

KANSAS SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS

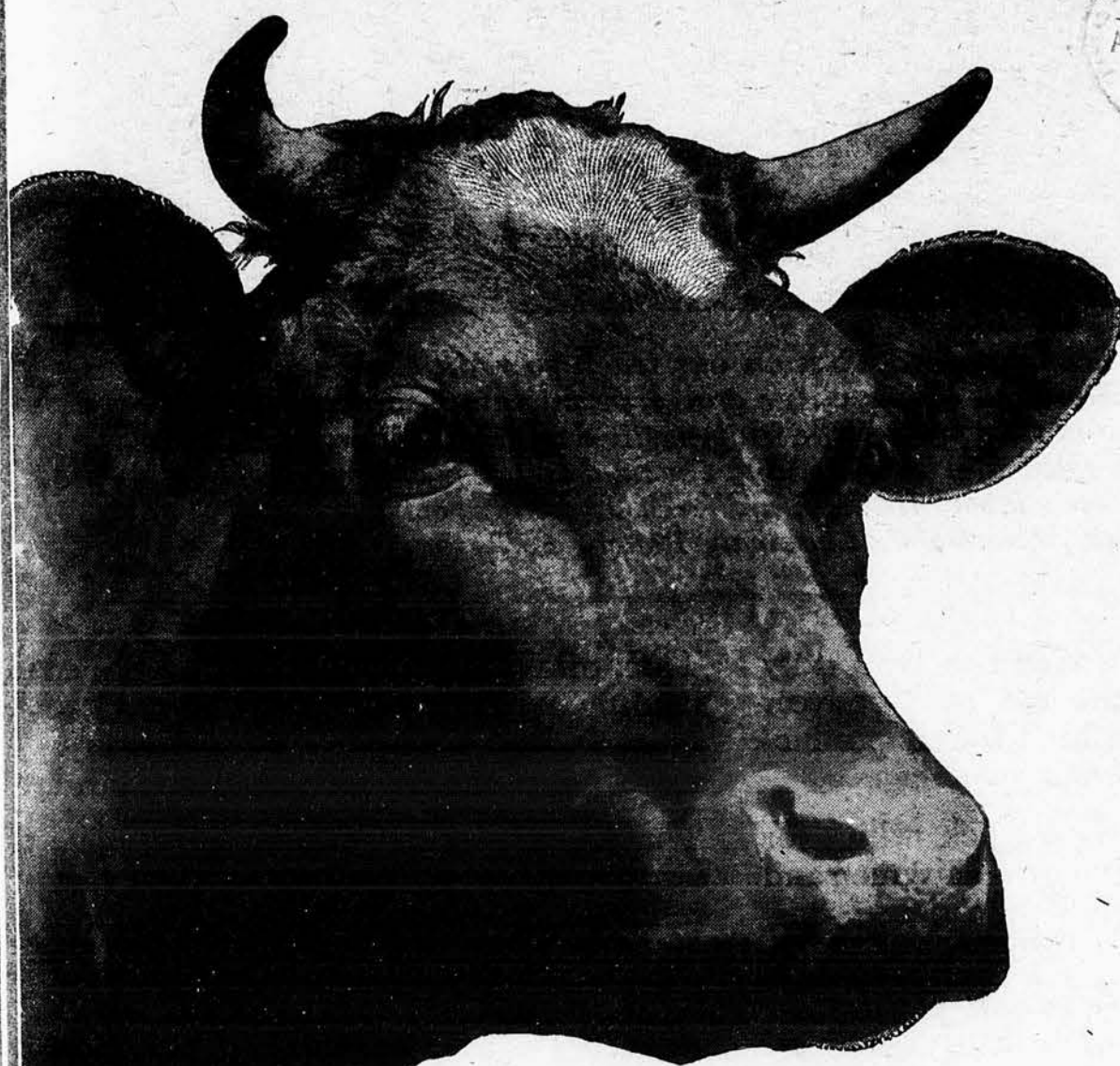
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KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE

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GOODYEAR
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Dairying in Western Kansas

Cream Checks at the Colby Branch Experiment Station Last Year Were Larger Than Those Received for the Wheat

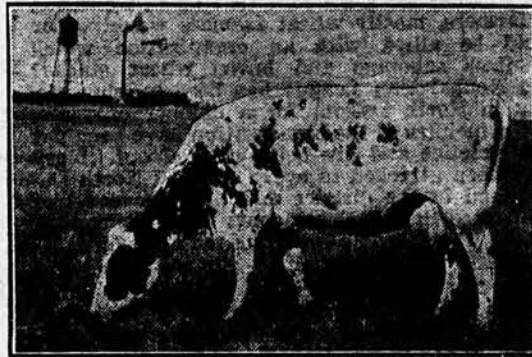
By G. C. Wheeler

RECEIPTS from the sale of milk and cream were greater on the Colby Branch Experiment station last year than the receipts from wheat. This farm consists of 160 acres owned by the state and an adjoining quarter section leased for pasture at a cost of \$160 a year. Since October, 1915, a small dairy herd has been handled on the farm much to the advantage of any farmer in that section might handle milk in connection with his regular farm work. The rough feed needed for the cattle and horses has been grown on the place. Some grain and mill feed has been purchased. Last year \$100.50 was paid for bran, shorts, oil meal and other concentrates. Last summer they fed no grain at all to the cows while they were on pasture. "This was a mistake, however," said Mr. Bayles, the superintendent of the farm. "We can see now that it would have paid to have given them additional feed and we are not making the same mistake this summer. Our cows are getting some grain this summer even though they are on pasture."

Six grade cows and a registered Ayrshire bull were placed on the farm the fall of 1915 at a cost of \$900. The cows were grade Ayrshires and as dairy animals were similar to the average Kansas milk cow. From this beginning the herd has increased until there are at the present time 12 cows in milk, producing about 45 gallons of milk a day. Most of it is sold in Colby. The milk and cream produced in 1919 from this herd brought \$2,559.81. The wheat produced sold for \$2,525.68. About 35 acres were in wheat. Most of it was grown on experimental plots. Some of these yielded at the rate of 52.2 bushels to the acre. A plot seeded with furrow opening drill which is being tested out experimentally yielded 54.2 bushels to the acre. The one commercial field on the farm yielded 50 bushels to the acre. These large yields were on summer fallow land.

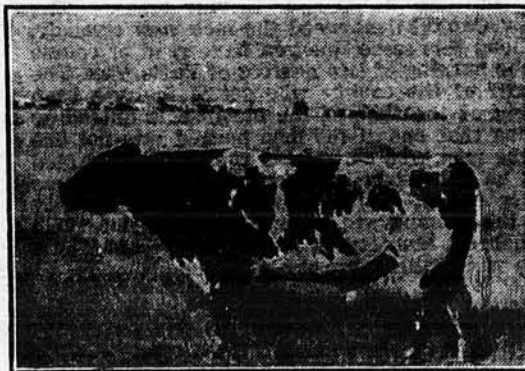
The results with this little herd of cows afford a valuable lesson to the average small farmer of this part of the state. While many of the farms are large, the average is about 480 acres. The first two years only the six original cows were producers. During 1918 five heifers bred by the registered bull had come into production. During the three-year period ending January 1, 1919 the herd produced \$2,356 worth of milk and the livestock increase was valued at \$710, a total return of \$4,688.81, or an annual average of \$1,562.90 a year, not a bad return for the investment and energy expended in caring for six cows and their increase.

The annual state appropriation for this farm is only \$2,500. Numerous carefully planned experiments are under way and the expenses of such experimental work are always in excess of the returns from sale of crops. Experiments are not conducted to make money but to learn fundamental facts which can be used by farmers in making the farming business more profitable. In spite of the necessary costs in conducting experimental work this farm has earned enough to pay for various improvements during the last few years. A hoghouse 12 by 32 feet has been built and a new stock barn 36 by 40



Spot, One of Original Six Cows.

feet and 30 feet to the ridge. This barn will provide quarters for young calves and colts and when completed will have some box stalls for calving cows. It has a self-supporting gambrel roof which gives large storage capacity for hay and rough feed. The material cost \$1,500 and the labor to date \$500. In addition to these improvements yards have been built and other minor improvements made. An office 20 by 38 feet will be built this summer from money earned and Mr. Bayles told me he would still have \$500 left.



Ayrshire Bull Heading Station Dairy Herd.

The outstanding feature of this farm is the profit made from milking cows. During 1919 10 or 12 cows were in milk, six of them being heifers bred and developed on the farm. The records show milk production for the year from the different cows ranging from 5,000 to more than 9,000 pounds and as already stated no grain was fed during the summer of 1919. This reduced the annual production. Two pit silos 34 feet deep have been dug, and there is one silo built of cement above ground. The walls of the pit silos are simply plastered with cement mor-

tar. A collar 6 inches thick was made at the top, extending 4 or 5 feet above the surface of the ground. Silage has been a very important factor in providing an abundance of feed for the cows. One of these silos is now full of silage carried over from last year. Mr. Bayles told me he had enough rough feed ahead for a year. A small patch of alfalfa irrigated from two wells supplies alfalfa hay to balance the silage.

A minimum of expense was involved in equipping this farm to handle these cows. A row of stalls with wooden stanchions was built in one side of the horse barn already on the place when the cows were brought to the farm. It has a cement floor and gutter and the total cost was less than \$50. It would, of course, cost more now. The six cows were each fed daily from 35 to 40 pounds of silage made from corn, cane or kafir the first year. If a cow gave more than 1½ gallons of milk a day she was given a pound of grain to each 4 pounds of milk produced. This grain consisted of a mixture of 10 parts bran, 8 parts ground barley and 6 parts linseed oil meal by weight. During the fall and winter the cows run on wheat pasture. In the summer they have buffalo grass pasture. In 1918 they were turned out on the native pasture March 1 and kept there until the first heavy snowfall which came December 17.

At the time of my visit, June 30, Mr. Bayles was bottling the milk, retailing it for 10 cents a quart. A boy made the deliveries. During two months of the winter he received 12 cents a quart. Up to last fall the price had been 9 cents a quart for milk bottled and delivered. Milk sold wholesale brought 30 cents a gallon. Some cream also has been sold to cream buyers or the local creamery at the prevailing prices when the demand for whole milk did not take the whole supply.

It is not necessary, however, to have a market for whole milk to make dairying pay in this section. In fact, considering the extra labor involved in selling milk, there is probably more profit on the average farm in selling cream. The records at this Colby farm show that in 1918 the milk sold brought \$2,039.95 and there was a return of \$112.50 for calves sold, making a total of \$2,152.45. The grain bill for the year was \$675.76, leaving the net return over cost of grain fed \$1,476.69, an average of \$123 a month. Mr. Bayles tested each cow's milk and so was able to calculate the amount of butterfat produced. If the milk had been separated it would have yielded 2,552 pounds of butterfat which at 50 cents a pound would have brought \$1,276 for the cream alone, leaving the skim-milk on the farm to be fed to calves and hogs.

For the first three-year period the figures based on the sale of cream would have shown the following: For the first 8 months beginning the fall of 1915 the butterfat at 30 cents a pound would have brought \$337.80. For the 12 months' period beginning the fall of 1916 when most of the cows freshened, the butterfat at 40 cents a pound would have brought \$712.40 and for the calendar year of 1918 the butterfat at 50 cents a pound would have brought \$1,276.20. Valuing the skim-milk at 40 (Continued on Page 12)



View of Buildings at Colby Branch Experiment Station Farm. Silo is of Cement Plaster Type. There are Also Two Pit Silos, One Now Full of Held-Over Silage. The Barn Seen at the Right Was Recently Completed and is for Hay and Young Stock.

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

AS SOUTHERN Kansas subscriber asks, "Why would it not have been wise for the Government to have made a selective draft and taken the money it needed just as it took the men of certain age to fight during the war?"

It would. Not only had it the right to do that but if the principle of the selective draft had been applied impartially to all the people and all the wealth of the country, it would not have been half so much of a financial strain on the country as was the method by which the money was raised to finance the war. It would not have been necessary to raise more than one-half as much as was raised and the work necessary to be done would have been done more expeditiously.

If in addition to applying the conscription to all the people and all the wealth of the country, a general order had been issued as a war measure, that there should be no advance in prices permitted during the war and the general level of prices of 1916 maintained there would have been no profiteering and no excess profits. The plan would have been simple. Its justice would have been entirely apparent and therefore when once established would have had the support of an overwhelming majority of the people.

Why was it not put into operation? Why did not some of our alleged statesmen make the proposition and at least try to have it put into operation? That question, however, I cannot answer.

The Right of Free Speech

ONE OF our readers, D. R. Kinsey, of Kingman, writes me, quoting the following from the Chicago Republican platform: "We demand that every American citizen shall enjoy the ancient and constitutional rights of free speech, free press and free assembly." Continuing Mr. Kinsey says: "For a number of days I have been reading in the columns of the daily press almost every day accounts of anarchistic mobs breaking up peaceable public meetings and kidnapping and carrying away citizens of the United States against whom no criminal complaint had been lodged and for whom no warrant had been issued by any court but who were exercising their legal and constitutional right of free speech and free assembly and who were not charged with making any incendiary or treasonable utterance. I believe it was at Ellenwood, at a farmers' picnic that the assembly was broken up, the speakers apprehended before speaking, by the mob and given United States flags to carry (to which of course they made no objection.)"

"At Ellenwood this same mob be-spattered not only the speakers but the flag of our country with rotten eggs. Ye gods! What a spectacle! And yet not one word of condemnation of such outrage was seen in the daily press! Later it was stated in the papers that they would be good in the future and not throw any more eggs, but that they would prevent any meetings or speaking by the Nonpartisan League. Talk about bolshevism; the dictatorship of the proletariat! Is that any worse than the dictatorship of an anarchistic mob?"

"As a crowning infamy the leaders of this mob had the brazen effrontery to appear before the peace officers' conference recently with more than \$700 in checks which they had taken from the suit case of one of their victims, with a list of the names of the farmers who had given the checks; not to submit themselves to the custody of the peace officers; but to tell them that they intended to return the checks to the men who had given them, with the gratuitous advice that they destroy them. Liberty, constitutional and legal rights of free men may thus be trampled under foot for a time, but they will rise again.

"But why single out the Nonpartisan League for these dastardly attacks? I have read pretty closely all about the attacks of these mobs and have failed to find any accusations against the Nonpartisan League except the statement of some irresponsible persons with either no knowledge or actuated by a deliberate purpose to de-

ceive, that the Nonpartisan League is in some way connected with the I. W. W. They do not specify in what way or give any evidence of the connection—just the bare statement.

"Anyone of mature judgment who is reasonably well informed and who has common sense knows that the Nonpartisan League is in no way connected with the I. W. W. Their aims and objects are entirely different. Would anyone suppose for a moment that an organization of farmers, mostly wheat farmers would be or could be allied with an organization which practices sabotage and burns wheat stacks? The Nonpartisan League has been making history in North Dakota for a number of years. The principles of the organization have been put into practice and are being carried out. They have been attacked in every court of North Dakota and in the district and Supreme court of the United States. Every court has unanimously upheld their whole program and declared it legal and constitutional.

"The Nonpartisan League was in complete control of every department of the state government of North Dakota during the Great World War. North Dakota sent her full quota of soldiers, who fought as bravely as the soldiers of any other state. North Dakota went over the top in every drive to raise funds to sustain and prosecute the war to a successful end, and since the war the Nonpartisan League legislature has passed the most liberal soldiers bonus law of any state in the Union.

"With all the activity of the Department of Justice in running down the 'reds' not one has been found or arrested in North Dakota. Can the people of Kansas long debate which to choose, constitutional, lawful and orderly government or usurpation of legal government by anarchistic mobs?"

I think Mr. Kinsey's complaint is justified, but in one thing he is in error. The Daily Capital denounced the mob very strongly.

Along this same line you have read of course of the burning of two negroes at Paris, Tex. The sheriff of the county who seems to have been absent at the time of the burning, is quoted as saying that one of the men burned was not one of the men who committed the murder charged and he did not believe that the other man was guilty either. However, none of the mob that did the burning will be even arrested, much less punished. Mob law is one of the greatest dangers which threatens our republic.

Emma Desires to Come Back

I DO NOT know whether Emma Goldman has been correctly quoted or not. She is reported to be tired of Russia, tired of the bolshevist government and exceedingly anxious to get back to America. She is quoted as saying that the government of Lenine and Trotsky is rotten and more despotic than anything ever charged against capitalism. This last statement is probably true whether made by Emma Goldman or not.

Communism logically and necessarily leads to industrial despotism. It is only thru industrial and governmental despotism that it can be made to work, if it can be made to work at all. The state, under communism, becomes the sole employer and dictates to each individual how and when he or she shall be employed. Individual freedom and state communism are incompatible.

Emma is, of course, not a communist in the sense of favoring a communist state. She is an anarchist and opposed to any organized government. Emma's plan, if it can be called a plan, is worse than communism.

Anarchism is utterly absurd and impossible. There are a few localities in the world where there is anarchy. Travelers in certain parts of Africa have found places where there does not seem to be even the most primitive form of government, not even a tribe with a chief. The people in this locality are the least intelligent and the most barbarous in the world. They have not even sufficient intelligence to build huts for their shelter or to fashion the most crude implements for the cultivation of the soil.

There they have anarchy, pure and simple;

no government, no progress, no intelligence. It is just as natural for people of ordinary intelligence to organize themselves into government as it is for them to breathe. The business of the world simply cannot be carried on without organized government. Even the despotic, communist government of Lenine is vastly better than no government at all.

I have listened to Emma talk just once and that was sufficient. Still it might not be a bad idea to let Emma come home. She is a good deal of a nuisance but I think she would be so glad to get back that she would cease her fool talk about anarchy for a time. I believe that if I had the say I would impose just one condition. I would suggest to Emma that she might talk as much as she pleased so long as she refrained from advising her followers to try to upset our Government, and I have the impression that Emma would be so glad to get back here that she would be willing to cut out that kind of talk.

Even Handed Justice

THERE is a fine chance to moralize over the Hanover bank case. Here was a man who had the entire confidence of the community. The people believed in him, intrusted their money to his keeping. He robbed them and then ran away. His defalcations mounted up into the hundreds of thousands of dollars, which was going some for a banker in a town of a thousand inhabitants or less.

He was apprehended and brought back. It might be supposed that he would be met by a mob, eager to hang him, but on the contrary he seems to have been received like an honored guest. His greeting by his old neighbors was that which might be expected in the case of a leading citizen who had just returned home from some mission of great importance and honor and the whole community gathered to celebrate his return.

His neighbors, some of whom no doubt had lost thru his speculations, crowded forward and asked for the privilege of going on his bond which was over subscribed. If some obscure citizen had stolen a horse or cow worth perhaps a hundred dollars or less, these same men would no doubt have insisted on his immediate arrest and prosecution to the limit, altho his crime would not have damaged the community a hundredth part as much as the crime committed by this banker.

