, which came from the fruit sections of the East, and which eliminated fruit growing on many farms.

But the experimental work of the horticultural department of the Kansas State Agricultural college has shown that all of these pests can be controlled easily if one will make a little effort. This co-operative work with farmers has been carried on in all parts of the state, so definite, local information in regard to the things needed is available. If you wish information on the exact technique you can get it on application to the department of horticulture at Manhattan.

And there is nothing so very common (Continued on Page 8.)



A Load of Grimes Golden Apples at Picking Time. Thoro Spraying, at the Right Time, is Necessary in Growing Such Fruit.

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Build a Permanent Garage

Wood and Stucco Make an Attractive Combination

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

CHOOSING a garage is a matter of no small importance to every owner of a good motor car. Often the car is left out in the open or is put under an open shed where it receives very little protection against the wind, dust, dirt, dampness and other deteriorating influences. The damage resulting from such sources would soon be enough to pay the interest on the amount that would be required to build a garage of moderate cost. Any person who would buy a costly piano and leave it out in the weather would be regarded as a fit subject for the insane asylum. Then why should you fail to take care of a motor car properly which costs a great deal more?

Building Materials

There are many attractive ways to build and there are many materials from which to choose in building a garage that will prove satisfactory. The amount that can be invested of course will be one of the large determining factors in selecting the material, but durability, attractiveness, and cost of upkeep on the building also must be considered carefully. Wood, steel, stone, brick, concrete or stucco are the materials that are used and good reasons can be given for building with any of these materials. Many like wood because of its cheapness, while others like steel construction on account of its ease of construction. Stone and brick make attractive and durable garages, but their first cost will prove high. The same is true of concrete but there is no upkeep cost.

One of the popular materials now being used in many places for building garages is stucco which will be found very satisfactory. It is comparatively low in first cost, is fireproof, is beautiful in appearance and requires no painting or other expenses of upkeep. When toned with vari-colored marble or granite screenings or warm-hued sands and gravels exquisite effects in color and texture may be obtained.

For housing a single car, a building that is 13 by 24 feet will be of a satisfactory size as this will afford a clear space of 3 feet around the largest car. However, it will be a good plan to make the garage large enough to accommodate two cars even if not needed at the time the garage is built. This will provide for a visitor's car or give space that may be used for storing hand tools or other things around the farm. The standard two-car garage is 23 by 24 feet for the interior dimensions.

Another important matter is to have ample clearance for the top of the car at the entrance. Many a valuable top is often damaged by having the entrance too low. In the winter snow and ice often collect on the driveway and will raise the car just high enough to make the top of the car catch on the door top and cause considerable damage.

Several forms of stucco construction are possible:

- 1—Pipe frame with metal lath and Portland cement stucco.
- 2—Angle iron frame with metal lath and Portland cement stucco.
- 3—Wooden stud framing and Portland cement stucco.
- 4—Hollow tile with Portland cement stucco.
- 5—Concrete block with or without stucco surface treatment.
- 6—Mass or reinforced concrete.

For ordinary farm purposes either the pipe frame or the wooden stud framing will be found satisfactory. The chief advantage of the pipe frame is its ease of assembly and its durability. Usually the frame is delivered ready to put up; the roof truss is sent in one piece; while the side walls will come in not more than two or three pieces.

Many farmers who plan to do practically all of the work in building the garage prefer to use wooden stud framing. This type has a rigid frame of 2-inch by 4-inch wood studs spaced from 12 to 16 inches on centers and properly braced. Metal lath and stucco are applied on the exterior and a cement mortar on metal lath for the interior finish, making the building fireproof for all purposes.

The foundation and floor are concrete; the roof is usually wooden frame covered with slate, tile or shingle. The exterior may be finished in any form of stucco, of which the color aggregate variety offers the widest possibilities.

There are two general types of wooden-stud frame garages, differing in the method of applying the metal lath for the exterior stucco—ribbed metal lath without furring or sheathing (termed "solid stucco"); and wire lath and furring on wooden sheathing.

With the first, the ribbed metal lath is nailed directly to the wooden studs, with the ribs running horizontally. It is given three coats of stucco on the outside and a single coat of cement mortar between the studs on the inside. This forms what is in reality a concrete wall approximately 1½ inches thick, thoroughly reinforced by the metal lath which gives a very rigid construction.

When wire lath and sheathing are used, 1-inch sheathing is nailed diagonally to the wooden studs and covered with water-proofing tar felt paper. Over this nail furring strips to which secure common expanded metal lath or wire fabric. With either method wire lath is used for the inside wall, coated with cement mortar.

Making the Roof

A wood roof is the simplest construction. The rafters are 2 inches by 6 inches and set directly above the studs, to which they are secured thru a 4-inch by 4-inch plate. Wire lath and cement plaster are applied to the lower surface of the rafters, giving fire protection and a uniform interior. One-inch sheathing and wooden, tile or asbestos shingles make up the roof proper.

The window and door-casings are placed in suitable frame openings; metal lath and stucco are then applied, completing the operation.

Applying the Stucco

Mixing and applying stucco must follow important general rules. The type of garage matters little.

Good stucco—beautiful, protective and lasting—results only from correct application.

Apply three coats in all. Proportions of the first coat should be 1 part Atlas Portland cement; 3 parts clean, well-graded sand; hydrated lime, 10 per cent of volume of cement. Add ½ pound hair for every 100 pounds cement for metal lath. Scratch thoroughly before initial set for bond of second coat.

Place the second coat as soon as possible after the first has set, and before it has dried out. Use 1 part Atlas Portland cement; 3 parts clean, well-graded sand; hydrated lime, 10 per cent of volume of cement. True the surface and establish corners thoroughly. Scratch before set for bond of finish coat.

The third, or finish coat, may have any color or texture. For pure white use 1 part Atlas-White Portland cement 2½ parts of clean, white sand, hydrated lime, 10 per cent of volume of cement; mineral pigments or color aggregates if used will produce beautiful color tones.

There are several easily applied stucco finishes. They vary in roughness and rough finishes are usually preferred for their artistic effect.

Importance of Stacking Wheat

BY W. M. JARDINE

The wheat harvest in Kansas has now started in earnest, and it is sincerely hoped that farmers everywhere are planning to stack their wheat or to thresh it promptly and store it in bins, that is, making arrangements whereby they will neither have to expose their crop to the weather nor be forced to sell it immediately upon threshing. Every year farmers in Eastern Kansas who grow wheat harvest it with the binder, should stack it as soon as it is sufficiently cured. Especially should they do so this year. Growers cannot afford to take the chance of losing a part of their crop as a result of having it get wet in

the rain before it can be threshed. Neither can the public afford to have it wasted in this manner.

There is not a better place to cure wheat properly than in the stack where it goes thru the sweat and can then be threshed at any time when conditions permit. Stacking is the least expensive way of holding wheat. It avoids tying up money in labor and lumber and galvanized tanks. It avoids loss from leakage from bins. Stacks can be built in the fields close to the bundles and the cost of labor and hauling cut down. Stacked wheat can be threshed later when the rush of work is over, when help is more plentiful and the weather cooler. The fewer number of men and teams required in threshing from the stack may help to reduce that part of the cost of caring for the crop.

Many Skilled Stackers

Something has been said of its being impracticable to advocate the stacking of wheat with labor and especially trained stackers so scarce. But it is not impracticable. There are numbers of men in Kansas today who are skilled at stacking and there are others who can learn. Under our present known methods of caring for wheat, some stacking always will be necessary and stacking must not become a lost art. There ought to be a corps of workers trained in it each year.

Stacking is a good practice every year, the safe practice, and the practice followed by substantial, hard-headed farmers. But this year above all others wheat should be stacked. Those who cannot stack for any reason should clean up their old bins and granaries and prepare such new storage as seems likely to be necessary.

Marketing Is Serious Problem

Marketing a season's wheat crop is always a serious problem. It is particularly so this year when the prolonged shortage of cars has resulted in much of last year's crop remaining still in the hands of the farmers. It is going to take careful planning on the part of the individual farmer if the 1920 crop is taken care of without loss. It is more important this year than ever that a large part of the crop be stored on the farm, either in the stack or in the bin.

The fixed price on wheat is no longer operating and it is reasonable to suppose that the price, henceforth, will have some relation to the amount being urged on the market. This being the case, the man who can hold his wheat may reasonably expect to receive a better price than the one compelled to sell from the machine.

New Leader for Farm Clubs

The position of state leader of boys' and girls' clubs recently made vacant by the resignation of Otis E. Hall has been filled by the appointment of R. W. Morrish. Mr. Morrish is a graduate of Purdue university and during the past year he has been assistant in the department of animal husbandry at Purdue university and he has had three years' experience in managing a farm. He comes highly recommended and will begin his duties at the Kansas State Agricultural college August 1.

Miss Alene Hinn, who will be the new assistant state leader, is a graduate of the University of Missouri. She has had considerable experience as a high-school teacher and a home demonstration agent. She will have charge of the canning, baking and sewing clubs.

A Front Page Kansan

BY T. W. MORSE

The aggressive Kansas farmer and citizen of the present mature generation, perhaps could not be better typified than by the man whose portrait is presented on the cover; Herman W. Avery of Clay county.

Graduating from the Kansas State Agricultural college 29 years ago, Mr. Avery very soon was taking a man's part in the farm and civic affairs of his community. He never has quit, and the state knows him as a forward moving farmer, a breeder of improved livestock, a doer of public duties in his school district, township and county. As a state senator and member of many important committees he has influenced law making and enforcement for a number of years. As a member of the Kansas state board of agriculture he

is now on the governing committee of the Kansas State Fair. As one of the directors or a member of the advisory council of the Kansas State Agricultural college alumni, he has been in action to good purpose at times when the welfare of the state's great school was vitally concerned, and the well wishers of the school owe to Mr. Avery and a few similarly vigilant associates, a debt of which not many are aware.

On the farm near Wakefield, where he grew up, Mr. Avery still lives, and has perfected one of the state's most creditable farm homes. Largely it was due to this home and to Mrs. Avery's determination not to take any chances on having to leave it, that Mr. Avery not long ago refused to consider the suggestion that he be a candidate for Congress from his district.

To develop Fruit Production

(Continued from Page 6)

plicated about using good methods of pruning, spraying and cultivating. Of course you must use systems adapted to your community, but that is true in the growing of all crops. As a rule it has been noticed that a decided revival in fruit growing has been evident in the communities where the college has carried on experimental work; other farmers, from observing the work done, saw that the principles involved were simple enough, and that anyone could apply them.

High prices of the trees and spraying materials may hold down the orchard planting work in Kansas slightly for the next year or two. There is a serious shortage of trees; we are just now beginning to feel the effects of the war period, when but little nursery work was done. Supplies and prices may not be much better in 1921 than they were this year, but there should be considerable improvement by 1922.

The net result of the greater interest in fruit will be the planting of small orchards, of from 1 to 3 acres, or more, on a high proportion of the farms. An orchard of this size can be sprayed easily with a hand machine, so the investment required in additional farm equipment will be small. A considerable income can be obtained from crops grown between the rows of trees for the first few years.

Bourbon County Milky Way

(Continued from Page 3)

The men drawing accepted the allotments without complaint, altho there was considerable difference in the quality and the appearance of the cows. The method employed seemed to even things up fairly well. Henry Potter who was No. 4 in the drawing, got heifer No. 114 about to produce her first calf. She has an udder like a wash tub and has all the indications of a digestive capacity to back up her udder development. His next two draws were heifers showing no indication of freshening soon and his remaining two were cows with calves.

The drawing began at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and by 5 o'clock every animal had been placed and most of them were on their way to their new homes. The committee is to be commended on the completeness with which every detail had been worked out. The Fulton and Fort Scott units of the company are to be followed by the formation of units at Uniontown, Hiattville and other communities. Only a part of the capital stock has been sold. The company has 13 heifers on hand not yet assigned and will make additional importations later in the year to meet the demands of the other communities.

Most of the caretaker members do not now have any purebred animals. There are only a few herds of purebred dairy cattle in the county. Some of the men may drop out, but it is safe to predict the development of a large number of purebred herds of high producing Holsteins in the county as a result of this co-operative effort of the Bourbon County Holstein-Friesian Company.

Many thousands of pit silos will be constructed in Western Kansas in the next five years. The silage capacity should be much larger than the ordinary farm requirements for the year, so that in the good years the feed may be stored and saved until the dry seasons come.

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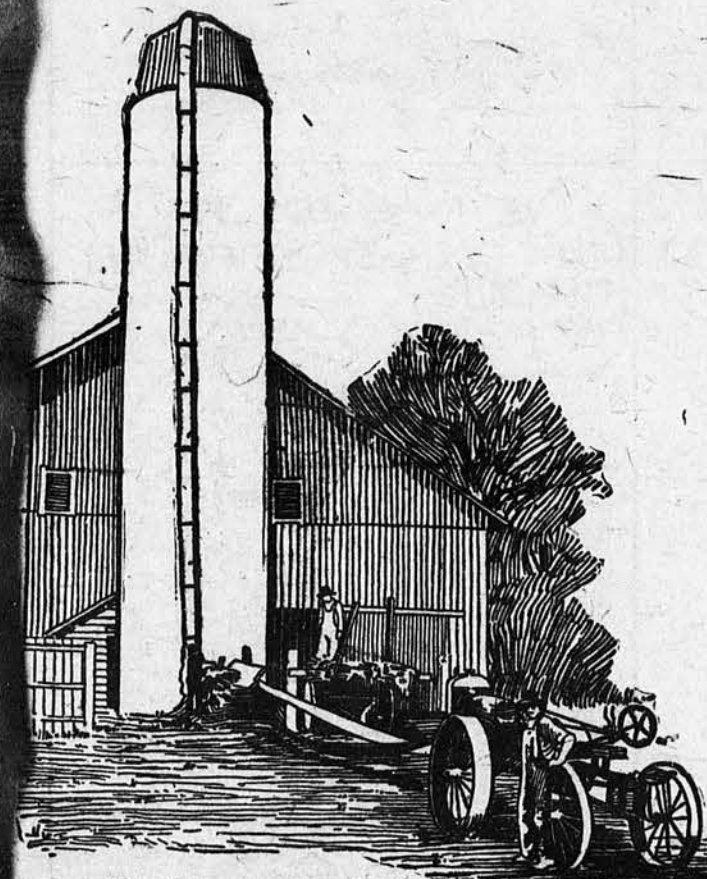
Thus the profit from the Moline Tractor is two-fold—it increases income and decreases expenses.

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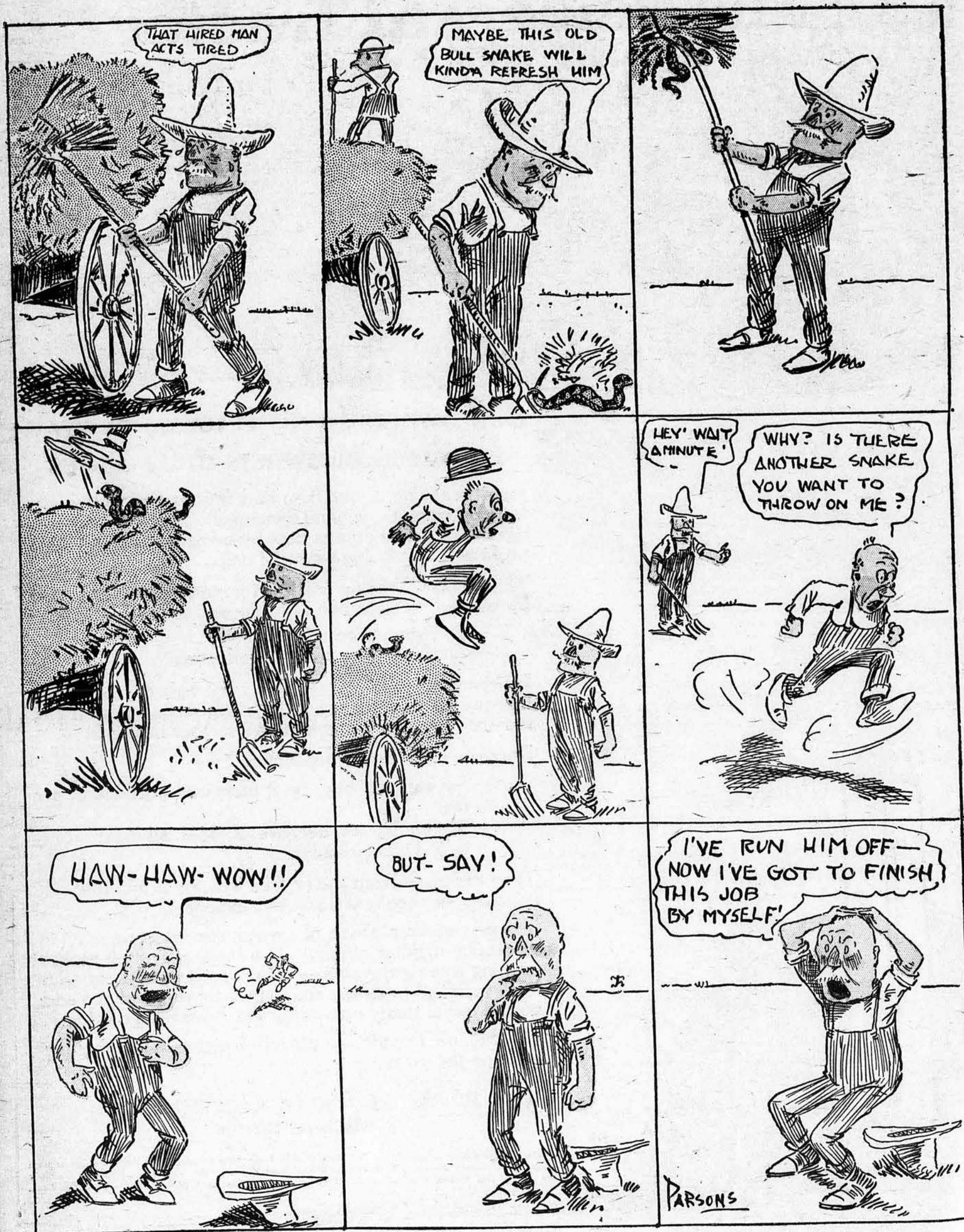
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The Adventures of the Hoovers

Hi Thought He Had the Best of the Deal, But You Can't Always Tell Whom the Joke Is on Until You Stop to Analyze the Consequences



Preparing Hogs for Show

Select Pigs Born in March or September

BY E. E. FERRIN



GOOD show hogs usually come from smooth, uniform, well-balanced parents. Good breeding back of the pigs will make it more certain that they will develop into good show hogs as they grow up. The pigs should be born in March or September to make the best showing. They should be as old as it is possible for them to be and yet come under the rules laid down by the fair associations for the class in which they are to be shown.

While the sow is carrying the pigs she must be given feeds rich in bone and muscle forming materials so that the pigs when they are born will be heavy, fat and strong. It takes plenty of milk to make young pigs grow rapidly, so the sow should have green pasture and sloop besides the grain she is fed. The little pigs must have sloop and corn chop as soon as they will eat.

Weaning the Pigs

It is best to wean the pigs late and to castrate the boar pigs before weaning time. They will then be more likely to keep gaining rapidly. The pigs should have pasture all the time. The best pasture is alfalfa. The sloop should be mixed with skim milk or buttermilk instead of water. Pigs cannot do well if they have lice or mange. Applications of crude oil or coal tar dips will usually do the work. Show pigs should always have all the grain they will eat providing they get green feed and exercise on pasture.

Provide Summer Shade

Shade during summer is necessary. Trees in the pasture make the coolest place for hogs. Hog houses and sheds are usually too warm. If there are no trees, a cheap shade can be provided by making a framework of poles and stretching over it old burlap sacks or canvas.

Hogs need plenty of fresh water. Stagnant ponds make poor watering places for any kind of animals. Watering and feeding regularly without ever neglecting them is the only way to grow hogs fit to show.

In getting hogs ready for the show ring several good scrubbing are necessary. If a hose can be used, it will shorten the work. Soap will help in cutting the dirt and scale. Tar soap lathers most freely, but laundry soap will do. Use a good stiff fibre brush, such as is used in grooming horses, and scrub hard. After working in the soap, rinse the hog several times, being careful to get the soap all out, or the hair will be sticky and collect dirt. After washing, put the hog in a clean pen with plenty of bedding. It is a good plan to wash the hog two or three times a week before the show, and again the day before. Greasing the hair makes it glossy; it lies smoothly and helps a great deal in the appearance of the hog. Most any light oil may be used for greasing the show hog. Paraffin oil is probably the favorite with herdsmen, but cottonseed or similar oils often are used. It is not necessary to buy a high priced oil. Some showmen color black hogs when they prepare them for the show ring. If this is desired, lampblack may be added to the grease.

Points to Consider

To show to the best advantage, hogs must be smooth, firm in flesh without any lumps or too heavy in the belly. Dressing percentage is a point of considerable importance and heavy belled hogs dress low.

How to feed your hogs before showing them depends entirely upon the hog itself. If you have a hog that is tucked up in the belly and seems to have short sides, it is best not to feed him the day before showing, but fill him up with as much as he will eat on show day. If you have one that is heavy in the

belly, give him only a light feed for a couple of days and none at all the day he is to be shown, so that he does not appear so full and heavy.

It is quite an art to show the hogs successfully so that they disclose their good points to the best advantage and not reveal their weak spots. Above all things do not let them show weakness in the back. A buggy whip is handy in showing hogs. Keep them moving about a little but do not appear to be continually worrying them or the judge will suspect worse faults than the ones you are trying to cover up. Only experience can make the best showman of anyone. Watch the other fellow and pick up some ideas from him. Be

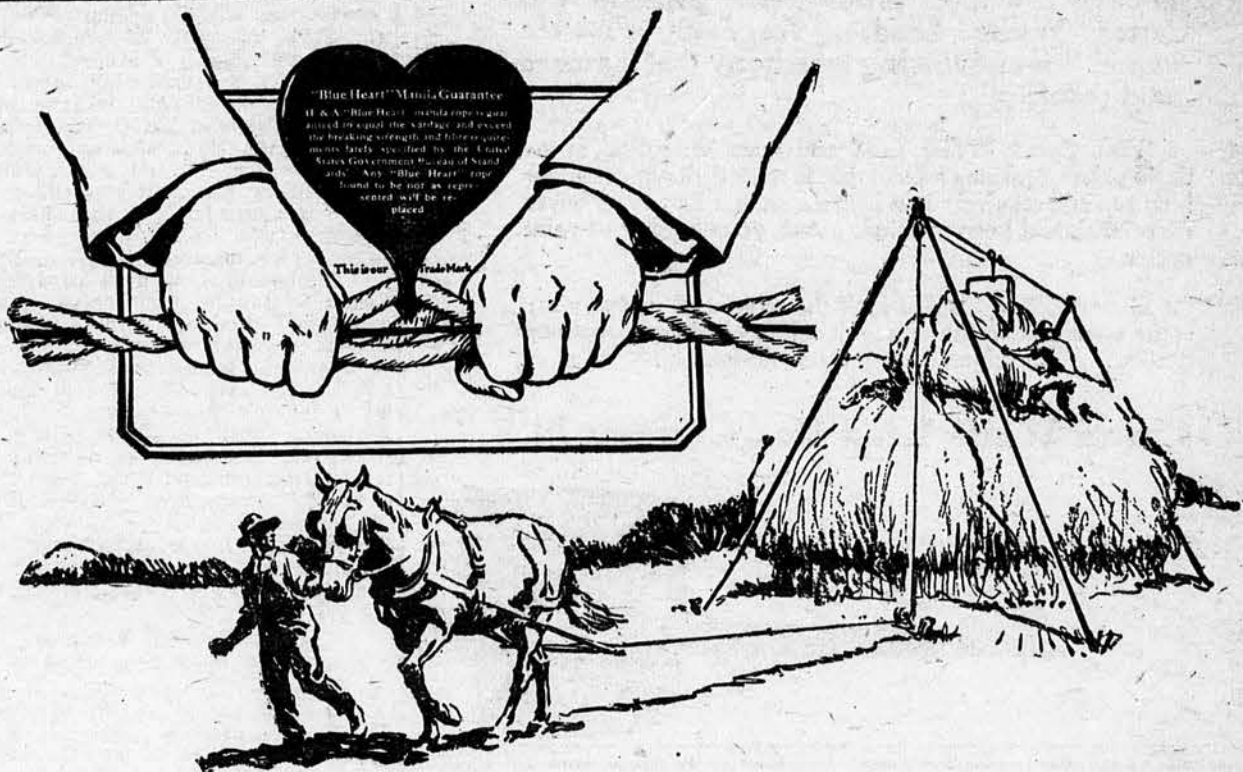
friendly and don't think you know it all.

When prizes are given, your hogs may not win what you think they deserve. Be a man about it anyhow and don't "knock." The person who is continually growling and insisting that he did not have a fair show stamps himself as a greenhorn and no sportsman. Be fair-minded and talk the matter over with the judge. The chances are that he can show you some weak points about your hogs that you had not seen. Look over the rest of the hogs, see what points are the most important and decide upon the type you are going to select to show next year.

A Summer Day

A solemn stillness floats upon the heavy summer air. The sun is slowly slipping into nighttime's mystic lair. The frogs and crickets chant a dreary, cheerless song. For a summer-day is dying—peacefully, it seems. To bid farewell with shadows from the last sunbeams. Passed with other days into the ages long.

A magic sweetness fills the balmy summer breeze. The sun is slowly mounting from behind the sunlit trees. The birds and bees join in a blithesome morning air. For another day is born, all beautiful, sublime. Born to take its place upon the scroll of time. Filling earth with promise, sweet and rare. Rachel A. Garrett.



A stout rope that can carry the overloads!

Hurry-up time in hay harvest needs this guaranteed cordage

WHEN the hay stacker is hurried—by rain or storm—the husky "Blue Heart" manila rope that carries the overloads shows its quality!

Shows how its brawn stands the grinding over the pulleys, dragging through the dirt, and holds up in crises!

For "Blue Heart" manila is so spun that its makers are definitely able to guarantee it to be stronger than the United States Government Bureau of Standards considers ideal.

Only tough, pure manila fibre, cream of the crop, can be made into cordage of such strength!

And yet, "Blue Heart" costs no more than ordinary rope!

Its name—"Blue Heart" manila—is more than a name. It is the way you recognize the rope.

Simply grasp a piece in your hands, untwist the strands, and you can easily see the "Blue Heart," your assurance of long wear and high strength.

A new rope for you if "Blue Heart" doesn't make good

Hooven & Allison "Blue Heart" manila rope is guaranteed to equal the yardage and ex-

ceed the breaking strength and fibre requirements lately specified by the United States Government Bureau of Standards. Any "Blue Heart" manila rope found to be not as represented will be replaced.

Adulterations and substitutions cannot be detected by the "feel" or the naked eye. You have to depend upon the honesty and skill of the maker for good rope. You cannot be protected unless there is a mark like "Blue Heart" in the rope which guarantees its service to you!

The public has been confused about ropes

There are numerous fibres used in rope making, of varying strength and durability. Manila, the strongest, longest wearing fibre, has many number of substitutions which look very much like it. What often looks like excellent rope will suddenly snap or frazzle to pieces when comparatively new, but your money's gone when you discover the adulterations!

The safe way is to buy a guaranteed manila rope, the "Blue Heart" kind.

"Blue Heart" kinks less; is easy on the hands; resists water

"Blue Heart" manila will wear twice as long as low grade rope. Water has less effect on it than on ordinary cordage.

Easy bending and pliable, "Blue Heart" knots tightly, and is ideal for hitch and tie purposes. It is made from glossy, smooth surfaced manila and is exceptionally easy on the hands.

Stack Your Hay The Easiest Way The Jayhawk



F. WYATT MFG. CO. 902 N. 5th ST., SALINA, KANS.

ABSORBINE

Reduces Strained, Puffy Ankles. Lymphangitis, Poll Evil, Fistula, Boils, Swellings; Stops Lameness and allays pain. Heals Sores, Cuts, Bruises, Boot Chafes. It is a **SAFE ANTISEPTIC AND GERMICIDE**

Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Pleasant to use. \$2.50 a bottle, delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 5 R free. **ABSORBINE, JR.**, antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Strains, Painful, Knotted, Swollen Veins. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. Price \$1.25 per bottle at dealers or delivered. **W.F. YOUNG Inc.**, 407 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

"Red Heart" sisal rope

When a lower priced cordage is desired, try "Red Heart" sisal rope. Made from the best sisal fibre with the same skill and care we give to our "Blue Heart" manila.

Write for sample of rope—free!

Only by seeing the fine material and workmanship that goes into our ropes can you appreciate why we can guarantee them. Get a free sample today. Ask your dealer for "Blue Heart" manila rope. If he cannot supply you, write us. The Hooven & Allison Company, Dept. 87, Xenia, Ohio.

For purposes where the great strength and long-wearing qualities of "Blue Heart" manila rope are not required, use H. & A. rope made from one of these less expensive fibres:

"Red Heart" identifies H. & A. rope made of sisal fibre

"Green Heart" identifies H. & A. rope made of jute fibre

"Purple Heart" identifies H. & A. rope made of mauritius fibre

"Pink Heart" identifies H. & A. rope made of New Zealand fibre

"White Heart" identifies H. & A. rope made of hemp fibre

"Golden Heart" identifies H. & A. rope made of jute fibre

Mail this coupon

HOOVEN & ALLISON
Department 87, Xenia, Ohio
Please send me free samples of "Blue Heart" manila rope and "Red Heart" sisal rope.

My dealer is

Ask your dealer for "Blue Heart" manila rope. If he cannot supply you, write us. The Hooven & Allison Company, Dept. 87, Xenia, Ohio

H & A
"Blue Heart" Manila Rope

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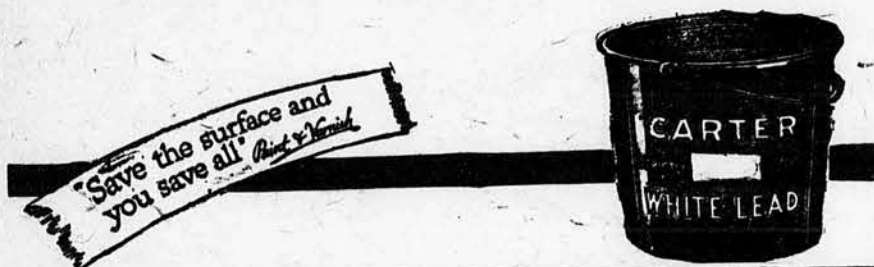
All over the United States, in every community, are found reliable paint dealers prepared to supply genuine Carter White Lead in reasonable quantities right out of stock, or to fill large orders promptly.

The mere fact that nearly 10,000 well informed paint dealers sell and recommend and probably 100,000 professional painters use Carter White Lead, "The Lead With the Spread," is convincing testimony that it makes good paint.

That Carter White Lead and pure linseed oil, at today's prices provides a paint that is most economical in the long run and relatively low in first cost is a fact every buyer of paint should keep in mind. Ask your painter or paint dealer.

Carter White Lead is itself the whitest of white paint; at the same time by the adding of colors, obtainable from any dealer, it can be tinted to any shade desired.

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WE PAY THE FULL MARKET PRICES ALWAYS

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Green Salt Cured Hides (all weights) No. 1. 13c
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Horse Hides, as to size, No. 1. \$5.00 to \$7.00
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T. J. BROWN, 126 North Kansas Avenue, TOPEKA, KANSAS

"There's Good Reason for Joy"
says the Good Judge

In the Real Tobacco Chew. You get satisfaction. A little of this class of tobacco lasts so much longer than the old kind. And you don't need a fresh chew nearly as often—so it costs you less. Any man who uses the Real Tobacco Chew will tell you that.

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State Fair at Hutchinson

Many Interesting Exhibits Have Been Promised

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

HUTCHINSON always makes a notable success of any public enterprise it undertakes and this will be especially true of the Kansas State Fair which will be held in that city from September 18 to September 24. The entertainment committee consisting of H. S. Thompson of Sylvia; W. J. Tod, Maple Hill; E. E. Frizell of Larned; H. G. Kyles of Abilene, and W. S. Thompson, V. M. Wiley and F. E. Fearl have made every arrangement necessary for the accommodation of the thousands of visitors that will be present at the Kansas State Fair, and all who plan to attend may expect a profitable and enjoyable time.

An Efficient Board

The board of managers of the Kansas State Fair consists of H. S. Thompson of Sylvia; E. E. Frizell of Larned; O. O. Wolf of Ottawa; H. W. Avery of Wakefield, and O. F. Whitney of Topeka. H. S. Thompson is president; A. E. Asher of Hutchinson is treasurer, and A. L. Sponsler of Hutchinson is secretary. The beef cattle department will be in charge of E. L. Barrier of Eureka, who will act as superintendent, and F. H. Manning of Council Grove and John H. Tharp of Hutchinson, who will act as assistant superintendents. The horse department will be under the supervision of Dr. C. W. McCampbell of Manhattan, who will officiate as superintendent, and A. C. Jordan, who will be assistant superintendent. The superintendent of the sheep department will be C. E. Wood of Topeka; swine department, W. J. Young of McPherson; poultry department, Frank S. Randle of Hutchinson; farm and apiary products, O. F. Whitney of Topeka; mechanical arts, Fred Taylor of Lyons, E. I. Burton of Coffeyville, and J. M. Shephard of Hutchinson; better babies' department, Louise F. Richmond and G. A. Blasdel; pet stock, W. M. Banta of Hutchinson; mineralogy and good roads, Paul Klein of Iola; fine arts, Mrs. Elmer E. Bloom of Hutchinson; textile fabrics, Mrs. George S. Bentley of Hutchinson. All buildings will be open and ready for receiving exhibits Thursday, September 16.

Many Excellent Features

An excellent line of exhibits in the cattle department is expected. A number of attractive prizes are offered in the Hereford division ranging from \$30 down and one-third of the amounts offered will be paid by the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' association thru the office of R. J. Kinzer, secretary of the association at Kansas City, Mo. Prizes for the usual classes have been arranged.

A good representation in the division for Shorthorn cattle also is assured and one-third of the cash prizes offered for Shorthorn classes will be paid by the American Shorthorn Breeders' association of 13 Dexter Park avenue, Chicago, Ill. In addition to the usual class awards the association offers the following prizes at a selected list of shows to encourage showing at state fairs and National shows by new men: For the best bull calf, senior or junior bred and owned by exhibitor, who has not previously exhibited at a state fair or a National show, a trophy or medal. For the best calf exhibited under the same conditions, the association also offers a trophy or medal. Three herds-men's prizes of \$15, \$10 and \$5 are offered by the association.

The American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' association has appropriated \$400 in the first 12 classes as special prizes and a number of excellent exhibits will be shown. The prizes will be paid direct from the office of the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' association at 817 Exchange avenue, Chicago, Ill. The amounts offered range from \$6 to \$30.

The Polled Shorthorn Breeders' association has appropriated \$100 to be distributed in prizes ranging from \$5 to \$18. J. H. Martz, secretary of the association, has his office at Greenville, Ohio.

Dairy cattle will rank in importance next to beef cattle and exhibits from all of the leading breeds have been

promised. Prizes in the Holstein division will range from \$5 to \$20 and the Holstein-Friesian association of Brattleboro, Vt., offers to pay 10 per cent of the money offered by the Kansas State Fair in most of the general classifications.

The Brown Swiss Cattle Breeders' association of Beloit, Wis., thru its secretary, Ira Inman, offers a special prize of \$25 for the grand champion bull. Prizes in other classes offered by the Kansas State Fair range from \$5 to \$20.

Good representation in Jersey, Guernsey and Ayrshire classes are also assured and the usual classes will be shown. Prizes ranging from \$5 to \$18 will be offered in every class.