Now it is easy for me to moralize this way, and there is no answer from the viewpoint of justice to what I have said. By every standard of morals and justice Jaedicke ought to be punished to the limit of the law. He did not sin thru ignorance. He knew just what he was doing, and what would be the result unless by some almost impossible chance he could make up his speculations thru speculation.

The man who betrays the confidence of a whole community is a good deal worse sinner than the common thief who steals a horse or picks your pocket. He does infinitely more harm. His influence is potent for evil. The young man who watches the reception accorded this banker must draw the conclusion that there is no great harm in looting a bank, when he sees the returned looter given a royal welcome and leading citizens crowding one another for the opportunity to do him honor.

And yet the probability is that if I had been a resident of Hanover I would have been among the citizens who welcomed the defaulting bank president. I would no doubt have been influenced tremendously by his pleasant personality and probably right now would be thinking how I might help to lighten his sentence.

You simply cannot harmonize human nature and human friendships with exact justice. I have heard a great many people say that they were in favor of exact justice and the impartial administration of the law. I think, perhaps, I have said that myself many times and thought I meant it, but it is my conviction that no man is in his heart in favor of exact justice and impartial administration of the law.

Ask the question of yourself; suppose that you have a genial, lovable kind of friend who goes wrong; who commits a crime; do you hasten to have him arrested and punished? You do not. On the contrary you do what you can to lessen his punishment if you do not try to get him off without any punishment at all.

You do not say sternly: "He has violated the law; let him suffer the penalty. In other words you are not in favor of the impartial administration of the law when it bumps up against your strong personal friendship. The law recognizes this human element. No lawyer defending a criminal would permit a man to sit on the jury who would frankly admit that he was the friend of the man who was being tried. It is used to read in the old school books of the stern old Roman emperor who condemned his own son to death because the son had violated the Roman law.

My recollection is that the author of the story commended the emperor for his sense of justice and impartial administration of the law. Personally I have little use for any man who would condemn his own son to death. I would be filled with most profound sorrow if a son of mine should forsake the path of honesty and honor, but if he should I would go down to the gates of hell to save my boy.

One of the greatest human interest stories in the Bible is that of David and Absalom. The son plotted to overthrow the kingdom of his father and quite probably plotted also against his father's life. Justice would say that he deserved to die and got what was justly coming to him, but when the news was brought to David that Absalom was slain it took away all the satisfaction of triumph. His kingdom after all did not weigh much against the life of his boy and overwhelmed by his anguish, he cried out: "Would to God I had died for thee O Absalom; my son, my son!"

All along the line we are swayed by conflicting forces and conflicting emotions. Justice is a relative term. Laws never have been and never will be administered with impartiality, because the human nature that is in us all will not permit it.

The poor devil who has no friends gets the full penalty of the law and the man with many friends escapes, not because people generally mean to be cruel or unjust but because we are influenced by feelings and associations which are inconsistent with equal and exact justice. I am not condemning the neighbors of the minor banker who welcomed him home. Probably if I had been one of them I would have done the same thing.

On Being the Goat

READERS of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze who are familiar with the Scriptures know all about the story of the scapegoat, and if those who are not Bible readers will take the trouble to turn to the 16th chapter of Leviticus they will find what I consider an interesting study of psychology and a story of considerable human interest. Aaron, head of the Israelitish priesthood, was directed to take two kids of the goats for a sin offering and one ram for a burnt offering.

"And Aaron," continues the chapter, "shall cast lots upon the two goats, one lot for the Lord and the other lot for the scapegoat. And Aaron shall bring the goat upon which the Lord's lot fell, and offer him for a sin offering.

"But the goat on which the lot fell to be the scapegoat, shall be presented alive before the Lord to make an atonement with him and to send him go for a scapegoat into the wilderness. And Aaron shall lay both his hands upon the head of the live goat, and confess over him all the iniquities of the children of Israel, and their transgressions in all their sins, putting them upon the head of the goat, and shall send him away by the hand of a fit man into the wilderness.

"And the goat shall bear upon him all their iniquities unto a land not inhabited and he shall go the goat in the wilderness."

I can imagine with what a sigh of relief many an Israelite saw that goat headed for the tall timber. Many a descendant of Abraham, fully conscious that he had been guilty of a lot of sin, watched Aaron as he figuratively laid on the head of that innocent and unsuspecting goat all the sins of the tribes and then bid to the keeper of the goat: "That cleans the people for the present. Take this goat out into the wilderness and turn him loose."

It seemed to be an easy and satisfactory way of getting rid of a job lot of sins. Furthermore, the goat presumably didn't mind it a great deal. He may have been annoyed somewhat at Aaron's fussing over it and being led away from its accustomed feeding ground, but if the picking was reasonably good in the wilderness that would not be forgotten. The goat no doubt struck up an acquaintance with the wild goats of the wilderness and probably was not discriminated

against because it was loaded up with miscellaneous sins of the Israelites.

From this interesting custom came the expression, supposed to be slang, "making him the goat." I do not care to discuss the theological question concerning the wholesale and easy manner of getting rid of sins in the time of Moses and Aaron, but I call it to mind to illustrate the fact that human nature has not greatly changed in 30 centuries.

World Examples

TODAY the world is almost in a state of chaos. Civilization is trembling, Europe is bankrupt and blood-soaked, but when it is undertaken to place the blame, every individual high and low disclaims responsibility and makes somebody else the scapegoat to carry his sins.

I have the impression that the world would be in pretty fair condition if everybody, or if even a majority were only honest enough to judge themselves fairly, to acknowledge their own faults and then set out in earnest to try to correct them.

If there are troubles in the family it is at least highly improbable that all the fault is on one side. If you have failed in business and will make an honest, close analysis of the whole situation you will find, nine times in 10, you are at least partly, and probably largely, to blame. If you have followed some one's suggestion and made a fool of yourself, you know you did not really have to do it. If you have wasted your money in foolish speculation you know that there have been almost unlimited warnings published against that kind of investment.

Our Government is far from perfect. Society is not always just, but no man is compelled to be a criminal or even mean and selfish. If, instead of hunting for a scapegoat to bear our sins and follies, we would just be honest with ourselves we would not make many excuses for ourselves, but stand up like the poor publican and cry with humility, "God be merciful to me, a sinner!"

There are in the world a great many persons who do have to do a great deal more than their share of scapegoating, and these have a large share of my sympathy. They are, as a rule, to blame for being goats.

However, sometimes they are goats because of their own inherent good nature. I have known a few goats of this kind, the most lovable and generous people. I have known women who were actually so kind their neighbors constantly imposed on them and in their selfish blindness did not seem to realize their petty meanness. If they were going away from home they would take their children to the good-natured neighbor and leave them to annoy her. They seemed to have the impression that they were doing her a favor because, as they said, she loved children so much.

A Special Case

I HAVE in mind also the case of Job Masters. He was well named, because the original Bible patriarch had nothing on him in the way of patience. Job was not a scapegoat according to the Levitical standard. Nobody tried to load any sins on him, so far as I recall, for Job was one of the most exemplary citizens in his community. But he was just a plain goat. His neighbors imposed on him shamefully.

He was handy about everything and as a result his neighbors called on him to perform all kinds of services and never paid him a cent. He knew more about butchering than any other man in the neighborhood. The neighbors would ask him to come and help them butcher and Job would leave his own work, to be accommodating. He never got a cent for it, either.

Finally there came a time when Job's wife took a hand. She was a good-natured woman but there was a limit to her patience. She had heard the expression "making a goat of him" and it got her to thinking.

"Job Masters," she said, "I have learned something. I heard a man say today that some other man had been made the goat and I asked what it meant. When it was explained I said, 'That fits Job Masters. He has been the goat,' and so I have decided that you are out of the goat business."

"I heard something else, too. I heard that Sim Bevers told Jonathan Howard that Job Masters was shiftless and if he didn't tend to his farm better he would lose it. You have helped Sim Bevers do his butchering the last 15 years. If you ever got a cent for it I don't know when it was. You have got up in the middle of the night to doctor a sick cow for him and you never got a cent for that, either. You have quit your own work to help Jonathan Howard save his crop in harvest time and you didn't charge him a cent."

"You have helped all the neighbors, just to be accommodating. As a goat, Job, you haven't used the sense of an ordinary billy goat. Hence-

forth, when you help the neighbors they are going to help you as much as you help them. It is all right to be accommodating, but I have discovered that what people get for nothing they don't seem to appreciate."

And it may be said that Mrs. Masters, being the stronger member of the Masters household, had her way and Job ceased to be the neighborhood goat.

Harking back to the original text, so to speak, I have wondered what Aaron really thought as he theoretically piled the sins of that bunch of Israelites on to that unsuspecting and innocent goat. I have wondered if he did not say in his mind: "I can send this goat out into the wilderness but that isn't taking the meanness out of this outfit. They are just the same disobedient, stiff-necked and turbulent crowd they were before and no goat can relieve them of the consequences of their own meanness."

Government Bonds

I AM in receipt of the following letter, which seems to me to be of so much interest that it is entitled to publication:

I have been a reader of your "Passing Comment" for many years, and generally I indorse what you say, but I cannot indorse what you say about Government bonds. I do not think that they were bought with "inflated dollars," neither do I think that your "plan" of paying no interest on them would be just and right any more than it would be right to send the men or women who were in the service, home without pay for the time that they were in the service and incapacitated for doing more than half what they were able to do before they entered it.

When the Great War began, my wife and I had \$2,000 saved up to help us out in the days that are very near now, when we will not be able to work and save. We were both more than 60 years old then.

Part of this money I had made selling corn at 50 cents a bushel, potatoes at 75 cents to a dollar a bushel, hay at \$6 to \$8 a ton, a fat hog occasionally at from 5 to 7 cents a pound, a veal calf for the same price as the hogs. No matter how fat or good it might be I never got more than 8 cents even as late as a year ago. I sold strawberries, blackberries, gooseberries and cherries which were my main crops, being a small-fruit grower, principally at from \$1.50 to \$2.50 a 24-quart crate. Other things were sold on a similar scale.

It took money as well as men to win the Great War. Now that it is over and the victory is ours why should not both be honored? The interest on the bonds answers in a way to the pay that the men received for their service. Neither was as much as they could have gotten if they had staid at home and let other persons go or other persons' dollars go. Why in the name of common sense should patriotic dollars be discriminated against now?

Please don't understand me as saying that you belong to that crowd, but what you say about the bonds pleases them mighty well. And frankly, Mr. McNeal, I think that you would be doing your country a better service if you were preaching patriotic paying of the bonds now just as earnestly as you preached patriotic buying of them when the Government was calling for the money. Remember there are millions of people who bought bonds with uninflated dollars.

Nothing could be further from my purpose than a wish to injure men of Mr. Smallwood's type and character. As a matter of fact, however, he already has been discriminated against. If he purchased \$2,000 in Liberty bonds at par he could not today sell them without suffering loss of approximately \$300.

If he is able to hold them for a few years they probably will again be worth par, but in the meantime the greater part of the depreciated bonds is going into the hands of men who in all probability did not buy their share at the time the bonds were issued, but have waited to take advantage of the depreciation. Under the plan I have proposed small holders would be enabled to cash their bonds at once at par, for these would be taken care of the first year.

If Mr. Smallwood feels that he made a sacrifice in buying the bonds in the first place he can have no ground for complaint if he gets his money out of them which he can, then invest in more profitable securities. The plan would not inflate the currency because sufficient tax would be levied to take up the tenth part of the bonds each year and as the notes issued in payment for the bonds came into the United States Treasury they would be retired and cancelled. If sufficient of these particular notes were not received yearly then other notes would be cancelled so that the volume of currency would not be increased.

Taking Mr. Smallwood's statement that he made a sacrifice in buying his bonds as true, he should support my plan, for it will be to his advantage. It will save to the people of this country in the way of interest in the next 10 years more than 10 billion dollars. It will compel the wealth of the country to pay the debt instead of making the debt of the country a means of swelling already excessive fortunes.

Now I wish to say frankly that while I believe the plan I have suggested is not only entirely fair but entirely practicable I have very little hope that it will be adopted. The banks and big moneyed interests of the country will be practically unanimous in opposition.

Selecting a Show Prospect

Great Care is Needed if You Expect to Please the Judge Next Fall in Competition That May be Expected in the Ring

By C. E. Aubel

NOT EVERYONE has the keen discrimination necessary to select a good show prospect, but the ability to handle and feed the animal when once selected may be cultivated with a little experience.

In selecting show prospects the feeder has his hardest task in attempting to read the future of his young stuff. To truly visualize the calf as he should develop, with several months more age and growth, seems many times "a hit and miss" proposition. Frequently the most promising calf will fail to develop and not do so well as his running mate.

Things to Consider

Usually it is very much easier to look at a bunch of yearlings or 2-year-olds and select the best individuals therefrom for showing than to place predictions on the possibilities of this or that calf. Yearlings and older animals will have attained much of their future development and outgrown many of the hidden mysteries so often found developing in younger stuff.

However, a good show steer may be picked and something of his probable future foretold. These predictions may be made by certain characteristics, which if possessed by a calf are nearly always indicative of an excellent individual at maturity. These characteristics are two in number and should be insisted on in any individual that the feeder is contemplating showing. The two considerations are the head, as shown in the young calf and in the more mature stock; and the development of the back. Altho the calf may not be expected to show the development of these parts to such an extent as his older mate, yet nevertheless the youngster should show in a general way indications in these parts that will justify his selection for showing.

A good head means much. History

is replete with examples of animals having been selected as superior individuals when only the head was first seen. A good head is broad between the eyes and short from poll to muzzle with full lips and mouth. The head should be well balanced and in proportion. The nostrils should be large to admit plenty of air and indicate lung capacity. The eyes should be large, prominent, yet placid, indicating a quiet temperament.

Quietness and an even temperament are desirable, as these permit of a maximum utilization of food for flesh and fat. The ear should be fine, well set and neatly placed on the head and alert to activities going on about the animal. The head should be neatly attached to the neck at the throat. A full

throat and leathery heavy dewlap are undesirable, indicating a tendency to coarseness that should be avoided.

The back is an important part of the show steer. It is over the back and sides that the judge runs his hands when feeling of the firmness and thickness of the natural covering. Since it is so desirable to have the steer show his best in this region it stands to reason that the prospective animal as a calf must have as full a development over the back as possible. Altho a steer can be improved in many ways by feeding he must as a calf be well developed over the back and sides. The calf with a natural development over these regions will take on more flesh easier and quicker than the poor developed one. The best care, feed and handling

of a poor calf will never make an animal that can meet competition.

The back first of all should be straight. It should be as broad as possible, carrying the width from the quarters to the tail head. Even a calf may be expected to exhibit a back of this type, and it should of all be insisted on in one that is under consideration as a show animal. The back should be well sprung and long, to provide a storage place for food, and depth to the body. The hips should be smooth and as wide apart as possible. Smoothness is more desirable about the tailhead than great width, as wide hips when finished often become prominent and appear coarse. In general, hindquarters of the calf should indicate squareness of form and show characteristic of the forequarters.

Important Points

Another consideration that might well be classed in importance with the back is quality, as indicated in the handling qualities of the hide and the firmness of bone. A good handler has an additional value not only to touch, as an indication of the possibility of laying on fat beneath the free and rolling hide. Quality of hide may be influenced by feeding, but a softness and pliability of skin is desirable in young stuff.

If these considerations are kept in mind when a selection is being made in the herd for show animals, grief may be saved the herdsman at the final placing has been made. The ribbons tied on the winners at shows. Remember that wise selection has much to do with winning honors, but feeding and handling are just as important a place. If cattle do not all win, accept of a good spirit, profit by the experience gained and next year the selection may be made with more wisdom.



Yerba Santa, a Quality Hereford Cow Owned by Robert H. Haslett of Eldorado; This Animal Has Been Very Successful in the Show Ring.

To Increase Crop Profits

More Attention to the Ordinary Principles of Soil Management Should be Given on Many Farms in Kansas

By F. B. Nichols

A REAL soil fertility revival is needed in Kansas. This is especially true in Southeastern Kansas, where available plant food is becoming decidedly deficient on many fields. Unless more attention is paid to conserving the fertility, the yields will decline greatly in the next few years.

The principles of soil management are difficult for many men to understand, or at least it seems that way. Farmers who are excellent producers and who perhaps are very skillful in handling machinery and in buying and selling, fail to understand the things needed in maintaining the fertility. Millions of dollars' worth of straw and corn stalks and other valuable humus-forming material have been burned in this good year of 1920, right at a time when fertilizer prices are higher than ever, and when there is every indication that good prices will be obtained for farm crops. Corn is being grown on some poor fields year after year despite the fact that the yields usually are below the cost of production.

A factor which makes this indifference to good soil management still more amazing is that in almost every community in the Middle West there are one or more good farmers who are handling their fields efficiently, and are maintaining or increasing the fertility. With this local demonstration available it would seem that it ought to be easy to awaken an interest in the fertility problems.

The ordinary principles of efficient soil management are not complicated. They consist mainly in the application of the factors of good farming which every farmer knows. The first thing

is to plow under every scrap of vegetable matter; there is little excuse for burning straw or stalks in this day and age of the world. Along with this is needed a greater care in the conserving of barnyard manure, which has become a decidedly important material, if its value is based either on the cost of an equivalent amount of commercial fertilizers or on the increased yields which it will bring. There are no complicated factors involved in getting manure to the fields; the main things are to haul it out as soon as possible after it is made and then apply it thinly with a spreader.

In establishing a crop rotation the main thing is to grow a large acreage of the legumes—alfalfa, clovers, cowpeas or soybeans. The acreage of all of these important field crops should be doubled in Kansas, on the soils to which they are adapted. In addition to the legumes, it is helpful if one can

have an intertilled crop such as corn, and a crop such as wheat for which the soil must be well prepared. The matter of combining these crops naturally is a problem of farm management which the individual producer must settle.

Of course, the developing of a good type of livestock farming is connected closely with the fertility problems. A greater extension in the growing of well-bred livestock in this state is important, for it will increase the farm returns at the same time it is conserving soil fertility.

Attention to increasing the humus content of the soil by saving all the vegetable matter in connection with the establishing of better crop rotations and real systems of livestock farming will do much to increase the crop yields. Considering the soil and climate of most of the Middle West, the yields are disgracefully small, and

they can be increased greatly on farms. There is plenty of evidence to this in almost every neighborhood shown by the yields obtained by leading farmers in such localities.