The Horse Department

The horse department is very fortunate in having Dr. C. W. McCampbell of the animal husbandry department of the Kansas State Agricultural college to act as superintendent and he will be ably assisted by A. C. Jordan of Lyons. The Percheron Society of America offers a number of valuable prizes. Special for yearling stallion owned by Kansas exhibitor will carry prizes of \$50, \$35, \$30, \$25 and \$20. Special for yearling Percheron will carry prizes in the same amounts. Weanling Percheron stallion and weanling Percheron filly owned by Kansas exhibitor will be awarded prizes for similar amounts. The usual prizes will be offered in the usual classes for Belgians, English Shires and Clydesdales. The American Shire Horse association also offers a silver trophy for the champion Shire stallion and a silver trophy for the champion Shire mare.

The Swine Show

In the swine department there will be many excellent exhibits of Black Poland China, Spotted Poland China, Berkshire, Duroc Jersey, Chester White, Hampshire and Tamworth hogs. In addition to the usual prizes offered by the Kansas State Fair the Chester White Record association offers for the best Chester White herd under 1 year old 10 prizes of \$20 apiece. The National Duroc Jersey Record association offers \$400 in prizes for fall and spring pigs. Of this amount, \$200 will be awarded for fall pigs farrowed after September 1, 1919, and before March 1, 1920, and \$200 for spring pigs farrowed before March 1, 1920. The American Berkshire association of Springfield, Ill., offers a sterling silver trophy valued at \$50 for the best herd of young Berkshires under 1 year old.

The sheep department will be under the supervision of C. E. Wood of Topeka and he is expecting a full representation of Shropshire, Hampshire, Oxford Down, Cotswold, Romney, Delaine, Merino, Southdown, Dorset and other breeds. The usual prizes and the usual classes have been arranged.

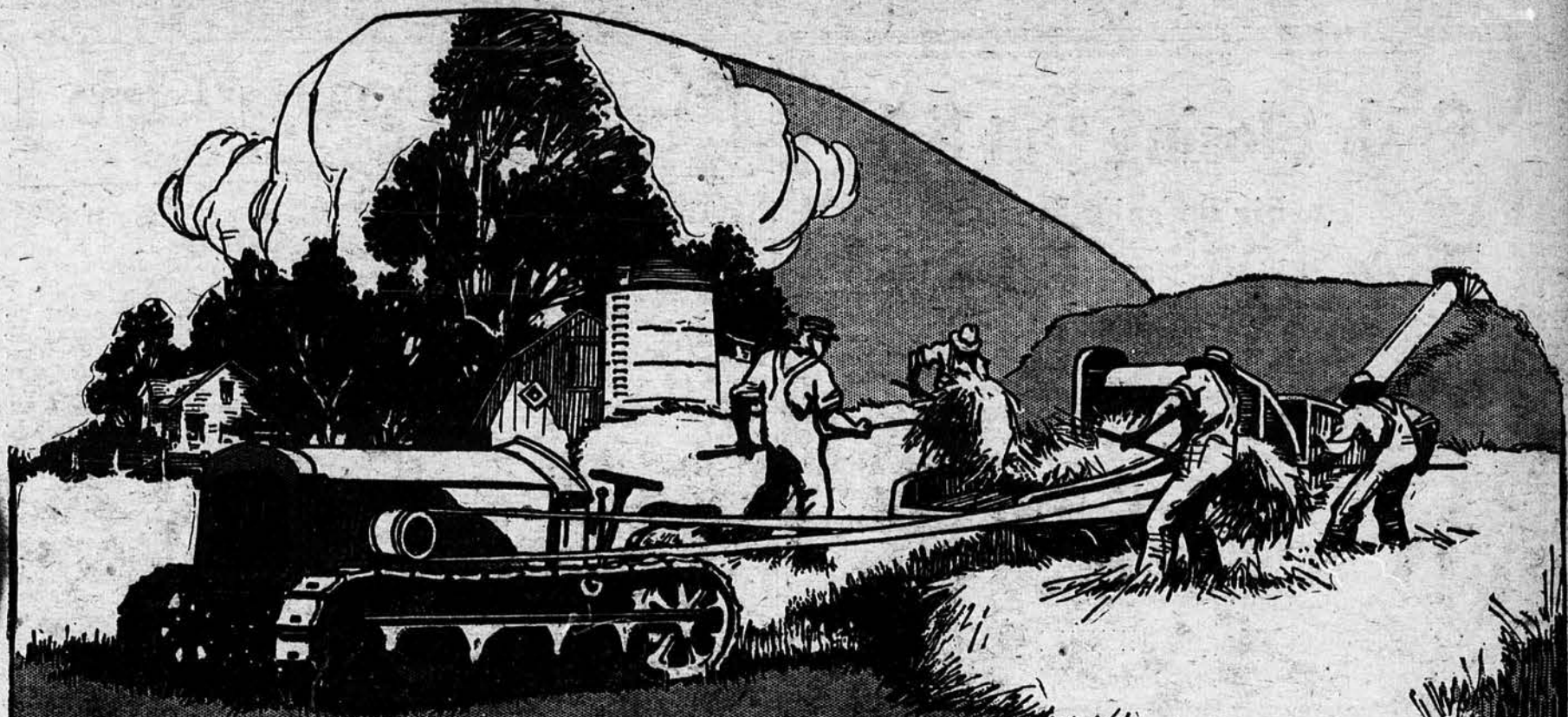
Other Attractions

A full line of exhibits of field crops, horticulture, textiles, fine arts, machinery and manufactured products have been arranged and the Kansas State Fair of 1920 undoubtedly will be one of the best and most interesting fairs ever held in the state. Many excellent attractions have been obtained for the night programs, among which might be mentioned the Wortham's shows; the pyrotechnical display; the Hawaiian Nights, a wonderful pyro spectacle; De Carno's aerial feats; acrobatic acts; Al Sweet's singing band; Gruber's animal acts and many other interesting events. All who attend the Kansas State Fair will find it well worth a visit.

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.

Tenant farming will get on a more substantial basis in Kansas in the near future. There is an encouraging interest in long-term livestock leases.



Sawyer Belts

Keep Separators Humming

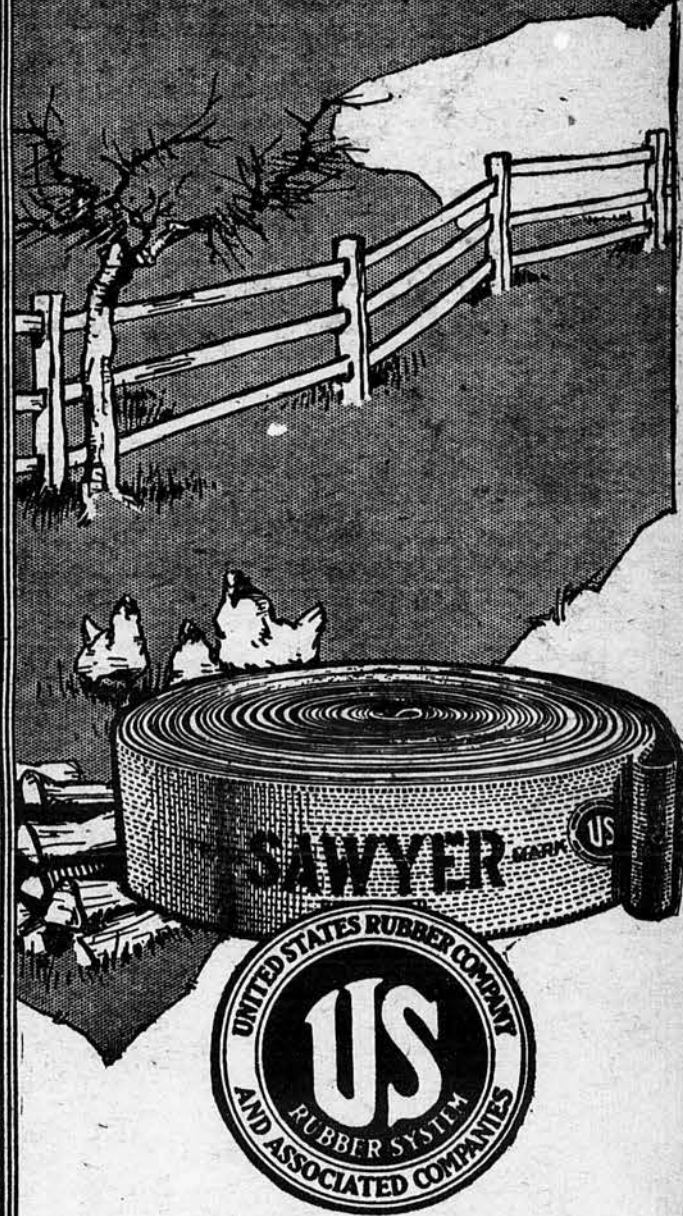
STITCHED CANVAS BELTS keep separators humming hour after hour. They cling fast and run evenly on the pulley—prevent belt-slip and power loss—keep the crew busy all the time.

The name "Sawyer" on a Stitched Canvas Belt has guaranteed quality and satisfaction to belt users for 30 years. A Sawyer Belt is always the best insurance against belt trouble and costly delays.

For quick service, see the dealer who sells Sawyer Belts. Ask to see the full line of U. S. mechanical rubber goods for the farm.

Get a genuine *Sawyer Stitched Canvas Belt* stamped with the "U. S." seal. Keep it in shape by using *Sabeco Belt Dressing*—a generous sample is packed with each Sawyer Belt.

United States Rubber Company



Standard for
over 30 Years

SAWYER TRADE MARK *Endless stitched canvas Belts*
REGISTERED

Cash Closing Out Sale

Big Bargains In TRACTORS and PLOWS

USED TRACTORS

| | | |
|---|-----------|---------------|
| One 2-bottom plow, 10-20 Big Bull, rebuilt, good condition. | \$ 200.00 | Factory Price |
| One 2-bottom plow, 10-20 Big Bull, rebuilt, good condition. | 300.00 | |
| One 3-bottom plow, 12-24 Big Bull, used to cut 300 acres of wheat last season. Practically good as new. | 700.00 | \$1,200.00 |
| One 3-bottom Hart-Parr 15-30, used a part of last season. New gears and wheels. Rebuilt; practically good as new. | 1,100.00 | 1,475.00 |
| One 3-bottom Wallis Cub, used a part of one season. | 1,100.00 | 1,750.00 |

NEW TRACTORS

| | | |
|---|----------|----------|
| Two 2-bottom plows, Big Bull 10-20. | 500.00 | 700.00 |
| One 3-bottom plow, Big Bull 12-24. | 800.00 | 1,200.00 |
| One 3-bottom plow, Hart-Parr 15-30. | 1,400.00 | 1,475.00 |
| One 2-bottom plow, Sampson Model M. | 800.00 | 850.00 |

NEW POWER LIFT TRACTOR PLOWS

| | | |
|---|--------|--------|
| One 4-bottom 14-inch Oliver demonstrator with two sets of shears; power lift. | 275.00 | 333.00 |
| A lot of 2-bottom J. I. Case power lift tractor plows, 14-inch. | 120.00 | 150.00 |
| A lot of 3-bottom Janesville power lift tractor plows, 14-inch. | 140.00 | 182.00 |
| A few 3-bottom J. I. Case power lift tractor plows, 14-inch. | 140.00 | 182.00 |

We can furnish Gamble Hitches for all of the above Plows and Tractors for \$7 each extra.

*All the new plows and tractors carry the factory guaranty. All f. o. b. at Larned, Kansas. A deposit of \$50.00 on plows and \$100.00 on tractors with orders; balance on arrival.

You will never again soon have such an opportunity to save such big money on tractors and plows. You can buy one or car-load at above prices.

W. S. Young, Larned, Kansas

Capper Poultry Club

They're Small in Size, But They've Got the Pep

BY MRS. LUCILE A. ELLIS
Club Secretary

IF THERE are only three or four members in your county club, are you letting that affect your pep? It really should make you work all the harder, for you know it is more honor to win high rank with a small club than with complete membership. One advantage in being leader of a small club is that it is so much easier to keep in touch with your team mates and get them together at every meeting. It is easier to get all reports in on time each month, too. Here's the spirit one leader with only four team mates shows: "We are small in size, but we've got the pep," wrote Helen

"I am going to get busy, and I am going to win. It is just as one of the other club girls said, 'You win even if you lose'. It would make me happy if I could be among the first 10. I know I shall have to work hard, but I can and will work. I have been very busy getting up our county paper, 'Barnyard Magazine.' I hope you will like it."

When you're eager to win, don't you appreciate any suggestion that will help? Well, here's a little hint for girls in small clubs. Why not try to line up girls as social members? You'll be surprised at how this will boost your pep standing. You know each special member you line up counts 10 points, and you may also count points for their attendance at meetings. You'll be getting in line for complete membership next year, too. Don't hesitate to write for application blanks.

In last week's club story, I told you about some June meetings which were record-breakers and now I have another to add to this list. Elva Howerton, leader of Linn county, wrote, "The calf club members planned our June meeting and it surely was a record-breaker, as 111 attended. Thirteen members of the mothers' division were present and all 20 girls, besides the pig and calf club members and guests. We met at Camp Campbell near Centerville for an all-day meeting. After the fine dinner, each club held separate business sessions, after which all clubs took part in a program. Then the 'dads' and pig club boys played a very interesting and close ball game, the 'dads' winning with a score of 16 to 15. The Bantam Booster Bunch played the calf club boys and won with a score of 12 to 5. Some of the boys went boat riding and swimming and we had all kinds of fun."

Johnson county held a good June meeting, too. "Sixty were present at our meeting at Leone Moll's," wrote Helen Andrew, leader. "We had a business meeting and decided to have black and orange for our colors. Our motto is, 'Not at the Top, But We'll be There'. After our business meeting we had a good program, then Mrs. Moll served ice cream and cake."

The picture which I am using today shows Josephine Dunlap of Seward county with her Single Comb White Leghorn chicks and their foster mother,

Other Good Meetings

Our fourth meeting was held at the home of Claire Jamison. At noon a fine dinner was served by Mrs. Jamison, who was assisted by Mrs. Teasley. After dinner we had our business meeting and program. Mr. Roy of Glasco gave us a talk on how to feed and care for baby chicks, then Mrs. Jamison treated us to ice cream and cake. We also took some kodak pictures and went out riding. Hazel Moore, Cloud county.

Our last meeting certainly was a dandy. It was Ellen Hemphill's birthday, so we took basket dinners and spent the day with her. We had a picnic and a small program, also a talk by a poultry expert. We voted on two new yells and had our pictures taken. —Pauline Watkins, Leavenworth county.

We held our May meeting with the pig and calf club members at the home of Gilbert Shuff, leader of the pig club. There were about 30 of us altogether. We surely had a fine time after we got started. —Bessie Taylor, leader, Reno county.

I want to tell you what a good time we had at our meeting at Mrs. Banks's. There were six poultry club girls present. We had a fine business meeting and a dandy program. Mrs. Banks served us how to make little chick feeders and I am going to make some for my chicks. —Alma Bailey, leader, Atchison county.

Nine poultry club members were present at our all-day meeting at the home of Mrs. H. O. Berry. Our total attendance was 25 —not as large as it would have been had the weather not been so threatening. After dinner we had a program, then the club yells. We spent the remainder of the time discussing subjects concerning club work. —Mrs. B. D. Emery, Crawford county.

Our club is having some very successful meetings. At our last meeting all members were present. We gave a good program and each girl told the story of her chickens up to that date. Club folks and visitors took part in answering questions on poultry. Rocks county girls have more than 400 chickens altogether. —Elma Evans, Rocks county.

An effort should be made this year to spread all of the straw, in the fall after other farm work is done. There is a considerable carry-over of straw from the crop of last year.



Josephine Dunlap, Seward County.

Wheeler of Ness county. "We would like to make Ness county go over the top, but I don't suppose we can when our club is so small. But even if we stand eleventh in the pep standing, I am not going to give up trying."

Sumner county has only five members, but oh, the pep these girls show! Their motto is "Rowing. Not Drifting." Under the leadership of Hazel Taylor, they are really doing things. They're getting out a county paper now. If you would like your county to have a paper, but don't know just how to go about it, I'll be glad to help you out.

And while I'm talking about peppy small clubs, I want to tell you about my club in Republic county. Only three girls are lined up but they have a mighty fine little organization. They're holding some good meetings, too. Officers have been elected and colors and uniforms decided upon. At their last meeting a tax was collected with which to purchase a banner. Their motto is "Help One Another."

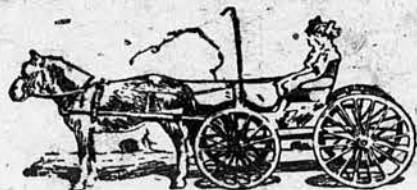
The Anderson county poultry club girls, with Adelaide Scruggs as leader, are planning to have some good times this summer. There are only four of them, but they are full of pep and enthusiasm, and when they meet with the pig and calf club boys of that county, they have a meeting that's worth while. "We held our June club meeting at Olin Coleman's home," wrote Reba Cubison. "We surely had a fine time. There were 56 persons in attendance. We voted to have for our motto, 'Not at the Top, But Striving Higher'. Mr. Chestnut gave us a talk on lice and mites and we had a small program. We are going to have a debate at our next meeting, 'Resolved That There is More Profit and Pleasure in Raising Chickens Than Pigs'. Of course, the poultry club girls will have the affirmative."

Other small clubs deserving honorable mention are Brown, Butler, Cowley, Douglas, Gove, Jackson, Lane, Lincoln, Meade, Ness, Osage, Reno, Republic and Wallace.

You Win if You Lose

Beginning the contest for 1920 with a club of six girls, Myrtle Dirks, leader of Butler county, has had the misfortune to have two of her team mates withdraw from the club and a third to withdraw from active membership on account of losing all of her chickens. Myrtle deserves special praise for the courage she shows. She says,

Name the Presidents



FOUR GREAT MEN—WHO ARE THEY

Can you name the four Presidents? This puzzle represents four United States Presidents. Who are they? Try and name them—it will be great fun. If you can name the four Presidents, send in your answer at once together with the coupon, and I will tell you all about the Ponies which are going to be given away FREE.

3 Shetland Ponies Free

Three Ponies, Buggy, Harness and Saddle are to be given away ABSOLUTELY FREE. These are exceptionally pretty ponies, and as gentle as can be. All trained to ride and drive. Say to yourself, "that pony, buggy and harness can be mine, because it is going to be given to someone who sends in the coupon below." No cost—no obligations, but you must send in the coupon TODAY.

Every Club Member Rewarded How to Join Club



As soon as you send in your answer to the above puzzle with the coupon, I will immediately send you four big packages of beautiful, appropriate post cards to distribute on my special 25c offer. Everyone wants these beautiful post cards. They are the newest on the market. When distributed you will be an honorable member of the Pony Club, and you will receive a 48 page book of MUTT AND JEFF free and postpaid, as an extra premium for joining the Club. Many do it in an hour's time. Mail the coupon right now—TODAY.

**Mail
Coupon
Today**

E. McKenzie, Pony Man, 700 Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

I enclose my solution to your puzzle. Please send me four packages of Post Cards and full particulars regarding the Pony Club.

Name

St. or R. F. D.

Town State

Capper Pig Club News

Advertise Your Pigs—It's Good Business

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN
Club Manager

DO YOU EVER stop to think how necessary advertising is? The term doesn't always mean running an "ad" in a paper; it embraces much more than that. Capper Pig club members cannot learn any too soon that in order to make good in selling breeding stock they must advertise the pigs they have. Why is it that one boy will have a demand for every hog he has to spare, while another boy, perhaps in the same part of the state, will be unable to dispose of just as good stock? Very often, advertising is the reason.

Down in Labette county there's a hustling young chap, Bob Montee, who will make a success with hogs. In-

business, let's have some club news. There's plenty of it, indeed, much more than I have room for, as the editor says the next issue of the paper isn't going to be very large and we'll have to hold down. I must tell you, tho, that the plan for having the fight for the pep trophy a baseball game is making a great hit with every boy. Scores are being counted up eagerly, and there'll be some real excitement when the first league standing is printed, some time this month. The real thing in baseball games, too, is being enjoyed at many county meetings. Down in Linn county the other day the pig, calf and poultry clubs got together for a big picnic which was planned by the Capper Calf club members. Had more than a hundred folks there, too. In writing about it, Mr. Morrell, one of the club dads, says: "The boys challenged the dads to a ball game, and we surely did the right act to them. It was a fine game, with the result in

favor of the dads, as you may be sure." When a club meeting is held in Mitchell county, life's just one thing after another, according to County Leader Verne Jones. "Mitchell county had its June meeting the 16th," writes Verne. "Every member was present. Bill Gatewood, the Capper Calf club member, almost missed getting his school diploma to attend. That's the kind of members we have out here. We did everything on the bill, from eating and swimming to snake charming. Fried chicken dinner under the trees along Salt Creek. Ice cream until we couldn't eat another bite. Ford trouble 'nearly anything any live bunch of boys could ask for.' And then think of a club member who would willingly miss county meetings."

But say, the way boys in counties with small membership are taking hold of the associate member plan is great. If it doesn't mean a lot of big teams next year—and the appointment as county leaders of boys who made the big teams possible—I miss my guess. "I'm going after the prize for associate members," announces Claud Sims of Greenwood county. "I have a couple of boys interested, and I'm going to invite a crowd of them out to go swimming after harvest, show them my pigs, explain the club plan to them, and see how many I can sign up." If Claud isn't able to interest Greenwood county boys with that program, they haven't

(Continued on Page 39.)



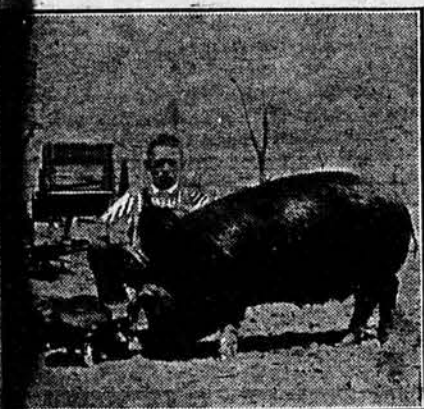
Worn the World Over

For more than 40 years Boston Garter has been a friend to men the world over. It not only keeps the old but makes many new ones each year. Most men ask for Boston Garter as a matter of course—the two words go so well together. GEORGE FROST CO., MAKERS, BOSTON

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When You Want It—Save You \$15 to \$50. Any Style—Stationary, Portable or New Big. Any Size—2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 20 or 30 H.P. Cash or Easy Terms. BOSTON Ignition on order. Catalog Free.

WITTE ENGINE WORKS
1543 Oakland Ave. Kansas City, Mo.
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Billy Morganfield, Rice County.

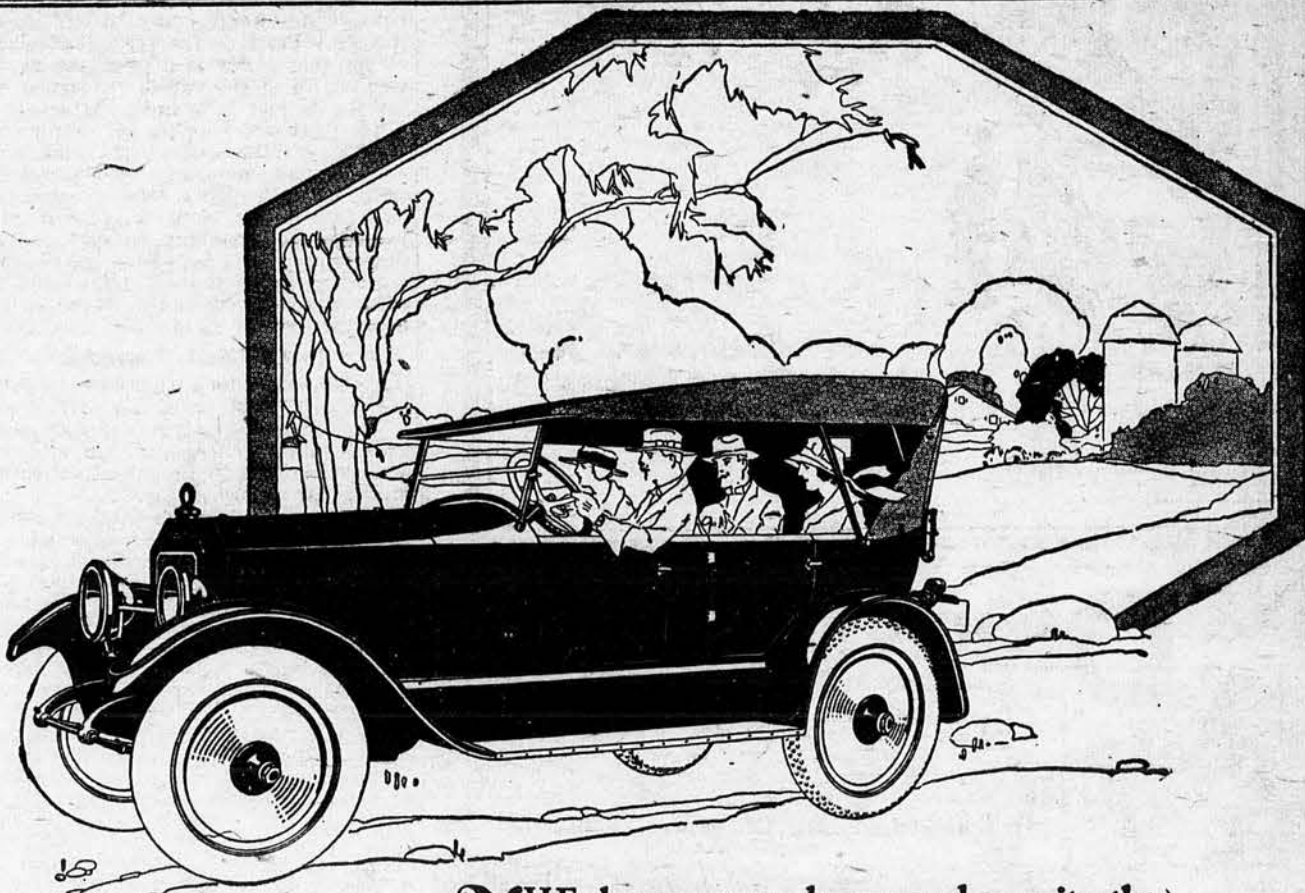
eed, Bob already is doing so, and he's also recognizing the value of "tooting his own horn," as some folks regard advertising. "I may show as many as 15 hogs at fairs this fall," writes Bob. "Believe me, I'm surely boosting the big blacks. Have advertised in the home paper and in the Poland China Journal, and am getting some pictures ready now to hang up in some prominent place in town." That's the right idea. Be sure you've got good stock, then let everybody know you're going to sell it. The money in hogs so far as Capper Pig club members are concerned is to be obtained from selling breeding stock. Of course, all your hogs won't do for that purpose, but you should choose the very best and give them special care to develop them properly. Be ready to price them—not too low, either, for there's no such thing as cheap breeding stock that's worth buying—and if you get an opportunity any time during the summer to make a good sale, close the deal.

Exhibit at Local Fairs

An excellent way of advertising hogs is to exhibit at local or county fairs. Several boys have asked whether there will be a swine department for Kansas boys at the Kansas Free Fair this fall. My understanding is that the Junior swine department in which club members showed last year will be discontinued this year. So forget all about the big fairs, and plan to fit your best hogs to take prizes at the smaller fairs, which will mean much less expense for exhibiting and probably a better chance to win. And, after all, the best market for a club member's hogs is right in his own neighborhood, so make a reputation for yourself and your hogs.

It's just too bad that rules must be studied, isn't it? I sometimes think club members forget about doing it, too, considering some of the questions that come to the club manager which are answered plainly in the rules. There seems to be much misunderstanding about taking sows out of the contest. I'll explain once more. Sows may be taken out of the contest any time, now, after the pigs are weaned. Taking a sow out of the contest I simply mean weighing her and stopping the keeping of a record of her feed. Remember, tho, that record keeping for your pigs still continues. If you sell a pig, weigh it the day it is taken away. Be sure to keep on your records the weights of your sow and of any pigs taken out of the contest.

Now that we've gotten done talking



THE longer you know and use it, the nearer your fondness for the Dixie Flyer approaches real affection.

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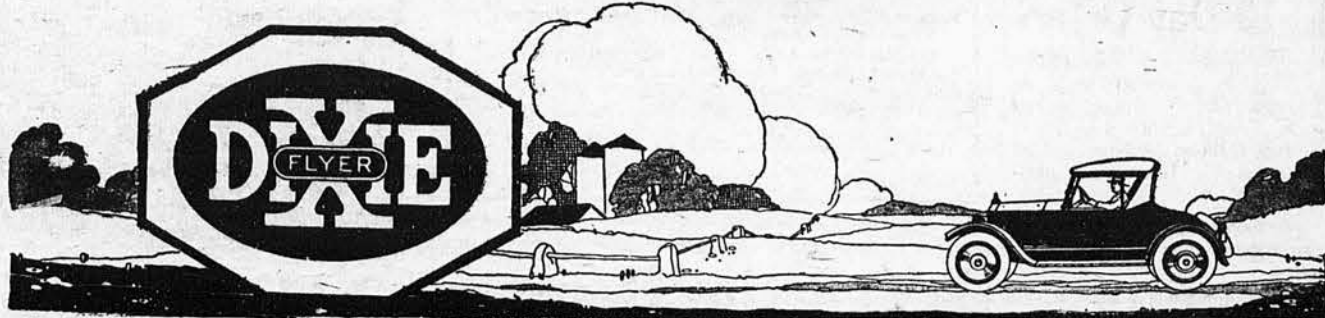
An amply powered motor and approved engineering principles throughout give you that unusual sense of security that comes from owning and driving *The Car That Takes You There and Brings You Back.*

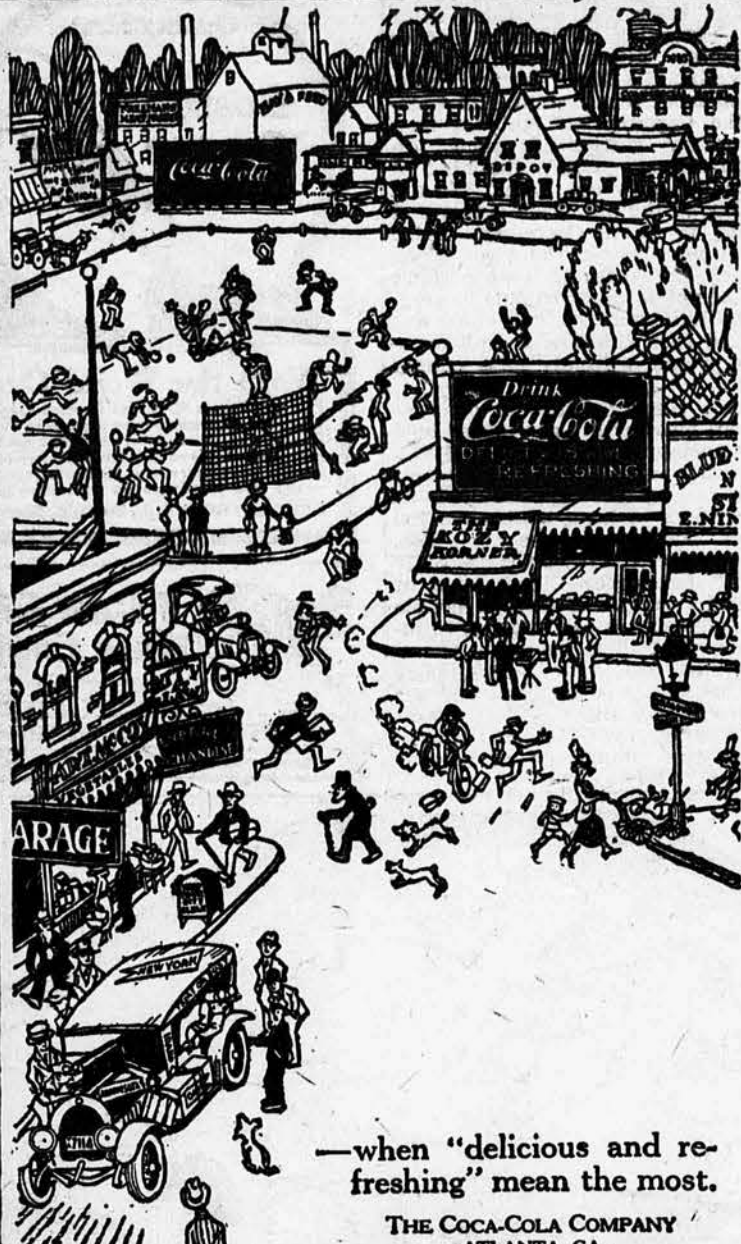
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**With Your Order For
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We guarantee this razor because we know they have the material and workmanship that will please every man. Only the immense quantities we use enable us to make this liberal offer. The blade is of the finest razor steel, $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch wide, highly tempered and polished, hollow ground and sharpened ready for use. Handle is of the ever-serviceable white hard rubber. A superior razor in every respect.

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We will send this razor with a one-year new or renewal subscription to Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze for only \$1.50 or with a three-year subscription at \$2.50.

Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze,
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Enclosed find \$..... for which send me your paper for the term of years and the razor prepaid as per your special offer.

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Address.....

Classified Ads Get the Returns

Rural Engineering Hints

By C. E. Jablow

THE FARMER'S motor car is not essentially different from any other car owner's, but there are some points about automobiles in which a person in the country would be particularly interested while the city person would note particularly certain other features.

The problem of driving a car on paved city streets almost within sight of a garage where help can be sought or spare parts obtained is quite different from driving miles away from expert mechanic help. The farmer must therefore, to a very large degree, be his own mechanic and it depends upon what skill he develops along this line as to how much satisfaction he derives from owning his car.

Care of Automobiles

The average car owner believes that there is much that is mysterious in an automobile and it is also true that many garage men encourage the owner in this belief. The owner is too often taught that to tighten a loose nut or to replace a missing cotter pin, unless done by the knowing hand of the expensive mechanic, may result disastrously. Perhaps for the average city owner this policy is a good one as far as the life of the car is concerned but for the farmer it is quite different.

The farmer owning a motor car should develop sufficient mechanical skill to make most of the ordinary repairs himself. This does not mean to cultivate a desire to tinker with the vitals of the machine on any and all occasions. Such a policy may prove more expensive than if all of the repairs were placed in the hands of the town garage.

Proper Tools Essential

In order to do a first class job of any repair, first have the ability and second have the proper tools at hand. This usually will mean the addition of several tools to the usual collection in the farm work shop.

In order to acquire the necessary ability to make a satisfactory adjustment or repair the underlying principles of operation should be well understood. What happens under the hood when this lever is shifted or that pedal is pressed? What is the result of pressing this button? Usually the driver can tell what he hopes to accomplish by some shifting on the post, but if for any reason this does not take place, can he put his finger on the trouble?

Every make of car while similar in many respects, is quite different in other details. Therefore the instruction book for your particular car should be studied and understood as a first step to insure better service at a lesser expense than your city friend.

Delays Are Dangerous

Too often one is conscious of some difficulty with his machine that should have attention but postpones the repair or adjustment until a more convenient time. Nothing can be further from the proper way of doing things as this policy only leads to more trouble. Repairs should be handled promptly and any unusual rattle or noise should receive the careful attention of the owner and the car should not be run in such a condition one minute longer than absolutely necessary. An interested car owner soon

becomes accustomed to the proper sounds about a car and becomes at once suspicious when any other audible complaint from the machine is heard.

One thing to be guarded against is not to become a crank on one particular part of the car with a slighting of other parts. We frequently find a man who devotes all of his thought to his tires and who could not possibly detect evidence of a clogged feed pipe. Another man may be expert on ignition and scarcely know where to look for the universal joint, much less considering whether it requires occasional attention.

Good Brakes Needed

While we know that a man is risking his life with poor brakes or brakes improperly adjusted, few owners understand when they are properly adjusted. If one sets before the one on the opposite side a fatal skid may at times result.

We could go on at great length enumerating the points to observe but for the interested owner this will be unnecessary. The important point to observe however is to have system in the care of your car. Write out a schedule if necessary, to include all points that need attention, and then follow this schedule. This will become a habit after a time and no undue stress will be placed on any one particular part. All that has been said previously applies with full force to the farmer who owns his car. The city man may get satisfactory service by delegating this duty to others, but for the farmer this would be impracticable.

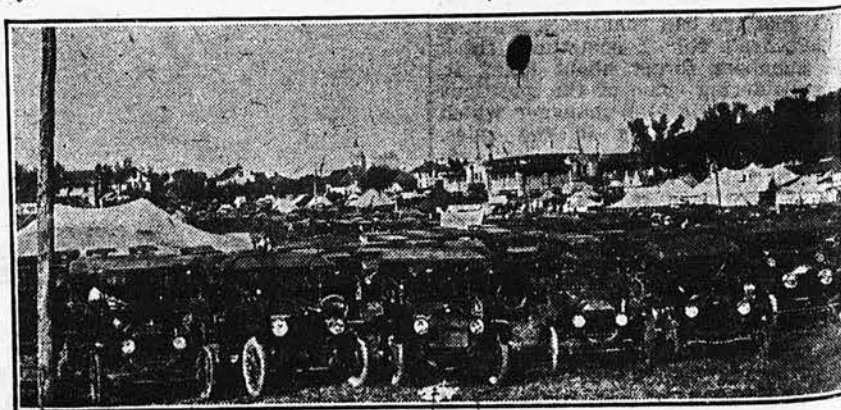
An Asset on the Farm

For a large percentage of owners of automobiles in a city, their use merely means the gratification of a desire for one more luxury. Many a city owner considers it almost physically impossible to walk several city blocks. What would they think of following a plow thruout the most of a long hot day?

An active, progressive farmer does not lack physical exercise and the ownership of a car does not discourage him in the use of his two legs for locomotion. By the use of his car he finds himself just out of town whereas by the use of a team it was an all day job to come to town and do a small amount of trading. The more isolated the farm house, or the larger the farm, the more need there is for the automobile. The farmer now finds that he can mingle socially with his neighbors, where before the use of the car, this was difficult.

Use Good Oil

Previously in these columns, the writer discussed in more detail the essential points that should be studied in order to know a car thoroly, but these will not be repeated at this time for lack of space. One instance will be related however, where a farmer used the oil he had on hand for general lubrication of his farm machinery in his crank case. He found that the car continued to run and proceeded to make it a habit. It is not necessary to tell the whole story, but he found to his sorrow that where he thought he was making a saving he had an expensive item for repair that was discouraging even tho it did prove a valuable lesson to him in the end.



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

Jayhawker's Farm Notes

By Harley Hatch

IF COOL, dry weather is what is needed on the home stretch for both wheat and oats, we are getting the right kind today, June 19. The normal hot weather of the first of the week was followed by a spell much cooler than usual for the time of year. We had expected to begin harvest by June 24 but if this weather continues, next week will not see the beginning of harvest on this farm. We have Turkey Red wheat exclusively and that and our early sown oats seem likely to ripen on about the same day. A neighbor, who has soft wheat, started cutting yesterday. To judge by the way the heads are hanging over on the stalks I imagine wheat is filling much better than it did last year.

Tractor Hitch for Binder

When we ordered our new binder we ordered a tractor hitch sent with it. It did not come when the binder did but arrived a week later. We found, on going after it this morning, that the hitch sent was for an entirely different make of binder. A telephone call to the company brought a promise to have the right hitch here inside of 24 hours. If they make good we will be all right; if not we intend to fix up some kind of home-made hitch that will do the work. Our main idea in buying a new binder of 8-foot cut was to pull it with the tractor but to do that we have to have a special hitch which will set the tractor over about 12 inches so the drive wheels will clear the standing grain.

Hauling Loads Both Ways

When we have to make a trip to town such as the one this morning after the tractor hitch, we plan to kill two birds with one stone. In other words, to have a load or part of a load going as well as coming. Our load consisted of a case of eggs and two crops of culled hens. We kept over more old hens than usual last winter because so large a proportion of our last year's chickens were not pullets. Now we are culling out these old hens and selling them. So far we have sold three lots of approximately 20 to the lot. For the first sold we received 27 cents a pound, for the second lot 24 cents and for those sold this morning 21 cents. Their average weight is about 6 pounds each.

Plenty of Vegetables

The garden is in good condition now and is providing us with plenty of potatoes, peas, turnips and beets. Next week there will be string beans in plenty but the peas will be falling off. The potatoes are better than last year and have not yet begun to ripen. We have enough planted in the garden to last until next fall. Our main crop is mulched and they seem to be doing well. The ground under the mulch is yet moist and the potatoes about as large as walnuts. So far I have not seen a spear of wheat coming up thru the straw mulching which indicates an exceptionally clean threshing job, even tho we took the straw from around the outer edges of the stack, where there is likely to be less grain.

The Railroad Situation

Many expected all the railroad ills to be cured at once when Government control was lifted. While Government control might have had many weak points yet it was not to blame for the virtual breakdown of our transportation system. It was breaking down even before the Great World War started and that finished it. It comes hard on the pocketbook to say it, but if the railroad business is to be built up to a point where it can handle the traffic of the country it must be made a profitable business, one in which capital will not be afraid to invest. If we grant this, the next question that arises is, will not railroad labor demand the increased profits in the form of increased pay? The coming Administration, whether it be Republican or Democratic, will have something to do beside pass out the offices; there will be questions like the foregoing to de-

cide which will take all of the best brains and skill in the country. I do not think Government control of railroads would have been a failure if the Government had grown up with the business as it has with the postal service. Does anyone believe that if the postal business was in private hands it would be as cheap and efficient as it is today?

Corn is Doing Well

We have plowed the corn all over this week. It is now more than commonly free from weeds and grass, there being, in fact, virtually none of either. The corn is of just about the right stand, averaging two stalks to the hill and it has a good color. In size it is today, June 19, from waist high down to knee high. Harvesting will be here before it needs plowing again and harvesting with us, with 160 acres to cut, will mean 10 days. In that time, if we have favorable growing weather, corn will shoot up wonderfully and if we have a good rain about the end of harvesting it might be possible that we will not get over the corn again. It has had three good cultivations and would not suffer much if a lengthy harvest prevented any further cultivation.

Let's Store the Wheat

The advice now being handed out by everybody to the farmer to be prepared to store his wheat for an indefinite time is good, even if it does come from so many sources. Freedom from Government control did not help the car shortage and there is every indication that cars will be more difficult to get during the next six months than

they were a year ago. This should mean a lot of stacked grain, for stacking provides the cheapest storage for the man who hasn't any and it is also the very quickest way to get the wheat in out of the weather. I note that many papers say stacking bundle grain has become a lost art but that is nonsense; there are men on almost every farm capable of building a good, weather-proof grain stack and the reason more are not built is not because the farmer can't build them but because he doesn't like to. The main fault which I note in many of the grain stacks is that they are started too small; two or three loads of bundles make too small a stack; from five to six loads make about the right size while even more can be used in a rick.

Buy Winter Coal Now

Another line of advice being handed out by all the papers both country and city is to "lay in your winter's coal now." Like the advice to "store your wheat" I believe it also to be good and to show that our works coincide with our faith we this week bought and hauled sufficient coal to last us thru next winter. As we have 10 acres of timber along our creek together with a buzz saw and a tractor to pull it, we do not require so much coal as many families do, but we bought 3 tons of McAlester which we consider the best coal for household use to be found in this part of the state. For this coal we paid \$11.25 a ton, off the car. We rather expect to have our threshing done by tractor power this fall, so will not provide coal for that work as we have always done in the past. It seems fortunate that most of our threshing can be done with tractors for, even as efficient as we know steam engines to be, it is going to be very difficult to find coal to run the limited number now in the country. There seems to be no trouble in getting all the gasoline and kerosene one wishes but coal is a different matter.

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No Buckets. Nothing to get out of order. Only one moving part—a strong steel chain.

Chains, Gears. Machine easily taken down and moved by one man. Built to last for years.

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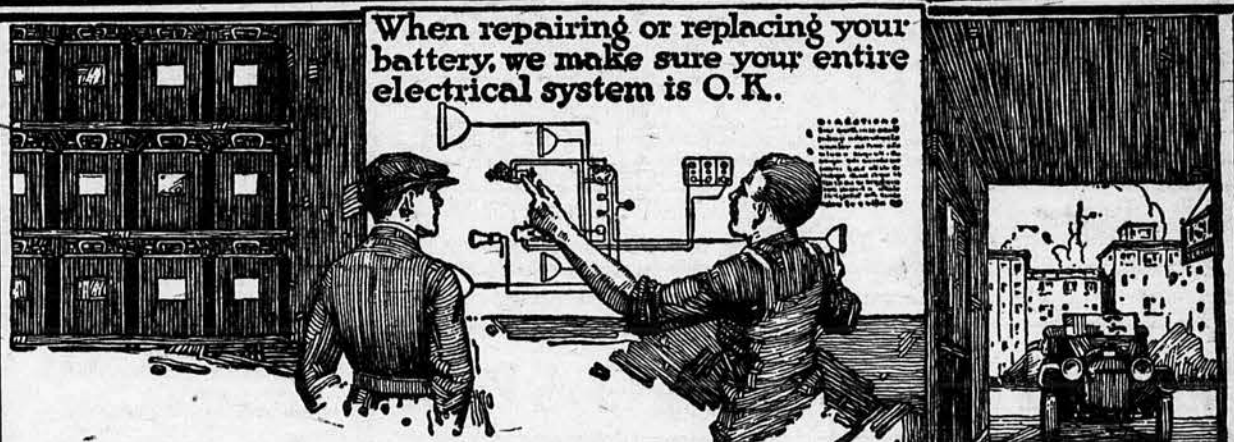
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USL Golden Rule Service Stations—everywhere

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Likely there's one of our fifteen hundred service stations in your town. If there isn't, for the address of the handiest, just drop a post card to the nearest of the following distributors:

Pack Battery & Equipment Co., Kansas City, Mo. The Auto Storage Battery Co., Denver, Colo.
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Here's A Real Separator

That has all the features necessary for clean skimming, rapid operation and easy cleaning.

A Separator that has "made good" on thousands of farms in the leading dairy states.

The Only Separator that "Grows With The Herd" and has "Certified Skimming Efficiency." It's the

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Among Colorado Farmers

SUGAR beets receive their first and in many cases their only real hoeing at the time they are thinned. At this time the ground is or should be thoroly stirred around every beet. The hoeing should be deep enough to destroy all weeds in the beet rows and to form a continuous mulch around and between the beets. The subsequent hoeing should be frequent enough to control weeds and to keep a continuous mulch in the beet row, so the hoeing and cultivating maintain a mulch over the entire surface of the field and keep it entirely free from weeds thruout the season.

Unfortunately, in practically all sugar-beet localities all hoeing after the beets are thinned consists simply in cutting out the weeds in the beet rows. The consequence is that the ground in the beet rows is not stirred from the time the beets are thinned until they are harvested except at the points where weeds appear. This permits the formation of a crust, in many cases the entire length of the beet rows, thru which an enormous amount of soil moisture escapes and is lost so far as its immediate effect on the growth of the plants is concerned.

The destruction of weeds is of vital importance, since if allowed to grow they rob the soil of both moisture and plant food, but the stirring of the ground between the beets in the row should not be overlooked. The hoeings should be frequent enough to accomplish the destruction of all weeds as soon as possible after they begin to grow and to maintain a continuous mulch over the entire surface until the beets are laid by.

For More Community Centers

The greatest social need of any rural community is some kind of a community center, where men, women and children may meet frequently for various educational and social purposes. At one time the social life in our rural communities was limited, but today a new movement is proving that the community center pays high dividends, and seldom fails in its purpose.

These centers have begun their existence in various ways. Many were outgrowths of small country stores which included the postoffices. Here,

the people gathered to talk over their problems and the events of interest. Dance halls sprang up in many places, some in connection with the stores. The church has played no small part in building up community centers during the last 25 years.

The first of our country churches were strictly denominational, and often a small community harbored several of these struggling institutions, which strongly opposed one another. At the present time, these churches are combining into interdenominational institutions. In this way, the combined effort helps to lift the burdens and fight the evils of a country.

There are community centers and community centers. One composed of a general store, a blacksmith shop, two small churches, two somewhat dry saloons, a rink and dance hall combined, and several residences is sure to prosper. But the direction is wrong. A center containing a large church with provisions for the social and athletic side of life, as well as the spiritual, a large consolidated school, two general stores, perhaps a Farmers' Grange building, and a number of residences, will make over almost any community.

The one idea of all concerned should be co-operation. The home, the school, the vocation, and the social life are all important factors in moulding the thoughts and aspirations of men, and ought not to be neglected. The church is often expected to accomplish the whole task, but without co-operation this is an impossibility.

With this movement well on the way, many communities may be found with the best of everything. The finest of schools, the best equipment and good teachers help greatly in training the children. The Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A. together with the Grange and other farmers' organizations have one common view. Gymnasiums, libraries, and club rooms are all giving the people a broader outlook on life. They are demanding the best of entertainment for the young people. They are learning more about the business of farming. Altogether, our community centers are accomplishing more for the rural population, than any other thing.

Dorothy M. Dodds.
Ft. Collins, Colo.

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Names of Eight School Books Are Hidden in This Picture

Can you answer this puzzle? Here's one that will bring back your school days. You should be familiar with these books, having studied your lessons from them. Can you name them? Take your time in solving the puzzle—be sure you are right. Then mail in your solution. \$500.00 in gold to be given. Participate in this big cash distribution. Your solution must be mailed AT ONCE to the address below.

PUZZLE MAN, Dept. 900, Topeka, Kansas

Financial News for Farmers

BY R. M. CLARK

THE AID of the Federal Reserve Board in financing the 1920 wool clip is one of the recent financial events of direct importance to farmers. With the 1920 wool crop ready for market, prices, which had been running around 60 cents, suddenly and abruptly, without warning, slumped to a few scattering offers of 10 or 20 cents a pound for wool and with no bids at all for perhaps a greater part of the clip. The National Wool Growers association, the Fleece States association and American Farm Bureau Federation went into conference in Chicago with wool dealers and with woolen mills representatives. It is said the conference was quite warm in spots and at its end the producers' organizations sent a delegation to Washington to ask the Federal Reserve Board's aid. The board authorized the financing of the clip in the following manner:

A wool grower may ship his wool to one of the usual points of distribution, obtaining from the railroad a bill of lading for the shipment; the grower may then draw a draft against his bank for such amount as may be agreed upon by the grower and the bank, secured by the bill of lading. The Federal Reserve act authorizes any member bank to accept a draft secured in this manner at the time of acceptance, provided that the draft matures in not more than 6 months from the time of acceptance. After acceptance such a draft bearing the indorsement of a member bank is eligible for rediscount or purchase by a Federal

Reserve Bank, provided, that it has a maturity of not more than 3 months from the date of rediscount.

It is said among wool growers that the wool market collapsed because farmers thruout a great part of the United States had formed wool pools. Last year when this co-operative movement reached an advanced stage, dealers, whose profits were threatened by the determination of the producers to have a voice in fixing the price of their wool, are said to have threatened to "break" the pools. Whether this is true or not, many keen-thinking wool producers believe it to be true. Normally the wool clip is financed in the spring and summer, Boston banks, which are near the great woolen mills, handling the business. Wool dealers and mill men say the money stringency and the fact that buyers generally had cut down orders for textiles had caused the collapse of the market. There is not enough wool in the world to supply the world's needs.

"This year," President J. R. Howard of the American Farm Bureau Federation said to me last week, "the Boston banks declined to finance the market. We called a conference and when that failed we appealed to the Federal Reserve Board. I wish to ask all the wool producers to hold on. Don't be frightened and sell at ruinous prices. The Federal Reserve Board's action assures immediate funds for those who must cash in soon. We're going to see if we can't transfer the financing of the wool-producing industry from Boston to Chicago banks."

Kansas Farm News Notes

THE FIRST CO-OPERATIVE shipment of the Oskaloosa Co-operative Shipping association was made the latter part of May. It was a mixed car of cattle and hogs and the manager accompanied the load to Kansas City to meet some of the men there who are interested in making local shipping associations successful. Local livestock prices in Oskaloosa have advanced quite materially since the shipping association began business.

Harvest Wage of \$7 in Rooks

Farmers of Rooks county have unanimously agreed to pay not more than \$7 a day for harvest and thresher help. Meetings were held in all of the towns of the county and petitions circulated among those not present at the meetings.

Kanred Seed Saved in Jackson

Of the 20,000 bushels of Kanred wheat raised in Jackson county last year only about 1,000 bushels were sold on the market. The 19,000 bushels used for seed were enough to plant 15,000 acres, practically one-third of all the wheat in the county. Last year the average wheat yield for the county was 15 bushels to the acre. The Kanred yielded 23 bushels to the acre.

Jackson Exhibit at Free Fair

A county exhibit at the Topeka Free fair from Jackson county was planned at a recent executive meeting of the Jackson county farm bureau. No one man can prepare successfully such an exhibit and every farmer in the county will be asked to co-operate in getting the material together. The exhibit will be assembled under farm bureau management and county agent Leker will have charge.

Shawnee County Ships Wool

A carload of wool was shipped by Shawnee county farmers to the National Wool Warehouse and Storage association in Chicago, a co-operative association of Middle Western sheep growers which handles the wool on a commission basis. The Shawnee county sheep growers' association had to turn down the request of Osage county and Eskridge sheep men to ship 14,000 pounds of wool with them because of lack of space in the car.

Penitentiary Sells More Twine

Kansas farmers are ordering extra twine from the state penitentiary plant. The plan had been to supply 2 million pounds and this amount has been sold and delivered. State manager James A. Kimball reports that 3/4 million pounds more can be delivered and orders for 1,000 to 5,000 pounds have been filled from this extra supply during the last week. The penitentiary plant sells only to farmers and farmer organizations, the price being 14 1/2 cents a pound in carload lots and 14 1/2 cents a pound in less than carload lots.

Many Harvester Threshers Sold

The combined harvester-thresher is being used very extensively this year in the wheat producing sections of Kansas. In the Hutchinson district there are probably a thousand of these combination machines being used. Last year there were more than 300. Dealers have found it difficult to meet the demands for these harvesters. The machine is simply a header and a baby thresher combined, the grain being threshed as it is headed and delivered to a wagon or truck instead of to a header-barge. Much hand labor is eliminated.

Stafford Plans Sale Barn

So satisfactory was the Shorthorn sale held in Stafford recently that farmers and business men have started a fund to purchase a barn which can be used for future sales. The purebred cattle sold at this first sale, which was held at Stafford by special request of the county purebred livestock association, largely went to farmers of the community and will greatly improve the livestock of the county. This is certain to lead to increased demand for better stock in that section as the value of good blood becomes apparent.

Of the 32 animals sold, 24 went to Stafford county farmers, many of them to become the nucleus of purebred herds.

Dairying in Fulton Community

In the Fulton community of Bourbon county where dairy farming has developed very rapidly during the last few years 900 gallons of milk are shipped to Kansas City daily. The wholesale price at the present time is 25 cents a gallon for 4 per cent milk with a bonus of 3 cents for each tenth of a per cent above and a less price for milk testing lower. Fully as much of the milk produced is separated and the cream sold. There are several herds of registered Jersey cattle in this locality and most of the farms now have silos.

Boys Grow Hogs

Eleven pig clubs have been organized in Shawnee county under the guidance of the county agent, Frank O. Blecha. The four clubs started last year are being continued and in addition

clubs have been formed at Silver Lake, Rossville, Wanamaker, Mission Center, Wakarusa, Harrison and Auburn. The Auburn club has 11 members. One boy has a \$150 gilt. In all, \$1,200 was paid for the 11 gilts belonging to the boys in this club. Four are Duroc Jerseys and seven Poland Chinas. Local bankers have offered \$25 in cash prizes and Duroc Jersey breeders have offered a Duroc Jersey gilt to the boy who wins in the Duroc section. The Wakarusa club bought five gilts of an Osage county breeder for \$500. This breeder offers a Poland China gilt to the boy winning first place in the club work.

Early or Late Marketing

County Agent Carl Carlson of Rush county has been investigating some wheat marketing results in that county. He finds that in 1919 the farmers who sold their wheat during the threshing season received an average price of \$1.91 a bushel. Those who held the wheat and sold after the threshing season to date have received an average of \$2.32 a bushel. There are no accurate figures on the proportion sold early, but if one-fifth of the wheat produced in the county was sold before November 1 it would appear that the farmers lost \$182,000 as a result of the lower price received for the early marketed wheat.



Which Will Light The Bonfire Quickest?

Which will light the bonfire quickest—the blazing torch or the parlor match?

Which will ignite the fuel in your tractor cylinder quickest and get the most power out of it—the big, hot, flaming spark of the K-W Magneto, or the weaker, smaller spark of some other ignition that was never designed for a tractor engine.

The power you get from your tractor absolutely depends on how quickly and completely you burn or explode the gas in the cylinders. Severe conditions such as cheap grades of fuel, slow engine speeds, etc., demand that every piston stroke deliver maximum power in pulling the heavy load.

The tractor manufacturers who have been making tractors longest have found through years of actual field service that K-W Magnetos give the hottest spark, the surest explosion and the most power.

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You have put hard work and good money into your crop. Don't rob yourself of your right profit by selling when the market is lowest.

The Security Granary

Will insure you from fire loss and from damage by rats and mice. And it will save you insurance, storage and hauling expense.

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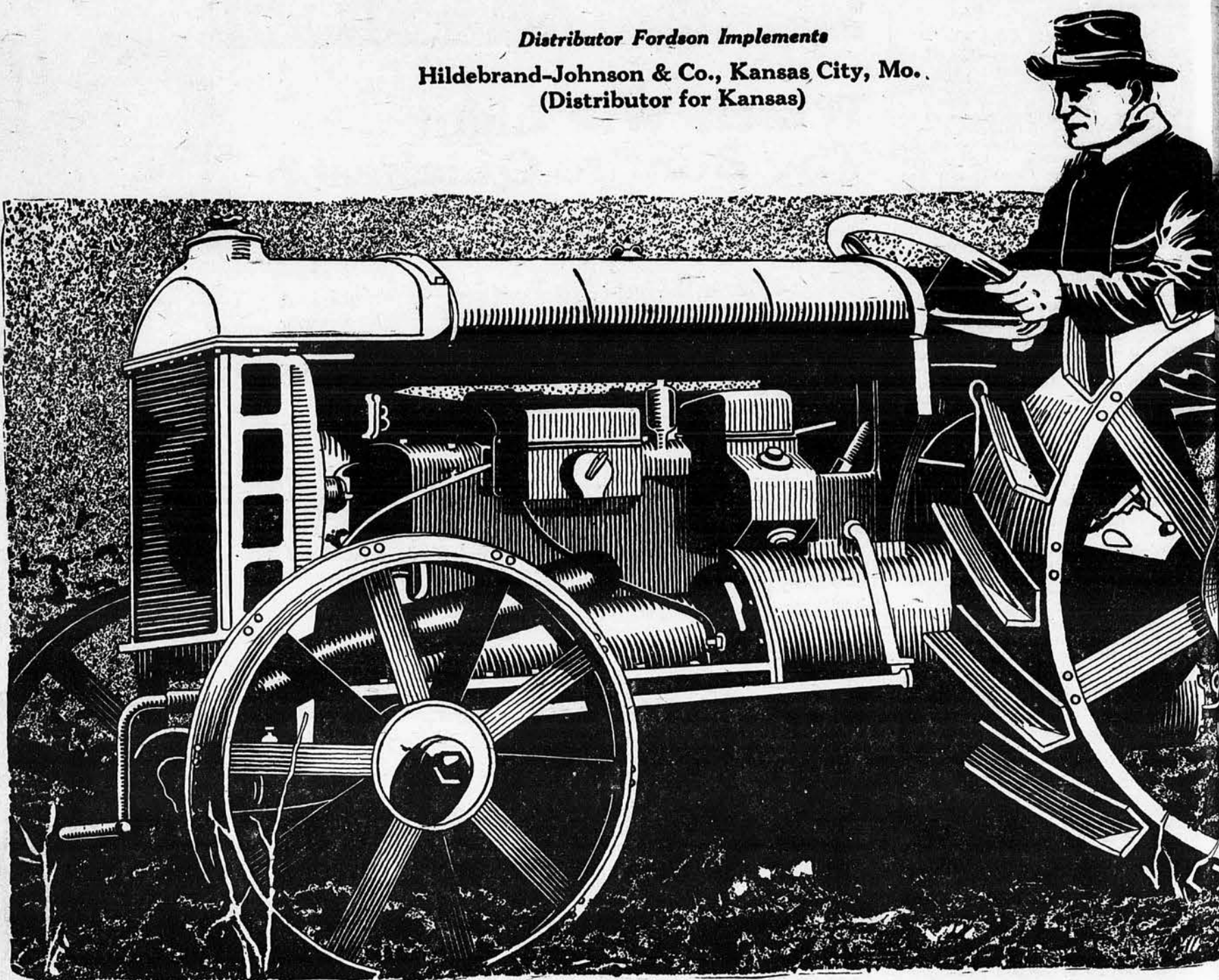
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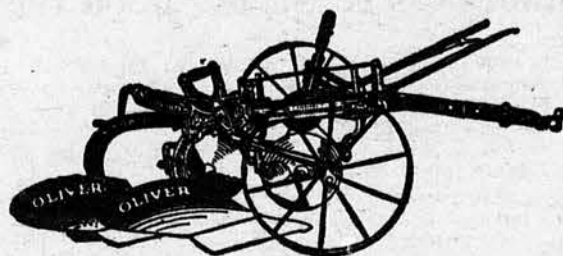
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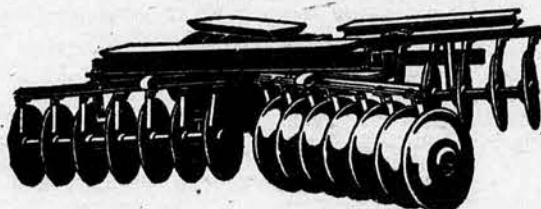
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The Oliver No. 7 Plow represents the most advanced design in plow construction. It is the plow that more than 100,000 farmers now are successfully using with their Fordson. It is the plow that you should demand for yours. The Oliver No. D 72 Disc Plow is also built especially for use with the Fordson.

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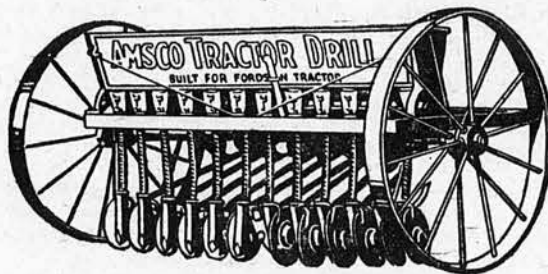
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No seed-bed is properly prepared without the use of a disc harrow. This Roderick Lean Automatic Disc Harrow was developed exclusively for Fordson farmers. It has the unqualified endorsement of thousands of users everywhere. There are also specially built for use with the Fordson, a Roderick Lean orchard disc harrow, a spike tooth harrow, and a spring tooth harrow.

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The best prepared seed-bed produces maximum crops only when properly seeded. The Amsco Tractor Drill represents seventy-five years of drill-manufacturing experience, and is the choice of Fordson users everywhere. When you buy a drill you'll want the Amsco.

With the Homemakers

Stella Gertrude Nash
— EDITOR —

Whole Communities are Drying Food for Next Winter

IT IS almost impossible nowadays for the homemaker to obtain help during the busy season, yet ripe fruit and vegetables wait for no one. If they are to be saved for winter use they must be taken care of as soon as they are ready. This fact has led many communities to invest in driers and those who have used them find them highly satisfactory.

Community driers solve the help problem, as well as saving the waste of food. Whatever cost was met by the individual is more than repaid during the winter when the table is supplied with the wholesome dried fruits and vegetables.

One can obtain small home driers that are made to operate over the kitchen range, but a community plant will cost much less a family than if every one were to purchase his own plant. The advantage of the drying plant as compared to the older method of placing the food on the roof lies chiefly in the fact that the foods are not exposed to dust and insects. Another point in its favor is that one does not have to wait for the sunshine. Drying by artificial heat can be done on rainy days.

The establishment of a community drying plant at a rural church, district or consolidated school, or some centrally located farm home would offer excellent opportunities for busy women to be released from the extra work. Eleven communities in Nebraska were preserving their fruits and vegetables at community drying plants in 1917.

Those who have tried this plan find that it pays to employ a caretaker to oversee the work, for products of better quality are insured. Communities have various plans of organization. In some instances all of the preparing and slicing of the fruits and vegetables is done at home, the pre-

pared foods being sent to the plant and left there until they are ready for storing. In some places all of the work is done at the center. That is an important detail which is best worked out by the individuals interested.

There are portable driers that can be set up any place, indoors or out. There are various types of stationary driers. All of these are constructed under the

vegetables for drying, and safe treatment of the products after drying.

Mrs. Ida Migliario.

Women Like This Book

One of the best books for homemakers to be had today is "A Manual of Home-Making," compiled by Martha Van Rensselaer, Flora Rose and Helen

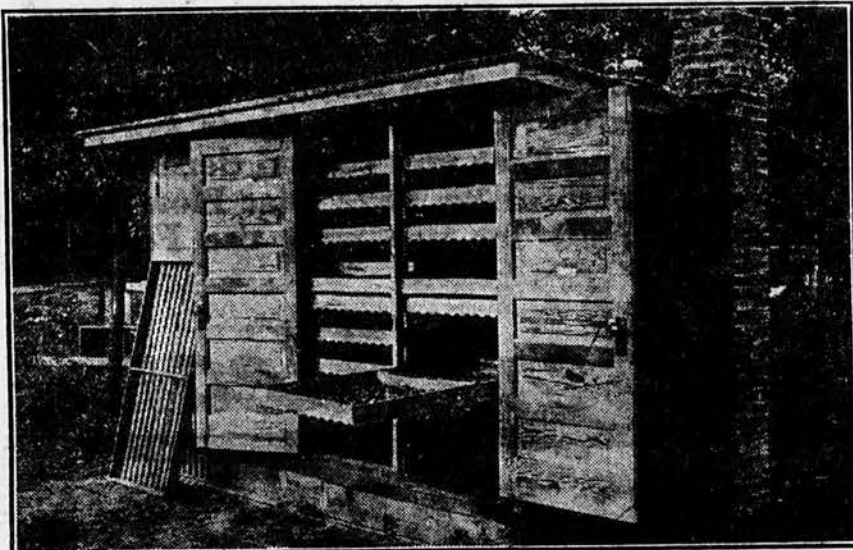
managing a home of very much help.

The 34 chapters deal with the following subjects: The modern house, home furnishing, planning the home kitchen, care of the house, household measurements and their use, household records, heat and light, stoves and cookers, methods of keeping foods cool, kitchen utensils, table setting and serving, the laundry, stain removal, textiles, the making of clothing, millinery, planning the daily meals, marketing for the household, food for the sick, beverages, batters and doughs, cakes, pastry, yeast bread, cooking of cereals, meat and poultry, fish and oysters, eggs, vegetables, sauces, salads, desserts, sugar cookery and food preservation.

Every subject is discussed thoroughly. For instance, in the chapter on "The Making of Clothing," appropriate colors and lines for the various types of persons are discussed as well as the equipment for the sewing room, types of sewing machines, shrinking, sponging and pressing of materials, how to take measurements, kinds of patterns, how to estimate the amount of material, how to place the pattern on the material, how to mark a garment for basting, how to cut a garment, how to baste a simple garment, kinds of seams for garments, finishes for garments and so on. Home millinery also is included in this sewing chapter.

Women who wish to own a complete reference book to help them solve the many problems that come up in the home, can do no better than to get a copy of this one. It is published by the MacMillan Company, New York, N. Y. The price is \$3.

No one can accomplish every day the work she would like to do. We must choose the most important, and then not worry too much about the rest.



A Community Drier in Which Much Food was Saved Last Year That Otherwise Would Have Gone to Waste.

same general plan, the source of the heat being the chief factor of difference.

Farmers Bulletin 984, entitled "Farm and Home Drying of Fruits and Vegetables" gives specific directions for the construction of driers, as well as directions for operation. It deals with the best ways of preparing fruits and

Canon of the Department of Home Economics, New York College of Agriculture. In this book are brought together from many reliable sources the guiding rules to be followed in making the home a place where the family can live a thrifty and joyous life and many women are finding the advice given in it about setting up and

Household Pests Carry Disease

HOUSEHOLD insects do more than destroy property and vex the family generally—they transmit dangerous diseases. Therefore they should be campaigned against persistently.

Flies are among the worst of the disease spreaders and altho traps, fly paper and screens are all helpful in getting rid of them, the main thing is to attack the breeding place, which is usually the manure pile. The stalls should be cleaned daily and the cleanings put into bins that are screened. Clean, fresh bedding should then be put in the stalls. Cleanliness is the greatest enemy not only of the fly but also of the majority of insect pests.

Fleas do not breed on the animals they infest. The adult insects suck the blood of cats, dogs and other animals, then jump to the floor and find a nice, dusty crack in the flooring or under baseboards in which to lay their eggs. The hatching larvae feed on this trash until they reach the adult stage when they jump upon the first passing dog or cat. The first thing to do is to break up the breeding places. Clean out every particle of dust from the floor and baseboards, then sprinkle benzine in the cracks. If they are breeding under the house, clean that place out and sprinkle lime over the ground. Remember that benzine is highly inflammable and care must be exercised in using it.

When you have finished cleaning out every place in which the fleas are likely to breed, even the pigpens and chicken houses, wash the dogs and cats with warm water to which has been added a few drops of carbolic acid. Then let them serve as flea traps by letting them into the house. The remaining adult fleas will gather on them. Wash the animals again and you will thus get rid of most of the pests.

The first step in controlling cockroaches is to keep all food covered and out of their reach and be sure there are no scraps lying around. Next destroy all the dark-brown egg capsules

that are likely to be found glued to boards, and then dust Pyrethrum—Persian insect powder—into all the cracks and crevices. This powder partially paralyzes the cockroaches so that they

can easily be swept up and burned.

Screening cisterns, oiling the water in rain barrels, fixing the roof gutters and filling up small water holes about the premises in which mosquitoes are likely to breed will quickly put a stop to the mosquito nuisance, provided there are no swamp lands or other breeding grounds on or near the farm that cannot be drained.

Carpet beetles, like fleas, find refuge in cracks in the floor and around the baseboards. If the beetles have already become established in the carpets the only thing to do is to take up the carpets, give them a good beating and sunning, spray with benzine and then give the floors the same treatment that was recommended for fleas. Put tarred paper between the floor and the carpets to keep the carpets immune from the attacks of the beetles.

To destroy ants it is necessary to break up their colonies. When a colony is found simply pour about a tablespoon of carbon bisulphide into the opening, close the opening with earth and let the gas do the rest. Remember, however, that carbon bisulphide is a violent explosive and that all lights and fires must be kept away. As an additional measure set every leg of the ice box and table in the top of a small can that is kept about half full of kerosene. The ants will not cross this barrier and therefore cannot get into the food compartments.

Stella G. Nash.

Modern toilet equipment is doing away with the old-fashioned washstand, but it may still see years of service as a receptacle for shoes, hats, brushes or other odds and ends that clutter up the room. Take off the towel rack and refinish the stand to harmonize with other furnishings.