On the agronomy farm of the Kansas State Agricultural college at Manhattan the results secured from crop rotations have been striking. In a rotation of two crops of corn and of wheat the yield of corn in 1917 was 5.1 bushels an acre more than when corn was grown continuously. In a rotation consisting of corn, cowpeas and wheat where cowpeas were cut for the yield of corn was 32.8 bushels an acre. On a field that grew alfalfa for two years, and wheat the year the yield of corn in 1917 was 11.1 bushels an acre. These experiments have been continuing since 1911. It will be noted that the results give a clear indication of the value of legumes in the rotation. The results of 1915 and a comparatively dry year (1917). No grain was produced in 1917, regardless of rotation practiced.

In explaining these results, Throckmorton, professor of soils, says: "Rotations may be so planned that there is more opportunity for the addition of organic matter to the soil when one crop is grown continuously. Such crops as alfalfa and Sweet Clover have extensive root systems and the plants die add considerable quantities of organic matter to the soil. Leaves falling from such plants are an important source of this material."

"When one crop is grown continuously on a field for many years the soil of that field will be losing its food within one layer of soil, for the roots will penetrate to about the



Alfalfa, the Most Profitable Field Crop in Kansas; a Great Increase in the Acreage of This Legume is Needed in Most Communities.

(Continued on Page 8.)



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Faith Nets Kelsey a Fortune

Kaw Valley Potato Grower's Support of Spraying Theory and Better Methods of Cultivation Yields Extra Profit of \$31,510

By Ray Yarnell

ONE HUNDRED per cent production above the average of potato ground in the Kaw Valley on 115 acres is a miracle of efficient husbandry. It means \$274 an acre more in income and may well be classed as profit. This extra profit amounts to \$31,510.

Some extra expense, additional work, more thorough preparation of the seedbed and better care of the soil were the things which resulted in making M. T. Kelsey's potato yield in many cases more than double the yield of other Kaw Valley potato growers this year. While other tracts are yielding from 125 to 150 bushels of potatoes an acre on an average of about 137, Kelsey's farm is producing from 200 to 300 bushels an acre. The contrast is striking but the reasons are evident.

The details of his success were related by Mr. Kelsey only because he was shown that they would be of value to other potato growers and, if followed, would result in improving potato culture. He is modest about his accomplishments but an enthusiast in his desire to boost the industry and increase the valley yields.

High production on Mr. Kelsey's farm is bound up closely with a 10 acre tract—ground devoted to a potato culture experiment under the auspices of F. O. Blecha, Shawnee county farm agent and the Kansas State Agricultural college. On this tract an experiment is being made which may mean thousands of dollars every year to Kaw Valley potato growers. Even if the results hoped for should not be obtained, and there is every reason, including Mr. Kelsey's 300 bushel yield, to believe that they will be realized, the experiment will be valuable because of the practical knowledge it will yield.

He Had Faith in Theories

A strong faith in the theories worked out by specialists at the Kansas State Agricultural college, notably Prof. L. E. Melchers, in charge of the botanical and plant pathology department, caused Mr. Kelsey to apply the methods used on the experimental tract to the remainder of his potato farm. He concluded that if the theory which the experiment was designed to test, proved correct that he would profit greatly by having had faith in it, and that if it did not work out he would lose only the time and expense of treating his potato plants.

The experiment on the Kelsey farm is designed to test the value of Bordeaux mixture and its efficacy in preventing tip burn. If it succeeds the potato vines will be kept alive longer and it is believed a larger production of potatoes or the production of larger tubers will result.

Tip burn halts the growth of potato vines before the crop is well matured. Experts hope, by the use of Bordeaux mixture, to control this disease. This spray is also expected to control early blight disease which is sporadic in nature. It does not appear every year. But if the mixture will also prevent tip burn it can be recommended for use every year. According to Professor Melchers the experiment on the Kelsey farm has already given evidence that the use of Bordeaux mixture in spraying potato vines will increase the yield by keeping the plants growing. When the test potatoes are dug the results will show the proper strength of mixture to use and the best time of application.

In this experiment three strengths of Bordeaux mixture are used, being applied three times to three separate plots. Mixtures of different strengths are applied four times to other plots. Check plots, which receive no spraying, are between the treated plots and will afford means of ascertaining the real value of the spray treatment. The potatoes raised in all of the plots will be weighed separately and the yields will later be compared. In this way it is hoped to get valuable information regarding the value of the control of tip burn and the prevention of early blight, a very serious disease.

In 1919 Mr. Kelsey spent \$300 in conducting an experiment in growing potatoes. This year he doubled his expenditures, and the size of the field used. The Bordeaux mixture has been successfully used in other states and the present test is to discover whether it will work equally well in Kansas. In New York its application has increased the yield as much as 65 per cent and in Iowa as much as 25 per cent.

This season Mr. Kelsey sprayed all of his potato plants twice with the Bordeaux mixture, using the Kansas State Agricultural college formula. He considers the fact that his yield is much above the average of the valley as vindicating the use of this spray and as proving its value in controlling early blight and tip burn. He is awaiting the outcome of the detailed experiment on his farm with a great deal of interest. The same experiment is being conducted on the Skinner Brothers' farm, except that the commercial Bordeaux mixture instead of the college formula is being used.

But something more than seed treatment and the use of spray is responsible for the large yields on the Kelsey acres. Seedbed preparation, cultivation and the treatment of the soil to increase fertility, are very important factors. Mr. Kelsey always has devoted much attention to this phase of his business, with results that have been very satisfactory in a financial way.

There is no secret about his methods. He plows both in the fall and spring, but likes fall plowing best as the ground holds the moisture better. In the spring he plows to a depth of 6 or 7 inches and in the fall 9 inches. Immediately after plowing he disks the ground. In the spring the potatoes are planted immediately after the ground is disked.

Uses Much Chicken Manure

Several methods of maintaining the fertility of the soil are in use on the Kelsey farm. Chicken manure is used in large quantities. This is spread thinly on top of the plowed ground. It is disked in but is not plowed under. Mr. Kelsey says the manure works into the soil better if left on top as rains carry it down and distribute it throughout all the soil. If plowed under, he says, the potato plant roots are forced

to penetrate deeply into the soil before they receive any benefit from the manure.

In addition to the use of chicken and other kinds of manure, Mr. Kelsey gives his soil large quantities of green manure. He prefers rye for this purpose, not only because it is an excellent green manure, but because he can pasture it during the fall and winter and plow it under in the spring. He also uses turnips and cowpeas for green manure and, because of the unusually favorable weather conditions this summer, he is planting cowpeas on a part of his potato land immediately after digging.

Frequent Cultivation Pays

Mr. Kelsey says that in order to get the best results from potatoes they must be cultivated frequently during the growing season. He cultivates four times and he has found that it pays.

Another important phase of potato culture and one which has much to do with the yield, is the treatment of the seed before planting. Certain fungous disease germs are found on the skin of potatoes. These cause rot and scab after the seed has been planted. To prevent this disease the seed is treated with a solution of corrosive sublimate, 4 ounces to 30 gallons of water. This treatment results in a much better stand, often 50 per cent more than when the seed is planted without treatment. Corrosive sublimate, if properly used, controls black scurf (Rhizoctonia), black-leg and scab. Fifty per cent of the potato seed planted in the Kaw Valley was treated this year as compared to 10 per cent last year, largely as a result of an experiment conducted during the season of 1919.

The effects of this treatment are convincingly shown on an experimental tract at the Kansas State Industrial institute for boys near Topeka. There are two plots of potatoes on exactly the same soil. The seed planted in one plot was treated with corrosive sublimate. There is scarcely half a stand of potatoes on the plot whose seed was not treated as compared with the plot where the treatment was applied. Long gaps occur in the rows between potato plants and those plants which persist are not so robust as they might have been. In the plot where the seed was treated the potato plants are green

and husky and are close together in the rows. The stand is an excellent one. A five-year experiment is being conducted, the crop being cared for by the boys under the direction of Newby, assistant superintendent.

is co-operating with Mr. Blecha of the Kansas State Agricultural college. Eighty-four plots are being treated and every one is treated differently. All kinds of fertilizers are being tried out. Experiments are being made with rye, sweet clover, Sudan grass and other plants in effort to determine which is best use as green manure. The experiment also deals with rotation. It is to determine the most profitable rotation of crops in potato growing and also to find out what green manure and combination of green manure fertilizer will give best results. The experiment is very complex and results will not be obtained for years. Special interest in this experiment is centered on soil fertility.

Seed Treatment Boosts Yield

Grant Kelsey has also found seed treatment is profitable. He has his seed this year with corrosive sublimate and has had less blackleg in his potatoes than at any time in the last 15 years. Everywhere planted treated seed, he said, has gained a good stand. His yield is running from 125 to 150 bushels an acre.

According to information obtained by Mr. Blecha the Kaw Valley potato crop will be no larger this year than last. In 1919 the production was 445 bushels, the cars averaging 445 bushels each. The average acre yield will be between 125 and 150 bushels, says.

To Increase Crop Profits

(Continued from Page 6.)

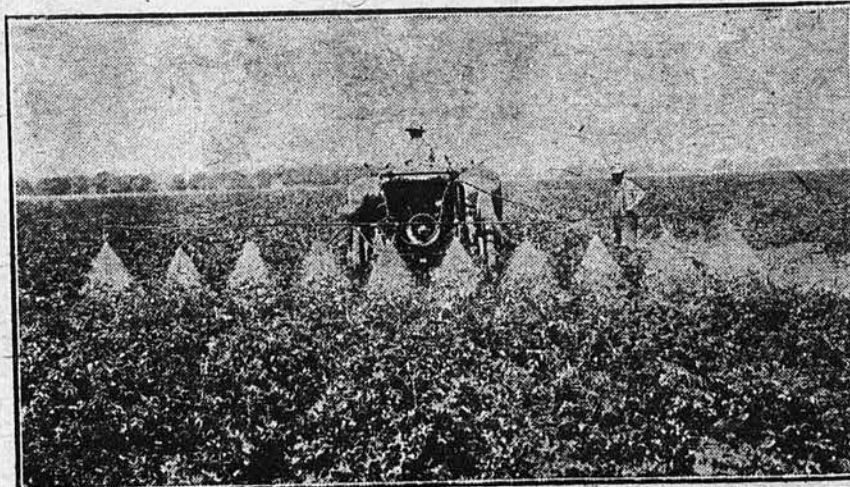
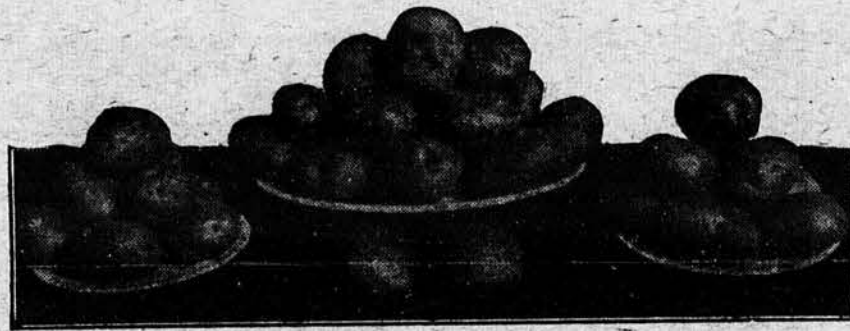
depth year after year. Some crops have roots that penetrate deeply into the subsoil and obtain plant food from the lower subsoil. Among the deep rooted plants are alfalfa, clover, some of the native prairie grasses. Such plants as oats, corn, wheat, some of the grasses have moderate long roots and extend well into the soil. Still other plants are very shallow rooted and feed in a limited zone of soil.

"Some of the crops having very shallow roots are barley, turnips and some of the grasses. It is evident that if the shallow rooted or moderate long rooted crops are grown continuously for several years the available food in the upper zone of soil will be depleted more rapidly than it is replaced by the deep rooted crops. In addition to this the deep rooted crops bring plant food from the lower subsoil store it in the roots nearer the surface. When these roots decay the plant food is liberated and is available to the plants.

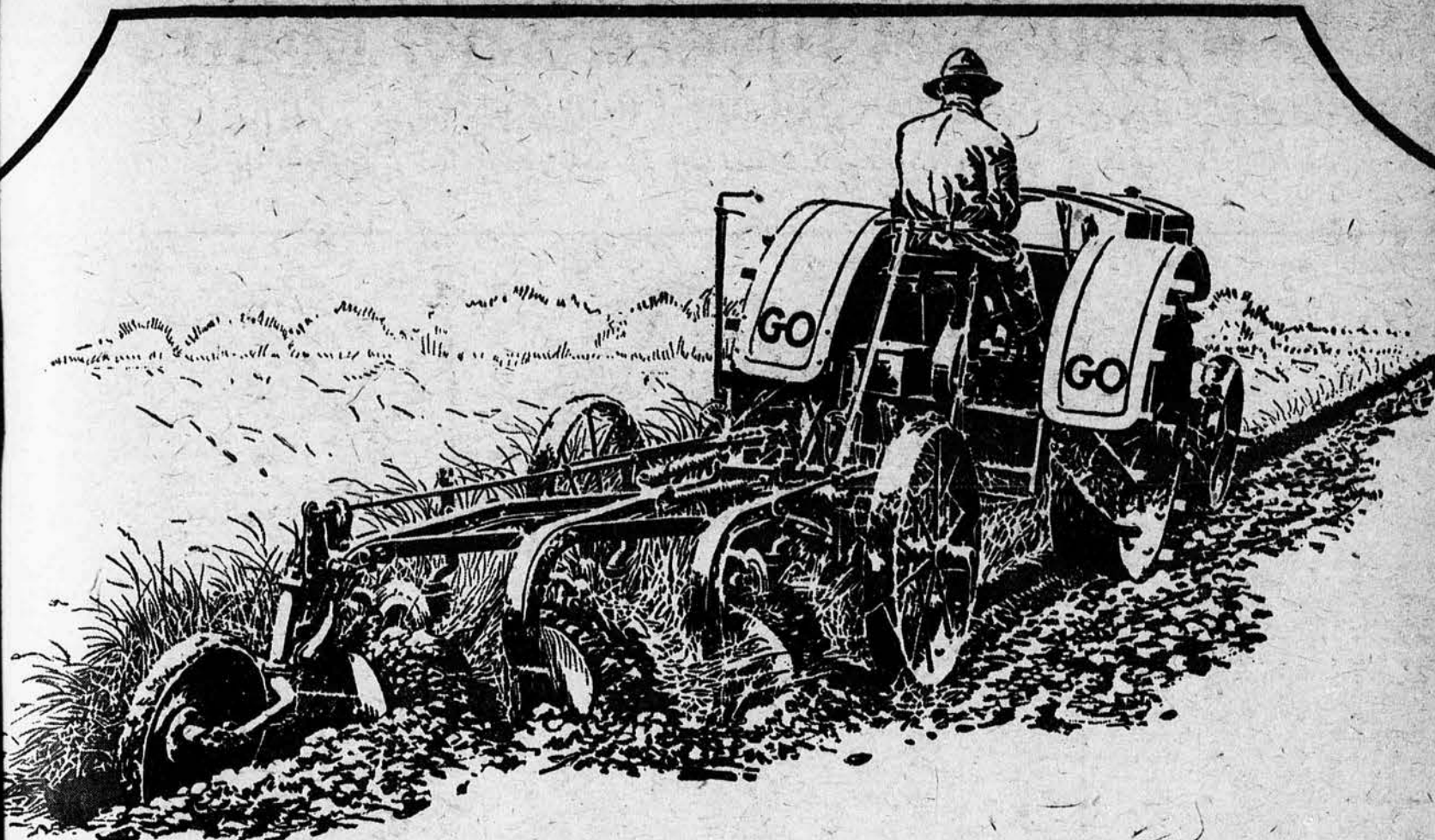
"All plants do not remove the same amounts of the different plant food elements from the soil. Crops such as wheat are able to utilize the phosphorus and potassium of the soil to a considerable degree. Potatoes remove comparatively small quantities of phosphorus. Since leguminous crops can obtain nitrogen from the air, they demand very little of this plant element from the soil. Thus if a crop is followed there is less likelihood of a deficiency of some one plant element.

"In addition to the leguminous crops obtaining nitrogen from the air, it is evident that they leave in the soil an accumulation of nitrogen which is available to crops which follow."

The development of Kanred by the Kansas Experiment station is the most spectacular thing in breeding in the Middle West. Practically all the hard winter wheat of Kansas should be planted to Kanred just as soon as the seed is available and can be purchased.



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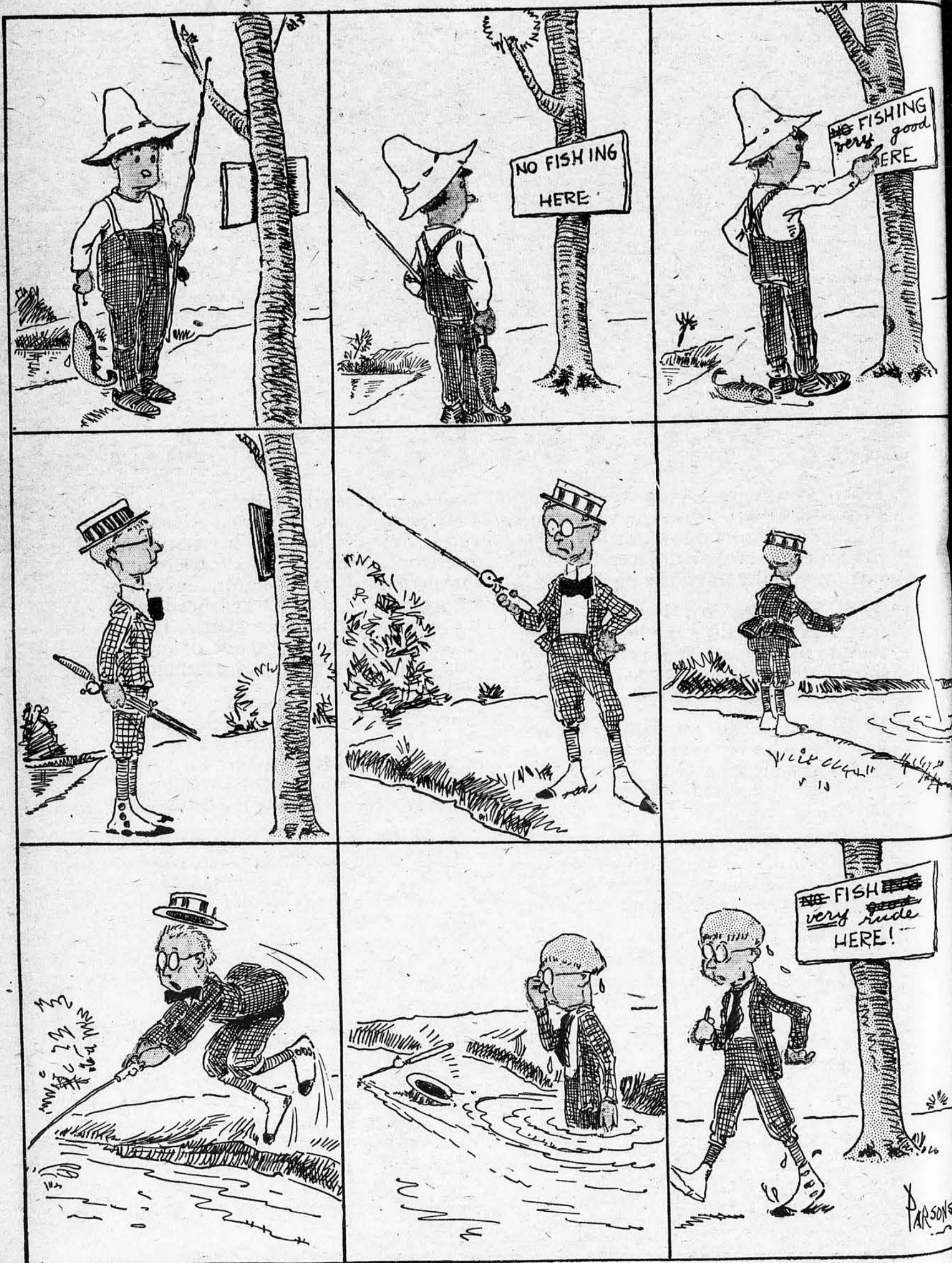
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Kanred Makes Best Yields

New Kansas Grain Crop Brings Big Profits

BY L. E. CALL

KANRED wheat has been grown about long enough to prove conclusively that it is superior to other varieties of wheat throughout a large part of Kansas. It has been grown at the Kansas Experiment station at Manhattan in field trials since 1911. In these nine years it has produced an average yield of 28 bushels per acre, while Kharkof has produced only 23 bushels, and Turkey a little more than 23½ bushels per acre. It has been grown in co-operative tests with farmers in different parts of Kansas since 1914. In six years in Western Kansas extending over three years, Kanred has outyielded Turkey wheat nearly 4 bushels per acre. In the past six years, 122 tests have been conducted on farms in the wheat belt of Central Kansas. In these tests, Kanred wheat on the average produced 4½ bushels more grain per acre than the variety of wheat that the farmer had previously planted on his farm. In most cases, this variety was Turkey red, Kharkof or Alta red. In 46 tests extending over years in Northeastern Kansas, Kanred has outyielded local varieties by an average of 5 bushels to the acre. As an average of all tests, Kanred has outyielded other varieties in the sections of Kansas where hard wheat is grown by 3½ bushels to the acre. This is a record that will justify the substitution of Kanred for other varieties in the hard wheat section of Kansas as readily as there is good seed available.

Adapted to Southeastern Kansas
Kanred is not adapted for planting in Southeastern Kansas, where varieties of soft wheat are now commonly grown. In this section, good varieties of soft wheat, such as Fulcaster, Hart Queen, and Currell will not only produce higher yields of grain in average seasons, but also will lodge less than Kanred, and for this reason be more easily harvested. In Northern and East Central Kansas, Kanred will not always prove better than varieties of soft wheat. This depends very much upon the season and the kind of soil upon which the wheat is grown. Usually it will be best in the area to plant soft wheat on river creek bottom land and on very fertile upland where hard wheat is likely to lodge, and to plant Kanred on the less fertile upland soil where damage from drought and winter-killing is likely to occur. In all other sections of Kansas, Kanred is superior to all other varieties that have been grown or carefully tested thru a period of years.

Why Kanred Yields More

There are three reasons why Kanred yields better than other hard wheat. First, it is early; second, it is resistant to winter-killing; and third, it is resistant to red leaf rust and to certain kinds of black stem rust. A good wheat for Kansas must mature early. There are many seasons when a few days of hot dry weather toward the end of the ripening period, very seriously injures late maturing varieties, while an early maturing variety may escape serious injury. If we could produce a high yielding variety of wheat that would mature a week earlier than the varieties now grown, it would add millions of bushels to the average wheat crop of Kansas and reduce greatly the risk involved in growing this crop. Kanred does not reach this goal, but it is one day to four days earlier than Turkey or Kharkof and this small difference in time of ripening is often sufficient to make a difference of several bushels in yield.

Of much greater importance is the winter hardiness of Kanred. We seldom stop to consider the tremendous loss from winter-killing of wheat in Kansas. As an average of the past 10 years, nearly 20 per cent of all the wheat seeded in the fall was plowed up the next spring, because poor stands remaining after the winter. This shows that there is a loss in the average season of from 1½ to 2 million acres of wheat. In some years it is more. In the winter of 1917, a very severe winter, more

than 6 million acres of wheat were lost. This loss occurred principally in Northwestern Kansas. The crop was almost a complete failure that season in Cloud county. Fortunately, the summer before the Cloud County Farm Bureau distributed a carload of Kanred wheat among its members. Many of these fields of Kanred wheat came thru the winter and made a fair crop. Other varieties sown at the same time, and in some cases in the same fields, winter-killed to such an extent that they were plowed up.

There has been but little winter-killing in Kansas during the past two years. Almost all varieties have come thru the winters successfully these seasons. In states farther north, however, there was some winter-killing last winter.

Rust Resistance

The resistance of Kanred to rust has been observed wherever rust has occurred when Kanred has been grown. H. A. Talley of Miami, Tex., who has grown Kanred for two years, says, "This wheat made 16 bushels in 1918, which is the poorest year the country has known, and Kharkof only made 9 bushels on the same kind of land. This year 1919 Kanred wheat made 35 bushels and the other variety only 15, rust being the disturbing factor." Rust was found in a few places in Kansas this summer. Rust was quite bad on the farm of P. P. Kingston at Hoisington. Mr. Kingston seeded a field of corn ground partly to Kharkof and partly to Kanred wheat. The wheat was sown late and pastured heavily during the winter. In speaking of his wheat Mr. Kingston says, "Kanred stood the winter better and made better and more than double the pasture I obtained from Kharkof wheat. Kharkof wheat drilled beside Kanred was full of black stem rust, while Kanred was comparatively free. There was as much difference as between a dirty and a clean dish. I believe my Kanred will yield 5 bushels more to the acre."

Careful tests conducted at the Kansas Experiment station show conclusively that Kanred is resistant not only to red leaf rust, but to certain kinds of black stem rust. It was not known until recently that there was more than one kind of black stem rust. It is now known that there are several kinds. Kanred is resistant to some of these kinds, but not to all. In a season where black stem rust is serious, Kanred will probably be injured much less severely than other varieties, although it probably will not be entirely free from rust.

It is impossible for a miller or a grain buyer to distinguish between Kanred and other varieties of Turkey wheat grown under the same conditions. Kanred belongs to the same class or family of wheat as Turkey red and Kharkof and it has the same milling value as these wheats. Each season since 1912, Kanred wheat has been tested for milling value on the experimental mill at the Kansas State Agricultural college at Manhattan. These tests show that the variety is practically equal from the milling standpoint to the common Turkey wheat now commonly grown in the state. Kanred wheat has been in such demand for seed that there has been practically none available in Kansas for milling purposes. The only carload of Kanred wheat known to have been sold on the market for milling purposes was grown in Colorado and sold on the Minneapolis market October 28, 1919. It sold as No. 1 hard winter, no dockage, with a test weight of 61.8 pounds and 76 per cent dark hard and vitreous kernels. It brought \$2.40 a bushel and topped the market for hard winter wheat that day.

Kanred Wheat for Seed

Nearly 400 Kansas growers of inspected Kanred wheat are listed in a seed schedule prepared by the Kansas Crop Improvement association, 2,000 copies of which were received from the printer here today by S. C. Salmon, secretary.

More than ¼ million bushels of in-

spected seed are listed in the circular, but of this quantity only 173,471 bushels are absolutely pure. A large percentage of the inspected grain not listed as pure contains stinking smut. This seed is not objectionable when treated before planting.

In order to pass the Kansas Crop Improvement association test for pure seed the wheat must have grown on ground not seeded to any wheat except Kanred the year previous. Nearly 500 fields were inspected a few days before harvest. Each field was examined for rye, mixtures with other varieties of wheat, smut, and noxious weeds. Seed showing a trace of any of these is listed just as the information was obtained. The department of agronomy of the Kansas State Agricultural college co-operated with the Crop Improvement association in making the inspection.

The following schedule of uniform prices for pure Kanred seed of good quality is suggested by the association for the 1920 crop:

Recleaned, sacked f. o. b. railroad station—\$3.50 a bushel plus the cost of the sacks.
Recleaned in bulk, f. o. b. railroad station, \$3.25.
Not cleaned, in bulk, f. o. b. railroad station, \$3.00.
Not cleaned at the machine, \$2.90.

If the market price should be decidedly advanced, growers should advance the price of Kanred accordingly, the association decided.

Mrs. Wilson's Cook Book

One of the best books on cooking that it has been our pleasure to examine is Mrs. Wilson's Cook Book, recently published by the J. B. Lippincott Company of Philadelphia, Pa. The author, Mrs. Mary A. Wilson, was formerly Queen Victoria's cuisiniere and later was instructor in cooking for the United States Navy. Mrs. Wilson literally "cooked to the queen's taste," as she served for five years at Buckingham Palace in the service of Queen Victoria. She also served as chef in many of the famous resorts and cities of Europe.

Mrs. Wilson's Cook Book abounds in good recipes of all kinds and there is an individuality to her recipes and her method of presenting them that appeals to every woman. It is a book that will prove invaluable to every farm home. The price is \$2.50 net.

Medium size with all the dairy quality obtainable marks the good dairy cow.

BICKMORE'S



YOU LOSE MONEY
every time you lay your horses up for sores. Use Bickmore's Gall Cure—cure them while they work! Money back if it fails. At all dealers, 85c, 70c, and \$1.40. Also ask for Bickmore's Horse Liniment.

For yourself, always keep handy Bickmore's XYZ Skin Ointment and Bickmore's XYZ Family Liniment. Ask your dealer for them.

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A Shoe Boil, Capped
Hock or Bursitis

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will reduce them and leave no blemishes. Stops lameness promptly. Does not blister or remove the hair, and horse can be worked. \$2.50 a bottle delivered. Book 6 free.

'ABSORBINE, JR., for man and horse, the antiseptic liniment for Blisters, Sores, Swellings, Varicose Veins, Allays Pain and Inflammation. Price \$1.25 a bottle at drug stores or delivered. Will tell you more if you write.

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This delicious drink with its coffee-like flavor, suits coffee drinkers. Its value to health soon shows, and its economy is so apparent under use that one quickly realizes.

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Made by Postum Cereal Co., Inc.
Battle Creek, Michigan

Square Deal for Kansas Wheat

BY H. R. SMALLEY

Fifty years of almost continuous cropping will deplete even the richest virgin soil. This was true of the Eastern states, and it was true of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri. Even now those rich prairie soils of Iowa are showing to a marked degree the effect of an exhaustive system of farming. The trend in Kansas is best shown by the declining wheat yields during the past half century. The 10-year average from 1866-75 was 15.7 bushels as compared with 13.9 bushels from 1906-15, a decline of almost 2 bushels an acre. During this time new and improved varieties have been introduced, better methods of preparing the soil have been devised and great strides taken in the improvement of machinery.

Of course moisture, or rather the lack of it, limits the size of the wheat crop in Western Kansas, but in Eastern Kansas plantfood in available forms is seriously needed.

The production of Kanred wheat by the Kansas Experiment station means millions of dollars annually to the farmers of Kansas, for it produces 3.5 bushels more an acre than the varieties ordinarily grown. But we must not lose sight of the fact that in producing these extra bushels, approximately 7 pounds of ammonia, 22 pounds of phosphoric acid and 3 pounds of potash are required. Of course the Kansas farmers are getting a good deal of this ammonia or nitrogen from the air by means of alfalfa, but the mineral elements can only be restored to the soil from outside sources.

The Kansas Experiment station also has demonstrated that early plowing will increase the yield of wheat 6 bushels an acre in Eastern Kansas. This also depends, of course, upon the fertility of the soil, for neither good seed nor good culture can increase crop yields where plant food is lacking. In fact, any attempt to increase crop yields by means of organic matter, lime, drainage, good seed or cultivation will fail eventually unless the plant food needs of the crop are carefully provided for, and Kansas is no exception. The wheat yield can be greatly increased by means of early plowing and by growing Kanred wheat provided that sufficient plant food is added to the soil.

Fertilizers to Use

In an experiment conducted in Cherokee county for five years phosphoric acid in the form of steamed bone gave an increase of 10 bushels an acre, potash 2 bushels an acre and nitrogen increased the yield in four seasons out of the five. An average of 29 tests conducted in 11 counties in Eastern Kansas gave an increase of 7 bushels an acre for complete fertilizer.

For the present potash is not seriously lacking so far as wheat production is concerned, the small amounts will often pay a profit. The effect of nitrogen or ammonia will depend largely on how the soil has been prepared. Where the land is plowed early and worked occasionally until seeding time, considerable nitrogen will become available, but where the plowing is done close up to seeding time, there is little chance for soil nitrogen to be converted into soluble nitrates and fertilizer nitrogen will give a marked increase in yield.

In general, the best fertilizer to apply will be one that carries 2 per cent of ammonia, 12 per cent of phosphoric acid and 2 per cent of potash.

On soils that have been plowed early and well prepared acid phosphate or steamed bone meal will give excellent results. In either case 150 pounds an acre is probably the best rate of application.

A Kansas Holstein Record

Rhoda Alcartra Jewel Netherland on official test last March produced 603 pounds of milk and 29 pounds of butter in seven days. Her highest production in one day was 97.6 pounds of milk. This is the highest milk and butter production in the state for a senior 4-year-old Holstein cow.

Eugene Swinehart of Derby, Kan., owned the cow at the time of her breaking the state record but recently sold her to C. L. Goodin, Derby, Kan., who is continuing her on yearly test.

Motor Trucks for Farms

Crops and Livestock Must Reach Markets Promptly

BY EDWARD C. QUICK

THE MOTOR TRUCK as a farm implement is coming into its own. It is no longer the plaything of the "city farmer" who desires to appear up-to-date. Trucks are doing real work for real farmers all over the United States.

The United States Department of Agriculture last February issued the following statement: "At least 50,000 farmers in the United States own motor trucks which they use on their farms. This is shown by a preliminary survey of the ownership and use of motor trucks by farmers undertaken by the Office of Farm Management and the Bureau of Crop Estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture. The data obtained by this inquiry answers many questions which have been asked repeatedly in recent years regarding the extent to which motor vehicles are used for farm hauling."

How Statistics Were Obtained

"The figures on which totals for the Nation and the several states are based were obtained from approximately 35,000 selected crop reporters of the Bureau of Crop Estimates. These co-operators were asked to report the names and addresses of farmers they knew who own motor trucks for farm use. Pleasure cars and trailers for pleasure cars were excluded, and the reporters were asked not to take account of trucks which are used primarily for custom hauling or on regularly established routes."

"This survey scarcely can be considered a complete census, for it is probable that in some localities the crop reporters were not acquainted with all the truck owners, but it is certain that a very large per cent have been listed. It is believed that in no state were less than 75 per cent of the trucks reported."

The 16 Midwest states, comprising about one-third of the entire country, own more than 22,000 of these trucks, or about 45 per cent of the total. This count did not include pleasure cars fitted up for hauling, either with or without truck attachments. If these were counted they would make the total very much higher.

A few years ago the use of motor trucks on the farm was confined almost entirely to short hauls with light loads of perishable goods. This is no longer the case. The advantage of the truck over the team and wagon probably is shown better in livestock hauling than in any other kind of work. Shrinkage is reduced to a minimum. Hogs or other animals can be hauled to town and loaded on the car in the cool of the morning, and the driver need not lose a night's sleep and a day's work in doing it. Or better yet, farmers living within driving distance of a livestock center can haul direct to market, and save the trouble and shrinkage of a rail shipment.

Shortens Livestock Trips

A short time ago a representative of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze counted the truck loads of livestock delivered in one day at the Kansas City yards. Similar counts were made at Omaha, St. Joseph, and Okla-

homa City. In Kansas City there were 52 loads. The average distance traveled was 17.67 miles, altho several loads came from points 40 to 50 miles away. The average capacity of the trucks was 1 ton.

Fifty truck loads came into Omaha. The average length of the haul here was 26.65 miles, almost 9 miles farther than at Kansas City, and the average truck capacity was 1½ tons. The reason? There are more hard-surfaced roads leading into Omaha than into Kansas City.

Conditions at St. Joseph were similar to those at Omaha. Ninety-one truck loads were delivered, the truck capacity averaging 1½ tons. The average distance was 25.94 miles. Ten loads came into Oklahoma City, averaging 1¼ tons weight and 22.4 miles distance.

Garden truck growers supplying city trade were, perhaps, the first farmers who used motor trucks to any great extent. Now they find the truck a necessity. With competition as keen as it is, rapid delivery of garden truck in good condition is essential.

The motor truck is helping overcome the one objection to the consolidation of schools which had a valid basis—the slow transportation of children over long distances. The school at Amber, Grady county, central Oklahoma, now uses a motor truck on one of its routes and will add another soon. The two consolidated schools in Alfalfa county, Northern Oklahoma, are using them. One at Driftwood hauls 25 children collected on a route 10½ miles long and delivers them in less than 50 minutes from starting. Another at Burlington covers a 6-mile route in 40 minutes. Others are using motor trucks for hauling children to school, and the practice is increasing as fast as school consolidation and road improvement will permit.

Comparative Hauling Costs

Investigators agree that under ordinary conditions it costs less a ton mile to haul by truck than by wagon. This applies especially to fairly large farms where a truck does not have to make many trips empty or partly loaded. The advantage of the truck over the wagon varies, of course, according to the locality; mainly according to the kind of roads that must be traveled. Pneumatic tires are a big help where the going is not as good as it ought to be. They cushion the truck and the load against shocks and jolts, and they pull thru mud where solids would bog down.

There has been a great deal of argument about the best size of truck for farm use. This depends on the loads to be hauled, but more on the road it is to be hauled over. A big truck is all right on a hard road. Truck users in cities have found that a big truck is more economical a ton mile than a small truck. But conditions on the farm are different. Few farmers have a full load for a 4 or 5-ton truck every trip, and they don't have city streets to haul over. A truck of about 1 ton capacity will get over roads that would stall one of the big types. If the road can't be fitted to the truck just at

present, the truck must be fitted to the road.

Another factor bearing on the life and usefulness of a truck is the care it gets. Like a horse, it will not do its best work unless it is kept in good condition. Lots of folks have their own ideas about how to handle machinery, but in the case of a truck it is pretty safe to handle it as the makers say it ought to be handled. A little time spent in finding out just how everything ought to be and then making sure every day that everything is right will pay big dividends in economy and satisfaction.