Respects to the House Fly

LO! THE nasty house fly! He is of many days and full of filth. He goeth forth at sunrise and layeth his eggs in fresh horse manure, which is even his greatest delight, to the number of an hundred and twenty. Then straightway he cometh to visit the cook, and proceedeth to take his morning meal, and perchance he falleth into the cream, or into the hot fat, and forthwith he perisheth, or he may enter into the dining place and he wipeth his feet on thy porterhouse or leaveth his change on thy toast, or straightway he tumbleth into thy butter and becometh much balled up.

About the ninth hour he hiketh for the street, and behold a man passeth who is sore afflicted with consumption, and who spitteth upon the gratiole, and lo! a multitude of flies, even to the number of an hundred, have a delightful feast thereof.

Then hiketh the flies to where the venders of food for the people have put their wares upon the wayside to tell the people what wares are for sale. The multitude of flies are delighted at the kindness of the venders of food, for thus are the flies again made full with a portion of the people's food.

The day is now far spent, and even before it is sunset the multitude of flies findeth an old horse that is much grieved with a sore that runneth much corruption, and he hath discharges from his nostrils, and these things furnish sweet morsels for the flies.

It is now time that the flies hunteth their roosting place and forthwith do they seek the abode of man, where the odor of his ham and eggs is pleasing to the nose-piece of the flies.

Perchance he again findeth his way to the dinner place and again he walketh upon thy sirloin, or taketh a bath in thy cream, or mayhap he tumbleth into thy gravy and becometh sore distressed, or he walketh over the lips of thy helpless sleeping babe, and leaveth his filth and his poison there.

Verily do these things come to pass, and whoso maketh not war upon the house fly, or permitteth him to be in his household, and swatteth him not, is not wise.

Sam Jordan.

Women's Service Corner

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

Showers for the Bride-to-be

Can you give me a suggestion for a shower for a bride-to-be?—M. K.

I knew of a girl who gave a very novel miscellaneous shower for a friend of hers who was to be married. She had provided several yards of toweling, squares of cheesecloth for dusters, bits of lace and insertion, materials for bags, and so forth. Every girl was asked to bring her thimble with her. Many novel and practical things were made that afternoon by the girls, and the guest of honor was very much pleased with her presents. Coffee with hot toast fingers, orange marmalade and German coffee cake were served. The new housekeeper always appreciates gifts of canned fruit. Knowing this, some friends of a bride-to-be gave a "sweet and sour" shower for her. Every guest was asked to bring a jar of something sweet or a jar of something sour. The name of the donor and a sentiment to be read out loud were on each jar, and if possible to obtain it, the recipe for what the jar contained. This shower also was a success.

Interested in Boy Scouts

Where shall I write to get information concerning the Boy Scouts? Can boys of 12 join this organization? Also where can I get information about Camp Fire Girls?—G. M. C.

If you will write to the Boy Scout Headquarters, 100 East 6th St., Topeka, Kan., they will give you all the information you desire about the Boy Scouts. A boy 12 years may join. For information concerning the Camp Fire Girls, write to the National Camp Fire Girls Headquarters at New York, N. Y.

To Can Tomatoes and Pumpkins

Please tell me how to can tomatoes and pumpkins.—Mrs. T. A. H.

To can tomatoes by the cold-pack method, scald 1½ minutes or until the skins loosen. Cold dip. Remove stems and cores. Pack directly into cans or hot jars. Press down with a tablespoon (add no water). Add a level teaspoon of salt to each quart. Put rubbers and caps of jars into position, not tight. Seal tin cans completely. In a hot water bath, homemade or commercial, sterilize 22 minutes; under 5 pounds of steam pressure, 15 minutes or under 10 pounds of steam pressure, 10 minutes.

To can pumpkin, prepare and cut into convenient sections. Blanch 3 minutes. Cold dip; pack closely in hot jars or cans. Fill with boiling water. Add a level teaspoon of salt to each quart. Put rubbers and caps of jars into position, not tight. Seal tin cans completely. In a water bath, homemade or commercial, sterilize 120 minutes; under 5 pounds of steam pressure, 60 minutes or under 10 to 15 pounds of steam pressure, 40 minutes.

Farm Home News

It is the custom of most clubs, especially women's clubs, to have an annual party to which the men are invited. Often these are held in the homes in turn. Sometimes elaborate lunches are served and the party that is a pleasure for most of the guests is a hardship for a few. We have just been hearing an account of a party as told by two grandparents who were attending some of the children at a distance from the scene of action. They said it was a party that did not call for much preliminary work but was so much enjoyed that they could hear outbursts of laughter. The party was an old time country school with a dignified minister as teacher of the elderly youngsters. Maps, blackboards, readers and spellers all served to show the ignorance of those who had not studied their lessons. The Friday afternoon program brought two songs of an earlier day from one man whose family did not know he was musically inclined.

The subject of women's club work as it affects the home was debated pro and con. Noon recess found every guest with a dinner pail with sand-

wiches and pickles stowed within. They knew their pails by numbers. Still there was some jangling. Later cake and ice cream were served and an evening of impromptu fun brought to an end. It is not probable that any of those present ever will forget that evening when so many did the unexpected.

"A task well planned is a task half done" is not always true and may not be true in the housework connected with harvesting but it is largely correct. The extra work that may be done beforehand or left should have no place in the program of harvest weeks. There are few farm women who do not find their tasks almost doubled at that time—if in no other way, in that of serving meals. In this part of the work especially, good planning counts. The supply of groceries should be bought beforehand and ample stocks of staple groceries secured. Even with the best of planning some things will be needed but not such as will occasion extra trips to town. Gardens are a great help in serving meals but we have found that a garden meal requires a good deal of work. To depend upon the garden is unwise when one is in need of materials for a big dinner. A supply of dried fruits has helped many women to solve their pie question. Rice and raisins often have filled an empty line in the menu card. Canned vegetables and meats are a blessing when work and time both crowd. A bill of fare made out beforehand and groceries ordered to meet its demands might save most of us a good deal of worry.

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

A Smart Eton Suit

9690—Ladies' Waist. Blue and white checked organdie supplies the color note for this waist of white batiste in the form of an attractive collar and cuffs. Sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

9184—Child's Rompers. For the strenuous hours of playtime there is nothing better for children than a pair



of chambray rompers like the style shown. Sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.

9685—Misses' Eton Dress. Favored by Dame Fashion this season is the Eton frock for young girls and slender women. In order to be smart it must have an accordion plaited skirt and a jacket with short sleeves. Sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years.

These patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 12 cents each. State size and number of pattern.

The most competent authorities estimate that of the 21 million school children in this country, 15 million, or 75 per cent, are handicapped by some physical defect that interferes with their normal development.

Blue Buckle Overalls

"Strong-for-Work"

Blue Buckles' freedom from bind or pull, their tough, enduring quality-materials and Union workmanship will convince you that better made and better wearing work clothes can't be bought!

Seams sewn with heavy-ply thread last the life of the garment; tack-stitching prevents rips and tears. Broad, easy, stay-up suspenders mean comfort. The real brass buttons and loops never rust!

Know what Blue Buckles give in work-comfort. Next overalls you buy, make 'em Blue Buckles!

Ask your dealer for Blue Buckles

Jobbers Over All Co., Inc., Lynchburg, Va.
Largest manufacturers of overalls in the world



Blue Buckle "Buddies" for children 4 to 16 years duplicate the men's garments in quality, pattern and workmanship. They're the best wearing play-garment sold in America.

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will make home-made rootbeer easily and economically. Get a 25c bottle from your grocer. A cake of yeast and some sugar—that's all. One bottle makes 80 glasses.

Hires Household Extract contains the actual juices of roots, barks, herbs and berries. It makes rootbeer as pure as it is sparkling and delicious.

With our special airtight patent bottle stoppers you can keep the snap and sparkle in your home-made rootbeer until ready to serve. Your grocer has them.



Be sure you get this package. It brings you the genuine Hires Household Extract.

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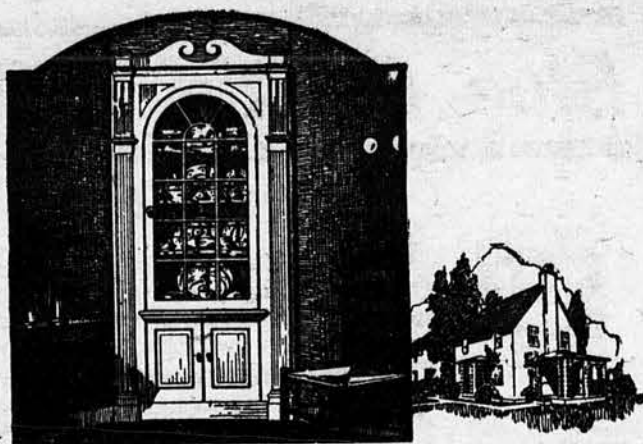
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This china cabinet is an example of the beauty and utility of Curtis Built-in Furniture.

FOR more than fifty years the name of Curtis has stood for all that is trustworthy and beautiful in good woodwork.

The architectural beauty of Curtis Woodwork is the result of the co-operation with us of Trowbridge & Ackerman, Architects, of New York City.

These architects not only designed all the doors, windows, stairs, permanent furniture, and other exterior and interior details that go to make up the Curtis Woodwork, but they have further co-operated with us by designing more than two hundred different

houses in which Curtis Woodwork can be used. You should see the illustrations and floor plans of these houses. Curtis Woodwork is made in standardized styles and sizes. Quantity production means a big saving to you.

Your local lumber merchant very likely sells Curtis Woodwork. He will obtain for you the Curtis Portfolio of Better Built Homes, showing various houses of the size that interests you. Or you can secure one of these portfolios direct from us. Simply let us know the number of rooms and send us 25 cents in postage.

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Montgomery Ward's Great Price Cutting

SALE

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BETTER act quickly! If your copy of the big 152-page Sale Book has not reached you, borrow your neighbor's. Or send us a post card for one. You must not miss these bargains!

Sound values at cut prices are offered on every page of this book. You will not want to miss these bargains in dry goods, shoes, clothing, kitchen utensils, household equipment, farm implements, furniture, phonographs, auto tires and accessories, paints and oils, hardware, drugs, jewelry, baggage, groceries—nearly every kind of merchandise in common demand.

LOOK AT THESE PRICE CUTS!

All-Wool Slip-Over Sweaters

See Page 80 of Sale Book for this All-Wool Rugged Slip-Over Sweater. Three colors—No. 31M-9451, Purple with Old Gold trimming—No. 31M-9452, Green Cardinal trimming—No. 31M-9453, Maroon, Green Trimming. 36 to 46 inch chest. Order size 4 inches larger than chest measure taken over clothing. Shaker knit close and firm selected all-wool yarns. Shipping weight about 2½ pounds. A wonderful value at \$9.78.

Young America High School Suits

See Page 58 of Sale Book for this Youths' Fall Suit Bargain. Order by No. 39M308 for Olive All Wool Cassimere, or No. 39M312 in Brown. Ages, 15 to 19 years. Chest, 31 to 35 inches. Smart double-breasted two button coats. Guaranteed Gibraltar serge lining in shade to match outer material. Haircloth coat fronts maintain the stylish shapeliness. All strain points bar tacked to prevent ripping. Five-button vest. Trousers have cuffs, side, watch and hip pockets. Shipping weight, about 5 pounds.

Jap Silk Embroidered Waists

See Page 22 of Sale Book for Jap Silk Waists at wholesale cost! The silk was bought in Japan last September at half the price demanded today. Order by No. 15M8673 for White; No. 15M8675 for Black; No. 15M8677 for Flesh. Smart tailored model. Front panel exquisitely embroidered. New style sailor collar. Modish cuffs of self-material. Why not buy at least two of these waists? \$3.98. Shipping weight, 13 ounces; sizes, 34 to 46.

Extra Heavy 12-Gauge Barbed Wire

See Pages 130-131 Sale Book—Order by No. 80M1476. Tested 12-Gauge Barbed Wire made for the British Government. Never been exposed to weather—as perfect and free from rust as the day it left the mills. Two strands thoroughly annealed 12-gauge wire twisted together, with 4-point standard length barb every 3 inches. ORDER QUICK!—If you want it for 2½ cents per pound. We have only 200 carloads of this wire and at this price it will sell very fast. Shipping weight, about 114 pounds to the spool.

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Write House
Nearest You

Electric Fans to the Rescue

There are Many Uses for These Conveniences

BY FLORENCE K. MILLER

MY, BUT it's hot," exclaimed Mrs. Rogers. "I'm too uncomfortable to sew. I almost envy the girls who work in the factory in town because they do have it cool with all those fans buzzing around them."

The hot July wind was blowing in at the window of the cozy sitting room of the Rogers home where Mrs. Rogers and her neighbor, Mrs. Cole, were spending the afternoon chatting together in the neighborly way that characterizes farm friends. Mrs. Cole had brought her work bag with her, and the two women were trying to do some of their mending while they visited.

"Why, you don't need to envy the factory worker. You can have cool

"It is a 9-inch blade, oscillating fan, so the breeze strikes all parts of the room. We think it is a good one for us, but many persons prefer other sizes and kinds. My sister who lives in town has two small non-oscillating fans, and she places them in opposite corners of the room. This makes good circulation and she believes it keeps the room cooler. Two of the small fans do not cost so much as one large one. Of course, you would have to decide for yourselves what kind of fan would suit you best."

"Does your fan fasten to the wall or do you set it on a stand?"

"Most fans can be converted into either type. We set ours on a stand."

"I am planning to dry some fruit and vegetables with my fan this fall," went on Mrs. Cole. "The firm from which we bought it says it is excellent for this purpose, and that the product dries more quickly and thoroughly than it does when exposed to the sun."

"To hear you talk one would think you had the agency for fans," laughed Mrs. Rogers. "But you have almost persuaded me that an electric fan is a necessity. What other miracle will this magic contrivance perform?"

"Louise used it to dry her hair last week. She was invited to spend the evening at Wakefields' and decided about 6 o'clock that her hair would have to be washed. It was too late to wash and dry it the ordinary way so I suggested she put the fan back of the stove and let the hot wind dry her hair. It worked wonderfully."

"Drying one's hair is a disagreeable task," remarked Mrs. Rogers, "especially in the winter. I am sure the girls and I would welcome a quick method of doing it."

"My sister often uses her fans during the winter to distribute the heat from her radiators. She places her fans so that the breezes strike the radiators, which in turn send them to all parts of the room. I intend to use my fan this winter with our furnace. You know during the coldest days it is difficult to heat the corners farthest away from the registers."

"I never knew that an electric fan was used for anything except to cool us off," said Mrs. Rogers. "I feel now as if that would be sufficient reason for buying one, however. I shall buy one and keep cool. The next time you come to visit me, you'll feel as if you were in Alaska instead of at the South Pole."

The July Club Program

"Training of Children" is the subject suggested by Mrs. Mary Whiting McFarlane for the July program of the Kansas Homemakers' clubs. The following is the program outlined:

Community Song—"Where is My Wandering Boy Tonight?"

Roll Call—A good habit to inculcate in a child.

Paper—Keeping children in school. Points—Why children leave school. Are tired of it. Why? Wish to earn money. Are backward in development. Is any provision made in your school for such children?

Why they should remain in school. Handicap that lack of education and training are in later life. Value and need of industrial training.

Paper—Keeping up with the children. Points—Need of knowing what is going on to be an interesting companion to one's family. This means reading current papers and magazines, thinking about what one reads and hears, getting into the world and meeting interesting people.

Paper—Influence of surroundings. Points—What kind of picture shows do the children see? How many children have an opportunity to see good pictures, hear good music? What is the community doing to uphold the health of your child? What can it do?

Debate—Resolved—that community influence is stronger than home influence.

Paper—The perfect child. Points—Has your child been weighed and measured? How does he compare with the standard for his age and height?

References—"Handbook of Child Hygiene," Division of Child Hygiene, Kansas State Board of Health, Topeka, Kan. Weight and Measurement Chart—Department of Interior, Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C. "Every Child in School," Children's Year Follow-up, U. S. Bureau of Education, No. 64, U. S. Department of Labor, Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C. "Standards of Child Welfare," Conference Series 1, Bureau of Education, No. 60, U. S. Department of Labor, Children's Bureau.

Modern country homes are doing much to make farm life more satisfactory.



breezes right here in your home," replied Mrs. Cole. "You have an electric plant and use electricity for lighting, washing and ironing and in other ways, so why not include an electric fan as we have done?"

"But an electric fan is an expensive comfort, and can be used such a short time during the year that I think it would be impracticable for us to have one," replied Mrs. Rogers.

"If an electric fan were good for nothing but to give comfort, it could scarcely be called impracticable. But the fan has many other uses. Last Monday after I had my clothes all ready to hang out, a storm came up. I waited for an hour or so, but still it rained, and I thought, 'Oh, dear, I guess I'll have to dry these clothes in the house. That means a grouchy family at dinner.' For who can be comfortable when the air is damp from wet clothes hanging everywhere? A bright idea struck me. Hadn't I read somewhere that women in cities dried their clothes inside with an electric fan where they didn't have yard room to dry them outside? I took my clothes to the attic, stretched a line, unscrewed the light bulb, fastened the cord of the fan to the socket of the light and turned on the current. In a few minutes the hot attic air was stirring. Late in the afternoon I went up to see how my clothes were coming and found them all dry."

"Well, that was fine! I had to dry my clothes in the house Monday."

"Several days after we got our fan I made another discovery," continued Mrs. Cole. "I was washing the dinner dishes and had just poured hot rinse water over them when I heard one of my little chickens peeping loudly. I went out to see what was the matter, and left the dishes on the drain board with the fan going on a stand by the sink. When I came in a few minutes later, I began to dry a plate when I saw that the fan had done the work for me. All the dishes were dry."

"It would be fine not to have to dry dishes three times a day," Mrs. Rogers interrupted. "Dot would say, 'Let's get a fan,' if she heard that. But I often have heard that persons working under a fan were likely to take cold easily."

"People who take cold from working under a fan do so because they turn it on too strong and the cooling action is so rapid that it gives a sensation of chilling. All fans can be regulated and it is only on very hot days that a fan should be turned on full force. You know how cool and comfortable a summer breeze sometimes is. We always turn our fan on so that it makes a breeze about that strong. A room on a sultry day is not stagnant because of lack of oxygen, but because the air is not stirred up."

"What kind of a fan have you, and about how much does it cost to run it?" asked Mrs. Rogers.

"Our fan costs us about 1½ cents an hour to run," answered Mrs. Cole.

Tom McNeal's Answers

If A owns a farm along a river and his fence is about 10 feet from the bank, can he keep B from walking between the river and his fence? Who owns the land? READER.

If the river is a navigable stream, the landowner would own to the bank of the river. If it is not a navigable stream, he owns to the middle of the river unless he also owns the land on the other side. If he forbids B to walk on his land and B does so, then of course, is technically a trespasser.

Question of Inheritance

A man dies single and has a mother who is a widow and also a brother and sister. He owns real estate. To whom does it go at his death? SUBSCRIBER.

Unless he made a will, it goes to his mother.

Additional Homesteads

Under the act of December 29, 1916, permitting the taking of additional land within five miles of the original homestead, can the homesteader filing on such land make final proof without residing on either the original entry or the additional entry? SUBSCRIBER.

He would not have to reside on the additional entry, but would have to reside on his original entry.

Rural Mail Box

I live on a rural free delivery route but am five miles from our mail box. I wish to know whether I have to pay for a box at the postoffice in order to get our mail when in town? W. H. N.

There is no law I know of that compels anyone to rent a mail box. You can get your mail thru the general delivery if you so desire.

Note for Life Insurance

An agent wrote a life insurance policy for me which I now realize it is impossible for me to maintain. I gave a note for the first payment. Can the company collect the note? READER.

Your question does not indicate that the note was obtained by any fraudulent representation and unless it was, it is collectible and is, of course, collectible in any event if it has been transferred to the hands of an innocent party.

Cutting Trees

A owns a small piece of land outside of his fence in the bend of the creek on which are growing trees. Another person owns some land between A's land and the creek. The public road is on the other side of the creek. The trees are trimmed up and there is no brush. A desires the trees for a wind-break. Has the township trustee a right to tell a man to cut the trees down and take the wood for his own use without A's knowledge or consent? The road is a county road. SUBSCRIBER.

If I understand your question, the township trustee would have no right to make any such order and if he did, the person to whom he made it would have no right to obey it and would be guilty of trespass if he did obey it.

Damages for Injury

Eighteen years ago last July my husband was hurt by a threshing machine. His duty was to feed the separator. They had just finished the job and he helped turn the grain elevator up and turned to walk away from one end of the grain spout fell on the elevator and struck him on the head. It paralyzed him and he never has been able to do a day's work since. The separator man was on the separator and was supposed to lay the end of the spout over on the separator, but he failed to do so. Can my husband sue the owner of the machine for damages, or has he waited too long? SUBSCRIBER.

He has waited too long. An action for damages in such a case as you mention would in any event have to be commenced within five years from the time the cause of accident occurred.

Building and Loan Shares

In the personal property statement used last year at No. 16 is the following clause: "Shares of stock in any company or corporation (list here shares of building and loan associations and foreign corporations whose principal office is outside of the state including shares of stock of foreign state banks, but not foreign national banks)." Now I have some shares in the Anna Building and Loan association in Topeka. Should I give in the amount I paid for these shares, or are they exempt from taxation?

If I sell a farm in Kansas is the amount received for the farm subject to income tax? READER.

You are required to give in your building and loan stock for taxation.

If you bought the farm in 1913 or since that time, and sold it at an advanced price, you will have to pay income tax on the profit you made on the sale of the farm. If, however, you made improvements on the farm after purchasing it, say building a house or barn or other permanent improvements, you would have the right to deduct from the advanced price received, the cost of these improvements.

Fairbanks-Morse "Z" Farm Engines

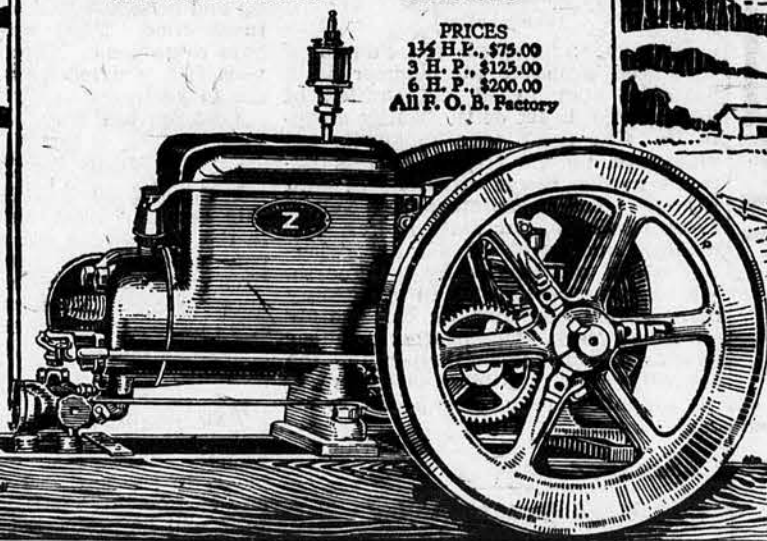
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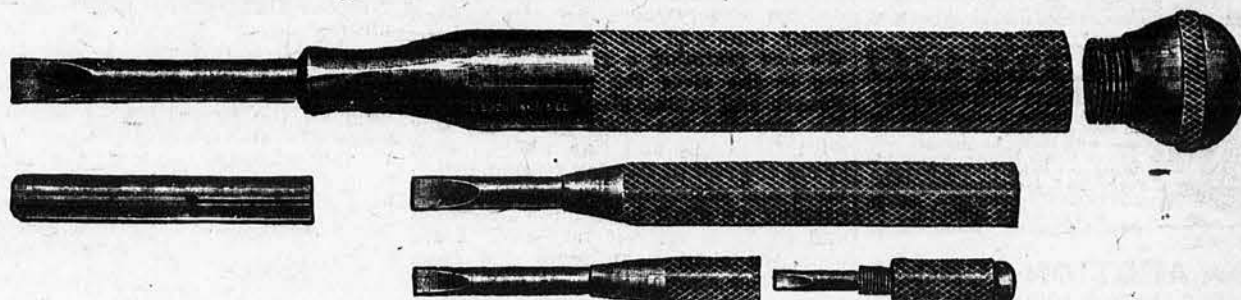
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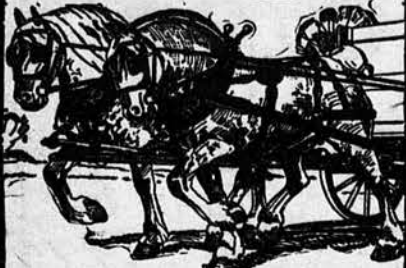
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For Our Young Readers

They'll Have Good Times on the Fourth

BY KATHLEEN ROGAN



GOING TO THE park for an all-day picnic, or to the river to camp, fish or picnic, seems to be the order of the day this Fourth of July. I think I should like to accompany the boys and girls who will spend the day at the river. We'd take our fishing poles and bathing suits and a big lunch basket filled with all kinds of good things to eat—not forgetting the ice cream, of course. We'd just make a glorious day of it swimming and fishing and picnicking.

But while we are having our good times we mustn't forget why we are celebrating the day. It's Independence Day. Being the best Americans we know how to be will show our appreciation of the sacrifices of our grandfathers which made it possible for us to celebrate such a day.

A Mountain Camp

[Prize Letter]

We expect to spend the Fourth of July and probably all summer in a beautiful spot called the Garden of Eden in the heart of the Rocky mountains. Our camp will be among the pines and spruce trees. In this nature's garden bloom all kinds of wild flowers—Indian Paintbrushes, Yellow Pines, Bluebells, our state flower, Columbine, and loads of wild strawberries which will be ripe by the Fourth. We have the best spring in our county here. From our tent we can plainly see Pike's Peak. Our nearest neighbor expects a crowd from Denver and the day will end with a dance which everyone for miles around is expected to attend. I am 11 years old.

Ruth Mary Miller.

Black Hawk, Colo.

Won't Dress Up, Either

[Prize Letter]

I do not know whether we are going to celebrate in our town this Fourth or not and I do not care, because I am tired of having to dress up and not have any fun for fear of soiling my new dress as well as being hot and miserable.

So I think I shall spend this Fourth on the river, where we can have a dandy time and not have to dress up. We are planning a fishing party, going to the river the night before the Fourth and taking plenty of lunch. In the morning we shall greet the day with fireworks and flag raising, then spend the rest of the day fishing, swimming and exploring the river. In the evening we shall have more fireworks and go home after it gets cool. I am sure we shall have more fun than those who stay in the hot and dusty town to celebrate. Augusta Kegel.

Phillipsburg, Kan.

To Spend Fourth at Home

When the Fourth of July dawns I shall have to get up and help get breakfast. Don't you hate to get up early? You'd have to if you were in my place. Breakfast over, the next thing is, of course, washing dishes and cleaning up the house. Then there is dinner to get for the harvesters. What a job! But I don't mind, for we always have pie and cake and other good things to eat. Don't you wish you were here? And then what a stack of dinner dishes there are to be washed! I like to wash

dishes sometimes, and of course, I have a sister to help.

Maybe in the afternoon, if it is not too hot, I'll watch the men harvest and thresh with the combine. That will be fun. Before I know it I suppose it will be supper time, but getting supper isn't so hard as getting dinner. When the dishes are washed again I shall feel that I have spent a happy Fourth and can go to bed to dream sweet dreams. St. John, Kan. Edna Wickham.

Prize for Most Fish

[Prize Letter]

I expect to go fishing with several of the neighborhood families this Fourth. We'll find a nice shady creek with pleasant surroundings and plenty of fish. We shall start early in the morning and take dinner and lunch with us. After dinner we shall choose up and have a ball game and play until lunch time. Then we'll eat and prepare to go home. The one who has the most fish will receive a small prize. I am 14 years old. Earl Bevan.

Lost Springs, Kan.

Mostly Ice Cream

I think I shall visit my Grandma this Fourth. Then we'll go away out in the woods with our dinner and supper. We shall take ice cream and make fires and fish, then sit on the grass and guess riddles. After supper we'll play some more games and start home. Abilene, Kan. Edith Watson.

To Picnic in Park

Two or three automobile loads of folks will drive to Norton to spend the Fourth. We'll take our dinners and picnic in the park. I suspect we will buy two or three gallons of ice cream, as it will be pretty hot and we'll need something to cool us off. I expect to have a good time and I hope all of the boys and girls have a good time, too. I am 11 years old. Maurine Caskins.

Norton, Kan.

Skyrockets, Too

I should like to go to some park and take our dinner and spend the day picnicking on the Fourth. Then in the evening I should like to shoot firecrackers. I want plenty of them and just lots of skyrockets. When I had used all the firecrackers I would get a box of matches and a pop-gun. Then I would shoot the heads off the matches in the pop-gun. This makes just as loud a noise as firecrackers. Then I would want some ice cream and cake to eat. Sterling, Kan. Jessie Smith.

Hidden Names of Girls

A girl's name is hidden in each of the following sentences. If you can find the names send your answers to the Puzzle Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. There will be packages of postcards for the first six boys and girls who send in correct answers.

1. In France sewing is regarded as a fine art.
2. On Christmas eve Lynmouth was reached.
3. I went to my berth at 10 o'clock and was soon asleep.
4. I dare not go alone.
5. At the Hotel Cecil I am very comfortable.

6. Her frock was a shade between orange and maroon.
7. How the difficulty arose I never chanced to hear.
8. This is the bell my grandmother used.
9. There is a mild redolence of mignonette in the room.
10. The whole affair was a mystery.

Solution June 19 Puzzle—Can you guess this? Wheat. Prize winners are: Doris Hanson, Protection, Kan.; Evelyn Harding, McLouth, Kan.; Murlin Jones, McLouth, Kan.; Paul Studt, Delphos, Kan.; Leona Bray, Concordia, Kan.; Caryl Pickett, Augusta, Kan.; Dale McNemar, Agenda, Kan.

The Fourth of July

This year the Fourth of July no doubt will be celebrated in a safe and sane way. The old plan of making a loud noise with an expensive and elaborate system of fireworks is rapidly falling into disuse, but it does not mean that our patriotism is on the wane. The loss of life and property every year thru the careless and reckless use of fireworks has amounted to thousands and thousands of dollars. Firecrackers set off in an empty barrel may make a loud noise, but nothing that is inspiring or elevating can be traced to such a source.

The Fourth of July this year will have a wider significance than ever before. It was America that made it possible for the allied nations to win the Great War and thereby make the world safe for democracy. Grateful nations in Europe and other countries now will feel constrained to join hands with America in celebrating the Fourth of July as if it were a real International Independence day. Let us hope that the celebrations everywhere will be characterized by the singing of patriotic songs, the playing of patriotic music by bands and orchestras, the delivery of patriotic addresses, and the usual picnic programs without the accompaniment of firecrackers, or other noisy demonstrations with fireworks that might lead to dangerous consequences.

Productive Soils

Productive Soils is an interesting and instructive volume in the list of farm manuals published by the press of J. B. Lippincott of Philadelphia, Pa., that should have a place of honor in every farm library in the country. Its author is Wilbert Walter Weir of the University of Wisconsin, who is regarded as one of the best authorities in the United States on the subject of soils.

His book is designed primarily to meet a growing demand for definite, practical and complete information concerning soils and profitable crop production. It is a book of fundamentals and is applicable to a wide range of country. It will be of particular value to a farmer as a ready reference or as a practical guide in successful soil management. The price of this book is \$2 delivered by mail.

How Many Friends?

We know you have many friends who would be very glad to receive a sample copy of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. You believe in the policies of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze—your friends would, too, if they could see the paper. Send us the names and addresses of eight or more of your friends who are not now readers of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze and we will not only send the copies free but we will send you a clutch pencil for your trouble.

The Old Road

Give me the old road still,
I am tired of the garish city street,
Where wealth and fashion and folly meet.
Give me the old road still!

Give me the old road still,
I have traveled far the world's broad ways
Since the golden dawn of my morning days.
Give me the old road still!

Give me the old road still,
With its zigzag fence and its chestnut trees,
And its springtime mud to the horse's knees—
Give me the old road still!

Give me the old road still,
It is sure and narrow—a country lane—
Yet it leads me back to my youth again—
Give me the old road still!

Give me the old road still,
It has no secrets of fortune's lore—
But, oh, it passes my mother's door—
Give me the old road still!

—By John Jerome Rooney.

Health in the Family

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

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

The Glorious Fourth

First Fourth of July as a Kansas boy was in 1900. I spent most of the morning picking out grains of powder from the face of a young man who had been unduly familiar with a toy gun. Later in the day I helped an uncle in his efforts to save the sight of a boy who held a giant cracker while he exploded. And in the evening I did some upholstery on certain victims of a runaway accident, their horse having been frightened by a high school teacher who was demonstrating his patriotism by shooting "blanks."

It is our hope that "them glorious ones" have gone never to return. But we have heard it hinted that since war has accustomed us to noise and blood it is likely that this year will once again see an "insane" Fourth.

First Aid
I hope not. As an ex-service man I am sure to say for that body of citizens that such demonstrations will meet with no favor from them. But in case there should be any accidents in your shooting district let me tell you a few things to do.

The first thing given to a wounded man in the army was known as his shot of "A. T. S." The initials stand for "Anti-tetanic Serum." A torn wound such as made by firearms or fireworks is a favorite place for the germ of tetanus. The blood stream from a sharp, open, wound may wash out the infection but not from the jagged wound of fireworks. And fireworks are never sterile and very commonly carry the tetanus germs.

So if there should be an accident of this character be sure that you let the doctor know what he is coming to see, so that he may bring a tube of anti-tetanic serum.

Injuries affecting the eyes are very common. Be careful in your treatment that you do harm instead of good. Be sure that nothing is permitted to touch the wounded surface that is not sterile. Dirty pocket handkerchiefs applied against an injured eye will do more harm than good. So will washing the eye with dirty water.

Use Only Clean Water

Get some clean water, preferably some that has been boiled and permitted to cool. Make a compress of clean linen (not cotton, for it sticks into wounded surfaces) wring the compress out in cool water, and let the patient lie quietly with eyes covered with the compress until the doctor comes. If you have some boracic acid powder you may put a teaspoon of it into a pint of the water used.

Do not neglect even slight injuries to the eyes. A little attention may prevent formation of a scar that would obstruct vision.

Burns used to be very common Independence Day trimmings. Slight burns will respond favorably to any clean dressing that excludes the air from the exposed nerve ends. Baking soda is especially helpful because of its alkaline properties. If a blister has formed do not remove the dead skin. Puncture it in such a position that the serum will drain away and permit the dead skin to remain and serve as a protection while healing progresses.

Treatment for Burns

Don't forget that the proper treatment for a person whose clothing is in flames is to smother the flames. If a rug, blanket or overcoat is at hand wrap it around them in such a way as to get out the flame from above downward. Get them down on the ground and roll them in the dirt. Anything to smother the flame quickly. If the victim is old enough to understand order him to lie down and roll. Be careful in giving help, lest your own clothing be ignited.

Removing the clothing from a person

who is badly burned is a very important and very delicate task. Usually it is best to wait for a doctor or nurse to direct. There must be no rough pulling. The clothing must be cut away. If it is charred into the tissue it must be allowed to remain. It is extremely important not to pull away the burned skin or even to disturb the blisters if it can be avoided.

The most important thing that you can do for a victim of a bad burn is to help him thru his distress until the doctor comes. Have him lie down in the most comfortable position possible.

Give him stimulants if you have them, for the shock of a serious burn is tremendous. Give medicines to ease pain. Usually a doctor has to give morphine hypodermically.