With the extension of all-weather roads, motor trucks will be used in increasing numbers for all kinds of farm hauling, saving labor and expense and speeding up agricultural production.

Farmers Will Control Middlemen

American farmers are tired of seeing the price of cereals they grow multiplied by five or six from the time it leaves their hands until it reaches the table of the consumer. Beginning with 1922 the farmers of the Middle West will market their own grain co-operatively. At a meeting called by the American Farm Bureau Federation in Chicago recently it was decided J. R. Howard, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, should appoint a committee of 17 to formulate a co-operative plan to handle all grain grown in this section of the country.

The plan will be submitted to the different co-operative marketing associations already doing business in the Middle West for their approval. It is expected it will take two years to get the plans worked out and the system in operation.

Ralph Snyder, Oskaloosa, president; Charles R. Weeks, Manhattan, secretary; P. W. Enns, Newton, chairman, marketing committee Kansas State Farm Bureau; Theodore Hammatt, Tpeka, Kansas state board of agriculture; Maurice McAuliffe, Salina, president Farmers' Union; B. Needham, Lane, master, Kansas Grange; W. F. McMichael, Cunningham, president, and W. H. McGreevy, Wichita, secretary, National Wheat Growers' Association; J. R. Plumb, Emporia, president Kansas Livestock association; E. D. Farrell, E. L. Rhoades, and W. E. Grimes, Kansas State Agricultural college; Dr. H. J. Waters, Weekly Kansas City Star, and S. O. Rice, Capper Publications, were the Kansans attending.

Must Curb Profiteering

From the Cincinnati Inquirer.

The Republican and Democratic parties stand pledged to crush profiteering. The country has suffered long because of the successful activities of predatory and unpatriotic citizens. It is to be hoped that whichever of the great parties is destined to take charge of the affairs of the Government among its initial activities looking toward the general welfare will be the adoption and prosecution of a new and effective policy of dealing with these disloyal gentry.

Senator Capper, of Kansas, stands for such a policy. He was a leader in the campaign against profiteering in the Senate during the last session of Congress, and in a recent editorial he discusses some remarkable facts. While he deals specifically with conditions in the lumber industry, what he has to say applies with equal force to many other lines of industry, to sugar, coal, clothing, food, etc.

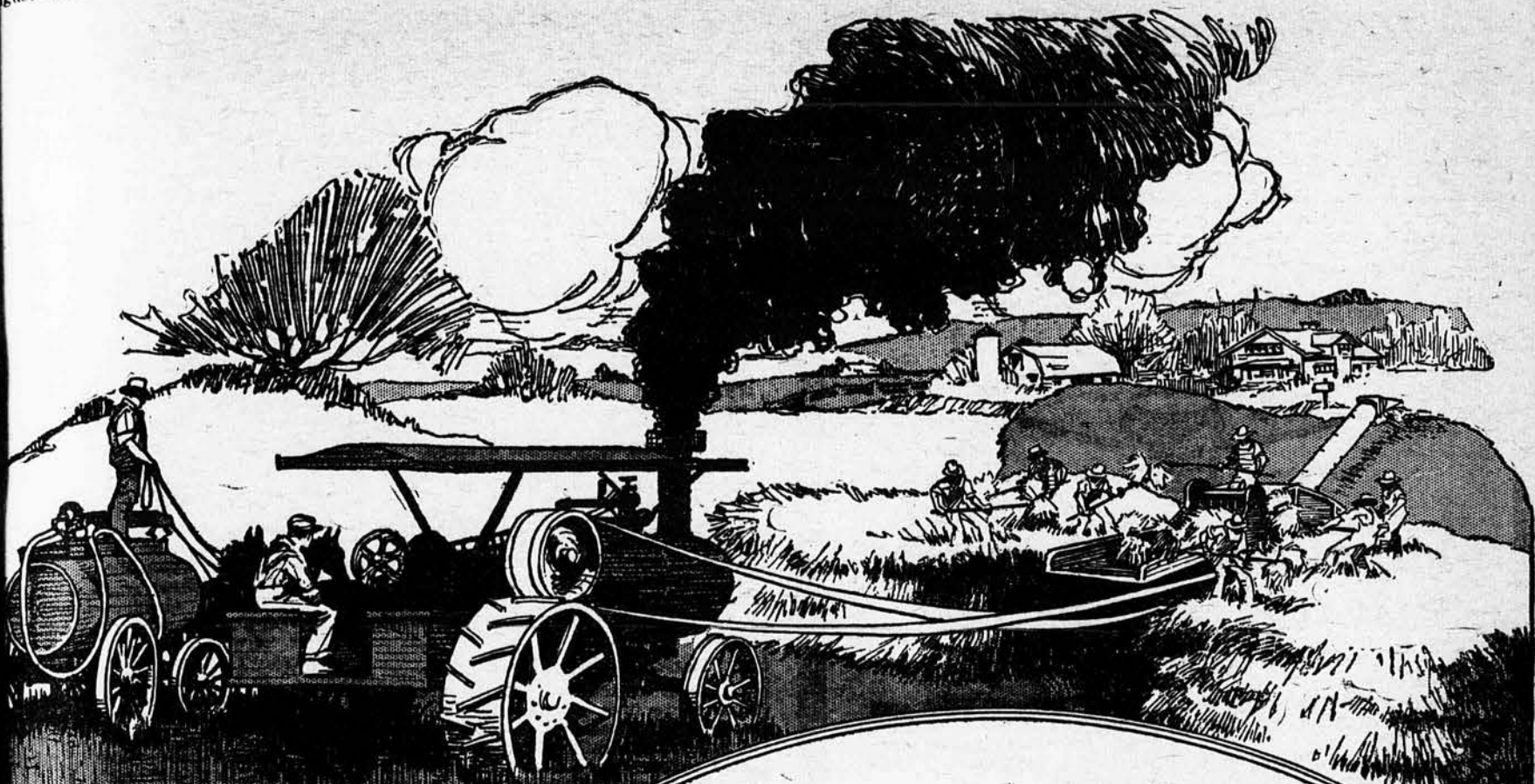
The Senator calls attention to an Arkansas firm which buys logs at \$8 a thousand and sells the lumber at \$100, and distinguishes itself by complaining loudly about the excess profit tax!

He alleges that a decision by a United States judge in Tennessee discloses that 333 members of the American Hardwood Association had increased the price of hardwood lumber from 150 to 200 per cent in a year, and asserts that he has private information that there were increases as high as 500 per cent. Some increase was natural and to be expected, but in the outrageous profit percentages disclosed there is little promise here for cheap homes. The Senator asserts that at present "in this country there are a million people living in tents and crowded rooms."

Tile drainage is needed on many fields.



Motor Trucks are Used by Many Farmers in Bourbon County in Hauling Milk and Farm Products. These Trucks Haul Milk to Fort Scott.



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THE *Sawyer Stitched Canvas Belt* keeps your tractor working all year 'round — sawing wood, grinding feed, shelling corn, shredding fodder, and baling during the slack season.

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We recommend *Sabeco Belt Dressing* and pack a liberal sample with each Sawyer Belt. Good dealers carry both, also the full line of U. S. mechanical rubber goods for the farm.

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Talk to the Lowe dealer in your town; or write to us for a booklet called—"Figure Your Painting Costs with a Brush—Not a Pencil."

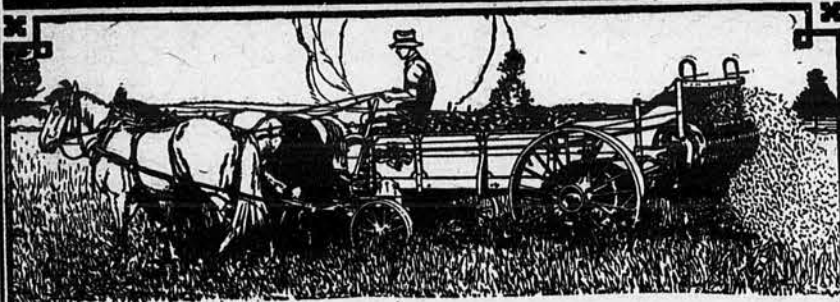
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This is one of the twelve Great Western features—all four wheels under the load. Just where they belong if you want light draft. This means a short wheel base (only 6 ft. 9 in.)—allowing a close coupling to load. Load rests firmly on all four wheels and you hitch up close—the only possible way to secure light draft. The Great Western has been built low down

without sacrificing the easy pull. Users say it is 10 to 40% lighter on the horses.

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These farmers know the Great Western—they have profited by its easy loading, easy operating and even feeding features. Full details in Great Western Spreader Catalog. Write for it at once.

Also makers of Rock Island Plows, Disks, Engines, Great Western Cream Separators and Heider Tractors and Rock Island Tractor Tools. Ask for catalogs on implements you are interested in.

ROCK ISLAND

PLOW COMPANY, 228 Second Ave. Rock Island, Ill. Established 1855

No Cars Now for New Wheat

Farmers Have to Pile Grain on the Ground

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

KANSAS FARMERS are in a serious predicament on account of the shortage of cars for shipping wheat and other farm products. At the present time the railroads of the state according to Judge Clyde Reed of the Industrial court are supplying only 35 per cent of the number of cars that they were sending here last year for moving wheat. Last year at the beginning of the harvest season there were 20,000 cars waiting to move the immense wheat crop of this section. This year there was not a single car in storage for this purpose. Of the 25,000 to 30,000 cars which the Interstate Commerce Commission ordered to the relief of the railroads in the West and Southwest only 9,766 had been delivered by July 13. At that rate it would take at least two years to move the new crop of wheat and unless relief can be had soon much valuable grain will be lost.

Nation is Short 300,000 Cars

It is estimated that at the present time there is a shortage of 3,000 or more locomotives and also a shortage of approximately 300,000 box cars and some railroad men assert that it will take at least five years to make and deliver that number of cars. The shortage of so many locomotives would be a seriously disturbing factor even if there were as many cars available as were needed. Everything seems to indicate that present conditions will continue for sometime.

"We have been watching transportation and marketing matters very closely," writes President J. R. Howard of the American Farm Bureau Federation in a recent letter to J. O. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas state board of agriculture, "and I am coming more and more to the opinion that we will not get completely out of the muddle at once. As you know, the Cummins-Esch bill has not completely turned the railroads to their owners and that semi-government supervision will not end until September 1, 1920. This has caused some confusion and friction between the railroads and the Federal authorities. Then the railroads also have caused some delay by every road demanding the immediate return of its own rolling stock rather than using that which is most easily available."

"There is also no doubt that the labor difficulties are much more aggravating than the press accounts indicate. I hear personally of very many more strikes—most of them small to be sure but all having some influence on transportation—which I never have seen mentioned in the newspapers. Chicago averages a strike every day, and most of these strikes affect the terminals. Then too, there is certainly a shortage of cars, but a very much greater shortage on most roads in engines; and yet we never hear any reports of engine shortage, while we do hear a great deal about a shortage of cars. I am also convinced that the railroads are inclined to use the situation to play upon public sentiment in order to create a feeling which will justify their demands for largely increased freight rates. There is no doubt but that some increases are justifiable, but we brought out at a recent hearing the fact the surpluses of most of the railroads have increased very largely in the last few years, while the indications now are that they will receive further vast sums of public money to make up the depreciation in rolling stock and road beds during Government operation. There is no doubt that the railroads have abundant means and finance at the present time to build all necessary rolling stock as far as the shops of the country can turn out the same."

Too Many Short Loads

On the other hand the railroads declare that they are doing everything possible to meet the demands made upon them. N. D. Ballantine, superintendent of transportation for the Union Pacific Railroad company states in a letter to E. J. Smiley, secretary of the Kansas Grain Dealers' association "that regardless of all that has been said about heavier loading of cars,

we are still having to call the attention of our agents to the fact that shippers are not utilizing all the carrying capacity or space in loading cars with grain or flour to the extent that the situation demands, and we wish to urge that you use your influence to impress upon your members the importance of this subject." In the meantime while the public is trying to find out who is to blame for the situation the farmer is being made the goat and cannot market his wheat despite the world-wide demand for this grain.

Last year Kansas produced 151 million bushels of wheat or practically one-sixth of all the wheat raised in the United States. Two-thirds of this crop was marketed at a loss to the producers. On the grain which the grower still has on hand he must stand a further loss for waste, shrink, depreciated quality on account of exposure to the weather, as well as a loss thru interest and taxes. This year Kansas will have from 149 to 150 million bushels of new wheat to market. This will be more than one-fifth of the entire winter wheat crop of the United States and will be at least one-seventh of all the wheat raised in this country.

Transportation Facilities Inadequate

At least 60 million bushels of the new wheat will seek an early market if possible. About 25 million bushels of old wheat was on hand at the beginning of the harvest season. As cars for moving this grain do not seem to be available the wheat must be held back on the farms where storage facilities are woefully inadequate and without relief in the financial stringency that would come thru the prompt liquidation. Wheat has always been the great cash crop of Kansas and from the proceeds of this crop farmers promptly pay their debts, discharge obligations, and finance their future operations. About 50 per cent of Kansas farmers are tenants and many raise wheat exclusively. There is but one turnover for them in the year and their pay-day comes when the wheat is sold. Should this pay-day be deferred it works a great hardship upon them and seriously handicaps them in their plans for the seeding of new crops. Unless they can market promptly the wheat they now have on hand they will not have the money to put out anywhere near so large an acreage as that of last fall. In this connection it also must be remembered that according to a recent report of the United States Department of Agriculture it cost \$2.15 a bushel to produce the wheat crop of 1919. Two-thirds of the wheat crop of Kansas marketed by December 1, was sold at a loss to the producer and only brought an average price of \$1.98 a bushel.

Banks Raise Discount Rates

Kansas banks are carrying 60 million dollars of rediscounts with their city correspondents and the Federal Reserve Bank. With a view to reducing speculative loans, the Federal Reserve Bank increased the rate of interest until many country banks must rediscount wheat paper at as high a rate as 11 per cent. With money tied up in the unsold portion of the wheat crop of 1919, the demands of the big new crop of 149 million bushels, and almost no cars to move the wheat to market to liquidate the loans, many of the Kansas banks will be unable to advance sufficient funds to the wheat grower to finance the planting of a normal crop in the fall. Unless more cars are sent to the wheat belt soon great distress will follow.

At present local elevators are overflowing with grain. Mills have their storage rooms filled with flour which they cannot ship on account of a scarcity of cars, and they cannot grind much wheat because they have no place to store the flour. In the meantime farmers are piling their wheat on the ground, in spare bed rooms, in old houses, in sheds, and in almost any place where it can be stored until cars can be had. Many have left their wheat in the shocks in the fields where it will soon sprout and spoil if heavy rains should come. Such

(Continued on Page 28.)

New Feed for Dairy Cows

Kansas Sunflowers Utilized in Making Silage

BY J. B. FITCH

URING the last few years there has been much written in the agricultural press, and several experiments reported by experiment stations on the use of sunflowers for silage. The reports have mostly been of the use of the Russian sunflowers. The large Russian sunflowers. The reports led the dairy department of the Kansas State Agricultural college to consider the wild sunflower found abundantly in Kansas, as a silage crop. Large amounts of wild sunflowers have been put into silos along with corn and sorghum and have never been found objectionable when feeding silage.

Yields 4 Tons an Acre

In the fall of 1919 a perfect stand of wild sunflowers was found within a distance of the college. The flowers yielded 4 tons an acre. At 10 tons of sunflowers were put in a silo between layers of corn silage. A feeding trial was arranged with five cows in which the cows were fed wild sunflower silage, alfalfa and a grain mixture consisting of parts of corn chop, 2 parts bran, and part oil meal. The cows had previously received corn silage in addition to the hay and grain previously rationed. When changed to the sunflower silage, they ate very sparingly at first and did not become accustomed to it as we had expected. The cows decreased in milk production and lost in body weight. At the beginning of the experiment the cows averaged 1,108 pounds in weight and were producing on an average of 8.7 pounds of milk each. After a 24-day trial the cows averaged 1,042 pounds in body weight and were producing 8.7 pounds of milk each. This loss of 66 pounds a head in body weight and a decrease of 3.4 pounds of milk daily. In the absence of corn silage the cows were changed to cane silage, and in the same period of time lost 25 pounds a head, and all but one cow increased in milk production.

Feed With Other Crops

As the result of this feeding trial it has not been considered wild sunflowers, fed alone, a satisfactory crop silage. One factor that we believe is important in making sunflower silage and which may account for the differences reported by users of sunflower silage, is the time at which the silage is cut. The wild sunflowers mentioned were cut when in full bloom while the stems were quite woody. The cows are not interested in wild sunflowers for silage when other crops are raised for silage, but in many parts of the state wild sunflowers are abundant when other crops fail, and if they can be made into a food for cattle by putting them into a silo, the farmers in Kansas and the states of the Southwest will be greatly benefited.

Thunder Doesn't Sour Cream

Farmers who are trying to deliver cream to their creameries complain now and then that thunder sours the cream. The dairy department at Iowa State college says that a thunder storm will

have no effect on cream that is properly kept at a low temperature. For example, if milk and cream are kept in cans in a cooling tank thru which flows all water pumped for the livestock, a thunder storm will not affect either of them. The installation of such a cooling tank is not difficult nor very expensive and it will make possible added income from the dairy herd thru a better price for sweet cream.

It is true, however, that indirectly a thunder storm sours cream which is not properly kept cool. The atmosphere at the time of a thunder storm is warm and saturated with moisture. There is less evaporation from the water surrounding the cream can and from the cream itself and as a result the heat accompanying the thunder storm is retained by the cream, which sours.

Fall Freshening is Best

Fall freshening results in greater milk and butterfat production than spring or summer freshening. The dairy husbandry specialists at the Iowa Agricultural Experiment station who have studied many records say that fall freshening gives about 10 per cent greater production than either spring or summer freshening.

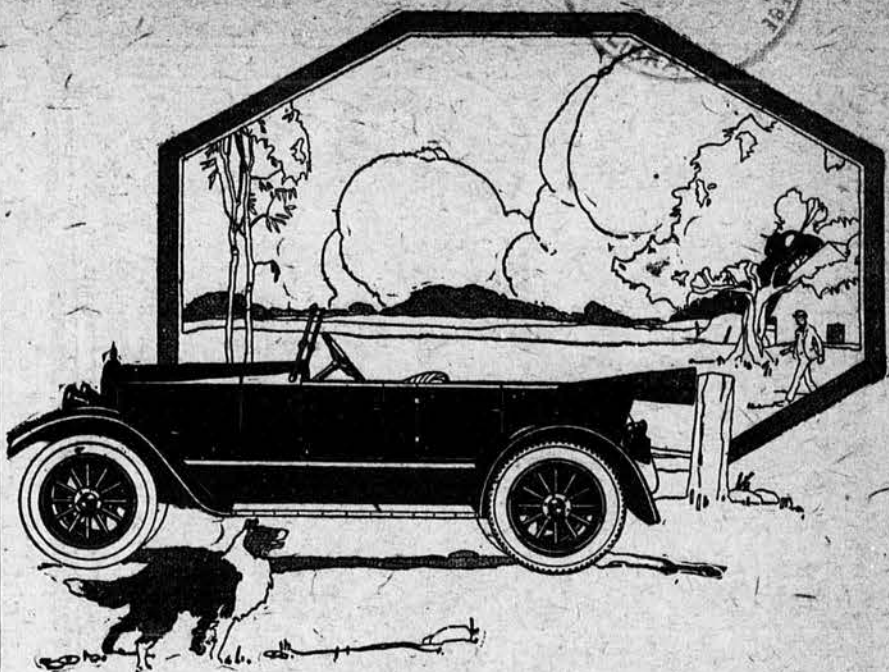
Poor Butter is Expensive

"There is such wide variation between the market price of fancy butter and of the poorer grades of creamery butter that it ought to set every farmer who sells cream and every creamery management to finding and applying ways to get the top prices," says M. Mortensen, head of the dairy work at Iowa State college.

This difference, Mr. Mortensen points out, has often amounted to 15 cents a pound or more. Moreover, the heaviest demand is always for the high priced butter, while the poorer grades are in small demand because trade that used to take the poorer grades is now buying oleomargarine and other cheaper preparations whose flavor is considered to be as good as that of poor butter. The demand for the best grades of butter is always greater than the supply.

"If a creamery is going to make money for its producers, it must make butter that will rank as extras," says Mr. Mortensen. "But this cannot be accomplished unless there is co-operation on the part of the producers in supplying the creamery with sweet cream. If a creamery making 150,000 pounds of butter annually makes a poorer grade because the cream it receives is not the best, it will sell its product at 10 cents below extras. That means a loss of \$15,000 a year for the community. No farming community can afford such a loss and no individual farmer can afford his part of it. The loss can be prevented by intelligent attention to the production of sweet cream."

Co-operation is winning in Kansas on merit. It is doing much to increase the profits in farming; this is being realized by the producers, too, to a greater extent than in any past season.

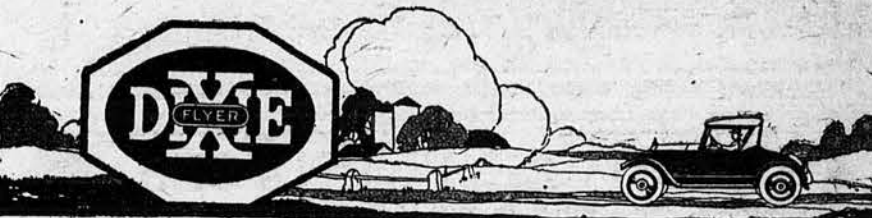


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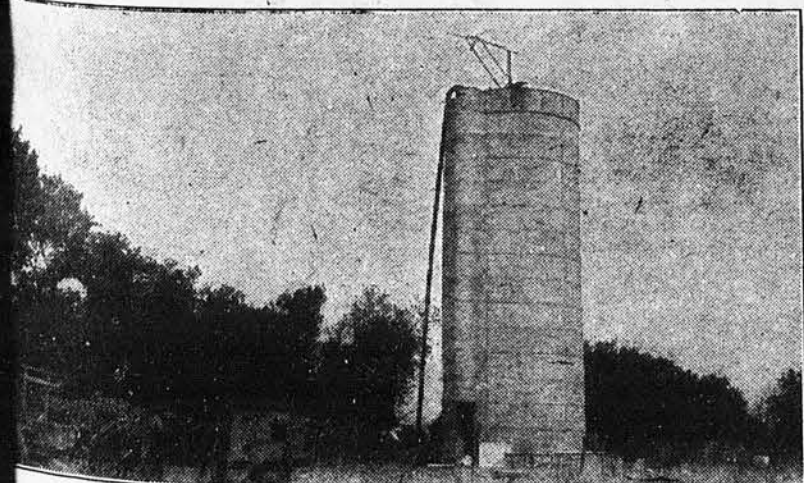
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State Farm Bureaus Meet

Farmers at Chicago Plan Co-operative Marketing

BY GEORGE A. MONTGOMERY

FARMERS of the Middle West are ready to enter the field of co-operative marketing on a scale broad enough to embrace all the North Central states. A conference representing practically every co-operative organization in America, held at Chicago July 23-24, asked President J. R. Howard of the American Farm Bureau Federation to appoint a committee of not to exceed 17 members to work out plans for a co-operative marketing association to handle all grain grown in this section of the country. A committee on livestock marketing, of which J. R. Plumb, president of the Kansas Livestock association, was chairman, also asked that a similar conference on livestock marketing be called by President Howard at Chicago in the near future. The resolution submitted was adopted, and Mr. Howard will call the meeting soon.

Grain Marketing Committee

The committee on grain marketing will draw up plans which will be submitted to the different organizations participating in the meeting. If the plans are approved the grain men will begin at once to perfect an organization for putting the project into operation.

The conference was called by the American Farm Bureau Federation for the purpose of getting all the marketing associations together into one organization which could work out a system of marketing that would stabilize the markets, cut the cost of marketing and eliminate the speculators in farm products. It was desired to get a plan that all smaller organizations now in existence could approve, for it was felt that it was useless to try to form such an association unless all the co-operative concerns doing a marketing business could join together and be satisfied with the plans adopted.

Two Plans of Co-operation

Two plans of co-operative enterprise were in evidence at the meeting. These were termed by Aaron Sapiro, attorney for 15 Pacific Coast co-operative fruit growers' associations, as the English plan and the American plan. The type of co-operation used in this section of the country, Mr. Sapiro said, is the Rochdale system. It is based on the Rochdale system, and is a buyer's instead of a seller's system. It organizes on the community plan, sells stock to the co-operators, and after returning a certain percentage on the money invested in stock, returns the remainder of the profits to those who contribute their goods to the market thru the organization. This system takes the commodities of non-members, as well as of members.

The American plan is the one used by the Pacific Coast fruit growers. It is based on commodity instead of community, and takes in only the products of its own members. It is not a speculative organization at all, has no capital stock, and is financed by subtracting the cost of doing business from the amount returned to the producer after the product is sold.

This is the plan used by the fruit growers of the West. An association of all the growers of one kind of fruit is formed, and the members of the association agree to sell their product thru the association for a period of five years. When 51 per cent or more of the crop is signed up they are ready to do business. The five-year contract is necessary, because a one-year contract is so short that the big wholesalers are afraid to do business with a co-operative concern for fear they will be boycotted by the men who have been the connecting link between grower and wholesaler if these men should get control of the crop again. But when more than half of the entire crop of the country is to be sold for a period of five years thru this one association, there is nothing for the wholesalers to do but to buy.

Warehouse Plan of Financing

No capital stock is required, because all the financing is done thru the banks on warehouse receipts. Mr. Sapiro believes the grain growers of the Middle West could sell all their products in

the same way. If this were undertaken, the first step would be to organize all the wheat growers into an association, and sign up for a five year period 51 per cent or more of the wheat crop of the United States, to organize the corn growers into another association, and the growers of other commodities in other associations. More than half of the wheat crop would be pooled and sold thru one agency, the agency would be able to control the wheat market of America, and exert a powerful influence in controlling the market of the world. The price of wheat would be set by producers instead of by speculators on the different boards of trade of the country. The speculators set the price where it is most advantageous to them. The farmers would set it where it was most advantageous to agriculture, and it would be most advantageous to agriculture at the point where it would pay the farmer a fair price for producing the wheat, and yet give it to the consumer at a price within reason, and one which did not include a slice for the speculator. To further protect the interest of the consumer Mr. Sapiro suggested that the board which handled the business of the association be composed of a certain number of the producers and by an equal number of representatives of the public. The producer is not afraid to come into the open, and permit the consumer to help set the price on his product, Mr. Sapiro said.

Farmer Has No Voice

Mr. Sapiro ridiculed the system of marketing used by the farmers of this section of the country. As things stand, the farmer has no voice, whatever, in setting the price on his products. The various grain companies at terminal markets are large enough to have finances for studying world conditions. They gather facts on supply and demand, and then use these facts for their own benefit. The farmer may get them, but not until the speculators have benefited by them, and everybody else has had a chance at them. With such a co-operative association as that suggested the producers would be powerful enough to hire experts to study these conditions and apply the information in marketing the crops to the best advantage of both producer and consumer.

Mr. Sapiro also scored the co-operative organizations in this section of the country for limiting the price they were willing to pay for brains to handle their business, and ridiculed the practice of farmers trying to act as marketing experts.

Must Not Reduce Production

"It is foolish," said Mr. Sapiro, "a farmer to stop production, at which he is an expert, to take up marketing at which he has had no experience and of which he knows nothing. California farmers abhor mixing farming and marketing. They do the farming themselves, and hire marketing experts, who are able to meet on an equal footing with those hired by big corporations, to do their marketing. And they are willing to pay these what they are worth. The raisin producers hired a specialist when they began business, and paid him \$175 a year, together with a bonus that two years was giving the marketing agent a salary of \$30,000 a year. The growers are satisfied, for their business which in 1911 was nearly ruined is now in the most prosperous condition in which it has ever been. They only have they been able under management to sell their product at a profitable price, but they have been able to increase consumption until they are now selling 200,000 tons a year, instead of 50,000 tons a year."

R. W. E. Burnaby, president of the agricultural commission of Canada, was present at the meeting and assured the representatives that farmers of Canada were anxious to operate with the farmers of the United States. The movement for co-operative marketing should be international, he insisted.

William G. Eckhart, head of

(Continued on Page 33.)



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August 7, 1920.

Tom McNeal's Answers

It is legal for a school board to employ a daughter of one of the members as a teacher?
W. C. D.
There is no statute to prohibit the employment of the daughter.

Address of Magazine

Can you give me the address of the magazine called "Little Folks Magazine?"
SUBSCRIBER.
Salem, Mass.

About Naturalization

Is a German immigrant, who does not speak English, eligible for naturalization papers? Will a son of a German immigrant become a citizen on his majority?
A. H. B.
He will.

Insanity No Cause for Divorce

When a man is insane and sent to the asylum, can his wife get a divorce and marry again, or does she have to wait until he becomes sane again? Or does the divorce stand when he is found to be insane?
A READER.
In Kansas, insanity is not a ground for divorce.

Who Owns the Fence?

My land is unimproved and I sow it in corn. It is owned by B, the non-resident. The winter A puts a one-wire fence on the land so he can pasture the wheat horses. The fence is built without B's knowledge. C looks at the land with a view to purchasing and supposes the fence belongs to the land, and as B made no reservation, not knowing it was there, can C have the fence?
R. E. C.
In my opinion he cannot.

Who Pays the Threshers?

I rent my land to B. A is to provide horses and harness, machinery and men, B to do the work. Help is hired to rest and thresh. Who should pay the threshers? Who should bear the cost of grubbing the threshers and pay the threshing bill?
MRS. N.

A was to provide everything as the question would indicate, and B was to provide his own labor, then B would be liable for the threshing including the cost.

Custody of Child

A and B are husband and wife. A has two boys, not B's children. A and B have a child, a small baby boy. Now A and B do not get along well—both wish the baby. The child is still nursing. Both are of legal age. Should they separate? Who gets the baby?
S. E. B.
That would be a matter for the court to determine. In view of the fact that the child is still nursing, the court would naturally leave it in charge of the mother.

Inheritance

A and B are brothers. The father and mother own a quarter section of land. They leave the land to the boy that stays with them until their death. A marries and B marries. Upon the death of the parents, which brother inherits the land? In five years B dies, leaving no children. In a short time A's widow remarries and adopted a child. Can A get any of the property now owned by the death of B's wife?
SUBSCRIBER.

If the adoption of the child was properly made, it would inherit as a natural child; that is, it would inherit one-half of its mother's estate, and the other half of her estate would go to her surviving husband.

Ownership of Telephone

A sells his farm to B. There is nothing about the telephone share that A owned. Who owns the share? Does B get it with the farm or does he have to pay for it to get it?
F. L.
Primarily the stock would be held in the personal property and would not be transferred with the transfer of the farm. However, in the case of mutual companies, there is a by-law providing that the share of stock in the telephone company shall follow the land; in other words, it goes with the title to the land. This may be the case in the instance you have in mind, unless there is some such provision in the sale of the land would not transfer stock in the telephone company. Supreme court has not passed on this question.

Failing to Support His Family

A and B are married, have small children, all places, and are in debt. A goes to another town in another state and is making money, but has failed to pay any debts or contribute to the support of his family. B has worked hard to support all she could and take care of the children. How can B best find out what A is doing with his money?
W. B.
Probably the best way she can find out is to make complaint under our laws providing for the arrest and confinement and imprisonment of men who fail to support their families. She can, if she so desires, have her husband arrested in the other state, brought

back to this state, convicted and sent to the penitentiary.

Perhaps if she could induce the county attorney to write a right sharp letter to him, calling attention to his delinquency and possible resulting imprisonment, he may be willing to provide for the family without further trouble.

Exemption of Property for Taxation

I have a son who is deaf and dumb. There is a dispute as to whether he must pay taxes on personal property. Can you set us right on the matter?
KANSAS SUBSCRIBER.

The Kansas law does not exempt anyone from payment of taxes on account of a physical defect such as you mention. The state provides for the education of the deaf and dumb children at the state's expense in case their parents or guardians are unable to pay the expenses, but it does not exempt them from taxation on such property as they may own.

Property Rights

A and B are husband and wife. A became dissatisfied with the home and wished to be separated from B with a division of property. On May 28, 1919, separation papers were made up. B signed them and accepting what portion of the property A was willing for B to have. On November 1, 1919, A returned home and they have since been living as husband and wife. Three months after returning home A, to keep B from claiming any of A's share of the property, turned it over to C, a neighbor, asking C to buy a farm for A. A had the deed recorded in C's name. What I wish to know is can A turn over to C B's share without B knowing anything about it as A and B are

still living as husband and wife and is it lawful for C to accept money in that form which will keep B from her rights?
A READER.

A could not do indirectly what he could not do directly. That is to say, he could not by dealing with C deprive B of any of her rights under the law. There would be nothing unlawful in C buying a tract of land as the agent of A and keeping the title in his own name. But if any of B's rights were affected by this transaction, it could be set aside by order of the court.

Experts Aid in War on Rats

The health authorities of the city of Cincinnati have obtained the aid of the Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture in planning the details of a city-wide drive to exterminate rats. The methods of poisoning and trapping the animals recommended by men who have specialized in work of this sort will be followed very largely. The city has been divided into districts, in every one of which a door-to-door canvass will be made to bring home to all occupants of houses, factories, stores, the importance of co-operating in this important movement. A large amount of literature prepared by the department, dealing with rat extermination, will be distributed during the campaign. Special emphasis will be laid on the fact that rats are carriers of disease and are particularly likely to contaminate human food whenever it is accessible.

Get this Book!

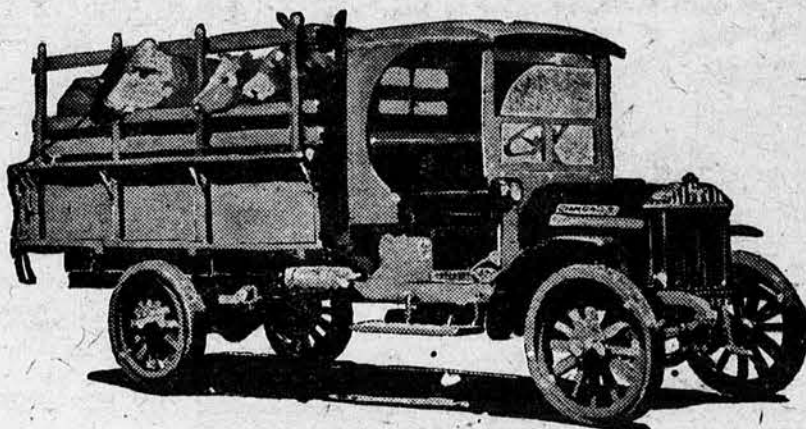
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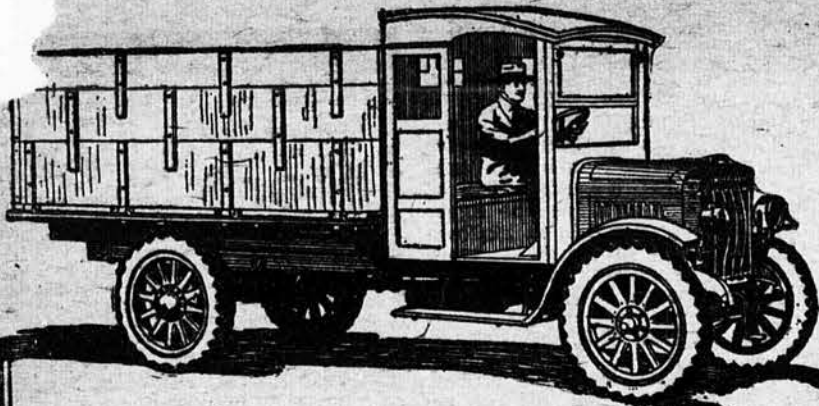
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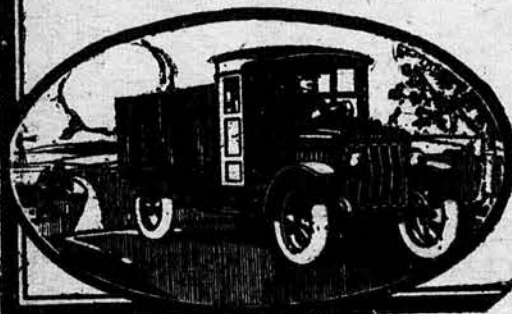
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Farming in Western Kansas

REPORTS from almost every county in Northwest Kansas show that the yield of wheat this year is especially high and of a good quality. Gove county will probably be the banner county in Northwest Kansas this year for high-yielding wheat fields. Many farms in that county will pay for themselves this year with one crop. Yields are reported ranging from 25 to 40 bushels and the wheat is testing about 60 to 63 pounds a bushel.

Wheat Yields

Altho the yields of wheat this year all over Northwest Kansas have been very good, farmers should not get the wheat fever in excess. Now when most farmers can say that they have raised a bumper crop would be a good time to plan for the future and glance back over the past and analyze what has been the safe and sane farming system.

Old men who have been in the West for 50 years say that they never saw such good crops as have been raised this year and that young men should make a special effort to remember this crop, as the chances are they will never see another like it in their lives.