Above all things refrain from putting on applications of dirty vaseline or anything that is not sterile.

The same principle applies to any kind of a wound. Don't add to the trouble by unclean applications. And, bearing in mind that lacerated wounds are the most serious kinds, get the attention of a doctor wherever possible.

Nuisance Near Highway

What can be done about a carcass that lies on private property but near the public road? The man who owns the land says he didn't own the cow and won't take the trouble to remove it. Who is responsible?

G. F.
Make complaint to your county health officer. Under the nuisance law he can insist upon the owner of the land clearing away the nuisance.

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Thousands of owners of motor cars, trucks and tractors have learned of the superior qualities of HERMOLINE Oils. Because of this, an insistent demand developed for other motor car lubricants of this character.

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There are five tests by which the supreme quality of lubricants made from Pennsylvania crude oils are shown, and by these tests HERMOLINE lubricants are proved superior for use in your motor car, truck, tractor or aeroplane.

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The gravity of an oil shows its density. Lubricants like HERMOLINE, made from Pennsylvania crude oils, run high in gravity (from 30 to 33 degrees), and are invariably filtered oils that contain a small percentage of carbon.

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The viscosity test shows the ability of oil to retain its body under extreme heats. Inferior oils usually have a high viscosity, while Pennsylvania oils have low viscosity (from 150 to 240 at 70°), but when subjected to a heat anywhere near the temperature of a working motor Pennsylvania oils surpass all in viscosity and lubricating capacity.

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The flash test shows at what temperature the vapors coming off the oil will ignite when a small flame is brought close to its surface.

The fire test shows at what temperature the oil itself will burn. Oils refined from Pennsylvania crude show a flash of 400° Fahr. and over—a fire test of 450°.

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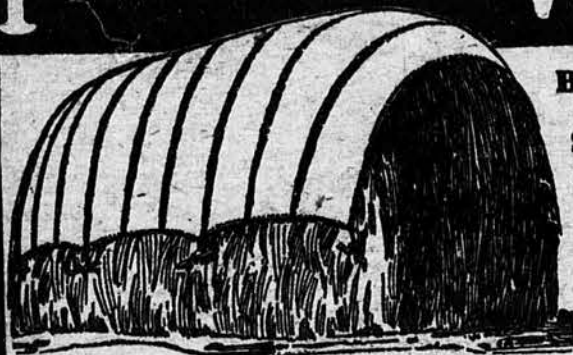
Some of the lightest colored oils often contain the most carbon, so that tests of color should never be taken as proof of quality without the other tests described in this column.

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Oils made from Pennsylvania crude may be depended upon as being truly filtered oils when they have a high gravity (from 30 to 33 degrees). You will note that HERMOLINE oil has both light and color and high gravity.

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| 18x30 " | 49.50 " |
| 18x36 " | 57.00 " |
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Farming in Western Kansas

MORE small grain for Western Kansas is a possibility. These are the conclusions substantiated by the experimental work conducted by the Fort Hays Experiment station, a branch of the Kansas State Agricultural college.

June 19 was set aside by the Fort Hays Experiment station as "Wheat Day" for the discussion of problems dealing with ways and means of greater crop production. Two important lines of experimental work were discussed. The one dealing with the choice of better varieties of small grain suited for the Great Plains area; and the other, practical methods of seedbed preparation in combination with suitable rotation schemes for maximum crops. In all, this year 574 plats are used at the station in carrying on the experimental work in small grain production and improvement.

Kansas is Wheat Center

Kansas is in the center of the hard winter wheat district of the United States and hard winter wheat is the leading cash crop of western Kansas. An enterprise of such importance to Kansas merits extensive study and investigation. Since the establishment of the Fort Hays Experiment station in 1903 a large number of wheat varieties from many countries have been grown in small plats in an effort to find those best adapted to western Kansas. Among the leading varieties have been Kharkof, Turkey, Crimean and Malakof. From these so-called varieties many selections have been made to obtain more drought resistant and higher-yielding pure strains. Several of these today are among the highest-yielding strains at Hays.

Spring Wheats

Spring wheats are of little value for western Kansas as they are too late in maturing. Some spring wheat is grown in extreme Northwest Kansas when the hard wheat has failed to pass thru the winter but in such a case barley will generally prove more profitable.

Seeding of Winter Wheat

The experiment has been under way since 1914. This year 88 plats are being used. The date-of-seeding experiment last fall was begun September 8 and continued every week until November 19 when it was necessary to discontinue further seeding because of freezing weather and snow. The rates of seeding were from 1 peck to 4 pecks. These tests have shown that wheat may be sown later or thinner on a good seedbed than on a poor one. At Hays, October 1 is considered the best date and 3 pecks the best rate to sow winter wheat on a good seedbed. The poorer the seedbed preparation the earlier the seeding must be done or the heavier the rate must be made.

Planting in Furrows

Since 1914 much attention has been given to the use of a drill that would plant the wheat in small furrows about 6 inches deep and spaced 12 inches apart. The idea has been largely worked out, and a drill has been designed by Professor S. C. Salmon of the Kansas State Agricultural college. For the first season since the introduction of the furrow drill at Hays the experiment has been so arranged that rates of seeding from 1 peck to 5 pecks have been made by both the furrow drill and the common drill. The seedings have been made in both north and south and east and west directions. The work will be conducted several more years for a more thorough test. So far the use of the furrow drill indicates a prevention of winter-killing. Lodging is not so apparent and in a dry season it is often possible to put the seed in moist soil because of the greater depth of seeding made by the furrow drill.

Top Dressing with Straw

Top dressing experiments where straw has been applied at the rates of from 1/4 ton to 3 tons to the acre are being conducted. The 3-ton rate of application has been found to cover the ground so thickly as to smother some of the wheat. A light application of

1 ton is beneficial in preventing winter killing on plowed ground. Application of straw may be made in November or December after the wheat has stopped its fall growth and when cheaper labor is available.

Good Seedbeds Increase Profits

Where wheat has been grown continuously fall plowing in July or early August has given an average yield of 15 bushels to the acre as compared with 10.6 bushels for late fall plowing. Early fall plowing every year, with subsolling every third year as the ground was being plowed has averaged 17.7 bushels. Subsolling is, however, an expensive operation and is not generally recommended.

Early fall listing when properly handled has been a satisfactory method for preparing a good seedbed. For best results the listing must be done in July or early August and the ridges thrown in shortly after volunteer wheat or weeds start. Both late listing and the late throwing in of early listed ridges are unsatisfactory as it does not permit the seedbed to become settled before seeding time. Early listing is not only a quick way of preparing the wheat ground, but it also lessens the danger of soil blowing because it leaves some of the stubble exposed which helps to bind the soil. The average yield for early fall listing has been 18.1 bushels an acre.

Wheat on Fallow Land

Wheat after fallow has made an average yield of 20.7 bushels to the acre. Further investigation work at Hays has shown moreover that the wheat crop the second year after fallow is greatly benefited, the average yield with little or no preparation being 19.3 bushels, which is almost equivalent to the yield for wheat immediately following fallow. In other words it has been found that when the ground has been well fallowed for wheat, the second wheat crop can be profitably stubbled in. The third year after fallow, the ground should be either early plowed or listed if seeded to wheat.

A Good Rotation Scheme

"A rotation which includes a fallow every four or six years has a place in Western Kansas agriculture," said Professor L. E. Call, who was present at the meeting. "A sensible rotation for the farmer who combines livestock with wheat growing may be two years of row crops, one year of fallow, followed by three years of wheat." Under such a rotation it was pointed out the farmer could have one-third of his wheat on fallow, one-third stubbled in the second year after fallow, and the rest of his wheat on a seedbed prepared early by either plowing or listing.

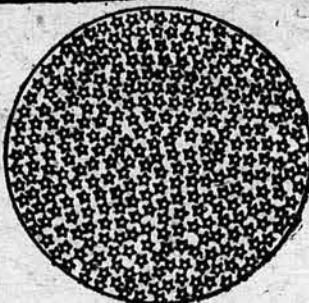
Bourbon County Cow Records

One of the well-organized cow testing associations of the state is that of Bourbon county, which has just closed its first year's work. T. A. Thrall, the tester, is a good, practical dairyman and has been very helpful to association members. Full year's records were made in 20 herds. Of the 34 cows starting, 174 completed the year's record. During the year 29 were sold as unprofitable and 64 were sold for various reasons. The high cow in butterfat production gave 9,019 pounds of milk containing 352 pounds of butterfat. The heaviest milk producer gave 11,225 pounds of milk for the year and 297 pounds of butterfat. The 10 highest cows averaged 8,066.3 pounds of milk and 297.1 pounds of butterfat. They represented six herds. The poorest cows finishing the year averaged 2,473 pounds of milk and 98 pounds of butterfat. They represented five different herds and not one of these poorest cows was found in a herd having one of the 10 best cows. The feed records show that the highest producers ate more silage, alfalfa and other roughage and almost three times as much grain as the poorest cows.

More attention is needed in managing the home orchards of Kansas.

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Rain Improves All Crops

Wheat Acreage is Larger Than First Reported

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

RAINS fell in a large number of counties in Kansas during the past 10 days and this has caused wonderful improvement in all crops. The rain came in time to be of greatest benefit to potatoes which were beginning to need moisture very much. The cool weather of the last week was ideal for wheat and greatly improved this crop both in quality and yield. The seed is of good length, the berry is plump and the straw has a healthy color.

Kansas still is entitled to a 110-million-bushel wheat crop this season, according to J. C. Mohler, secretary of the state board of agriculture. His latest crop report calls attention to the fact that while the average condition is below that of a month ago, the acreage is much larger than previously was reported. The present estimate is 10 million acres of winter wheat where it was estimated by his 2,400 crop correspondents last fall that only 8,951,444 acres were sown. Mr. Mohler estimates the spring wheat yield at 1/4 million bushels.

Many Harvester-Threshers

Hundreds of harvester-threshers are being sold in Kansas this year. An unusually large number of these machines have been sold around Pratt and the territory tributary to that point. These machines can easily harvest and thresh 20 acres a day and will help to solve the labor problem very materially. Many farmers who are using binders are planning to purchase small threshing machines and will operate them with their farm tractors. This plan will enable them to stack their grain and keep it stored in this way until it can be marketed to advantage. The car shortage still continues serious and no immediate relief is in sight. Flour mills throughout North and Oklahoma and in Southern Kansas have closed down in many places because they cannot get cars in which to ship their flour. This is without precedent, as this is the season when Southwestern mills run at full capacity. The only safe plan under such conditions is for wheat growers to store the grain on their farms.

The state board of agriculture, in its weekly crop report of June 28, says: "Wheat cutting will be finished in Southeastern Kansas this week and threshing will start immediately. Binding is beginning in Northeastern Kansas, headers will be working in Central Kansas all week and cutting in Southwest Kansas will start about Wednesday. There seems to be no large shortage of harvest help in any locality, while a few counties show more men on hand than are needed."

Corn in Good Condition

Corn fields are well cultivated in all parts of the state and this crop will be laid by in Southeastern and Northeastern Kansas this week. Sorghums, while showing poor stands and causing some replanting, started well last week and will make quick growth. Some grasshopper damage is reported in the Southwestern Kansas oats, mostly harvested in South Central Kansas and are about ready for harvest in Northeastern Kansas. They were damaged considerably by hot dry weather in Central Kansas.

Potatoes in the Kaw Valley received the much needed moisture on Friday of last week and will show excellent growth. Digging has started in some small patches near the border of Eastern Kansas.

The second crop of alfalfa is being cut in Southeastern Kansas and will be ready for harvest in the more northern section. Delayed moisture in Central Kansas has caused the crop to be very backward, possibly reducing the yield by one cutting for the season. Prairie hay is being cut in Northern Kansas, but the yields are light. Pastures are getting very dry and a scarcity of stock water is beginning to make itself felt in the cattle country of East Central Kansas. Some feeding of stock is already reported. Broodcorn is reported as late and prospects uncertain. Sugar beets are in good condition in the Arkansas Val-

ley near Garden City, but some fields need weeding and thinning very much."

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

Atchison—Wheat is standing up well and is nearly ripe. Harvest of soft wheat will begin the first of the week. Corn is growing well. Most of it has been cultivated twice. Some fields that were replanted are small, however. A good rain fell yesterday, the first in three weeks.—Alfred Cole, June 28.

Bourbon—We need rain badly. Wheat is thin but well headed and seems to be well filled. Corn is holding out well, but is beginning to show yellow leaves. Meadows and pastures are suffering for lack of rain. Eggs, 30c; butterfat, 50c.—G. A. VanDyke, June 28.

Chautauque—Wheat and oats harvest is completed, and both crops are lighter than was first expected. Chinch bugs are damaging them a great deal, and farmers fear they will go to corn which is in good condition at present. The weather is favorable for all crops.—A. A. Nance, June 28.

Clay—Farmers are cutting wheat and oats. Crops are not as large as was hoped for, but the quality is good. Chinch bugs and grasshoppers are damaging growing corn. Livestock is healthy. Hogs and pigs are scarce. Rain is needed badly. Wheat sells for \$2.50; corn, \$1.95; butterfat, 52c; eggs, 28c.—P. R. Forslund, June 28.

Cowley—We received an inch of rain the past week. Harvest is more than half completed. Oats are thin, but the grain is of very good quality. Threshing will begin the latter part of this week in the western part of the county. Corn is beginning to tassel and prospects are good. Streams are low for this time of year as there is very little subsoil moisture. Cream sells for 52c; eggs, 31c; bran, \$2.30; shorts, \$3.10; wheat, \$2.50.—Fred Page, June 27.

Edwards—Wheat harvest began June 23. The yield will be small and the grain of poor quality, although some farmers on sandy land report their wheat in much better condition. There is enough moisture in the ground for spring crops. We have many grasshoppers but no damage has been reported.—L. A. Spitze, June 26.

Elk—Weather has been good for all farm work the past week. Harvesting will be over next week. A great deal of corn is laid by and the second crop of alfalfa is ready to harvest. Alfalfa hay is selling for \$20 a ton. Some old wheat is being marketed at about \$2.50 a bushel.—D. W. Lockhart, June 26.

Ellsworth—Wheat was damaged considerably by high, dry winds from June 10 to 14 but was helped by the cool rains following. From 1/4 inch to 3 inches fell in different localities. Growing crops need more moisture. Binders are working in wheat and oats and a few have started in wheat. Headers will start in many fields June 28.—W. L. Reed, June 25.

Ford—Wheat harvest has begun with plenty of help at hand. Recent rains have retarded the ripening. Oats and barley are short and some farmers have mowed them for hay. The weather is windy. Grasshoppers are plentiful. Livestock is doing well and is healthy. Wheat is worth \$2.50; butterfat, 50c.—John Zurbuchen, June 26.

Gove—We will have the largest harvest here ever known. Rye is being cut and some wheat will be ready to cut by June 29 or 30. The past three weeks have been excellent weather for wheat and barley yields. We had a big, gentle rain June 18 and 19 that soaked the ground, giving plenty of moisture to last until harvest is over. All growing crops are in good condition. Pastures are good and cattle are doing very well. Gardens also are good. New potatoes, \$8.40 a bushel; butterfat, 48c; eggs, 25c; hens, 20c; sugar, 30c.—Newell S. Boss, June 26.

Gove and Sheridan—Wheat harvest will begin next week. The recent rains brought the late wheat and spring grain out in good condition. Harvest hands are beginning to come in. All listed crops look good but they are late. No public sales have been held. A great deal of 1919 wheat is being marketed at \$2 to \$2.40; eggs, 32c; butterfat, 49c.—John L. Aldrich, June 26.

Graham—We have just had another good rain. Corn is planted. The first cutting of alfalfa is in the stack. There will be an excellent harvest of all small grains. Pastures are very good and stock is doing well. We need harvest hands. Butterfat is worth 55c; eggs, 28c.—C. L. Kobler, June 20.

Greenwood—A few scattered showers have fallen since June 2 but a good rain would be welcome. Harvest is well under way. Wheat and oats are filled well, but many fields are thin on the ground. Prairie hay will be short if we don't get rain soon. Corn and kafir also are in good condition and fields are well cultivated and clean. Pastures are good. The second crop of alfalfa will not be heavy.—John H. Fox, June 26.

Jewell—Harvest has begun in the south part of county. Most all oats will be cut before wheat this year. The yield of oats will be good, but wheat will not make such a large crop as farmers thought it would. Pastures are good and livestock is fat. This part of the county will vote on the high school proposition today.—U. S. Godding, June 26.

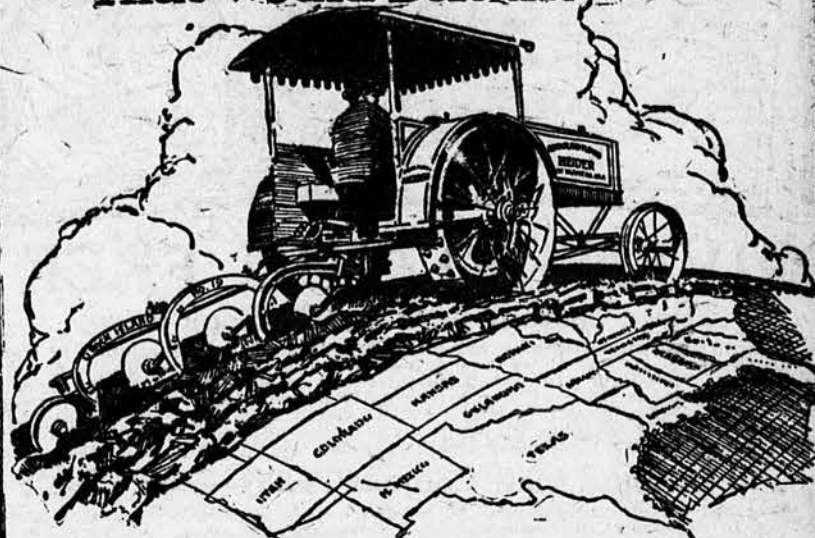
Kiowa—Harvest is just beginning. It will be light here. Spring crops are about three weeks later than usual. Local buyers are paying \$2.55 for wheat and \$1.55 for corn. Hogs bring only 13 cents a pound. The acreage of spring crops is 50 per cent greater than last year.—H. E. Stewart, June 26.

Lincoln—Weather is dry and windy. Wheat is beginning to ripen. Farmers are cutting oats, and the crop will be light. Potatoes are satisfactory. Grass is good and cattle are doing well, although flies are bothering them. Eggs, 30c; cream, 45c.—E. J. G. Walker, June 26.

Linn—The dry, hot weather is ripening wheat and oats. Most of it will be in the shock by the end of this week. It is estimated that the average wheat yield will be

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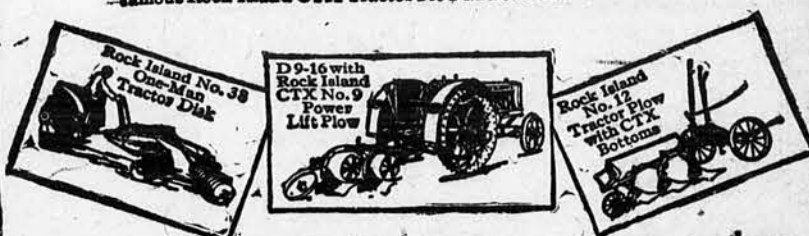
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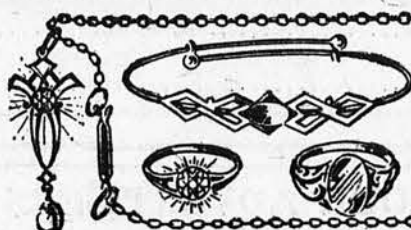


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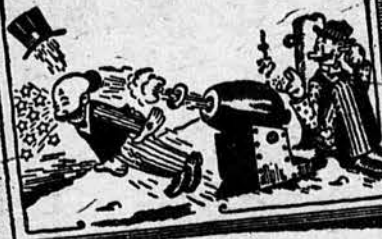
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We are the largest Magazine Publishers in the West and are conducting this big "Every-Body Wins" word building and prize contest in connection with our introductory and advertising campaign, and we want to send you a sample copy and full particulars as to how you can become a member of this Word Contest and share in the \$200.00 in gold and the other valuable premiums. We give 100 votes in the Contest for each word you make. To the person having the most votes at the close of the Contest we will give \$100.00 in gold; to the second highest, \$50.00 in gold; to the third highest, \$25.00 in gold; to the fourth highest, \$15.00 in gold; and to the fifth highest, \$10.00 in gold. In addition to these prizes we are going to give away a number of other valuable premiums of all kinds, too numerous to mention in this advertisement. NOTICE—Every new Club Member this month also receives a beautiful genuine, gold filled, orange blossom ring, guaranteed for five years free and postpaid—just for promptness. Any one may enter and bear in mind, there is absolutely no chance to lose; positively every Club Member gets a prize. If there should be a tie between two or more club members for any of the prizes, each tying member will receive the prize tied for. Get your share of this \$200.00. Send in your list of words TODAY.

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10 bushels an acre, and oats, 30 bushels. Some bugs in fields have been reported. Corn looks good, and most of it has been cultivated the second time. No sales have been held recently.—J. W. Clinesmith, June 26.

Neosho and Wilson—Harvest is here for wheat and oats but the dry, hot weather has shriveled both grains. Corn is in good condition, and is clean. Farmers have cultivated it for a soil mulch. Potatoes and gardens are satisfactory, also flax and prairie grass. We need rain badly. Hay is cheaper. No stock or hogs have been marketed yet. Eggs are worth 32c.—Adolph Anderson, July 25.

Osage—Wheat and oats harvest has begun. The grain will be threshed from the shock whenever possible. For fear of car shortage, arrangements for storing the crops are being made. Farmers will exchange work. Wages are 50 cents an hour, and threshing 10 cents a bushel. Corn is late. Cultivating will be finished after harvest.—H. L. Ferris, June 26.

Phillips—We are having ideal weather for crops. Wheat is ripening better than it has for a long time. We had a inch of rain June 18 and corn is growing very well. Some fields of oats and barley are good. Some fields of oats and barley are being whittle others are poor. Some feed is being put in since the rain. Cattle in pastures are fat. Old wheat is being sold at \$2.30. Some corn is heating in the bin.—J. M. Jensen, June 25.

Pottawatomie—Some fields of wheat will be ready to cut in a few days. The crop will be about as large as usual. Oats will have short straw and will be difficult to harvest. Barley will yield satisfactorily. Corn is very backward and needs rain. There will be very little fruit here. Sugar is worth 27c; butter, 45c; eggs, 31c; hens, 22c.—F. E. Austin, June 19.

Rawlins—A 2-inch rain which fell in most parts of county June 17 and 18 put the ground in excellent condition. Most of the wheat is headed. Harvest will not begin before July 12 and prospects for a good crop of wheat never were better.—J. S. Skolout, June 19.

Reno—We have had two weeks of hot and dry weather which damaged wheat, causing it to ripen too fast. Corn is growing well. The first crop of hay is up. Farmers are not working in corn fields. Pastures are not very good. Potatoes are in good condition, and garden truck is standing the hot weather well.—D. Engelhart, June 18.

Republic—We have had no rain since May 23 and we need it very much. All oats and some wheat has been damaged. Corn is small but will not be in full progress until June 28. Butterfat is 54c; eggs, 30c.—E. L. Shepard, June 26.

Rooks—Harvest will begin in a few days. Considerable binding will be done. Oats and barley are in good condition. Feed crops and corn are late.—C. O. Thomas, June 25.

Russell—We had a good soaking rain June 18 and 19. Wheat is maturing, and corn is growing well. Potatoes and gardens are in good condition. A heavy hail storm fell in some parts of the county June 20, and did much damage to some farms. Harvest will start the week of June 28. Eggs are 25c; butterfat, 55c; corn, 1.80; wheat, 1.55.—Mrs. M. Bushell, June 23.

Scott—Weather is good for crops, and we have had rain every week. All small grains are in good condition. Harvest will begin July 5. Grasshoppers are thick in places and farms are poisoning them with poison furnished by the county. Grass is excellent and stock is in good condition. A large acreage of feed crops is planted. Few public sales have been held recently. Farmers are much concerned about the car shortage. Milk cows bring \$100 to \$140; eggs, 30c; butterfat, 50c.—J. M. Helfrick, June 26.

Sherman—Small grain was heading short a week ago, but since then we have had good rains and cool weather which put late and early grains in good condition. Early corn is satisfactory, but has made little growth. Late

corn and listed cane for forage is coming up. Millet is up, and some farmers have planted more since the ground is wet again. Hay and stock pastures are satisfactory.—J. B. Moore, June 19.

Sedgwick—Wheat and oats harvest is on and the crops are satisfactory. Help is plentiful and wages are \$5 to \$7 a day. Weather is pleasant and showery. Cultivated crops look well and truck crops are promising.—F. E. Wickham, June 26.

Smith—A rain on June 19 benefited wheat, oats and barley, and harvest will begin June 30. Corn has made a good growth, and most fields are clean. Pastures are good and all stock is doing well. Early potatoes will be good, but late potatoes need more rain. Wheat is \$2.50; corn, \$1.55; eggs, 27c; butterfat, 48c.—C. R. Rock, June 26.

Stevens—Wheat harvest has begun and will be in full progress by June 28. The acreage yield and quality is above normal. Harvest wages will be \$8 a day. We have had plenty of rain, and with the warm weather, spring crops are growing fast. Fields are generally clean. A number of combined harvester and thresher machines have been sold this season.—Monroe Travers, June 26.

Sumner—Wheat harvest is progressing. Most all the oats in the north part of county were harvested the week beginning June 11. Oats that were cut early yielded light but the later crop will be much better. Wheat is filled well, and looks as if the yield would be good. The late rains are bringing it out. Corn and sorghums are in good condition. Wheat, \$2.50; oats, \$1.10; corn, \$1.80; eggs, 28c; butterfat, 53c.—E. L. Stocking, June 19.

Thomas—We have had much rain this week. About 4 or 5 inches fell. Harvest will begin July 12, perhaps sooner. Elevators still are full of old grain. Feed and corn are making a good start. Some summer following is being done. Harvest will last about 18 days here, and threshing until Christmas. Wheat is worth \$2.45; barley, \$1.10.—C. C. Cole, June 26.

Wabunsee—Farmers are harvesting wheat and oats. In many cases, oats will be ready to cut before wheat. A rain is needed badly to Corn and kafir look well, but a good rain would help them greatly.—A. H. Reynard, June 26.

Washington—Dry weather still continues, but we had a shower last night. Wheat and oats look well and harvest has begun in many places. Corn is growing and is being cultivated for the third time. Pastures are drying up and cows are falling on their milk. Eggs, 28c; butterfat, 50c.—Ralph B. Cole, June 25.

Wilson—Harvesting is on, and a medium-sized yield is expected. Most oats is in the shock, and July 4 will find wheat cut. Crops need rain. Corn is clean and prospects are good for a large crop. The second cutting of alfalfa is nearly ready to harvest. Many pastures and hog lots are empty. About 35 per cent of last year's wheat crop is not sold.—S. Canty, June 26.

Wyandotte—The condition of wheat has been estimated at 90 per cent. Corn also is in good condition. The fields are clean, and have a good color.—P. F. Bowser, June 26.

Kanred Wheat in Iowa

BY S. C. SALMON

In a recent issue of Wallace's Farmer, it is said that a test with different varieties of winter wheat conducted by the Henry County Farm Bureau "shows up favorably for Kanred," the new variety produced and distributed by the Kansas Experiment station and widely distributed in Kansas last year. "This variety," continues this report, "shows more vigor than Turkey Red which is next in general vitality, with the much advertised Red Rock wheat showing up the poorest with only about 50 per cent of the plants living."

As a matter of fact Kanred promises to be a superior wheat for all sections where hard winter wheat is grown. It has been recommended by the Colorado Experiment station for Eastern Colorado and plans are being made to ship several carloads into that section for seed this fall. Reports of much larger yields have been received from Texas, and farmers in Nebraska and Montana who have been growing this new variety have been favorably impressed. South Dakota plans to ship in one or more carloads for seed this fall.

Present indications are that Kanred will repeat its performance of the past years in Kansas by yielding several bushels better than other varieties. In a number of tests conducted by the experiment stations in various parts of the state, Kanred came thru the winter in better condition than any other variety and was able to hold its own against the unfavorable weather of early spring much better than varieties of weaker growth and less vitality.

Wilson Shortens Dorsey's Term

President Wilson has commuted from eight to four years the sentence of James Dorsey of Elgin, Ill., who was convicted at Chicago in February, 1918, on charges of using the mails to defraud.

He was accused of having sold tubercular dairy cattle which he had advertised as free from tuberculosis.

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WHEN WRITING TO OUR ADVERTISERS MENTION THIS PAPER

Money Made in Dairying

DAIRYMEN and farmers are invited to send us contributions for our dairy department as often as possible. Short letters giving your experiences in feeding dairy cows and marketing dairy products are especially desired. Address all communications to John W. Wilkinson, Dairy Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Speed of Cream Separator

Thousands of dollars' worth of cream are lost each year because separators are turned too slow. In some cases the loss in a herd of 10 cows runs as high as \$50 or \$100 a year. Do you guess the speed you are turning, or perhaps gauge the speed by the humming of the separator? If you are depending upon these methods of telling how fast you are turning, the chances are you will miss the proper speed more often than you get it right. A cream separator will not skim the cream if it is turned either slower or faster than the speed stated on the crank. This is proved there by the maker and is the result of careful experimentation. When you start the separator, place a watch on the clock where you can see it and count the number of revolutions you are making. It does not take much, if any time, to be careful and if you gauge your speed by the clock you can be sure you are turning the separator at the speed recommended by the maker. It is money in your pocket to observe this rule. Butterfat is too valuable a product to be fed to pigs or calves in the skim milk.

Production of Clean Milk

One factor having much to do with the value of market milk is its cleanliness. Milk is a human food, hence this factor is of great importance. The cleanliness of milk is probably the one of as much dissatisfaction as any other one thing. The cleanliness of the milkman is one thing in which the consumer is vitally interested. However, important as this factor may be, its accomplishment does not require expensive equipment. A little care and judgment while handling will do much toward producing milk that will rank well from the standpoint of cleanliness. Undoubtedly one of the greatest sources of milk contamination is the hands. This source may be greatly reduced by the use of plenty of hot water, and steam if it is available. Immediately after using and before the milk has a chance to dry on utensils, they should be rinsed in cold water. Following this they should be washed in hot water to which some good washing powder has been added. If steam is available they should then be thoroughly steamed, or if this is not possible they should be carefully rinsed in boiling water. If after this thorough washing, the utensils are placed where they will be free from dust and dirt, the chances of any further contamination before using again will be reduced to the minimum. If the sunlight has a chance to reach the utensils it is all the better. Sunlight is the greatest destroyer of bacteria.

Making Butter on the Farm

In the old days before the introduction of the centrifugal cream separator the cream had to be made into butter on the farm and sold for what it would bring. It was a most unsatisfactory method of selling butterfat. Butter of all kinds, good, bad and indifferent, was bought at the same price by the dealer and usually paid for in trade. With the introduction of the farm separator and the creamery the process of making butter was shifted from the farm to the factory. This greatly stimulated the production of butterfat, and it brought a wider and better market for the product. There are some who still make butter on the farm and by working up a special trade find it returns a larger profit than selling the cream. There is a good deal of work involved in making butter on the farm and quite often the proper equipment is not at hand. In the summer season it is very difficult to make good butter on the farm and this season of the year brings

many added duties to the farm housewife and it is a great relief to get away from the task of making the cream into butter, simply separating it and sending it to market. Under these conditions the making of butter on the farm is scarcely justifiable.

The profit in making butter comes from the sale of the skilled labor put into the product and from the fact that more than 1 pound of butter can be made from 1 pound of butterfat. This is spoken of as the overrun. A pound of butterfat should make 1.16 pounds of butter. With the fat bringing 40 cents a pound, the butterfat in the form of butter would be sold at approximately 46 cents a pound. This is rather a narrow margin upon which to figure in making a profit from farm made butter. If you can sell your butter to regular customers at creamery butter prices, it is possible to realize a little money from making butter on the farm, but the average housewife has plenty to do without adding butter making to her labors. The farm separator marks a great advance in the dairy business and with few exceptions the best way to market the butterfat is to sell it to the factories.

Sanitary Pails

Another thing that will help much toward reducing contamination of milk is the type of pail used for milking. There are on the market numerous types designed to keep out the dirt while milking. Many of these are practicable while others are not. But there is one type that is meeting with favor on the part of the majority of dairymen, and is also recommended by most authorities. This type is known as the small top pail. While it will not keep out all the dirt, yet if properly used it will exclude much of it. Other factors that enter into the production of clean milk are the presence of dust and dirt in the stable air, failure to remove milk from the stable immediately after milking, the personal habits and cleanliness of the milker, and the cleanliness of the cows and stable. All these have their place and are important, especially the last two.

If the milk is removed from the stable immediately after milking, it will reduce the danger of its absorbing stable flavors which detract a great deal from its palatability. The milk's keeping qualities should be improved as much as possible. This may be partly accomplished by cooling. If the milk can be reduced to a temperature below 50 degrees Fahrenheit as soon after milking as possible, its keeping quality will be greatly enhanced and its cleanliness continued. Cleanliness in this case is based almost entirely on bacterial action. Bacteria are the cause of milk souring, and in some cases the production of undesirable flavors and odors. By immediate cooling practically all bacterial growth is stopped or greatly reduced. Thus the quality of milk can, to a large extent, be controlled by the producer.

The milk may be cooled by the use of patented coolers of which there are a number on the market. They are manufactured in numerous sizes, sufficient to meet the needs of the individual. And they have been developed to a point where they are comparatively cheap, efficient and practical. However, while their use is an advantage, it is not an absolute necessity. There is a vast amount of milk cooled each day by simply placing the cans in running water, or in a mixture of ice and water. But if this method is used the milk should be given frequent stirring to insure even cooling thruout. After the milk leaves the producer's hands, its future contamination is entirely out of his control. But if it has been produced clean, it has been given a good start, and under normal conditions its future contamination will not be as great as it otherwise would be.

A wheat seedbed should be firm when the crop is sown, with a little loose dirt on top, and it should contain plenty of moisture and available plant food. This will allow the crop to become well established by the time freezing weather comes.

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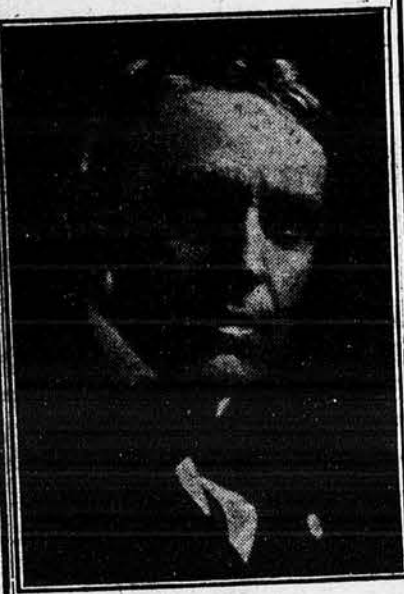
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Hints on Stacking Wheat

Grain This Year Must be Stored on Farms

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

FARMERS in every state are finding it very difficult to get cars to move their wheat and apparently but little relief may be expected. It seems almost impossible to get cars enough to move the surplus of the old crop that is still on hand so that practically no cars will be available for shipping the new crop. The Interstate Commerce Commission is co-operating with the state authorities in their efforts to have this situation relieved, but no one expects any substantial relief at the present time.

Grain Must be Stored

In view of this fact farmers everywhere are strongly urged to make plans to store their wheat on their own farms. Wooden granaries and metal bins can be utilized to some extent, but the cheapest and easiest way of storing most of the wheat will be to stack it and then thresh later in the year or whenever the grain can be shipped. Steam threshers also may be difficult to obtain when needed, but many farmers are planning to buy small individual threshing outfits which can be operated with tractors. However, the only safe plan for most of the farmers it seems will be to stack and hold the grain for a later market. Many wheat growers of course use combination harvesting and threshing machines and their problem will be to find storage for the grain on the farm or in the local elevator.

In some states it is found that stacking wheat and letting it go thru a sweat of a few weeks will improve its color and quality. The experience of different farmers as to the period required for this is interesting. A recent questionnaire on this subject elicited the following opinions:

Out of 1315 replies received from farmers in the hard wheat belt nine reported that they threshed within 10 days after stacking; 36 within two weeks; 84 within three weeks; 134 within four weeks; 510 within six weeks; and 142 within eight weeks. A little more than 50 per cent waited from six to eight weeks after stacking before threshing. I don't profess to know a great deal about stacking wheat but an experienced wheat grower, who has hundreds of well built stacks to his credit, gives the following instructions for building stacks of bundle grain which may be of interest to some persons who wish a few suggestions on this subject.

First is the location. Decide where it will be most convenient to have the straw and with this point in view, select a site for the stack where there is good drainage. It is often a good plan to start the stack on a load of straw or on poles, or fence rails.

The stack is started by building an ordinary shock. With this shock as a center, rows of bundles are stood around it, placing every row somewhat flatter than the preceding, but still overlapping enough so that no part of the bundles above the band touches the ground. When the last row is laid step to the center and lay another outside row directly on top of the one laid last. Tie this outside row with a second row, the bundles of which overlap sufficiently to hold the outer bundles firmly in place. The stacker walks on this second row as he places the bun-

dles ahead of him. A third and a fourth row are then laid inside of the first two, the bundles in all cases overlapping enough to keep the outer rows firmly in place, and the stacker walking on each row as he lays it.

The most important point in building the stack is to keep the "middle" full. At no time should any of the bundles be placed in such a position that the heads are lower than the butts. The fullness of the "middle" is determined by the number of rows that are laid, which in turn depends on how much each row overlaps the preceding one. Of course, every person who has tried to stack grain knows to his sorrow that there is a limit in this respect and that too much grain in the center is practically certain to result in "slipping" and makes unnecessary hard work in stacking. A good "bulge" on the stack will help slant the bundles downward when the stack settles, and thereby insure the same result as a full middle.

The stack bottom is begun about 12 feet in diameter. Every succeeding row of bundles until the stack is about 6 feet high is pushed out a little beyond the preceding one. The result is a stack 16 to 18 feet in diameter, 6 feet from the ground, instead of 12 feet as at the base. When the stack settles, the protruding bundles settle more than the center, causing the bundles to slant downward and shed water.

Where Careful Work is Needed

When the greatest diameter of the stack is reached each succeeding row is drawn in slightly as compared with the preceding, at first slowly and then more rapidly. Especially careful work is called for at this stage, as any water getting into the stack above the bulge—and that is exactly where it will get in, if at all—is in a strategic position to penetrate to the center. The bundles must be laid close together and above all the middle must be full. Fortunately, it is not so difficult to keep the middle full, as at the base of the stack because the stack is being "drawn in" or "topped out" and there is not so much danger of slipping.

Finishing Off the Top

The top bundles must be securely fastened in place. There are, no doubt, many methods. The one employed by the stacker is to take a pointed stick about 6 feet long, and run it thru the top bundle into the stack. It is then tied to the band of the top bundle. Two or three of these sticks are used in each stack.

"I am frequently asked," said this man, "why my stacks always look so smooth and uniform. The secret is in placing the bundles with the proper side up. Every bundle has a 'short side' and a 'long side' because of the way it stood in the shock. Below and including the bulge the bundles are placed with the long side up. Above the bulge they are laid short side up. In this way the slant of the bundle butts conforms to the slope of the stack, and a smooth workmanlike job is the result."

More Pure Kanred Seed

Inspectors of the Kansas Crop Improvement association have been busily inspecting the fields of Kanred wheat

in the hard wheat belt of the state during the last few weeks and report that there will be about 1/2 million acres of the new variety harvested this year, as compared with 50,000 last year. Only fields which grew Kanred last year or fields which were in corn last year are being inspected. The association considers it highly important that every precaution possible be taken to maintain the purity of this new variety. Farmers buying Kanred seed from growers selling with an inspection certificate from the crop improvement association can be assured that there has been little or no chance for the seed to become impure. This variety of hard wheat not only outyields other varieties of Turkey wheat from 3 to 5 bushels to the acre, but is fully equal in milling qualities to either common Turkey or Kharkof.

More Information in Pedigrees

In speaking on the value of pedigrees recently, R. J. Kinzer, secretary of the Hereford association, suggested the idea that pedigrees of beef animals to be of most value should show weights, measurements, show-ring performances and similar information, instead of being limited to giving only the names of the animal's ancestors. "Pedigrees would be more valuable could they be made to show the individuality of every ancestor instead of only the name," said Mr. Kinzer. "I believe that more value should be given to the name of the breeder in the pedigree instead of placing all on the names of the sires and dams. It is noteworthy that the South American breeders who were in this country recently always asked for the size, weight and individual characteristics of the sires and dams of the animals they were considering. I hope the time never comes when in the Hereford breed there will be only Fairfax or Beau Carlos, Beau Blanchard or Prince Rupert blood. I believe that the best animals are produced thru combinations of our best families."

State Bureau Handles Wool

Kansas wool which has been assembled in the various local pools has been turned over to the State Farm Bureau for marketing. This action followed the district conferences attended by representatives of the 35 local co-operative selling associations. Commission house buyers failed to come to the sales with bids and the producers decided to make the co-operative effort include all the wool in the state and make arrangements to have an approved firm in Chicago handle the product. C. G. Elling of the extension department at the Kansas State Agricultural college, who has been very active in the organization of local wool selling associations, has been sent to Chicago to make arrangements for handling the Kansas shipments.

Wool growers of McPherson county were the first to ship their clip to the National Wool Warehouse and Storage Company in Chicago, which is the firm that will handle the wool for the state. The wool in this county was assembled for the sale in the railroad warehouse and when no buyers appeared quick action was necessary. The co-operators were given the privilege of withdrawing their wool from the pool, but not a man took advantage of the offer. After receiving terms by wire from the Chicago concern the wool was consigned and shipped at once. Local buyers made offers but they were not satisfactory.

KANSAS MAP TO READERS

We have arranged to furnish readers of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze with a big three sheet Wall Map of Kansas. This large map gives you the area in square miles, and the population of each county; also name of the county seat of each county; it shows the location of all the towns, cities, railroad, automobile roads, rivers and interurban electric lines, and gives a list of all the principal cities of the United States. For a short time only we will give one of these big wall maps of Kansas postpaid to all who send \$1.00 to pay for a one-year new or renewed subscription to Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Or given with a 3-year subscription at \$2.25. Every citizen of Kansas should have one of these instructive wall maps. Address: Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.—Advertisement.



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All advertising copy must be received at the Classified Department must reach this office by 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication.

EMPLOYMENT

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE. WORK ON farm. J. H. Taylor & Sons, Chapman, Kan.

DON'T WASTE YOUR SPARE TIME—IT can be turned into money on our easy plan. We have a splendid offer for ambitious men and 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.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

MOTEL AND STORE FOR SALE OR trade. Write B. F. Lucas, Charleston, Kan.

HANDLE MORE BUSINESS? ARE YOU getting all the business you can handle? Do not get big results at small cost by running a classified ad in Capper's Weekly. The Great News Weekly of the Great West with more than a million and a half readers. Sample copy free for the asking. Only 12c a word each week, 10c per word on four consecutive orders. Send in a trial ad now while you are thinking about it. Capper's Weekly, Topeka, Kan.

PUT YOUR BUSINESS BEFORE MORE than 1,000,000 farm families in the 16 richest agricultural states in the Union, by using the Capper Farm Press. A classified advertisement in this combination of powerful papers will reach one family in every three of the great Mid-West, and will bring you mighty good results. The rate is only 65c per word, which will give you one insertion in each of the five papers, Capper's Farmer, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Missouri Ruralist, Nebraska Farm Journal, and Oklahoma Farmer. Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kansas.

SERVICES OFFERED

MEATINGS—MRS. M. J. MERCER, 800 Topeka Ave., Topeka, Kan.

AUCTIONEERS MAKE BIG MONEY; 67 paged annual free. Mo. Auction School, Kansas City, Mo.

FREE. BOOKLET AND ADVICE from Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Pacific Building, Washington, D. C.

ODAK FINISHING BY MAIL. FILMS developed free. Prints 3 to 6 cents. W. A. White, Box 326, Birmingham, Ala.

TOBACCO OR SNUFF HABIT CURED OR not pay. \$1 if cured. Remedy sent on request. Superba Co., Sy. Baltimore, Md.

AN EXPERT PENMAN, WONDERFUL penmanship guides your hand. Corrects your writing in few days. Complete outline free. Write C. J. Ozmert, 40, St. Louis.

US TAN YOUR HIDE. COW, HORSE, or calf skins for coat or robe. Catalog on request. The Crosby Frisian Fur Co., Rochester, N. Y.

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.

ARMOUNT MATERNITY HOSPITAL for confinement; private, prices reasonable; work for board, babies adopted. Write for booklet. Mrs. T. B. Long, 4911 East 27th St., Kansas City, Mo.

THE THRESHERMEN'S MUTUAL INSURANCE association will write your threshing machine insurance for less than half what you can get it for in any other company in the state. Write Tim Payne, Secretary, Fairbault, Kan., for particulars.

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

LOW PRICES PAID FOR FARM AND dairy products by city people. A small classified advertisement in the Topeka Daily Capital will sell your apples, potatoes, pears, peaches and other surplus farm produce at small cost—only one cent a word each insertion. Try it.

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED—RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS. \$133-\$195 month. Vacancy list free. Franklin Institute, Dept. A-15, Rochester, N. Y.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC INSPECTORS EARN from \$110 to \$200 per month and expenses. Travel if desired. Unlimited advancement. No age limit. We train you. Positions furnished under guarantee. Write for booklet CM 17. Standard Business Training Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

FOR SALE

WRITE FOR DELIVERED PRICES ON cedar posts. Pay after unloading. J. B. Overton, Sagle, Idaho.

FOR SALE—CATALPA POSTS, CARLOTS. H. W. Porth & Co., Winfield, Kan.

BEVERAGE SUPPLIES—BOTTLES, crowns, crowners, etc.; write for prices. Western Bottle Co., 1808 Campbell, Kansas City, Mo.

MACHINERY.

STEAM THRESHING RIG FOR SALE. Robert P. Campbell, Attica, Kan.

NEW MAXFEE TRUCK, ATTACHMENTS. Sell or trade. O. D. Gaultier, Hill City, Kan.

STEEL FRAME, 34-56 SEPARATOR, ALL attachments, \$475. S. B. Vaughan, Newton, Kan.

FOR SALE—NICHOLS-SHEPARD 16 H. P. steam engine in A-1 condition. Inquire of C. C. Meier, Dubois, Neb.

VERY THRESHING MACHINE, 22 UNDERMOUNTED engine, 36-70 separator. A bargain. C. L. Myers, Hardy, Neb.

16-25 WALLIS CUB; 3 BOTTOM CASE plow. Plowed 40 acres. Priced for quick sale or trade for cattle. Homer Davis, Longford, Kan.

ONE 16 H. P. CROSS-COMPOUND REEVES steam engine, one 30-46 Aultman-Taylor Separator, price \$1,650. F. O. B. Ottawa, Kan. C. A. Simon, the Tractor man.

ONE REEVES THRESHING RIG. Repaired and in first class shape. 20 horse power compound steam engine; one 33-56 inch separator. Dan Makinster, Longford, Kan.

FOR SALE—16 HORSE ALTMAN-TAYLOR engine and 32-52 Nicholas Shepard separator. This is a complete outfit, will sell right. Wm. Gough, 1123 Olive, Leavenworth, Kan.

20 H. P. BUFFALO PITTS ENGINE; 20 H. P. Aultman-Taylor; 18 H. P. Garr-Scott; 15 H. P. Case; 18 H. P. Rumely Double; 36-60 Avery Separator; 32-52 Nichols-Shepard. J. E. Lowe, Baxter Springs, Kan.

18 H. P. COMPOUND ADVANCE STEAM engine; 22 H. P. Garr-Scott simple; 22 H. P. Dempster gas or kerosene engine mounted on steel trucks; 15 H. P. Olds gasoline stationary or traction attachment. Will Duncan, Hill City, Kan.

ONE 20 H. P. DOUBLE REEVES TRACTOR; one 36-60 Reeves separator; New Garden City Feeder; all first class. One 16 H. P. Case Engine, one 32-52 Case Separator, used two seasons. New Ruth Feeders, Campbell Motor Co., Miltonvale, Kan.

CORN HARVESTER—ONE MAN, ONE horse, one row, self gathering. Equal to a corn binder. Sold direct to farmers for twenty-three years. Only \$28, with fodder binder. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Process Corn Harvester Co., Salina, Kan.

FOR SALE—20 HORSE POWER REEVES engine, 36-58 Case separator, wind stacker, weigher, feeder, extension feeder, water tank, tank pump and hose, alfalfa cleaner, belts in fair shape; \$50 worth of repairs will put machine in excellent condition. Price \$1,000. J. O. Tulloss, Sedan, Kan.

TRACTORS, THRESHERS, TRUCKS. ALLIS Chalmers tractors; 18-30, a real four-plow tractor sold at a three-plow price, and 6-12 general purpose cultivating tractor. Cape threshers; 24-40 tractor special; ball bearings; rotary straw racks; handle the straw three times as fast as a shaker straw rack and can not choke or clog; will thresh more grain and requires less power. Any good two or three-plow tractor will operate this 24-40 satisfactorily. Bell motor trucks, built for country use. Two sizes, 1½ and 2½ ton capacity. Write for information on tractors, threshers or trucks. Dealers wanted in every locality. Responsible, influential users considered who can sell farm power equipment. Hulseman Brothers Company, Southwest Blvd. and Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.

TRACTORS

DANDY GOOD 15-30 TWIN CITY, \$950. S. B. Vaughan, Newton, Kan.

FOR SALE—20-35 AVERY TRACTOR with 5-bottom plow, good condition, \$900. Geo. Tapp, Lyons, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—AVERY 12-25, \$460. Emerson 14 disc plow, \$250. Frank Silvester, Little River, Kan.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW MOLINE UNIVERSAL tractors at bargain. Latest model. W. D. Gunsaulus, Redfield, Kan.

FOR SALE—15-30 MOGUL TRACTOR IN good running order. Will take car in trade. Jacob Ehrhardt, Ramona, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR GOOD CAR, 36-horse power, 3-plow Steel Mule tractor. Good condition. A. E. Barker, Junction City, Kan.

ONE 25-50 WALLIS TRACTOR AND four bottom plow, bought late last fall. Priced to sell at \$2,300. C. P. Graber, Pretty Prairie, Kan.

GUARANTEED RE-NEWED TRACTORS. We have a number of new and rebuilt tractors listed for sale. Included are, I. H. C.; Avery; Flogr City, Lawson, Fitch, and Parrett. Every tractor thoroughly overhauled and guaranteed as represented, and against defective material and workmanship. You can save from three hundred to one thousand dollars. Write for particulars, stating size and make desired. H. A. Kaufmann Co., 2045 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

AGENTS.

BIG MONEY AND FAST SALES. EVERY owner buys Gold Initials for his Auto. You charge \$1.50, make \$1.35. Ten orders daily easy. Write for particulars and free samples. American Monogram Co., Dept. 110, Glen Ridge, N. J.

SALESMEN.

SALESMEN—SERVICE RUBBER COMPANY is establishing chain retail stores in cities and small towns selling Service Airless tubes—can't puncture; can't blowout; ride like air and double tire mileage. Sold on money back guarantee. A fast money maker. Be manager of our store in your town. We teach you free. An opportunity to make money. Our chief demonstrator now enroute through Kansas. May see you if you write now to E. F. Cooper, 2615 Grand, Kansas City, Mo.

SEEDS

KANRED SEED WHEAT. J. H. TAYLOR and Sons, Chapman, Kan.

GUARANTEED HIGH GERMINATING alfalfa, \$12 bushel; Sweet Clover, \$15.50; Red Clover, \$27. Sacks free. Rye, \$2.50. Liberty bonds accepted at par. Meier Seed Co., Russell, Kans.

ORANGE CANE, \$2.50 CWT. BLACK AM-bro, \$2.25; Red and White kafir, Milo Maize, and Feterita, \$3.20; Dario, \$3.20 cwt.; millet, \$5 cwt. All cleaned. Union Mill and Elevator Co., Severy, Kan.

FREED SORGHUM—WHITE SEEDS cane. The quickest maturing grain sorghum grown. With proper moisture generally matures grain when planted as late as July 10. Seed cleaned and double sacked, \$5 per cwt. J. K. Freed, Scott City, Kan.

TOBACCO.

KENTUCKY HOMESPUN TOBACCO, 10 pounds, \$3; 20 pounds, \$5. Rufe Veal, Jonesboro, Arkansas.

FOR THE TABLE.

HONEY, PURE EXTRACTED, \$14 60-LB. can; \$27.50 2 cans; \$2.70 10-lb. pail; \$1.50 5-lb. pail. Large quantity prices on request. Chris Bahr, Almont, N. D.

"THEBESTO" ROCKY MOUNTAIN HONEY, light colored, thick, fine flavored. Per can, five pounds net, postpaid anywhere west of Ohio river, \$1.50. Send remittance with order. The Colorado Honey Producers' Association, Denver, Colo.

QUEEN'S TASTE COFFEE, A HIGH GRADE 60c coffee direct to you by prepaid parcel post. Ground or berry. Trial pound, 49c; three pounds, \$1.45; 10 pounds, \$4.50. Queen's Taste Coffee Co., 606 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION FIRMS.

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

PET STOCK.

NEW ZEALAND RABBITS. THOMAS Elliott, Onaga, Kan.

DOUBLE YELLOW HEAD PARROT. Talks home. One year old, \$20. Mrs. Fred Boh, Havensville, Kan.

NEW ZEALAND RED RABBITS, 10 weeks old, \$1.50 each, 3 for \$5. Does breeding age \$4. Garland Johnson, Mound City, Kan.

RAISE GUINEA PIGS FOR US. WE furnish stock, show you how, buy all you raise. Big demand and easily raised, pay big. Contract and full particulars free. Cavies Distributing Co., 3159 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

SELLING OUT CHEAP. PEDIGREED registered utility Rufus Red Belgians, New Zealand, Flemish Giants, heavy weights. Write for free descriptive price list. Satisfaction, safe delivery, guaranteed or money back. Grandview Rabbit Farm, 3114 Hamilton, El Paso, Texas.

STRAY NOTICE.

TAKEN UP BY W. E. WIPPEL, WHO resides in Walnut township, Marshall county, Kansas, and whose postoffice address is Hanover, Kansas, on the 6th day of June, 1920, 5 head of two-year-old heifers, 3 speckled face, 1 red, and 1 spotted. A. J. Harvey, county clerk.

TAKEN UP BY CHRIST BARTLES, WHO resides in Herkimer township, Marshall county, Kansas, and whose postoffice address is Herkimer, Kan., on the 24th day of May, 1920, one male hog about two years old, black with all four legs white up to knees, ring in nose. Cash value of stray at time taken up, \$40. Ownership must be proven and pay for care and expense. A. J. Harvey, county clerk.

POULTRY

BABY CHICKS

BABY CHICKS, WHITE, BROWN LEG-horns, Barred Rocks, Reds, Mixed, \$16. Live delivery. Prepaid. Chicks 2-6 weeks, 25c-35c. C. Schneider, Howard, Kan.

BARRED AND WHITE ROCKS, ROSE and single comb Reds; S. C. Brown and White Leghorns, \$15 per 100; \$70 per 500, leftovers \$13 per 100. Edward Steinhoff and Son, Leon, Kan.

40,000 PURE BRED CHICKS, JULY, AUGUST, September delivery. White, Buff, Brown Leghorns, 14c. Large breeds, 16c, prepaid. Live delivery. Young's Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.

BABY CHICKS.

SPRING FRIES FOR THANKSGIVING, Christmas and New Years. You can make a big profit selling spring chickens in the fall and winter. A baby chick costs you 25c. It costs 18c more in feed to put 2 pounds of weight on it. At Thanksgiving you can sell fries for 70c a pound, which means a big profit. I make the following prices for September delivery: 25 chicks, \$7.50; 50 chicks, \$14.50; 100 chicks, \$28; 500 chicks, \$130; 1,000 chicks, \$250. Order from this ad. Full live delivery guaranteed. I ship by parcel post, special delivery and guarantee live delivery of every chick. Eggs for my hatcheries are taken only from flocks I know personally and have inspected. Only the finest strains of Rhode Island Reds, White Leghorns, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons and Anconas. Every egg comes from a flock of prize winners. Like begets like, and you cannot help but get big, healthy, fast growing chicks from my hatcheries. Order now for September delivery. Send 25 per cent cash with order, and balance few days before shipment. You can make big profits selling spring fries for Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Years. Dean Harr, Box F 502, Wichita, Kan.

LEGHORNS

PURE BRED S. C. W. LEGHORN CHICKS, 7 weeks old, healthy, well feathered (Young Strain). Vira Bailey, Kinsley, Kan.

WONDER S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCK-erels twelve weeks old, husky. From wonder layers, \$1. Ralph J. Keyser, Dorrance, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS YES-terday strain direct, the greatest laying strain in existence. Can furnish choice eggs for hatching from the best we have at \$2 per 15; \$8 per 100. Satisfactory hatch guaranteed. Order direct from this advertisement, or address Speer & Rohrer, Osawatomie, Kan.

MINORCAS.

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA COCK-erels, 8 to 10 weeks old. \$1 each if taken soon. Claude Hamilton, Garnett, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

BARRED ROCKS, EGGS 15 \$3; 30 \$5. Mattie A. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kansas.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS, EGGS \$10 hundred. Peter Desmarreau, Damar, Kansas.

BARRED ROCKS "ARISTOCRAT" SIRES (direct) one setting \$1.50; two \$2.50 postpaid. Mrs. Lester Benbow, La Crosse, Kan.

WYANDOTTES.

LAYING STRAIN WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$3.50, \$5 and \$7. Eggs, \$2 15; \$8 100. Ira Ives, Liberal, Kan.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

THE BEST PRODUCTION FOR CHICKENS, cows and hogs in the world is La-Mo-Pep, Box 122, Kansas City, Mo.

POULTRY WANTED.

PREMIUM PAID FOR NON-FERTILE eggs and fancy broilers. Quotations coops and cases on request. The Copes, Topeka.

PREMIUM POULTRY PRODUCTS CO., 210 N. Kansas Ave., Topeka, buys poultry and eggs on a graded basis. We furnish coops and cases. Premium prices paid for select eggs and poultry.

TURKEYS.

NARRAGANSETT TURKEY BOOK FREE.

It tells all about the wonderful new Narragansett turkeys which are so easy to raise and lay their eggs at home with the chickens. It tells how to get started with these turkeys that do not wilt and droop and sleep and die, but grow and feather out and fatten from the day they hatch. Gives records of remarkable results with turkeys all over the U. S. Interesting pamphlet of instructive "Turkey Talks" free to farmers. Address Iron Springs Co., Incorporated, Cave City, Kentucky, Route 39.

For Better Poultry Raising

The following excellent Farmers Bulletins on poultry raising may be obtained free from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.:

287. Poultry Management.
528. Hints to Poultry Raisers.
574. Poultry House Construction.
585. Natural and Artificial Incubation of Eggs.
624. Natural and Artificial Brooding of Chicks.
682. Simple Trap Nest for Poultry.
684. Squab Raising.
697. Duck Raising.
767. Goose Raising.
791. Turkey Raising.
801. Mites and Lice on Poultry.
806. Standard Varieties of Chickens: I, The American Class.
849. Capons and Caponizing.
858. The Guinea Fowl.
889. Back-Yard Poultry Keeping.
898. Standard Varieties of Chickens: II, The Mediterranean and Continental Classes.
957. Important Poultry Diseases.
1040. An Illustrated Poultry Primer.
1052. Standard Varieties of Chickens: III, The Asiatic, English, and French Classes.
1067. Feeding Hens for Egg Production.
1070. The Fowl Tick and How Premises May Be Freed from It.

The acreage of cowpeas is increasing.

Real Estate Market Place

Real estate advertisements on this page (in the small type, set solid and classified by states) cost 65 cents per line per issue. Send check, money order or draft with your advertisement. After studying the other advertisements you can write a good one and figure the cost. About six words make an agate line. Count initials and numbers as words.

There are 7 Capper Publications totaling over a million and a quarter circulation and widely used in this advertising. Ask us about them.

Special Notice

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

KANSAS

160 A. IMP., \$65 a. Many alfalfa farms for sale. M. T. Spong, Fredonia, Kan.

BEST FARM BARGAINS for sale in S. E. Kan., by Meyer & McCabe, Fredonia, Kan.

FOR SALE—Good farms from \$50 to \$125 per acre. Call on, or address, O. C. Paxson, Meriden, Kansas.

IF YOU WANT to buy, sell or exchange your farm, write W. T. Porter of the Kansas Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

BARGAIN—320 a. pasture land, eight miles of Spearville, \$20.00 acre. Other bargains. E. W. Moore, Spearville, Kansas.

LARGE FARMS FOR RENT. If you have the force come and look them over. L. C. Walbridge, Russell, Kansas.

EASTERN KANSAS FARMS Large list Lyon and Coffey Co. for sale by Ed. F. Milner, Hartford, Kansas.

100-ACRE OIL LEASE FOR SALE, near oil well test now drilling, Rossville, Kansas. J. W. Watkins, Quenemo, Kansas.

CLOVER, timothy, bluegrass and alfalfa land, cheapest in state, exchanges made. Clark Realty Co., Garnett, Kansas.

CARY & HOARD, Real Estate Exchange and Loan Agent. Ranches a specialty, sold on commission. Phone 15, Anthony, Kansas.

FOR SALE—All kinds of farms in N. E. Kan. Send for printed list. Silas D. Warner, 727 1/2 Commercial St., Atchison, Kan.

200 ACRES, 3 miles to Council Grove. Well improved, county road, \$75.00 per acre. Send for list. S. L. Karr, Council Grove, Kan.

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

HAMILTON AND STANTON county lands, \$5 up. Write me your wants. Tomson, Syracuse, Kansas.

DAIRY FARM, 240 acres, 2 miles from town, \$50 acre, \$1,000 will handle. W. J. Polre, Westphalia, Kansas.

320 ACRES, imp., 240 wheat, 80 pasture, \$40 a., easy payments. Other improved farms. J. M. Stewart, Hutchinson, Kansas.

WE DON'T OWN THE WORLD, we sell it. Write for farm list and pictures. Kansas Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

BARGAINS. Bargains in wheat farms and stock ranches. Write for list. W. B. McAdams, Brewster, Kansas.

BARGAINS In Western Kansas wheat and alfalfa lands. THE BROOKE LAND & LOAN COMPANY, Winona, Kansas.

450 ACRES, all fine smooth, rich tillable land, black soil, no rock, 2 sets buildings, 1/2 mile town, only \$85 per acre. Easy terms. Sewell Land Co., Garnett, Kansas.

BIG BARGAIN New improved 160, all smooth land, possession at once. Price \$10,400. Parsons & Stewart, Fredonia, Kansas.

FOR SALE—120 a. imp. farm, well located, rich limestone land, lays fine. Bargain at \$85.00 per acre. Terms. Write E. H. Bideau, Chanute, Kansas.

20 CHOICE QUARTERS, unimproved level grass land, in Wichita county, Kansas. Priced to sell. Write Jas. H. Little, The Land Man, La Crosse, Kansas.

QUARTER SECTION, \$4,000. 3 miles from town. 60 acres in crop. All level fine land. Easy terms. Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kansas.

BEST BARGAINS in Kansas for Catholics, good wheat and corn land, prices ranging from \$75 to \$125 per acre. Jake Brown, Ope, Kansas.

A COMBINATION RANCH of 800 acres of wheat, alfalfa and grazing land joining the town of Pierceville, Kan. Price \$15 per a. Write F. M. Wallace, Pierceville, Kansas.

FOR SALE—320 acres improved, 160 in crop, all goes; 7 miles from Bird City, Kan., \$60.00 per acre. Terms. John Glasco, Bird City, Kan.

240 ACRES, 3 miles town, 35 acres alfalfa, all fine land, well improved, \$24,000.00. Mortgage only \$6,000. Equity for general store. Box 38, Thayer, Kansas.

SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS. Farms, all sizes; lowest prices. Terms \$2,000 up. Send for booklet. ALLEN COUNTY INVESTMENT CO., Iola, Kansas.

160 ACRES WELL IMPROVED Only 4 miles from town, 25 in alfalfa, 60 pasture, balance corn and wheat, two-fifths crop goes if sold soon, \$15,000. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

WHEAT LAND

25,000 Acres At a Bargain. For Information Write KANSAS INVESTMENT CO., Ness City, Kansas

KANSAS

160 ACRES, 4 miles from town. Good 7-room house, new barn, other outbuildings; 90 acres in cultivation, balance grass. Price \$85 per acre; terms. Le Roy Realty Co., Le Roy, Kansas.

NESS COUNTY, KANSAS, LANDS Good wheat, alfalfa and ranch lands at bargain prices. Several excellent ranches. Write for price list, county map and literature. FLOYD & FLOYD, Ness City, Kan.

280 ACRES, bottom land, 175 wheat. Well improved. Bargain price. Don't wait to write, come at once. Write for description of any size tract 40 acres up. Free descriptive booklet. Land safest investment. Mansfield Land & Loan Co., Ottawa, Kan.

310 ACRES, 6 miles of Ottawa, Kansas, on state highway, has good sets of improvements, fine location. Real bargain for \$110 per acre. Good terms. Write for booklet. CASIDA, CLARK & SPANGLER, Ottawa, Kansas.

FINE CREEK BOTTOM FARM 240 acres, 3 miles out, school 1 mile. Good 6 r. house, large barn, other bldgs. Half lot and 2nd bottom land all in cult., no over-flow, possession Sept. 1. Price \$24,000. Easy terms. Ed F. Milner, Hartford, Kansas.

HOME BARGAIN—240 acres, located 4 miles from town, 120 acres under plow; 120 acres pasture; fair small improvements; price \$22.50 per acre. Terms \$1,000 cash; balance time at 7 per cent. Write for full particulars. E. E. Jeter, Lenora, Kansas.

240 ACRES, 6 miles from Jamestown, Kan., 140 acres under cultivation, 100 acres grass, ideal stock or dairy farm, 10-room modern house and good barn, a snap at \$20,000.00. Good terms. Write for particulars. B. E. Carlie, Jamestown, Kansas.

RANCH BARGAIN One thousand acres, well located and well improved, timber, water and bottom alfalfa land. Price thirty-five dollars per acre, good terms. Crops are fine. Write for land list. Justin T. Avery, Traer, Decatur County, Kan.

BUY THIS AND GET THE WHEAT, 800 acres rich smooth land, 4 miles Healy, Lane County. Highly improved, nice orchard, 270 wheat; half goes; 80 corn, balance pasture; fine water. Price only \$40.00 per acre; terms. Mansfield Investment & Realty Company, Healy, Kansas.

400 ACRES, unimproved, mile market, Norton County, Kan. 240 acres fine wheat, one-third of which goes with land, \$45 acre. 280 acre improved farm, 220 acres corn and wheat, all choice smooth farm land, share crop to purchaser, \$55 acre. Easy terms. McAuley & Eldred, Logan, Kansas.

EXTRA FINE FARM 200 acres, Eastern Kansas, 90 mi. K. C., right by good town and High School find large modern improvements, soil is fine; nonoverflow creek bottom, very best of grain and alfalfa land; this farm can't be beat and only \$160 per acre; for full description and pictures write E. B. MILLER, Admire, Kansas.

DAIRY FARM, Lawrence, 3 miles depot, 160 acres. 20 alfalfa, 15 wheat, 80 blue grass pasture, 6 timber, 60 valley. Orchard, water piped to buildings. House, 9 rooms; horse barn 32x40; cow barn 60x60; chicken house; stock shed; fences good. Price \$28,000, mortgage \$7,000. 6% due 1923. Possession 30 days. Hosford Investment & Mortgage Co., Lawrence, Kansas.

SPECIAL BARGAIN. 80 acres, 2 1/2 miles from railroad shipping station, 4 miles from good railroad town. Practically all tillable. 4 room house, fair barn, on good railroad. Close to school, near oil production. Price \$5,600; \$1,000 down, and balance as long as wanted. Address Lock Box 45, Iola, Kansas.

FOR SALE—A real farm in the oil and gas fields of Franklin county. 160 acres 5 miles of Wellville. Highly improved. 8 room modern house, basement and gas for heat and lights. School on farm. 2 producing gas wells, all that has ever been drilled. Price \$175 per acre. Will carry \$15,500 for 4 years at 6%. Write for lists and pictures. J. T. Printy, Ottawa, Kansas.

A Real Bargain

160 acres 3 miles of Waverly, 2 1/2 of Agri-cola, 40 acres wheat, 50 acres oats, 10 acres alfalfa, 35 acres timothy and clover, balance prairie and blue grass pasture, well watered, lays smooth, best of limestone soil, 1 mile of school. Good house of 6 rooms new barn 36x44 ft., smoke house, hen house, etc., all in good repair, telephone and rural mail. Price \$110 per acre with best of terms. GEO. M. REYNOLDS, WAVERLY, KANSAS.

640 ACRES WICHITA COUNTY KANSAS. All smooth; all joining; 8 1/2 miles from county seat; 5 miles from railroad shipping point. Fenced; abundance of sheet water; small frame house; stabling and other out-buildings. Splendid proposition. Can give possession at once. For price and terms address D. F. CARTER, Leoti, Wichita Co., Kansas.

160 A. KAW Bottom, 3 miles of Lawrence, fair improvements, fine farm. Priced right. 160 a., 3 miles from Lawrence, never failing water, very fine improvements. Priced at \$25 less than its value. 200 a. farm 13 miles from Lawrence, 3 miles from station on U. P. R. R., good improvements at \$90 per acre. Suburban and city properties. W. S. Clawson, 744 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kan.

KANSAS

120 ACRES, 9 miles Ottawa, 2 1/2 good town. Good improvements, land lays well, well watered. Possession fall. \$100. Write for list. Diekey Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

OKLAHOMA

WRITE FOR LIST of farms in the corn and wheat belt of Okla. \$25 to \$50 per acre. L. Pennington, Oakwood, Oklahoma.

\$20 TO \$60 PER ACRE. Fine wheat, oats, alfalfa, corn and cotton lands. Write for free illustrated folder. E. G. Eby, Wagoner, Okla.

ASK FOR Illustrated list of good homes. Wheat, corn and alfalfa land in the best part of Oklahoma. Also free map. De Ford & Cronkhite, Watonga, Oklahoma.

FOR SALE—Land in East Central Oklahoma at from \$40 to \$60 per a. that will raise as much corn, wheat or oats per a. as will the same class of land in Eastern Kansas. For particulars write. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Oklahoma.

EASTERN OKLAHOMA Unusual bargains in low priced farms with comfortable buildings for \$15 to \$65 per acre on good terms. Send at once for copy of our farm bulletin with complete descriptions of farm bargains. Stuart Land Co., Heavener, Oklahoma.

ARKANSAS

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180 ACRES, 5 mi. of Mt. Vernon, Mo.; 6 room house; electric light; 200 fruit trees; a bargain at \$90 per acre; terms. Address Mrs. Chas. Ziegler, 817 Benton Blvd., K. C., Mo.