The One Crop Income

The farmers who have been raising stock and feed crops, such as the grain and forage sorghums with some barley and perhaps some wheat in the good years when there was moisture in the soil in the early spring, are the men who do not have to use the proceeds of this crop to pay off old debts that have accumulated during the past when they were having short wheat years. They will be able to lay up a little for the future or to make some improvements that will help them enjoy life. After such a crop every farmer should say, "Never again do I get caught with a one-crop income and never again will I see the hard times that I have seen during the past few years when I raised nothing."

Purebred Wheat Pays

An interesting comparison of Kanred and Turkey wheat was made in the west edge of Osborne county this year. J. A. Guthery of Alton sowed some Kanred wheat last fall and his neighbor across the way sowed a local variety of Turkey wheat. Farmers compared these fields all thru the season and could notice no difference in the growing crop; some saying that, perhaps, the Kanred was best and others saying that they thought the Turkey field was best. Both fields are threshed now and the yields have been determined. The Kanred field averaged 30.5 bushels and tested 62 pounds a bushel, while the local variety of Turkey averaged 27 bushels and tested 58 pounds a bushel.

It pays to grow purebred wheat.

Purebred Hogs

Fred R. Stevens of Alton, Kan., bought a purebred sow last spring. He now has eight large, square, stocky pigs and he is offered enough for four of them to pay the entire cost of his investment, leaving him his original sow and four pigs as pay for his labor and feed costs during the last two months, or the time that he has owned the sow.

His neighbor thought that ordinary hogs were good enough for him, so he selected a sow from his stock hogs and now he has seven little runts that will eat their heads off, and the entire seven would not bring enough if he could find a sale for them to pay the original market value of his mother.

It pays to grow purebred hogs.

Crops in Western Kansas

A corn farmer in Western Kansas said to me the other day that when he could not raise corn he could not raise grain sorghums. We looked over his farm and could see no corn crib nor place where he had ever stored any corn nor any evidence that he had ever raised any. Upon questioning him a little more closely we found that he

moved to Western Kansas in 1904 during the last 16 years he had two and possibly three corn crops and had paid for his labor and seed, the other 13 or 14 years he had an entire crop failure. Yet in the of all this he is again trying corn.

I could not help but compare system of farming with another in a distant neighborhood, who said that never again will he be trying to raise corn. About six years ago he stopped planting corn and that time he has been raising milo and feterita for his grain crop. He told me that his horses stood heat better when fed grain sorghum than when fed corn and that it is no more to keep them in shape. During the past six years he has had a complete failure with his sorghums.

Corn and Sorghums

During the dry, hot days just while driving thru the country Western Kansas we compared the fields with the sorghum fields and noticed how the heat was affecting the crops. The corn was rolled and beginning to show other effects of the hot weather, while the sorghums were green and appeared to enjoy the weather. Altho not as tall or as large as the corn, the sorghums gave promise of a much better crop.

Corn was found growing in Eastern part of America when the grims landed on Plymouth Rock. It is a native of a humid, warm climate. It cannot stand excessive heat and drouth during late July and August.

Sorghums are natives of dry, sandy Africa and thrive when the weather is hot, even if the winds blow. This comparison made me think of the old adage, "Like father, like son," applies to crops as well as to people.

Boston made America know and it behooves Western Kansas to make America know the grain sorghums. They are a valuable feed for all purposes and for young, growing animals they give very good results, as they contain plenty of protein, carbohydrates and fat. Many farmers prefer to feed grain sorghum rather than corn to their work stock. They say that grain sorghums make a satisfactory feed during the dry, summer months. Many farmers feeding grain sorghums to hogs cannot notice that they ever did when fed corn. Feeding experiments show that young pigs actually do well or better on grain sorghums than on corn.

Early Plowing for Wheat

From 12-year results at the Hays Experiment station it appears that early fall plowing or listing gives the best wheat yields. Records kept from 1908 to 1919 show the following yields: Late fall plowing 9.7 bushels early fall plowing yields 13.7 bushels early fall listing and working the ridges later yields 16 bushels. This will also control the Hessian to a large extent, as it has been shown that when the ground is plowed early only about one in every 20 flies emerges from the flaxseed and when the ground is listed early and afterwards worked down only two in every 20 flies emerge.

Opportunity for Safe Investment

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



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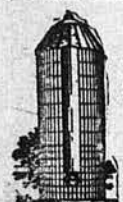
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Among Colorado Farmers

COLORADO Milk Producers' association will hold a special meeting at the Tramway Auditorium in Denver at 1:30 p. m., August 13. An interesting program has been arranged and a good attendance is expected. One of the important matters that will come before this meeting will be the election of a new board of directors.

Threshing Charges

A uniform wage scale and charge for threshing wheat in Colorado was adopted by the Colorado Threshermen's association for this season. This scale covers engineers, feeders, and men with teams \$6 a day and board. Cooks and drivers are to get \$4 a day and board. Charges for threshing from the truck will be 16 cents a bushel for wheat and 14 cents for barley and oats. When the grain is threshed from the field the charges will be 12 cents for wheat and 10 cents for oats.

Educational Meeting

Leaders in education with national reputations were present at the conference of county superintendents which was held at the Colorado Agricultural college on July 12 to 16. People as Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, Rev. John Timothy Stone of Chicago, and Mary C. C. Bradford of Denver, were among the speakers on the program.

Bean Crop is Large

The condition of the bean crop of Colorado is given by the Colorado bureau of crop estimates as 91 per cent as compared with 74 per cent last year. The acreage is about 100,000 and the production will approximate 675,000 bushels as compared with 450,000 bushels for the final estimate for last year. The most notable increases are reported from Elbert, Pueblo and Pueblo counties. Decreases are reported in Arapahoe, Morgan and Las Animas counties.

Irrigation Conference

An important meeting of irrigationists will be held in Denver August 25 to consider ways and means of developing the water resources of Colorado. The basin which will eventually be one of the greatest projects in the state. Governors of seven states will be present at this convention. This project contemplates the regulation of allotment of water for 1,600,000 acres of land now lying under irrigation and providing an ample supply of water to nearly 5,600,000 additional acres now classed as desert lands. About 22 per cent of the lands affected in this project are located in Colorado.

Secretary Meredith Visits Colorado
Secretary and Mrs. E. T. Meredith visited the Colorado Agricultural college between trains recently. President and Mrs. Charles A. Lory entertained the party at luncheon at the Northern Hotel. At his own request, the event was only a very quiet affair, attended by representatives of the college, the state board of agriculture and the Fort Collins Commercial Club.

Secretary Meredith and his party returned to Fort Collins from Estes Park where they had been recuperating from the strenuous life of the recent Democratic National convention.

Highway Officials

Adequate financial arrangements have been made, the two essentials for the successful maintenance of highways are an efficient organization and adequate equipment. While these two work hand in hand the former is the more fundamental. Without it the latter can only modify conditions in a small degree. However, once the organization is complete the matter of adequate equipment will be given more attention.

The statutes of Colorado provide for a county road supervisor or overseer appointed by the county commission who shall have charge of all the work of the county. He should

always be a practical road man, a good executive and leader of men. Since he has charge of the construction of roads and bridges as well as the maintenance of the same, it is advisable that he be a competent engineer. In many cases the county engineer will possess all these qualifications.

When such a man has been found he should be given complete charge of personnel of the organization and the work to be done, the county commissioners merely outlining the policies to be pursued. He should be free from political influence and be retained in office as long as his work is satisfactory regardless of the political changes in the board of county commissioners.

Applications of limestone and phosphate will pay well on many of the shale and sandstone soils of South-eastern Kansas.

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"I think you can easily pick up \$1200 to \$3000 baling with the Admiral," says Murry Carpenter of Miss. Agricultural College. D. J. Collier, Egerton, Mo., made \$49.00 a day with an

Admiral Hay Press

T. T. Jones, Hickox, Ga., an Admiral owner says he expects to make \$1000 extra this season. John Marks, St. Marys, Kansas, baled 98 bales in one hour, 30 tons in 10 hours. For 30 years the Admiral has been fastest, simplest, most powerful baler made—many doing fast work after 16 years service.

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"How a new kind of farm hand added acres to my farm"



A regular man's size outfit, able to do a man's work

Editor's Note: W. E. Shetrone, a farmer near LeRaysville, Pa., shows how you can help to solve your labor problem.

"Now, I'm not going to tell you that the Western Electric Power and Light Outfit is the best on the market. The chances are you know more about farm plants than I do. All I want is to tell how this outfit has been doing a man's work on my place—when men are hard to get. That is how it saved time enough for me to cultivate seven acres more last spring."

W. E. Shetrone

LeRaysville, Pa.



Mr. Shetrone's house is pleasantly located

LAST YEAR I was struggling along with my little farm—milking by hand, taking a two-hour trip to the creamery every day, working hard to support my family. Then a salesman showed me how I could do the work in less time and with less effort by installing Western Electric Power and Light equipment. Well, I put the apparatus in, and right from the start it began to save time and labor. In fact, the time it saved me made it possible to plow seven acres more last spring.*

A powerful outfit for heavy work

"Power ought to be the first consideration in buying a farm plant. There are plenty of good electric sets satisfactory for light-

ing. But not many of them are strong on power. You can't expect them to do the hard work.

"The Western Electric has a three horsepower engine, which as you know is ample to run most all the machinery. Grindstone, feed-mixer, churn, mill—you can operate them all together from a shafting hitched up to this powerful engine, because there's a pulley on it for just such work.

"In generator and battery too, power is the feature that impressed me most. My Western Electric outfit furnishes plenty of electricity to light the house and barn, and at the same time it runs the pump, the milking machine and such household appliances as a vacuum cleaner and a washing machine.

Why the battery lasts longer

"Another big feature is the automatic control of the battery charge. At the start the current flows in at a fairly high rate, but as the batteries fill, the rate of flow becomes less and less—till at last the current is just trickling in. Then it stops by itself. This 'tapering charge' takes the strain off the batteries and so makes them last longer.

"Well, the Western Electric outfit certainly has helped me in my work. And talk about time saved! Those extra seven acres I was able

to plow will produce some handsome profits this fall, I can tell you."



A portable motor drives the grindstone

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J. F. Sperry, Ness City, Kans.	W. T. Scholz, Frankfort, Kans.	E. F. Bollinger, Mound Valley, Kans.
B-M Power & Light Co., Solomon, Kans.	S & S Electric Co., Hiawatha, Kans.	Farm Light & Power Co., Clay Center, Kans.
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Jayhawker's Farm Notes

By Harley Hatch

NO RAIN has fallen during the week which ends today, July 24, but we still have a good supply of moisture left over from the big rain of July 16 when 3 inches fell in this locality. The rain renewed the supply of water in stock ponds, many of which were getting almost dry. North of this farm the rain was much lighter while south it was still heavier and many shocks of grain were washed down the streams.

Big Crop Yields Assured

Corn is tasseling and shooting and at this writing gives promise of the best crop since 1914. It will need one more good rain but that rain can wait a week without any harm resulting. In fact, a fair crop of corn now seems assured in some of the earliest fields even if we have but little more moisture, always providing hot winds do not blow. Kafir is as promising as corn while hay will be at least an average crop. If we have one more rain before August 7 we will have the best yield of all crops we have had in a number of years.

No Cars for Hay

Good judges say that a large part of the prairie hay crop in this township will not be harvested this year unless there is a radical change in the car situation. To put hay in the bale now is a very costly operation and few will undertake it on a large scale unless assured of cars in which to move the crop. Even then it is doubtful whether any profit will accrue. The smaller fields of hay will be cut and fed on the farms but I have heard it said that the commercial hay crop usually cut on the larger acreages will be cut short this year by 50 per cent.

Co-operative Threshing

Grain shocks dried slowly after the big rain and it was not until the last two days that the butts of the bundles were dry. The machine owners were in a hurry and started soon after the rain and of course ran with more or less trouble. So plentiful are threshing machines in this neighborhood that it is difficult to get full crews but another week of dry weather will find most of the shock grain cleaned up in this locality. There are seven machines owned in this immediate neighborhood which means that the grain will be cleaned up quicker than in the localities where few machines are owned. These machines are owned by companies of from four to 10 farmers apiece and of course they do their own threshing first.

Oats Made Good Yields

Wheat yields are good and the quality first class but, good as the wheat is, I believe it is excelled by the oats which are yielding better than in any year since 1912. Many fields in this neighborhood are making in excess of 50 bushels to the acre by weight while a number have made 60 bushels. This crop was grown on a moderate amount of straw and I have often seen yields of but 30 bushels when there was more straw than there is this year. These good small grain yields are encouraging for I should judge that 65 per cent of the cultivated land here was in wheat and oats this year. Perhaps 25 per cent of the remainder is corn and the additional 10 per cent is kafir and cane. Silo owners in this vicinity planted considerable cane in rows this spring to be used for silage and it has made a big growth; at this date, July 24, much of this rowed cane is headed out which means early silo filling this year.

Storing Grain on Farms

Some of the wheat which was threshed during the last week was hauled directly from the machine to the elevator but the larger part was stored in bins on the farms. Last season the quality of the wheat was so poor that few farmers binned it unless compelled to, but this year the quality is so good that most farmers have concluded that such wheat in the bin is

as good, or better, than money in the bank. The average yields of wheat on the upland in this neighborhood run from 18 to 30 bushels which makes this crop a good paying one on land valued at \$100 an acre. In threshing from the field the average rack load of oats bundles turns out about 50 bushels altho I have seen some loads, which did not look very large, make 70 bushels. The average load of wheat bundles makes about 20 bushels with some of the larger loads turning out 25 bushels. This is in sharp contrast to one year ago when a big load of bundles often made only 4 or 5 bushels. The wheat yield will not be much greater than it was one year ago but there is not more than one-third as much straw to handle.

Comparative Production Costs

Last year on this farm it took the proceeds of almost 12 bushels of wheat at \$2.25 a bushel to pay the acre expenses of growing the crop. The cost of cutting, stacking and threshing was very high last year because of the immense straw growth. On one 16-acre field last year we had 10 large ricks which turned out but 365 bushels, a yield of 23 bushels to the acre, or 36 bushels to the rick. This was a good yield for upland but very costly to handle because of the great growth of straw. It took us almost three days to stack those 10 ricks on the 16 acres while this year with the same force we easily stacked 16 acres in one day and probably will get as much wheat from it. In 1918 the cost of raising wheat on this farm took the proceeds from 9 bushels of wheat for each acre. In that year our yield was exactly the same as in 1919 but the straw growth was even less than this year and labor costs were not as high as now. What the acre cost will be, in bushels, this year I cannot tell as we have our grain in the stack and do not intend to thresh until September, but I imagine it will run not far from 10 bushels to the acre.

Fat Years and Lean Years

In figuring the cost of growing wheat on our upland I have allowed 6 per cent interest on \$100 an acre land. This is more than our average upland farms were valued at until this year. Now I think I am safe in saying that but very few of our upland farms producing 20 bushels and more wheat to the acre and 40 bushels of oats could be bought for less than \$100 an acre. Seed wheat was figured at actual cost on the farm or 10 cents a bushel less than the market price in town. All labor costs were figured at the going rate of 50 cents an hour. Under such conditions all our Coffey county land growing both wheat and oats has made profitable returns for the last four years and one of the best features was the fact that so large a proportion of the cultivated land was in small grain. We cannot always expect such returns and the reduced yields, which take from the good years to make up growing costs in the poor ones, may be just around the corner.

Stacking on this farm and that on the farm of a brother, 110 acres of wheat and oats, was finished this week. We double forces in stacking and by so doing can run two wagons and keep one man busy on the stack all the time. The land which grew oats on this farm is all plowed, while part of that which grew wheat is being covered with manure from the yards. As soon as this is out, the wheat stubble will be plowed. We plan to sow both of these fields in wheat again this fall; wheat follows oats to good advantage and a good crop of wheat is almost certain to follow wheat if the ground is given a light coating of manure. Manure hauling is pretty warm work, these days, but no hotter than the grain stacking, threshing and haying which is the usual lot of the Kansas farmer in summer.

The acreage of alfalfa in Kansas should be increased until the state is growing 3 million or more acres.



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Also use it about the home, in the sick room, sink and cesspools, to establish better health conditions.

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Enclosed find 50 cents for which please send me Capper's Weekly from now until March 1, 1921, as per your special offer. M.B.

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Rural Engineering Hints

By C. E. Jablow

UNFORTUNATELY too many American farm homes have not kept pace with the city homes. Nature has actually provided better conditions for the farm home, but these conditions in many cases have been made to serve the best interest of the occupants of the home. The things that a person in the city considers indispensable in the home in nearly all cases can be had in the farm home. In fact, the quality of conveniences may actually be better.

Modernizing the Home

Running water in the home with the proper accessories, namely sanitary plumbing and bath room fixtures, will greatly revolutionize things for all the persons concerned. If properly selected, the quality of the water can be superior to that in many of our small town water mains. If you are planning this gift for members of your household, now is the time to make and carry out your plans. You will be surprised upon investigation, that it is possible frequently, to supply the farm house with water at a lesser cost than to supply the same home in the city. Much has been written in these columns on water supply and plumbing and these remarks will not be repeated at this time.

Electric Lights and Home Cheer

Electric lights to replace the odoriferous kerosene lamp with its inferior illumination, will be found truly a blessing. It is not even necessary to equip with electric lights, but labor-saving devices such as the electric vacuum sweeper, electric flat iron, electric refrigerator, electric washing machine and sewing machine motor and numerous other devices all have their place in the modern farm home. These can be supplied, either from the small farm electric generating plant or from the mains of some power company in the neighboring town. We already have reached a point in some locations where threshing is being done by electricity in a more satisfactory manner than when done by other power. Electric plowing has already been attempted and there is very little doubt that this power will come into greater and greater use in agricultural pursuits.

As has already been mentioned in regard to plumbing a house, the summer and very early fall also will be an ideal time in which to have the house wired for electricity. Suggestions in regard to procuring the services from the central plants have been given in a former article, but the writer would be glad to assist as far as possible any group of farmers living within a small radius in perfecting an organization with the idea of getting extensions built on existing power lines.

Systems of Heating

One other point in modernizing your home is to have an adequate system of heating it. If the system that is being used is to care for a heating stove in each room where heat is desired, the system is not adequate. Besides the waste of space in the room occasioned by the use of the stove, heating is not done as effectively or as economically as when a central heater is used. When reckoning the floor space occupied by the small stoves and the immediate vicinity that is made unavailable, there may be easily as much as 140 square feet wasted in a residence of medium size. In fact, one room or its equivalent is made unavailable.

Any of the following systems may be selected as the mode of heating your home: Pipeless warm air furnace, warm air furnace where the warm air is piped to each room, low pressure steam system and the hot water system.