FINE MISSOURI FARM 290 acres, highly improved, in high state of cultivation, fine water, located in Folk County, Mo. Price \$65.00 per acre; to exchange for grazing land in Western Okla. E. L. Fresson, Bolivar, Mo.

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80 ACRES of the best irrigated land, two and a fourth miles from Culbertson. \$200 per acre. A. E. Smith, Owner, Culbertson, Nebraska.

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For Stacking Instruction

"I think it would be a splendid plan," said Secretary J. C. Mohler of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, "if the older farmers who know how could be pressed into service to teach the younger men how to stack wheat."

"This is a period of uncertainty with the wheat growers. They do not know what the weather may be during the harvest or whether the car shortage is to continue. They do not know what effect the big 'hang over' of last year's crop on account of the car shortage will be, nor do they know what will result from the combined pool buying by foreigners or the lack of a futures market."

"It is therefore only good business judgment which would urge the farmer to be prepared for whatever may happen and the proper storage of their wheat, either in stacks or bins, is the most obvious matter for present consideration. Where possible, the grain should be threshed and stored, but there are so many cases where this is impracticable, that stacking offers the only remaining solution."

"On the other hand, there is a great dearth of able stackers among the younger generation of farmers. The older generation numbered many men who could build stacks that would stand against the wind and thoroughly protect the grain against the rain, and these stacks had the big advantage of 'weathering' the wheat and giving it a better color and quality."

"With the younger farmers this experience is not so common, and in the present emergency, the older men with stacking experience, but who may be incapacitated for doing the heavier work of the harvest, can do yeoman service to both the wheat raisers and the country at large, by acting as 'protectors of stacking.'"

Good Prices for Cattle

Good cattle and good salesmanship always make a good combination. Through the efforts of the Bowles Livestock Commission Company of Kansas City, **Rude & Son of Gladstone, Neb.**, 54 cattle June 22 at \$16.50 a hundred. The cattle averaged 1,291 pounds weight. Thirty days ago they would have brought only \$12 a hundred, but on the advice of the Bowles Livestock Commission Company of Kansas City, **Mr. Rude** held them for a later market with the result that they netted him an increase of \$4.50 a hundred or \$58 a head.

The Grain Market Report

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

FARMERS of Kansas if at all concerned over prospects for new crop wheat prices, may now contract to sell their grain at \$2.60 a bushel, basis Kansas City, for No. 1 hard or red winter, shipment within 60 days. That is, dealers are bidding the country \$2.60 for No. 1 wheat for shipment any time until the close of August. To those who recently have witnessed values soar above the \$3-a-bushel level in Kansas City, the bids around \$2.60 a bushel for 60-day shipment may not seem attractive. Yet they represent the highest August level of prices in the history of the wheat producing industry of the country. Farmers never before had an opportunity to sell their wheat in August at \$2.60 a bushel. A year ago prices were being maintained at the Government basis of \$2.18 only by the aid of purchases by the United States Grain corporation.

Farmers Should Hold Their Wheat

Despite the record high early new crop level, Kansas farmers are not rushing to their country buyers to make sales. They are holding off to a surprising extent. Northwestern and Eastern milling interests are quietly bidding for new crop wheat, around the \$2.60 basis, but so far as can be learned, they have not been successful in contracting for any material quantities. I do not suggest that producers take advantage of current bids in the market for new crop wheat; in fact, I strongly urge against selling. Fluctuations in wheat prices on the current market represent nothing of significance, except possibly the fact that the readjustment from an old to the new crop basis will not be so radical as commonly expected. The market continues to ease off, tho very slowly. In the past week, for instance, carlots of hard winter and dark hard declined about 5 to 8 cents a bushel, with a top of \$2.83 a bushel quoted. Red winter wheat declined about 3 cents, and sold at a top of \$2.76. Flour millers were moderate buyers of the better grades suitable to their needs, tho domestic demand as a whole continued to lack quite generally. The lack of interest in wheat purchases on the part of mills is the result of an extremely light demand for flour in the important consumptive channels of the East, the Central states and the Middle West and New England states. Jobbers and bakers are permitting their stocks to dwindle sharply, and have not yet begun to contract for new crop flour for deferred shipment. Normally at this time they have contracted for a three months' supply. The trade is bearish, anticipating a sharp downturn in prices. However, when they enter the new crop year and discover that the technical positions of the wheat market is not favorable to such a break as expected, buying of flour will start with a rush. Then will the wheat market respond.

Gulf Ports are Congested

Foreigners are buying from day to day, but competition from this source is unimportant on the whole. Gulf ports still are congested with wheat on cars, which restricts the foreign demand, and with large quantities already contracted for June-July shipment, at least sufficient to fill tonnage which will be available, the foreigners are naturally holding off. With the absence of export buying, a sharp break would occur in the bread grain market, tho arrivals are not of sufficient volume to permit of radical downturns. Even were a downturn to develop, no concern should prevail among producers of Kansas, for it is quite probable that the recessions would prove only temporary.

Corn Prices Will Advance

Corn has been fluctuating irregularly in recent weeks, tho the movements have been of a character which usually forestall another bullish or possibly sharp upward price trend. To the feeder who will be forced to enter the market for corn to meet his needs the remainder of July and the forepart of August, the current market offers a fairly attractive basis on which to make purchases. Carlots of the coarse

grain are selling in Kansas City at a range of \$1.56 to \$1.88 a bushel, tho before the close of July the better grades are expected to command a premium well above \$2 a bushel. The bullish attitude on the part of the trade is based on the abnormally light stocks of corn at practically all visible supply points in the United States and fear that a congestion or corner may be created in the July future delivery. The visible stocks of corn are the smallest in history for this season, amounting to little more than 2 million, about a half of a year ago, and less than a fifth of two years ago.

Carlot corn prices the past week were depressed 7 to 10 cents a bushel, and the futures 2 to 7 cents. Arrivals of corn were slightly more liberal, usually noticeable during June. However, little hope is held out for any further material increase in marketings, as carriers are diverting as many cars as are available to the wheat producing belt to take care of the early rush of the bread grain. Also, July usually witnesses a bulge in the demand for corn from feeders. So it is quite safe to anticipate a higher market this month. However, purchases for consumption beyond August 15 do not now seem attractive.

Oats Show Strength

Old crop oats still display strength, but the approach of the time when new crop grain will be available in large supply is tempering the bullish sentiment. The cash market eased off about 2 cents a bushel, with sales ranging up to \$1.15 a bushel. The entire crop of Texas oats already is out of the way, having been contracted for by dealers. Yield of the grain in the Lone Star state was not so great as expected. Indicative of the growing bearishness on new crop oats is the fact that the September delivery is selling at a discount of more than 20 cents a bushel under the quotations on July. New oats should begin moving liberally in August, and a sharp break is predicted. Oats are at near record levels, and the market could easily undergo a sharp readjustment.

Car Shortage Still Acute

Prospects for a light July production and continued stringency of cars are being used as obstacles to a bearish bran and shorts market. The trade is holding up well, spot offerings of bran selling around \$48.50 to \$49 a ton, basis Kansas City, for carlots, with gray shorts around \$57 to \$58 a ton. There is a very narrow discount on the July shipment, but the trade is willing to quote considerably lower levels for August. If mills begin operating on a liberal scale in July, prices may undergo a marked change in August. Dealers have advanced their bids on bran for shipment any time in 1920 to \$42 a ton in Kansas City.

A strong tone is apparent in the alfalfa and prairie market, and the view is freely expressed that prices already have completed the readjustment from an old to a new crop basis on these varieties of forage. Slow growth of the second crop of alfalfa and the comparatively light yield of the first cutting, together with serious transportation conditions, are checking declines in prices. A broad consumptive demand prevails from the South, Southeast and East, and offerings of good quality are being readily absorbed. Stock yards have begun storing prairie hay to take care of their enormous demands during the heavy fall runs of cattle, and this is strengthening the wild hay market. Tame hay must yet suffer its important declines.

Senator Capper's Birthday Picnic

Senator Capper's 12th annual birthday party and picnic will take place this year on Wednesday, July 14 at Garfield Park in Topeka. All boys and girls who are readers of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze are cordially invited to attend. Last year there were 10,000 children present and more are expected this year.

This occasion has always been a great day for the young folks. Everything is free—free rides to the park,

free concessions, free ice cream. There will be games and sports, with prizes worth winning. Everything will be done to make the day a great success. An army of Capper employees will be on hand to look after Senator Capper's guests. There will be a tent in charge of competent nurses and thoroly equipped with first aid remedies to look after those who might need such attention. A check stand where lunches can be checked free of charge will be on the ground.

Senator Capper expects to be present at the picnic and will help to welcome the boys and girls who attend his 12th annual birthday picnic party.

Ask Government for Cars

Another appeal to the Interstate Commerce Commission and the American Railway association for more cars to handle left-over 1919 wheat in Kansas has been made by a committee consisting of H. W. Grass, president of the Kansas Bankers' association; Charles R. Weeks, secretary of the state farm bureau; W. E. Washer, president of the Kansas Grain Dealers' association; H. L. Laing, president of the state board of agriculture; B. L. Hargis, vice-president of the Kansas City Board of Trade; G. M. Smith, president of the Kansas City Clearing House association; Frank G. Crowell, of the Kansas City Terminal Elevator company, and J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas state board of agriculture. An appeal will be made also to the Federal Reserve Bank Board for extension of credit facilities to farmers who must hold their wheat. The sending of this committee to Washington is a result of the conference held recently in the office of the state board of agriculture in Topeka.

Sale Association Makes Good

Last fall the Eastern Kansas Agricultural association dedicated a sale pavilion in Paola representing a cost to date of about \$34,000. The building is not complete in all its appointments, altho it has been in use some months. The organization holds public auctions once a month, at which all kinds of things are sold and special sales of livestock from time to time in addition. In all, 115 sales have been held since November 18, totaling \$70,443. A very careful system of accounts has been installed. The commission charges are sufficient to take care of the expenses and upkeep and will probably return a fair rate of interest on the investment. A big community fair is planned for October, which will be held in this building and other buildings in the vicinity.

Growing Wheat in Kansas

Kansas is the leading winter wheat state. Soil and climatic conditions are favorable for this crop; the quality is not surpassed by that produced in any other section. The acre yield, about 14 bushels an acre, is not something the state can be especially proud of; it can be increased greatly by more care in seedbed preparation, in the use of good seed, and at harvest time.

Deep, early plowing is of great importance. It is possible to get better results than in past years, before the use of tractors was so common. Power farming has done much to aid the wheat growers.

The ideal should be to have a firm soil at harvest time, with only a little loose dirt on top, extending about as deep as the seed is planted. It should contain an abundance of moisture and available plant food. Fields in this condition will allow the crop to become well established by freezing weather, and go thru the winter in the best condition.

The wheat acreage is too large in many communities. It is best to plant only the fields which can be put in properly.

Care in the ordinary good principles of wheat growing, which every good farmer knows, will result in a great increase in the yields of the crop of 1921.

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Poland Chinas from our Prize Winning Herd

Breeding stock of all ages for sale at all times.

Plainview Hog and Seed Farm
Frank J. Rist, Prop.
Humboldt Nebraska**BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA HERD**

Herd improving boars for sale: grandsons of Caldwell's Big Bob, grand champion World on one side, and of William's Wonder Giant Joe and Liberty Bond on the other side. Immunized against cholera and ready for service.

The Hall Stock Farm, Coffeyville, Kansas

Poland China HogsLarge Type, full blood Glits and Boars, right age for breeding. They will give you satisfaction. Priced to sell. Call on or address
Stony Point Stock & Dairy Farm, Carlyle, Kan.**Glits Bred For Sept. Farrow**Spring pigs immunized and ready to ship. Satisfaction guaranteed.
THE DEMING RANCH, OSWEGO, KANSAS
H. C. Sheldon, Supt. Swine Dept.**HUFF'S SQUARE JUMBO**A son of P. W. Young's Square Jumbo heads my Lord. He is the kind that gives the high-up kind and big litters. Write me to price you a real boar pig at three months old.
Chas. Hoffline, R. 4, Washington, Kansas**Ross & Vincent's Poland Chinas**Glits and boars, Sept. and Oct. farrow. A few bred sows. Herd sires are Sterling Buster and Sterling Timm, two of the breed's best boars in Kansas. The boars we are offering are good both in individuality and in breeding and are priced right. Satisfaction guaranteed. **ROSS & VINCENT, STERLING, KAN.****Farmers' Prices Continued**Fall glits bred to Hillcrest Orange Model. Smooth, high backed, long bodied and just what we all want. Spring pigs, either sex, not related. Address
J. B. SHERIDAN, CARNEIRO, KAN.**Big Type Polands**We now have a fine lot of spring pigs for sale. Also sows and glits bred to Jack Buster. Cholera immunized. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Frank L. Downie, Route 4, Hutchinson, Kan.**SPRING PIGS, BOTH SEX**Priced to sell. Wonder and Price breedings. Satisfaction. **E. J. THOMAS, Edna, Kan.****POLANDS—DISHER'S GIANT BREEDING**
March 1919 boar by Morton's Giant by Dishers' Giant; 36 in. high; 60 in. long; 9 in. bone; exceptional boar; proven breeder. Spring pigs both sex. Dams Big Bob, Col. Wonder, Big Orphan, and Orphan Grand Master. Immunized. Satisfaction. Phone Wichita 589.
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On Approval
Choice bred sows and glits. Spring pigs, either sex. Noted blood lines. Priced for quick sale.
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Satisfaction guaranteed. Wilson Counts, Baldwin, Kan.

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The Livestock Markets

BY SAMUEL SOSLAND

HASTY LIQUIDATION of lambs and breeding ewes from the farms of Kansas and surrounding states is widely deprecated in livestock markets. Discouraged over the fact that the market for wool is at a standstill, if not demoralized, farmers around Kansas City have been shipping lambs and sheep to market. More or less liquidation of this character is reported among farmers in other parts of the United States. It ought to stop, however. Lower prices for wool and sheep were indicated as probable in these columns many weeks ago. Every thoughtful producer realized that the market could not always hold at a high level. However, wool is not going to continue demoralized indefinitely. Sheep and lambs should therefore be marketed thoughtfully and only as they are ready for sale.

Low Prices for Lambs

Kansans who brought native lambs to the Kansas City yards prematurely last week were forced to take as low as \$4 to \$5 a hundredweight for light culls. For other culls in somewhat better condition only \$7 was paid by packers. The best fat native lambs sold up to \$16. Even fair to good lambs sold at \$11 to \$12. As there will be no important competition from Western range lambs until August 15, farmers should hold their thin lambs for further gains in weight before shipping. Even if the market does not advance in the meantime, the addition of weight to the stock will increase their selling value to a point which will make holding profitable.

Extremely low prices have followed the rush of ewes to market from the hands of discouraged farmers. Some fair to good ewes sold as low as \$4.50 to \$5.50 to packers last week. The best fat ewes did not sell for more than \$7.

"SELLING MOST OF THEM"

T. W. Morse—Enclosed find check for the ad, which you are running for me. Your advertisement is doing the work, selling most of them. Yours respectfully
—V. M. Johnson, Big Type Poland China Breeder, Kinsley, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS.**Chester Whites**

From the two most popular blood lines for sale. Wildwood Prince Jr. and Wm. A. Miss Lenora 4th, strains. Good big early boars and glits bred for September farrow. All immune. **E. M. RECKARDS, 817 LINCOLN STREET, TOPEKA, KANSAS.**

Hume Herd Chester White Hogs

For sale. 4 fall boars, well grown and ready to use; priced for quick sale \$50 to \$65. First check gets choice; satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded; 50 spring pigs priced in pairs and trios not akin. Write at once. **CLAUDE B. THOMPSON, HUME, MO.**

Chester Whites For Sale

Anything you want in purebred Chesters from aged hogs down to June pigs. Write for prices, breeding and full description. We register free and guarantee satisfaction. Please mention this paper when writing. **F. B. SMITH & SONS, HEALY, KANSAS**

Kansas Herd Chester Whites

18 fall glits sired by and out of Kansas state fair prize winners. Bred to Don Big Joe. Descriptions and prices by return mail.
Arthur Mosse & Daughter, Leavenworth, Kan.

Chester Whites

Glits sired by the grand champion Prince Tip Top and bred to Tonganoxie Chief for September pigs; \$65 each. A few more fall boars; also March and April boar pigs, \$25 to \$40.
HENRY MURR, TONGANOXIE, KANSAS

O. I. C. REGISTERED PIGS

for sale; Nat. prize-winning show blood. Price \$15 each at weaning time. **Earl Anderson, Elwood, Mo.**

A Few Choice Purebred Chester White

pigs for sale. **Gust Claussen, Russell, Kan.**

O. I. C. PIGS

Either sex; priced to sell.
E. S. ROBERTSON, REPUBLIC, MISSOURI

CHESTER WHITES—Fall and spring glits, spring boars. Chickasaw Kossuth and Chief Keokuk strains. Satisfaction guaranteed. **E. E. Smiley, Perth, Kan.**

SHEEP AND GOATS**Toggenberg Milk Goats**

2 does fresh; 3 young does; 1 young buck.
BOX 34, VASSAR, KANSAS

Eight Shropshire Rams For Sale

Eligible to reg. **L. E. Beaman, Latham, Kan.**

The choice Shropshire breeding ewes received sold at \$9.50 to \$10. A good grade of blackface ewes sold at \$7 to \$7.50, and some with smooth mouths but still fit to raise a crop of lambs were as low as \$4 to \$5—bargain levels.

A reduction in receipts at Kansas City and in the West as a whole helped the sheep trade last week, as lambs rose 50 cents to \$1 and sheep were up as much as 50 cents on the best grades, while culls were 25 to 50 cents lower. Cull lambs were hard to move. Kentucky and Tennessee lambs at Louisville are in heavy supply, helping to hold the market down. California, Arizona, Idaho and Oregon are making shipments out of the West, but the range runs make up for the present a small part of the total movement. Texas shipments are decreasing.

Cattle Top Market at \$17.25

Cattle market developments provide a strong reminder of the events of a year ago. It will be recalled that the month of July last year witnessed a sharp advance on choice corn-fed cattle, a top of \$18.50 being scored then. In the month of June, 1919, the top was only \$16. A top of \$17.25 was paid for choice corn-fed cattle the past week at Kansas City, a new high for the year. This class was about 50 cents higher. On the surface this looks like a high market. However, the best Kansas grass steers, weighing 1,200 pounds or more, did not sell at more than \$13 to \$14, while grass steers from Kansas averaging 1,000 to 1,100 pounds were quoted around \$11. Cattle of the latter weights will have to bring \$11 or better to enable the graziers to avoid losses. The bulk of the cattle sold on the native side of the yards were quoted last week at \$12 to \$15.50. The class which is scarce, choice corn-fed, advanced, while other grades were unchanged to as much as \$1.50 lower. The market gives indication of developing a wider spread, and it will be fortunate for Kansans if grassers do not recede further. And it will be surprising to many in the trade if grassers do not decline while a few corn-fed advance.

Butcher Offerings Decline

Butcher cattle receded 25 to 50 cents last week, while a few choice offerings were a shade stronger. Good cows sold at \$8 to \$9.50, and choice grades were around \$11.50. Canner cows were down to \$3.75, which is certainly low in comparison with the choice top steers at \$17.25. Veal calves closed with tops at \$13.

As feeders have not forgotten the losses of recent months, the psychological effect of a few high tops on fed cattle is not yet discernible in the stocker and feeder trade. Prices last week were mostly about 50 cents lower. Light stock steers were down to \$6 to \$8 for medium to good grades, with the best up to \$10.50. Stock cows were available at \$5.50 to \$6.50, stock calves at \$6 to \$8.50 and light stock bulls at \$5.50 to \$6. Feeders ruled between \$9 and \$11.50, with packers the best buyers of the heavyweights.

Dressed beef quotations on the large markets of the country are up to \$31 for good steer carcasses at New York. This compared with a top of \$17 a month ago. Common to medium cow carcasses at New York closed last week around \$18 to \$24, against \$12 to \$14 a month ago. With such prices for dressed beef, there is hope that live cattle values will be maintained, but this is doubtful except on the few choice offerings.

Hog Trade is Erratic

While hog trade was erratic last week, feeders should not be nervous over the market for the next three months. July should see a \$17-top at Kansas City, and some are even more optimistic. Unprofitable hog prices have reduced available supplies, and packers will be ready to help advance quotations when they draw on their stocks in cellars. After scoring a top of \$15.85 last week, the Kansas City market closed with best hogs around \$15.30, or practically unchanged for the week. Stock hogs continued around \$14.

The Shire as an Improver

BY W. G. LYNCH

The outstanding merit of Shire stallions to produce a horse of superior merit when mated with grade stock is becoming more and more widely recognized.

Shire stallions are certainly useful in present day horse affairs. They sire good horses. In every community where Shire stallions have been kept there are always good horses to be found. Buyers of geldings for big teaming concerns hover regularly in communities where sires of our great breed have been on the stand. Buyers seeking geldings to make up the great six-horse exhibition teams go first to the localities where they can look over the progeny of the great and massive and attractive Shire. Buyers for the circus make annual pilgrimages to these same communities. Our John Truman, president of the American Shire association, himself one of the closest students of blood lines, is authority for the statement that scarcely a gelding of great prominence has appeared that did not carry a large proportion of Shire blood.

There is a market for every good Shire. This is equally true of grade or purebred. Such being the situation during this temporary depression, we may depend upon a wonderful prosperity for the same lines of stock when the horse market shall again come to its own. It is said that the real test of a man is for him to go thru ill luck and depression. Likewise with the horse, the one that goes thru an extended period of lack of excitement such as we have experienced during the past five years deserves our greatest commendation. The Shire has gone thru all this and stands forth ready to continue to do his part in bringing livestock progress and prosperity.

Help in Cattle Raising

The following excellent Farmers Bulletins on cattle raising may be obtained free on application to the Division of Publications of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.:

- 569. Texas or Tick Fever.
- 612. Breeds of Beef Cattle.
- 639. Eradication of Cattle Tick Necessary for Profitable Dairying.
- 655. Cottonseed Meal for Feeding Beef Cattle.
- 666. Foot-and-Mouth Disease.
- 724. Feeding of Grain Sorghum to Live Stock.
- 743. Feeding the Dairy Cow.
- 777. Feeding and Management of Dairy Calves and Young Dairy Stock.
- 790. Contagious Abortion of Cattle.
- 811. Production of Baby Beef.
- 812. How Live Stock is Handled in the Bluegrass Region of Kentucky.
- 822. Live Stock Classification at County Fairs.
- 873. Utilization of Farm Wastes in Feeding Live Stock.
- 909. Cattle Lice and How to Eradicate Them.
- 949. Dehorning and Castration of Cattle.
- 954. Disinfection of Stables.
- 993. Co-operative Bull Associations.
- 1017. Cattle Scab and Methods of Control.
- 1057. Cattle Fever Tick.
- 1066. Determining the Age of Cattle by the Teeth.
- 1068. Judging Beef Cattle.
- 1069. Tuberculosis in Live Stock.
- 1073. Growing Beef on the Farm.

Tuberculosis Work in Kansas

There are 69 accredited herds of registered cattle in Kansas. The May report of the Bureau of Animal Industry on the tuberculosis eradication work shows that Dr. H. M. Graefe, Federal inspector in charge, made tests in 48 herds, involving 1,232 cattle. There were 22 reactors. Doctor Graefe cannot expand the work to meet the demand until more Federal veterinarians are available. The agricultural appropriation bill failed to make adequate provision for this work and the job of eradicating this most serious disease must be slowed down to some extent at least. According to a plan now to be put in operation, three of the Federal Bureau men who have been engaged in hog cholera work in Kansas will be transferred to the tuberculosis eradication work. Hog cholera is so well under control that the state and Federal authorities have decided to concentrate on the eradication of tuberculosis. Hog cholera has not been eliminated from the state, but has been reduced to local outbreaks easy to control under present conditions. Doctor Graefe expects to have four inspectors on the cholera work and 10 on tuberculosis eradication when the present reorganization plan becomes effective.

Kansas needs many more silos.

THE LIVESTOCK SERVICE

of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze
and the Other Members of The Capper Farm Press



JOHN W. JOHNSON
Northern Kansas
Address: 820 Lincoln St., Topeka.



J. T. HUNTER
Southern Kansas
Address: 427 Pattle Ave., Wichita.

It should be worth a good deal to the many young breeders in his territory to know that John W. Johnson has represented the same publisher in the same territory longer than has any other fieldman in the West. In this territory, which Mr. Johnson has known all his life, are breeders by the score, who hold his counsel in highest esteem and who have been saved more than one misstep by heeding it. When this is considered in connection with the other fact, that for years the breeders of his territory have entrusted with him a great deal more business than they have entrusted with any other man, but little more need be said. Few fieldmen so well understand the real nature and function of publicity or the means of securing it.

J. T. Hunter, in charge of our service in southern Kansas, is only one step removed from a nearly equal service in matter of time. When B. Hunter retired, it was one of the good fortunes of this department to have in reserve the younger brother. During the years of teaching, which he became known among the foremost principals of county high schools, J. T. Hunter studied with growing interest the unique position which a fieldman occupies. His observation in teaching high school agriculture and his experience with high school stock judging teams showed him where honest, capable fieldmen gave a commercial service to their customers which no schooling was supplying. This influenced his desire for field work and contributed to his success in it. The co-operation of Mr. Johnson and Mr. Hunter is a part of our service and they welcome correspondence from their respective territories, to that end.

OUR TERRITORY MANAGERS OUTSIDE THE STATE ARE:

Stuart T. Morse, Oklahoma; care Oklahoma Farmer, Oklahoma City.
O. Wayne Devine, Western Mo., 300 Graphic Arts Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
Harry R. Lease, Eastern Missouri and So. Ill., Centralia, Mo.
Cook Lamb, Nebraska, 3417 T Street, Lincoln, Nebraska.
Geo. L. Borgeson, N. E. Neb., and Western Iowa, 203 Farnam Bldg., Omaha.
Allen Putman, Iowa, 2808 Kingman Blvd., Des Moines, Ia.

E. S. Humphrey, Main Office Manager, Topeka, Kan.
T. W. MORSE, DIRECTOR AND LIVESTOCK EDITOR.

Public Sales of Livestock

Hereford Cattle.

Oct. 6—J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan., at Emporia, Kan.
Oct. 9—Northern Kansas Hereford Breeders' Assn., Blue Rapids, Kan., C. G. Steele, secretary and sale manager, Barnes, Kan.
Oct. 17—Morris County Consignors sale at Emporia, Kan. W. A. Howard, Mgr., Emporia, Kan.
Oct. 24—J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan.

Angus Cattle.

Oct. 16—Boys' Calf Club, Effingham, Kan.
Frank Andrews, Mgr., Muscotah, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle.

Oct. 13—A. L. & D. Harris, Osage City, Kan.
Oct. 13—Northern Kan. Shorthorn Assn., at South Center, T. M. Willson, sale manager, Emporia, Kan.
Oct. 13—East Kansas Shorthorn Assn., at Emporia, Kan. F. Joe Robbins, Sec'y.
Oct. 14—Linn Co. Shorthorn Breeders' Assn., Piasanton, Kan. E. C. Smith, Sec'y.
Oct. 15—Boys' Calf Club, Effingham, Kan.
Oct. 17—Russell, Muscotah, Kan., Mgr.
Oct. 17—Shorthorn Assn. sale, O. A. Howard, Mgr., Peabody, Kan.
Oct. 17—J. L. Early, Oronogo, Mo.
Oct. 19—W. Dole, Alma, Kan.
Oct. 20—Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders Assn., Concordia, Kan., E. A. Talmo, Kan., sale manager.
Oct. 25—Irvin Evans, Columbus, Kan.

Holstein Cattle.

Oct. 17—Robinson & Shultz, Independence, Mo. W. H. Mott, Sales Mgr., Herington, Kan.
Oct. 18—Consignment Sale, Hutchinson, Kan. W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.
Oct. 29—Holstein-Friesian Assn. of Kan., Wichita, Kan. W. H. Mott, manager, Herington, Kan.

Poland China Hogs.

Oct. 7—Moore Farms, Butler, Mo. Sale at Gardner, Kan.
Oct. 16—L. E. Hubbard, Kincaid, Kan.
Oct. 25—The Deming Ranch, Owego, Kan.
Oct. 30—Sheldon, Supt. Swine Dept., Stafford County Breeders' Assn., Emporia, Kan.
Oct. 31—Peter J. Tisserat, York, Neb.
Oct. 14—W. H. Hill, Milo, Kan., at Beloit, Kan.
Oct. 19—Morton & Wenrich, Oxford, Kan.
Oct. 20—Fred G. Lupton, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 21—B. E. Hall, Bayard, Kan.
Oct. 22—David Coleman & Sons, Dennison, Kan., at Topeka, W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.
Oct. 25—Mitchell Bros., Longton, Kan.

Spotted Poland Chinas.

Oct. 24—Henry Field, Shenandoah, Ia.
Oct. 24—Henry Field, Shenandoah, Ia.
Oct. 24—Henry Field, Shenandoah, Ia.
Oct. 24—Henry Field, Shenandoah, Ia.

Duroc Jersey Hogs.

Oct. 15—Shawnee County Breeders' Assn., Topeka, Kan. Ralph Searle, Sec'y.
Oct. 15—W. W. Otey, Winfield, Kan.
Oct. 16—W. D. McComas, Wichita, Kan.

Aug. 12—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.
Oct. 1—Stafford County Breeders' Assn., Stafford, Kan.

Oct. 7—L. C. Kirk, Vandalla, Mo.
Oct. 11—A. A. Russell, Geneva, Neb.
Oct. 15—Jno. C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.
Oct. 16—Rule & Woodleaf, Ottawa, Kan.
Oct. 18—Robt E. Steele, Falls City, Neb.
Oct. 20—Fred G. Lupton, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 27—Proett Bros., Alexandria, Neb.
Nov. 4—Shawnee County Breeders' Assn., Topeka, Kan.

Nov. 6—Kempin Bros., Corning, Kan.
Nov. 6—A. C. Brockman, Centralia, Mo.
Nov. 6—Mather & Hurdette, Centralia, Kan.
Jan. 16—Mitchell Bros., Longton, Kan.
Jan. 19—Will Fogo, Burr Oak, Kan.
Jan. 26—Lyon County Duroc Jersey Breeders' Assn., sale at Emporia, Kan. John Loomis, Sec'y, Emporia, Kan.

Jan. 27—Shawnee County Breeders' Assn., sale, Topeka, Kan.
Feb. 3—J. C. Theobald, Oltowa, Neb.
Feb. 4—W. G. Real, Grafton, Neb.
Feb. 5—U. G. Higgins, Fairmont, Neb.
Feb. 9—John Loomis, Emporia, Kan.
Feb. 15—Lyden Brothers, Hildreth, Neb.
Feb. 16—Gordon & Hamilton, Horton, Kan.
Feb. 17—Earl Babcock, Fairbury, Neb.
Feb. 16—Geo. H. Burdette, Auburn, Neb.
Feb. 17—M. R. Peterson, Troy, Kan. Sale at Bendena, Kan.
Feb. 17—Jno. C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.
Feb. 18—Robt E. Steele, Falls City, Neb.
Feb. 18—Kempin Bros., Corning, Kan.
Feb. 18—Wm. Hilbert, Corning, Kan. (Night sale.)
Feb. 19—Guy Zimmerman, Morrowville, Kan.
Feb. 23—C. H. Black, Neosho Falls, Kan., in Emporia, Kan.

Chester White Hogs.

Oct. 26—Arthur Mosse & Daughter, Leavenworth, Kan.

Sale Reports

Missouri's Greatest Shorthorn Series.

SUMMARY.
Ogdens (54 lots) averaged.....\$ 863.00
Bellows (87 lots) averaged..... 1,419.25
Deggler (46 lots) averaged..... 1,100.00
Nauman (51 lots) averaged..... 851.00
Crist (40 lots) averaged..... 926.63

In five Shorthorn cattle sales which attracted hundreds of breeders and farmers to Maryville, Mo., for the days of June 16, 17 and 18, the principals (beginning with E. Ogden & Son) sold 278 lots for \$301,140 or an average of \$1,083.24 per lot. In no sales or series of sales has the buying followed values more consistently, or the business interest been better sustained. From this series the unjustified higher prices of some previous sales were absent, the tightening of the money market having put an end to speculative buying. Buyers were paying what they thought the cattle worth to keep and wear out, excepting in a few cases where a definite, known market awaited a purchase. While the averages may seem strong the series of five sales brought together an aggregation of cattle values never before offered in one Missouri series. In the Bellows sale (the second day), for instance, there were perhaps 20 valuable cows sold

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

The Shawnee County Duroc Ass'n

Organized to increase the profits and quality of our Duroc herds, will make its first public sale of consignments from members

Topeka Free Fair Grounds, July 15

In this sale you can buy bred gilts, open gilts, tried sows, young boars and a tried boar or two. The Catalog gives the name of every consignor and description and pedigrees of the pigs he puts in the sale. Be sure to send for it, and come to the sale, for you can buy bargains here and get acquainted with many others interested in this business. Nearly every popular line of breeding represented. Send for Catalog now, addressing

Ralph Searle, Sale Manager, Route 15, Tecumseh, Kansas

70 Spring Durocs, 9 Sows and a Herd Boar

My herd of Durocs is too large for me to care for and attend to other necessary work. Will sell just as low priced as possible: Sow by King Sensation, a son of Great Wonder I Am and her 3 pigs by a son of Pathfinder; A Golden Model bred sow out of Walla Belle, a Kan. grandchampion; 3 sows out of the Golden Model sow and by a son of Potentate, a Defender bred boar. Excepting the Pathfinder pigs all spring pigs are out of these sows and by the herd boar, a son of King Orion Jr., winner at Neb., Iowa and Cal. state fairs and National. These Durocs are good individuals in first class condition. Freed to move quickly. Write today.

MRS. MATTIE HAZELL, 404 N. MONROE ST., HUTCHINSON, KAN.

WOOD'S DUROCS

Spring pigs, both sexes. Great Wonder strain; registered; immuned, double treatment; satisfaction guaranteed.
W. A. WOOD, ERMIDALE, KANSAS

Wooddell's Durocs

15 top quality fall boars for sale. Sired by Chief's Wonder, Pathfinder Jr. and I Am Great Wonder; from big mature sows. One of the best sow herds in Kansas. Priced to sell at once. G. B. Wooddell, Winfield, Kan.

McComas' Durocs

Fall boars: Great Sensation and Pathfinder breeding. Spring boars: Orion Cherry King and Pathfinder breeding. Good supply of good individuals priced reasonably. Write, phone or call at my place.
W. D. McComas, Box 455, Wichita, Kansas

Gilts Practically All Sold

but we have a few good fall boars sired by Uneda Orion our Grand Champion boar. We are practicing these to sell. We also have one yearling by the same boar that is going to make a real herd boar. We will sell him worth the money and immune \$50 to \$100. Shipping good ones sired by I Am Great Wonder Giant (grand champion at the Kansas National Show) and Victor Sensation, a real boar, guaranteed to please. W. H. FULKS, TURON, KANSAS.

VALLEY SPRING DUROCS

Early March pigs of all popular big type strains; reg. and immuned; pairs and trios not related. A few fall boars and weanling pigs, \$15 and up.
E. J. BLISS, BLOOMINGTON, KANSAS

MUELLER'S DUROCS

A top quality bunch of fall-gilts and boars ready for service, sired by Uneda King's Col.; priced to sell. Also spring pigs of classy breeding. Geo. W. Mueller, St. John, Kan.

FULKS' BIG TYPE DUROCS

For sale—Two extra good spring yearling boars. Spring boar pigs after weaned and immune \$50 to \$100. Shipping good ones sired by I Am Great Wonder Giant (grand champion at the Kansas National Show) and Victor Sensation, a real boar, guaranteed to please. W. H. FULKS, TURON, KANSAS.

High Sensation Jr.

will be shown this fall and is called a winner by those who see him. 12 April, May and June gilts bred to him and Fogo's Invincible for Sept. farrow. Prices and descriptions by return mail.
W. L. Fogo, Burr Oak, Kan., Jewell County.

Sensation-Pathfinder-Orion Durocs

Sows by son of Great Sensation and out of sows by son of Pathfinder. Most of them bred to son of Great Orion to farrow July and Aug. Spring pigs both sex same breeding. Immuned satisfaction.
R. C. SMITH, SEDGWICK, KANSAS.

Now Listen to This!

Three fall boars—1 by Joe King Orion, 1 by Great Orion Sensation, 1 by Golden Wonder. You can't beat this breeding and the individuals are good.
F. J. MOSER, SABETHA, KANSAS.

Wreath Farm Durocs

For sale: 7 fall gilts bred for Sept. farrow. 3 fall boars. Young boars (March farrow) and bred right for sale.
A. B. MORRIS, MGR., MANHATTAN, KAN.

National Champion Boars

Three August boars by Great Orion Sensation. Splendid individuals. A great Pathfinder 2-year-old boar for sale. 12 or 15 spring yearling and fall gilts. Intense Pathfinder and Orion breeding.
Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kan., (Washington County)

Choice September Gilts

Bred for September farrow, \$65; March pigs, pairs and trios not akin, \$27. All stock immuned. D. O. BANCROFT, Osborne, Kan.

THIS SPACE RESERVED FOR

Sawhill & Son, Clarinda, Iowa

BREEDERS OF DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Duroc Pigs, Express Prepaid

Ten gilts farrowed 83 pigs March litters. Sell at weaning. Col. Wonder, etc., immuned, guaranteed, express prepaid. Write today.
OVERSTAKE BROS., ATLANTA, KAN.

FALL AND WEANLING BOAR PIGS

Orion Cherry King and Pathfinder breeding. Satisfaction or your money back.
R. F. WELLS, FORMOSO, KAN. (Jewell County)

DUROCS Defenders! Largest herd of

intensely bred Colonels in the West. Breeding stock of all ages for sale.
DAYTON CASTLEMAN, BUNCETON, MO.

REG. DUROC JERSEYS for sale; male pigs;

big type Orion Cherry King breeding; 7 months old; write for prices.
J. K. ZWICKER, R. 3, LA JUNTA, COLO.

SEARLE Durocs. Leaders since 1883

Immune. Circular free.
Searle & Searle, Route 15, Tecumseh, Kan.

Big Type Durocs

Fall gilts by Great Wonder Model bred to Pathfinder. May yearlings by Pathfinder Jr. dams bred to Shepherd's Orion Sensation. Senior yearlings by Pathfinder Jr. dams bred to Shepherd's Orion Sensation. All sows bred for Sept. farrow. Big yearling boars by Pathfinder Jr., spring boars by Shepherd's Orion Sensation. Orion's Amplifier, etc. All priced to sell.
G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

PARK PLACE DUROCS

Spring pigs farrowed April 20-25; out of big mature sows and my boar Perfection by Orion King. Strictly good, practical pigs at farmer's prices. Gilts \$25, sows \$30. Day record fee. Satisfaction guaranteed.
O. L. TOADVINE, DIGHTON, KANSAS

PUREBRED DUROC PIGS for Sale—Well

grown, good color, immuned, 3 months old. Either sex at \$20 each. Write your wants.
GEO. S. BARKER, R. 4, Junction City, Kan.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS.

OLD ORIGINAL SPOTTED POLANDS

Sows bred and proved. Ready to ship. Young stock of all ages priced to sell. Write your wants to CHADAR BOW STOCK FARM, A. S. Alexander, Prop., Burlington, Kansas.

REGISTERED SPOTTED POLAND BOARS

for service; gilts open or bred for English fall litter and dandy spring pigs of English breeding.
C. W. WEISENBAUM, ALTAMONT, KAN.

Matthews Spotted Poland

Choice boars, all ages.
EARL J. MATTHEWS, Clearwater, Kan.

FOR SALE Registered Spotted Poland

China pigs, either sex. Special price on boars for thirty days.
J. E. OLSON, SEVERY, KANSAS

HEREFORD CATTLE

Discriminating Hereford Buyers

We Offer NOW
12 coming yearling bulls, Columbus, Anxiety strains. Bred character and proper conformation. Unparalleled but in better than pasture condition. 7 registered, 5 unregistered, but equally well bred. All high class farm bulls.
If you want one or more of the 12 yearling bulls write now to W. C. Cummings, Hesston, Kan.

250 REGISTERED HEREFORDS

Headed by Don Balboa 14th 596021, by Don Carlos 263493. For sale—50 cows about half with calves at foot; 20 open heifers; 15 bred heifers; five good young bulls, herd header prospects. LEE BROS., HARVEYVILLE, (Wabunsee County), KANSAS.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

12 Bulls

Eighteen to twenty months; big strong fellows. Priced to sell.
J. D. MARTIN & SONS
R. 2, Lawrence, Kan.

Special Angus Offering

30 registered young cows bred to show bulls. 15 three-year-old heifers bred. 35 yearling heifers. Young bulls serviceable ages. A few two-year-olds.
SUTTON FARM, RUSSELL, KANSAS

RED POLLED CATTLE

FORT LARNED RANCH

200 HEAD OF REGISTERED RED POLL CATTLE
A number of choice one and two-year-old bulls and heifers from one to three years old.
E. E. FRIZELL & SONS, FRIZELL, KAN.

RED POLLED BULLS

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

'Pleasant View Stock Farm

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

RED POLLS. Choice young bulls and heifers.

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

Holsteins Are Making the West a Dairy Country And Cashing Farm Feeds for the Highest Dollar

Sunflower Herd Holsteins

The better class of females headed by a great sire. Stock for sale at all times. Write your wants and I will send particulars. F. J. Scarle, Okaloosa, Kan.

Harry Mollhagen, Bushton, Kan.

In our herd are 13 cows with an average of 23.77 pounds butter in seven days. Bull calves from dams with records from 23 to 28 pounds. Health of herd under federal control.

Ben Schneider, Nortonville, Kansas

Six Holstein bulls, 6 months old to yearlings; 1 from 26-pound, 1 from 21-pound cow; 1 from 17-pound 2 year old. Priced to sell. Duroc gilts priced right.

Chas. V. Sass, 409 Minn. Av., Kansas City, Mo.

10 registered cows and heifers, also 30 grade cows and heifers. 10 registered bulls, three months to three years old. Registered cows \$175 per head up. Grade bred heifers \$125 up. Bull calves \$100 and up.

WINDMOOR FARM HOLSTEINS

Bull calf born Feb. 10, 1920; more white than black; straight individual. Sire 30-lb. son of Johanna McKinley Segis dam, an A. R. O. grand-daughter of Pontiac Korndyke. Price \$100. Ask about him. Chas. C. Wilson, Mgr., Edna, Kansas.

The Last 30-lb. Bull is Sold

but we have a beautiful, white, 11-mo.-old SON of KING PONTIAC JOHANN, a 31-lb. son of the KING OF THE PONTIACS, out of a 20-lb. (2 yr.) daughter of another 31-lb. son of KING OF THE PONTIACS. Axtell & Hershoy, Newton, Kan.

W. P. Enns & Son, Newton, Kan.

For sale—Well bred bull calf, three months old. This calf is a fine straight individual, nicely marked.

EVERY COW AN A. R. O.

with the exception of one that is untested. Good young bulls from 3 months up for sale at reasonable prices. Sire's first daughter fresh last Jan., now milking 65 to 68 lbs. a day. R. E. Stuewe, Alma, Kansas.

Holstein Bull ready for service. Long

white; well grown; quick, sure server; 15 mos. Dam's 10-mo. record practically 700 lbs. butter, 16,000 lbs. milk; butter 7 days, 28 lbs. milk, 1 day, 93 lbs. sire 30-lb. bull. Tuberculin tested. Price \$300. Write for pictures. VICTOR F. STUEWE, Alma, Kansas.

Seven Pure Bred Heifers

Big fine ones, long two and coming three year olds; bred to freshen in August and September. W. J. O'Brien, Tonganoxie, Kan., Leavenworth County.

J. A. Jamison & Sons, R. D. 2 Leavenworth, Kan.

Southside Holstein Farm. Herd sire: King Korndyke. Akkrummer Ormsby \$1.11 lb., 7 day record. Has full sister with 39.87 lb. Few of his calves for sale.

W. E. Zoll & Son, R. D. 6, Leavenworth, Kan.

Two very well marked registered bulls for sale. Ready for light service. Priced right.

C. A. Trell, Bonner Springs, Kan.

I offer for sale my 30 pound herd bull, King Peter 18. He is nearly white, five years old and sold fully guaranteed. Write at once.

Dr. L. E. Shay, Atchison, Kansas

For Sale: Registered Holstein yearling heifers and 3 royally bred bulls from A. R. O. dams, and old enough for service.

Advertisers in this department are Members of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas.

WALTER SMITH, Pres.

Topeka, Kan.

HARRY MOLLHAGEN, Vice-Pres.

Bushton, Kan.

MARK ABILDGAARD Sec'y-Treas.

Mulvane, Kan.

W. H. MOTT, Sales Mgr.

Herington, Kan.

LYON COUNTY PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION

A few choice cows will be accepted for service to our herd sire, Princess DeKol Beauty Girl Segis, sired by King Segis Pontiac Count and a full brother to Beauty Girl Pontiac Segis (20 world's records). Address County Farm Agent, Emporia, Kan.

SAND SPRINGS FARM

Two bull calves, one from 20,000 pound dam, another 13,000 pound two-year-old dam. We specialize in yearly test. Herd sire: Prince Ormsby Pontiac Mercedes, from a 33 pound daughter of S. P. O. M. E. S. ANGLE & SON, ABILENE, KANSAS

Geo. L. Ahlgre, R. 2, Topeka, Kan.

Farm near town. Individual production rather than numbers. Something to offer later on.

J. P. Mast, Scranton, Kansas

Cows and heifers all sold. Only one bull left. He from heavy producing ancestry.

Dr. W. E. Bentley, Manhattan, Ks.

5 registered Holsteins with good A. R. O. records. Some are just fresh, bred to a bull with 1,000 pound backing. Also two grades, one just fresh.

Bull and Heifer Calves

Sired by Dutchland Colantha Konigen Lyons; large type Poland China hogs.

Bull Calf Ready for Service

out of 30-lb. sire Colantha 4th, Johanna breeding; dam 26.61 butter record. Quick sale, \$200.

FITZGERALD, PETERSON & WEDDLE, Jamestown, Kansas

Geo. Lenhart, Abilene, Kansas

All bulls of serviceable age sold. A few calves sired by a grandson of King Segis and a few cows for sale.

OUR HERD SIRES

are backed by dams that have produced over 1,000 pounds of butter in one year. One of them was first in his class at seven leading state fairs in 1919. A few young bulls left at very reasonable prices. Herd under Federal supervision.

HAMM HOLSTEINS

We always have something to sell. Just now some splendid young bulls, dams have milked 84 to 91 lbs. per day. Our young sire, Gerben Ormsby Lad, a real bull. J. W. HAMM, Humboldt, Kan.

C. A. Branch, Marion, Kansas

Clear Creek Holsteins—Females all sold for the present. Still have some real bargains in young bull calves from heavy producing A. R. O. cows. Buy your sire young. You can raise him as cheaply as we.

Braeburn Holsteins

The visitors have taken my home pasture and I have to cut the herd. You can buy a dozen cows here before November, besides numerous bulls and bull calves; and first comers have most choice. H. B. COWLES, 608 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kansas.

We Have a Number of Holstein

Cows and heifers for sale; purebred and registered; all ages. Serviceable bulls all sold. Lilac Dairy Farm, R. 2, Topeka, Kan.

Shunga Valley Holsteins

SPECIAL—An 11-month-old grandson of the famous 37-lb. century sire King Segis Pontiac. An extra fine individual nearly white and ready for light service.

IRA ROMIG & SONS, TOPEKA, KAN.

THE CEDARLAWN HOLSTEIN FARM

Bull calves for sale sired by King Segis Pontiac Repeater 210981 and from good A. R. O. dams. Prices reasonable.

T. M. EWING, INDEPENDENCE, KAN.

Big Dissolution Sale

Watch for display advertising of our big dissolution sale at Independence, Kan., about July 10. W. H. Mott, Sales manager, Herington, Kan. Robinson & Shultz, Independence, Kan., Owners.

Mott Bros. & Branch, Herington, Kan.

No females for sale. Choice 10-month bull by Duke Pontiac Beets out of one of our best cows; straight top, nicely marked, wonderful individual; first \$150 buys him. He must please you or money returned.

SOME GOOD BULL CALVES NOW

Will make attractive prices if taken while young. P. O. Erie, Kan. Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan.

BULLS

We have some splendid bulls for sale at very reasonable prices; from a few weeks to 1 year old; dams records from 16 lbs. (2-yr.-old) to over 80 lbs. Write us just what you need in bulls.

Mark Abildgaard, Mgr., Mulvane, Kansas

Appleman Bros., Mulvane, Ks.

Young cows due to freshen soon all sold. Still have 2 or 3 young bulls old enough for service out of A. R. O. cows and 80-pound bull.

Registered HOLSTEINS

Under Federal T. B. Supervision. One of the best sons of King of the Pontiacs, heads the herd. Our cows are the best for breeding, type and production.

AL Howard, Mulvane, Ks.

Bulls ready for service this fall. Write for descriptions and prices.

Wilkie & Swinehart, Derby, Kan.

Bull calf, evenly marked, out of the great show bull Johanna Bonheur Champion 2nd. Price \$100 F. O. B.

Bull Calves by Our Herd Sire

Dam has 28.65-784—in 7 days; has 1000 lb. sister, one 34, one 30 and 31 above 20. A few services for sale to approved cows. We have all A. R. O. Cows. GOODIN STOCK FARM, C. L. GOODIN, PROPRIETOR, DERBY, KANSAS.

Sir Aaglie Korndyke Mead

heads my herd. His nearest 5 dams average nearly 1100 lbs. butter. Herd under federal supervision, Chas. F. High, Derby, Kan.

Two Choice A. R. O. Heifers for Sale

due to freshen in two or three weeks. Also richly bred proven sire.

FLOWERCREST FARM, MULVANE, KAN.

with calves at foot, including cows that have produced prize winners, herd bulls and tops of other sales. In some cases the calves were heifers ready to wean, and the dams in calf again. In one such case the top price of \$5,400 was paid for Clara 70th and cow calf, Fred C. Merry of Kansas City being the buyer.

The top bulls in the various sales sold at from \$985 to \$6,100, prices only 30 to 60 per cent of what similar bulls have brought when speculative competition was present, but still representing an enormous profit on a legitimate production cost. Prices in the Bellows sale, which occupied the second of the three days ranged from \$350 per head to \$6,100, this top being paid for the white yearling bull, Supreme Commander, full brother to Standard Supreme, which sold in 1919 for \$18,600. The Merry & McDermann of Kansas City. On the third day, 137 lots were sold at the Maryville fair grounds, from the herds of J. H. Degginger, Albany, Mo.; Dr. O. W. Nauman, Craig, Mo., and John Crist, Skidmore, Mo. It was a remarkable demonstration of sustained interest and complete sale arrangements, the interest and bidding being as brisk at the close as at any time, and at prices even more profitable than most of the time during the week. Many states were represented in the buying and there was some buying for export. Kansas was well represented in the crowd, but did not buy in accordance with her needs. Fortunately, however, Kansas buyers brought home a few of the best females. We append brief lists of representative transactions in the different sales:

FROM THE OGDEN SALE

BULLS

Acorn Supreme, 1 year, Long-Bell Farm, DeRidder, La. \$2,750

COWS

Village Flower 5th, 1 year, Joseph Miller & Son, Granger, Mo. \$1,000

Village Flower 4th, 2 years, F. F. Payne & Son, Parnell, Mo. \$1,000

Village Susan 3d, 2 years, Wm. Smiley, Brookston, Tex. \$1,000

Village Diamond 2d, 1 year, Tyson Bros., Osmond, Neb. \$1,000

Village Butterfly, 1 year, Dr. Nauman, Craig, Mo. \$1,000

Fair Lady, 1 year, Bellows Bros., Maryville, Mo. \$1,000

Cassio 2d, 1 year, Miller Bros., Britt, Ia. \$1,000

Select Augusta, 1 year, H. L. Burgess, Chelsea, Okla. \$1,000

Orange Victoria 5th, 1 year, R. M. Brinnell, Lancaster, Kan. \$1,000

Red Bloom, 1 year, Fred Suetterland, Graham, Mo. \$1,000

Barrington Choice, 1 year, A. F. & A. T. Scott, Maryville, Mo. \$1,000

Imp. Lauretta 17th, 1 year, F. F. Payne & Son. \$2,000

Rosa Hope 26th, 1 year, W. C. Randall, Indianola, Neb. \$1,500

Princess Royal Avon, 2 years, H. L. Burgess. \$1,500

Village Vista, 1 year, S. A. Nelson, Malcolm, Neb. \$1,000

Jealous Girl 3d, 3 years, Owen Kane, Wisner, Neb. \$1,750

Liberty Alice, 2 years, Forsythe & Son, Greenwood, Mo. \$1,425

Princess Ruby, 4 years, Gerlach Bros., Alma, Kan. \$1,425

Sittytown Augusta 13th, 3 years, John Crist, Skidmore, Mo. \$1,150

Lavender Fair Queen 3d, 3 years, Dr. O. W. Nauman. \$1,550

Golden Lady 15th, 4 years, H. L. Burgess. \$1,500

Lucerne Butterworth, 1 year, Evans Bros., Maryville, Mo. \$1,575

FROM THE BELLOWS SALE

BULLS

Supreme Commander, 1 year, Fred C. Merry and Frank McDermann, Kansas City, Mo. \$6,100

Radium Reserve, 2 years, J. O. Scott & Son, Maryville, Mo. \$2,000

Siren Sultan, 1 year, N. G. Kraschel, Harlan, Ia. \$1,800

Right Stamp, 1 year, Clayton Ward, Arcadia, Neb. \$1,000

Scottish Baron, 1 year, Geo. M. Wessel, Brazil, South America. \$1,000

Master Key, 1 year, Frank C. Mellor, Beemer, Neb. \$1,300

FEMALES

Queen of Beauty, 1 year, Art Stanley, Shoridan, Mo. \$1,400

Lovely of Parkdale, 2 years, A. W. Peet, Kansas City, Mo. \$2,000

Clara Belle 3d, 5 years, Frank McDermann, Kansas City, Mo. \$2,900

Claraibel, 5 years, Thos. Andrews, Cambridge, Neb. \$1,950

Lodi Clara, 1 year, Mueller Bros., Britt, Ia. \$1,550

Parkdale Augusta 9th, 1 year, W. C. Prewett, Clarksville, Mo. \$1,250

Columbia 15th, 7 years, Tomson Bros., Dover & Carbondale, Kan. \$2,950

Columbia 24th, 1 year, C. M. Brown, Auxvasse, Mo. \$1,800

Superb Victoria, 5 years, W. L. Smiley, Brookston, Tex. \$1,850

Parkdale Victoria 9th, 3 years, D. M. Gregg, Harrisonville, Mo. \$1,750

Parkdale Victoria 12th, W. L. Smiley. \$2,200

Corn Flower (and calf), 5 years, J. H. Degginger, Albany, Mo. \$4,900

Juno of Parkdale 8th, 1 year, F. C. Merry, Kansas City, Mo. \$2,300

Siren Secret, 2 years, Gerlach Bros., Alma, Kan. \$1,950

Golden Secret 2d (and calf), 2 years, Jos. Miller & Sons, Granger, Mo. \$1,750

Proud Lady 3d, 1 year, Tyson Bros., Osmond, Neb. \$1,700

Whitehall Mint 2d, 1 year, Owen Kane, Wisner, Neb. \$1,700

Village Princess, 5 years, G. W. Coope, Charleston, Mo. \$1,500

Primrose 20th, 1 year, H. L. Burgess, Chelsea, Okla. \$1,050

Primrose 18th, 1 year, J. W. McDermott, Kahoka, Mo. \$1,050

Bonnie Cumberland 3d, 1 year, Gerlach Bros. \$1,400

Miss Lily 2d, Gerlach Bros. \$1,700

Village Buttercup, 3 years, Bert Smith, Clark, Mo. \$1,025

FROM THE DEGGINGER SALE

Caledonia Mistle, 1 year, J. L. Young, Coleridge, Neb. \$1,500

Clipper Belle, 6 years, F. R. McDermann, Kansas City, Mo. \$2,000

Crimson Lady 2d, 1 year, Forsythe & Son, Greenwood, Mo. \$1,000

Matchless, 1 year, Ward Rowland, Iowa City, Ia. \$1,000

Woodlawn Cumberland 2d, 1 year, Loveland Stock Farm, Mt. Pleasant, Ia. \$1,000

Lady Augusta 3d, 1 year, J. W. McDermott, Kahoka, Mo. \$1,400

Caledonia Jeanie, 1 year, Miller Bros., Britt, Ia. \$1,400

Clara B 2d, 1 year, Jos. Miller & Son, Granger, Mo. \$1,600

Diamond Beauty, 1 year, Edwin Bellows, Chicago, Ill. \$1,400

Village Maid 4th, 3 years, F. C. Barber & Sons, Skidmore, Mo. \$1,000

Choice Beauty 2d, 12 years, Floyd T. Brown, Stanton, Neb. \$1,000

Sweet Dreams 2d, 6 years, Howe Reese, Pilger, Neb. \$1,000

Beauty 43d, 6 years, Tyson Bros., Osmond, Neb. \$1,000

Lady Mayflower 4th, 2 years, M. L. Andrews, Melbourne, Ia. \$1,400

FROM THE NAUMAN SALE

FEMALES

Proud Lass, 3 years, W. L. Smiley, Brookston, Tex. \$1,500

Marengo's Wimple, 8 years, E. Ogden & Son, Maryville, Mo. \$1,000

Violet's Sultana, 6 years, Long-Bell Farm, DeRidder, La. \$1,000

Violet Bloom 5th, 5 years, S. A. Nelson, Malcolm, Neb. \$1,000

Cicely's Viscountess, 3 years, Cles & Sons, Chillicothe, Mo. \$1,000

Sultana Countess 2d, 3 years, S. R. Schmutz, Mayview, Mo. \$1,000

Dainty Duchess 4th, 2 years, S. R. Schmutz. \$1,000

American Beauty, 2 years, Robt. Graham, Tarkio, Mo. \$1,000

Miss Royal, 5 years, Gerlach Bros., Alma, Kan. \$1,000

Violets Snowball, 1 year, E. C. Smith, Pleasanton, Kan. \$1,000

Flash's Queen, 1 year, Levi Ashelmore, Memphis, Mo. \$1,000

Lovely Violet, 1 year, E. S. Stewart, Sturgeon, Mo. \$1,000

Nonpareil Queen, 1 year, Carl Nauman, Mound City, Mo. \$1,000

Brandysby's Pearl, 1 year, Jno. Young, Coleridge, Neb. \$1,000

FROM THE CRIST SALE

FEMALES

Flora of Avondale (and calf), 5 years, Geo. Bonwell, Altoona, Ia. \$1,000

Golden Goods (and calf), 4 years, W. L. Smiley, Brookston, Tex. \$2,000

Countess Lassie, 5 years, Ed. Whiteside, Chillicothe, Mo. \$1,000

Oaklawn's Pride, 5 years, J. W. McDermott, Kahoka, Mo. \$1,000

July 3, 1920.

Golden Drop Lily, 5 years, H. L. Bur-
ress, Chelsea, Okla. 775
Large Clark Mark, 1 year, Joe Miller
Son, Granger, Mo. 1,050

Long View Hereford Sale.

S. W. Tilley's Long View sale of Fairfax Herefords at his farm, (Long View Stock Farm) Irving, Kan., last Tuesday, was attended by a record crowd. Cattle went to Kansas, Iowa, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Nebraska. While the sale was considered a very good one it was nevertheless somewhat of a disappointment to Mr. Tilley and his friends, who knew the value of the herd and the great sire at the head of the herd. For Latham Fairfax Mr. Tilley has received \$20,000 and refused to put a price on him. The 45 lots sold for an average of \$112. The two top heifers by Latham Fairfax went to Warren T. McCray at \$725 and \$600 respectively. Col. Fred Reppert the selling on the block and in opening sale stated that he was about to do something that he had always wanted to do and that was sell an offering that was almost entirely by the seller and that was almost the get of one great sire. The offering was from one of the best herds in the state and Mr. Tilley is one of the best known breeders of Fairfax Herefords in the west.

BY J. W. JOHNSON

M. Reckards, whose postoffice address is 17 Lincoln Street, Topeka, Kan., has a herd of Chester White hogs on his farm at the present time. He is offering a good big early boars and gilts bred by September farrow. These carry good meat and are all immune. Write Mr. Reckards at the Topeka address if you are in need of a good Chester.—Advertisement.

New Herd Bull for Lees.

Bro. at Harveyville, Kan., recently sent the intensely Anxiety bred herd bull, Leiner, to add to their herd of Herefords. Leiner was bred by Gudeggell & Simpson and was also every animal but one in the first generations of his pedigree. His sire is Leino and his dam, Correlline 13th by Beau Leino, second dam Correlline 4th by Miller. Men who have studied Hereford history will recognize that in such a pedigree concentrated all the good breeding for the anxious parent herd all the Anxieties ever contained.—Advertisement.

Anderson Believes in Durocs;

R. Anderson, McPherson, Kan., is a farmer well known to Kansas Farmer and Breeze readers because of his successful bred sow sales and the good boars he has from his herd at private sale each year. At the head of his herd is Royal Anderson and Royal Sensation, two sons of great sires of the breed, Pathfinder and Sensation. Mr. Anderson buys good stock to furnish new blood lines and last year bought the top sow in the W. W. sale bred to grand champion in Kansas of 1919, Uneeda High Orion. In his annual bred sow sale he enjoys a good home which is appreciated by him and well served. About this time every summer tends to market a load of Duroc Jerseys always tops the market. This summer he is holding them until later. Mr. Anderson considers this the best proof that the Duroc Jersey is the farmer's best hog. His annual bred sow sale will be held some time in February, 1921. The date will be announced later.—Advertisement.

Your Holstein Opportunity.

Robinson & Shultz, Independence, Kan., are among the best known breeders of pure bred Holsteins in the west and the dispersal of their great herd at Independence July 17 marks an important event in Holstein affairs. In this issue appears the advertisement and if you have not already seen it you better read it. A perusal of this advertisement will convince you that this sale affords the real opportunity to secure popular breeding and high class individuals. This is not a speculators' sale but a closing out sale of one of the great Holstein herds. Both Doctor Robinson and Robinson & Shultz have been prominent in the Holstein affairs of the state and helped to put Kansas where she is in the Holstein game. They have advocated the best in breeding and individual and have backed up what they have advocated by breeding and buying nothing but that kind. They have been active members of the big Kansas association and helped to organize it and every member of the association should plan on attending their sale whether they want to buy or not. It will be appreciated by both Robinson & Shultz and Sale Manager W. H. Mott, who has the sale in charge. You can have the catalog by return mail by addressing either the firm or W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan.—Advertisement.

BY J. T. HUNTER

Some Young Polands for Sale.

Mr. Thomas, Edna, Kan., has good Poland spring gilts and boars for sale sired by a Columbus Wonder boar and out of Wanda and Long Price bred sows. These pigs are especially fine arched backs and high up and are good in other respects. Mr. Thomas is making his first attempt at mail order business and is especially anxious to please. He is pricing the gilts and boars very reasonably and guarantees satisfaction. Mr. Thomas has recently purchased a Jayhawk bred boar that looks as if he is going to be a real hard sire. Mr. Thomas lives at Edna, Kan., on the Missouri Pacific a few miles east of Cherokee, Kan. Write him today about these spring Polands. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Capper Pig Club News

(Continued from Page 15.)

They should have. Incident—Claud had a fine contest litter of Hampshire pigs at the time he

mustn't end this story without mentioning the interesting stunt Ernest Newingham, leader for Cloud county, just started. "We held our meeting June 12," writes Ernest. "Seven members were present, and a calf club boy in addition. We met at the home of David Davidson, and Mrs. Davidson is a fine cook. After dinner we

held our business meeting. I offered a prize to the boy making 100 points first. We had our best fun after the meeting as we went swimming in the river." I'm sure Ernest's offer of a prize for individual pep will mean still more enthusiasm in the Cloud county team.

Don't forget to give your local editor an account of each county meeting. It's news, and in addition every item that is published means five points in the ball game. Just this morning I received a clipping from a Harper county paper, showing a nicely worded report of the last meeting in that county, written by Floyd Herman. "I'm going to try to get in such a news item after every meeting," says Floyd.

Take a look at Billy Morganfield of Rice county and his Poland entry. "Don't count your chickens—or pigs—before they're hatched—or born," says Billy. "My old sow saved only three pigs, but I'm making the best hogs out of them that I can."

Judges for Belgian Horse Show

The following men have been named as judges for the second International Belgian Horse Show to be held at Waterloo, Ia., September 27 to October 3; George Rupp, Saskatchewan, Canada; Prof. Donald J. Kaya, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio; and Charles Brown, Marcus, Ia.

Let's double the number of silos.



A bunch of real producers. Every cow here has a yearly record also seven day record up to 29 lbs.

Robinson & Shultz's Dispersal Sale

80 Head of Purebred Holstein Friesian Cattle

Independence, Kansas In the New Sale Pavilion Saturday, July 17

In an earlier issue of this paper we have been telling you something about the great individuals which comprise this unusual herd of cattle. In this issue we wish to tell you in a general way something that we are sure will interest every breeder of purebred Holstein cattle.

This great herd is one that was not assembled for the purpose of making a sale. They are all selected tops that this well known firm have been keeping together with their offspring. 85% of them were raised and bred by Messrs. Robinson & Shultz. 50% of the cattle in this sale were sired by a 30 pound bull and many of them have sires whose dams made better than 30 pounds and whose two nearest dams averaged over 10,000 pounds of butter and over 20,000 pounds of milk in a year. In addition to the many official record cows in the sale there are many of these cows that have cow testing association records from 12,000 pounds to 16,000 pounds of milk in a year. The heifers that you will have an opportunity to buy are from cows that have been selected as the very best in this herd and some of them are daughters of this great herd sire, King Korndyke Daisy Sadie Vale.

The National sale at St. Paul is over and is a matter of history and without doubt it was the greatest sale of livestock ever held in the world. It proved conclusively that the breeders have great faith in the future of the Holstein cow. You will have an opportunity in this sale to buy at prices much below what was realized for the same class of cattle in that sale, animals equal to many of those sold in the National sale. Breeders of the Southwest, this is your opportunity. Write today for the big illustrated catalog, to

W. H. Mott, Sales Mgr., Herington, Kan., or Robinson & Shultz, Owners, Independence, Kan.



At left:—Johanna Lily who is a show cow and has produced 63,000 lbs. milk in 4 years; several times grand champion at different state fairs; the dam of the Kansas Free Fair Junior champion in 1918; she and her three daughters are in the sale. At right:—Princess Pletertje Bawn De Kol; has 3 times made over 28 1/2 lbs. butter in a week; milked over 100 lbs. in a day; last record 28.67 lbs. butter, 784 lbs. milk; 3,050 lbs. milk in 30 days; milked 13,500 lbs. first six months of period; highest producing cow in Southwest for both 7 and 30 days; weighs over 1900 lbs.; bred to freshen in September to King Korndyke Daisy Sadie Vale.

POLLED SHORTHORNS.**10 POLLED SHORTHORN BULLS**

Big husky reds and roans 12 to 20 mos. old. Priced to sell. Can spare a few females. C. M. HOWARD, HAMMOND, KANSAS.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.**Ayrshire Cattle For Sale**

ROBERT P. CAMPBELL, Attica, Kansas.

JERSEY CATTLE.

Willcroft Farms Jerseys headed by Queens' Fair Boy, pronounced the best bred Jersey bull in Missouri, a Register of Merit of Raleigh's Fairy Boy, the greatest bull ever imported, 54 topped daughters, 56 tested granddaughters and 34 producing sons. Choice bull calves for sale. Reference Bradstreet M. L. GOLLADAY, PROPR., HOLDEN, MO.

FOR SALE 1 registered Jersey bull five years old. Gentle and good breeder. A. E. SIEGERT, R. 1, BASEHOR, KANSAS

10 JERSEY COWS FOR SALE 9 of them from 2 to 6 years old. The best of my herd. E. H. Knepper, (1 mi. N. W. of town) Broughton, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

FOR HIGHLY BRED HOLSTEIN CALVES Heifers and bulls, 6 to 8 weeks old, beautifully marked, from heavy producing dams, \$25 each. Safe delivery guaranteed. Write Fernwood Farms, Wauwatosa, Wis.

WAUKESHA COUNTY

High grade Holstein and Guernsey calves, \$25 crated. Fernwood Place, Waukesha, Wis. **OWING TO THE DEATH OF MY FATHER** I will sell 22 head of extra fine high grade Holstein cows, 5 to 9 years, heavy milkers. George V. Dean, Route 4, Pittsburg, Kansas

YEARLING HOLSTEIN BULL

Ready for good service; a bargain. W. H. Williamson, Raymond, Kansas

HOLSTEIN CATTLE**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BULLS**

Several ready for use. A good lot of younger ones from A. R. O. and prize winning ancestry. Prices reduced for 30 days. Write us about what you are wanting. MCKAY BROS., CADDOA, COLORADO

Holstein Heifers

8 to 21 months old. Extra fine individuals out of good producing dams and sired by good bulls. Also bull calf by my herd sire, a son of the \$50,000 King Segis Pontiac Chicago. All registered. A. M. DAVIS, R. 3, HUTCHINSON, KAN.

Western Holstein Farm

are breeders of the correct thing in Holstein-Friesian cattle. Young bulls of superior breeding for sale. Write for circular. HALL BROS., PROPS., Box 2, South Denver Station, Denver, Colo.

Reg. 2-Yr-Old Holstein Bull

Three-fourths white, good individual; a bargain. WIEBE BROTHERS, Lehigh, Kan.

HOLSTEIN OR GUERNSEY CALVES

either sex, 6 to 8 weeks old, \$30 each; express paid by us. Write for particulars. Spreading Oak Farm, R. 1, Whitewater, Wis.

HOLSTEIN HEIFER CALVES

We have a few extra choice heifer calves for immediate delivery, \$30 express prepaid anywhere in Kansas. A. D. MARTIN, EMPORIA, KANSAS

WANTED

To buy car load springing Holstein heifers, purebred or high grade. AXTELL & HERSHEY, NEWTON, KANSAS



Time to Re-tire?
(Buy Fisk)

THE FISK RUBBER COMPANY

OF NEW YORK

FISK TIRES

TIRE SUNDRIES

CHICOPEE FALLS, MASS.

PLEASE ADDRESS REPLY "ATTENTION OF"

TO THE CAR OWNER:

Our popular fabric tire is the Fisk Non-Skid. Its big, generous buttons, its over-size, its standard price create a wide demand for it.

The Fisk Non-Skid is designed and built to give the maximum security and good mileage, their purchase is a real investment.

Do not forget that back of every Fisk Tire is the Company's desire that each and every user shall approve of our product and our policies.

Fisk Tires must be bought from your dealer and to him we give every co-operation which makes it possible for him to add to your pleasure in the use of the tire.

Very truly yours,

E. H. Broadwell

Vice President & Gen l. Manager

EHB-M