These systems have not been named according to their desirability, for individual preference and local weather conditions should influence the choice largely. The initial investment will, as a rule, increase in the order named. In localities where there are short cold snaps followed by warm spells,

and especially if the heating season is short, the warm air furnace is admirably suited. If the reverse is the case one of the other systems should be used. One of the latter systems will be found to be more economical in fuel if the heating period is necessarily prolonged.

With a good system, properly installed, there will be no more hugging the heater with your face almost blistered and your back almost frozen. Fluctuations in temperature can be kept to a minimum and this alone will result in fuel saving.

No matter what fuel it is desired to burn, any of these systems can be purchased for this particular fuel. However, the manufacturer should know before delivery just what are the owner's plans and desires.

As has been said concerning the other factors in modernizing the home, the matter of installing a heating system is essentially a summer time or early fall job. If any one of these sug-

gestions are carried out in the farm home it will make for contentment. If all are carried out, it will make a palace of what was formerly a hovel.

Lightning Rods for Farmers

Lightning rods have the approval of the United States Department of Agriculture. Where they are carefully and intelligently selected and installed they afford almost complete protection, says Farmers' Bulletin 842, "Modern Methods of Protection Against Lightning," which may be obtained free. This publication gives concise, practical and up-to-date information accompanied by specifications for installing the equipment so as to get the greatest degree of protection. For some time the scientific world generally has advocated the use of rods for protecting buildings against lightning, and experience has proved conclusively that when a building is properly equipped with lightning rods protection is practically complete. The United States Weather Bureau recommends the protection of all important farm buildings where thunderstorms are frequent, particularly when human or valuable animal life is involved. Rodding a house also tends to quiet the nerves of persons who harbor exaggerated fears during thunderstorms.



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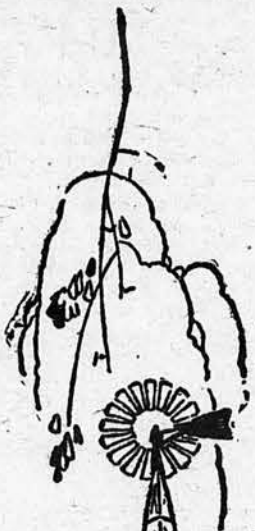
Accurate Weights now even more important

TO GET first hand facts about your farm crop weights you must have a dependable scale. Such a scale tells you whether or not you are feeding your stock for profit.

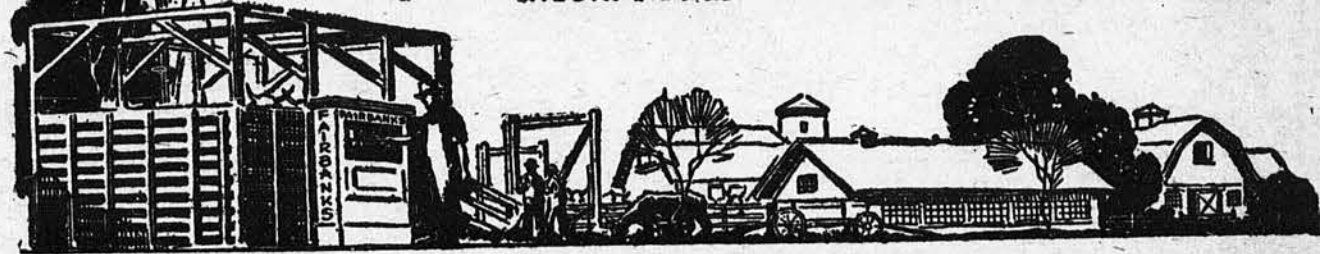
It tells you exactly what that stock should market. It assures you greatest returns from your produce.

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You should have a Fairbanks Scale for Wagon and Stock use. In your neighborhood it will become the local standard by which all other weights are judged.



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INCORPORATED CHICAGO



With the Homemakers

Stella Gertrude Nash
— EDITOR —

It Is Well to Choose Thoughtfully the Site for the House

THE OTHER day as I stood on the porch of the W. R. Armstrong home talking with a friend about the beauty of the country, I could not help but realize how important it is to choose carefully the site for a house. When Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong were deciding to build their new home they selected the highest part of their land. As a result they have a view of the surrounding country that cannot be surpassed.

Mrs. Armstrong said she was anxious to move into her new home but somehow there was a sad feeling connected with leaving the old homestead. However, when she found she could see that little "harbor of memories" from her new home she did not mind moving.

Electricity is used for lighting the house and the barns, and it furnishes the power for operating the washing machine, iron, and vacuum cleaner. Water under pressure is piped into the kitchen, the laundry and the bathroom. An adequate tile drainage system is used for the disposal of sewage, and the house is heated by a hot air furnace.

Mrs. Armstrong finds hardwood floors satisfactory and not difficult to keep clean. The vacuum cleaner solves the problem of caring for the rugs. One of the attractive rooms in the house is Miss Armstrong's den. A glimpse into it tells one of domestic and business activities for there is a desk and a typewriter with a small desk light standing near. Well-filled book shelves and an easy chair, a sewing basket and a small rocker tell their own story.

The color scheme of the entire lower floor is brown with the lighter shades of tan. Colonnades separate the dining room from the living room as well as the living room from the reception hall. An inviting fireplace with easy chairs and davenport drawn close lend to the living room that ever pleasing atmosphere of hominess.

A well planned basement is one of the useful rooms of the house for it provides a place in which to do the laundry work. A fruit room opens off the laundry, as does the furnace room and the coal bin.

The pantry and the kitchen were planned to meet the needs of the family. Many convenient shelves, drawers and bins were built in. A gasoline

stove and a range are a part of the kitchen equipment. Mrs. Armstrong enjoys using her screened-in back porch for it makes a comfortable summer kitchen.

Above the back porch and extending across the full width of the house is a sleeping porch. This has glass windows so that the porch can be used in the winter. The windows are screened making the porch delightfully cool in the summer when the windows are removed.

The attic was finished and made into a room that can be used in case of

ernment bulletins on canning, drying and storing of vegetable crops to be had for the asking, we are reasonably certain we can take care of as much as we can raise. There is more of a demand for vegetables, too, than there used to be, so if one has a surplus it is not very difficult to dispose of it.

Sliced oranges placed in individual dishes and covered with powdered sugar make a tempting change for breakfast.

One does not need to learn intricate patterns in crochet to make articles

hen house. In two or three weeks they began to lay and have kept steadily at it ever since. I have known hens to lay in mite infested hen houses but I have also known them to leave the houses and roost in nearby trees. So mites and lice must have some influence on the egg yield.

Save some of your soft clean rags, cut them rather fine and use them for filling for outdoor pillows in hot weather. They do not require expensive ticking—flour sacks answer nicely for the purpose and the slips may be as plain or as elaborate as you wish.

Electricity is now used for incubating eggs in many of the large hatcheries. It does not seem so long since incubators were considered an experiment.

Pyrethrum or Persian insect powder mixed with three or four times its bulk of flour and left over night in a tight container is an effective poison for the common cabbage worm. It is harmless to persons. Apply when the dew is on, using a sifting top can or a powder blower.

For felling seams, a narrow gauge hemmer is easy to adjust and does very satisfactory work. Start the two edges the same as you would start one in hemming. One row of stitches is all that is required.

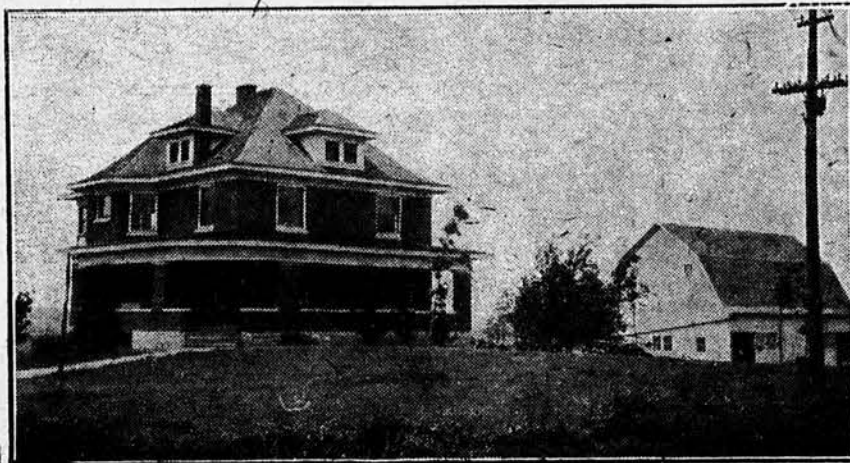
Flour kept in a barrel should be raised several inches from the floor to allow free circulation of the air around it so that it will not gather dampness. If kept in a tin lard can, oiled paper out of cracker boxes placed in the bottom will prevent rusting.

It is a good plan to keep a few postal cards on hand to use in writing to advertisers. Frequently we would use the postal card when we would not take the trouble to write a letter.

Tapioca pudding made in the morning and cooled in the ice box or hung in the well is a welcome dinner dessert in hot weather.

Keep the feet comfortable in warm weather. A change of shoes often works wonders to tired feet.

Mrs. Clara Smith.
Chase County, Kansas.



The W. R. Armstrong Home in Atchison County Was Built on the Highest Part of the Land.

an overflow of hired help. The five iron beds in it tell one that there are times when Mrs. Armstrong has a good many people in her home.

No matter what room one is working in she can step to the window and rest herself by enjoying the view of the surrounding country for this home was built on a carefully chosen site.

From a Farm in the Hills

We give more attention to raising a late garden than we used to. Since the one-period cold-pack method of canning has come into general use the late garden is almost as important as that raised in early spring. With the Gov-

that are attractive. Some of the simple edgings make a dainty finish to linens, underwear, collars, and so forth.

If you are fortunate enough to get to go on an outing trip and wish to take some pillows along, sew up some oilcloth slips for their protection. These may be removed when the pillows are in use and extra muslin slips may be kept in them to provide a change.

A neighbor whose hens had not paid for their keep all spring said he was told the reason they did not lay was that they were lousy. He did not believe it but by way of experiment he purchased a can of lice killer and began to use it freely about the nests and

Let's Keep Kansas Singing

SOME ONE has said that the home is the ultimate test as to whether the state is musical or not. If this be true, are we standing the test? Are we not too prone to show our appreciation of music by attending concerts and investing in phonographs rather than by actually participating in it? Did you ever notice that somehow the children in a musical home are happier and that they cause their parents less worry and anxiety than the children in whose homes music is never heard? Why? Isn't it because of the custom that family has of gathering around the piano in the evenings for a sing? Somehow the neighboring young people just naturally gravitate toward such a home. It is easy for the parents to supervise their children's fun and to know their companions under such conditions.

Why not start a community sing in your neighborhood? You don't need to be a trained musician to do it. You don't even have to talk community singing to them. In fact, perhaps, the best plan is to start the sing by the "peaceful penetration" plan. Order 50 or 100 books such as the "Fifty Five Songs" published by C. C. Birchard Co., Boston, Mass., which can be purchased for 10 cents each in large quantities. Keep them near the piano so that when the neighbors drop in to

spend the evening and some one begins playing some old familiar tune such as "Old Black Joe," or "Suwannee River," it will seem the natural thing to pass the song books around. Soon everyone will be singing and when the neighbors ask you over to spend the evening they will also ask you to bring your song books along.

Don't think that you can't do it and don't wait for Mary Smith who is a talented musician to start it because she probably never will do it. Music is a language that belongs as much to the folks who have not studied it as to those who have. Only remember to begin with what your community likes, not what you think they ought to like, even tho it be the so-called popular music. Get them to singing the songs which they know and enjoy, anything just so they sing, and keep them singing.

At the Kansas State Normal in Emporia this summer nearly 2,500 teachers are forgetting the trials of summer school while they sing the old time songs together. Keep Kansas singing. Jennie S. Owen.

New Ways That Help

The last meeting of our missionary society was held under the trees and it proved to be the most delightful of

the season. A quilt was quilted that afternoon and everyone enjoyed working out-of-doors. Some societies discontinue their meetings thru the busy or heated season, but ours does not like to do so. We think of the stormy winter days and such times that interfere with plans in a country community, so the meetings are announced for every two weeks the year around.

"The automobile has made a new world for women." This was the remark of one of our members who by dint of determination had mastered the difficulties of driving her own car. We have many number of autoists among our missionary members, and it has become uncommon for any other conveyance to be used. Those who do not drive a car come with the women who do.

Automobiles are responsible for another plan we have in this community: the co-operation of the two young people's societies of the churches served by one minister. The churches are 6 miles apart, and it is the custom for the services to be held alternately. The new plan is to have the two societies come together for services.

Co-operative threshing is taking the place of the old plan of larger outfits. It is a good scheme in many ways: making smaller numbers for the

women to cook for. The small outfits are also starting a rule that is very agreeable in having their men go home for supper, thereby doing away with the late work for all, and making it only one meal a day for the crowd. We believe this plan is the best yet.

Clay Co., Kan. Isabel Gray.

With the Clubs in August

The program for the August meeting of the Kansas Homemakers' clubs as planned by the Division of Extension of the Kansas State Agricultural college is real summery.

Subject—A Cool Kitchen.
Roll Call—My most satisfactory household tool.

Paper—The Fireless Cooker.
Uses—

For cooking.
For keeping food cold.

Paper—Iceless Refrigerators.
Kinds—

Principles involved.
a—Evaporation.

b—Coolness of ground.

c—Utilizing cool night temperatures.

Paper—Uses of a Screened Porch.
Rest—Equipment needed for rest.

Work—Things that can be done upon the porch.

Paper—Fuels.

Wood or coal—Rules governing uses.
Coal oil or gasoline—Use, care, safety.

Gas—Care and use.

References—How to Burn Soft Coal in the Home—Published by U. S. Fuel Administration, Washington, D. C.

Economical Use of Fuel in the Home—Send to K. S. A. C., Bulletin Office, Extension Division, Manhattan, Kan., for Volume 1, No. 18.

Directions for making a fireless cooker—Send to Home Economics Office, Extension Division, K. S. A. C., Manhattan, Kan. Farm Home Conveniences—Farmers' Bulletin No. 927. Send to Division of Publications, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Drying Corn for Winter

In caring for the surplus sweet corn, there are many who prefer to dry the product rather than can it. In this household the dried corn is relished more than the canned. There is only one drawback to the dried corn and that is the fact that it takes much longer to prepare it for a meal. We have generally dried our corn in the oven. We select the corn when it is ready for table use; cook it in a boiler as we would for use and cold dip it. This makes it easier to handle and shrinks the kernels. It is then ready to be cut from the cob. In this part of the work, a thin bladed sharp knife is desirable. Practice enables one to cut most of the kernels without slicing them in with them. We have large pans that fit in the range oven, and on these we spread the corn thin enough to be easily stirred. The oven door is left partly open as the corn with its sugar content is easily burned.

One club member informs us that she has a simpler method than ours. She does no preliminary cooking. She slices the raw corn from the cob and places it in pans in the oven to dry. As she does not boil any of the juice or milk out of the corn, she finds the dried product to taste more like freshly cooked corn. We have not tried this method yet but we mean to do so. It would seem advisable to use as warm an oven as possible. Slow drying might cause such a raw product to our before it was dry.

Another club member whose farm equipment boasts a new grain fanning mill plans to use some of the fine wire sieves for drying corn and other vegetables. She will need to use three screens, placing the corn on the middle one as flies may work from below as well as above.

One part of the drying process that many neglect is the care of the product when dried. Many persons pour it from the pans or screens into closed boxes and leave it until they desire some for use. Often when the box is opened there is a musty odor or much of the contents is found to be molded. Damp weather sometimes gets the blame. Before placing the sun dried corn in any tight container, we advise good heating of the corn in the oven. This would prove fatal to any flies' eggs that might in spite of all one's care, have been deposited on the corn. After that we should either place the corn in a closely woven sack and hang it up in a current of air where it could be seen and shaken occasionally or we should place it in closed boxes such as rolled oats come in and pour from one box to another every two or three days for a week. This is called "conditioning." It distributes the moisture that may be left in the product and prevents mold or mustiness.

In the absence of boxes one may use paper sacks. Care is needed to see that they have no breaks or open places. Blowing in the sack will usually serve as a test. Department workers have taught us to close the sack securely by twisting the neck of the sack, doubling it down and tying a string around the doubled part. It pays well to use extreme caution in caring for dried vegetables and fruits. We know of one who lost 25 pounds of the best of dried corn by placing it in a cloth sugar sack for storage. The cloth was so thin eggs could be deposited thru it and her good corn was found to be the home of countless worms.

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

Women's Service Corner

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

Write to Chautauqua Companies

Can you give me the names and addresses of some chautauqua companies? What are some of the qualifications necessary to enter junior chautauqua work?—A Reader.

If you will write to the Cadmean Lyceum Sys. and Chautauquas Company, 419 New England Bldg., Topeka, Kan., or to the Redpath Lyceum Co., 3000 Troost Ave., Kansas City, Mo., they will be able to tell you the qualifications necessary to enter chautauqua work.

Wishes Suit Case Repaired

Can you tell me where I can send a leather suit case for repairs?—Mrs. G. M. Y., Wabaunsee Co., Kansas.

If there is no store in your town that repairs suit cases, you might send yours to the J. M. French Harness and Saddlery Co., 115 East Sixth street, Topeka, Kan. They do very satisfactory work of this kind.

Starting the Hope Chest

When a girl starts a hope chest is it necessary for her to buy a cedar chest? Will you please tell me how to make an inexpensive chest?—Smiles.

No, it isn't necessary to have a cedar chest to start a hope chest. Neat matting boxes can be bought that are not so expensive, or many girls have a drawer in which they keep the articles they are collecting for future use. It would be difficult for you to make a chest yourself unless you have had training in wood work, but you should be able to get a carpenter to make one for you. I know of several girls who have made chests from large wooden dry goods boxes. They padded the sides and tops with cotton and covered them with cretonne. The insides of the boxes are lined with heavy wall paper.

A Hemstitching Attachment

Can you tell me where I can get a hemstitching attachment for my sewing machine?—T. A. P.

You should be able to get a hemstitching attachment for your sewing machine from a store that handles sewing machines and their accessories. I believe the Singer Sewing Machine Co., 624 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kan., sells them.

From a Very Young Girl

I am a girl of 14 years and have light hair and blue eyes. What colors should I wear? If a boy asks to take me some place and I do not care to go, what should I say? How old should a girl be before she goes with the boys?—E. H. S.

You should look well in white, all shades of blue, cream, pale pink and old rose. If you do not care to go some place with a boy, simply tell him that you do not care to go. If you wish to accept his invitation, say you should like very much to go. A girl should not begin going with the boys until she is 16 and then only occasionally.

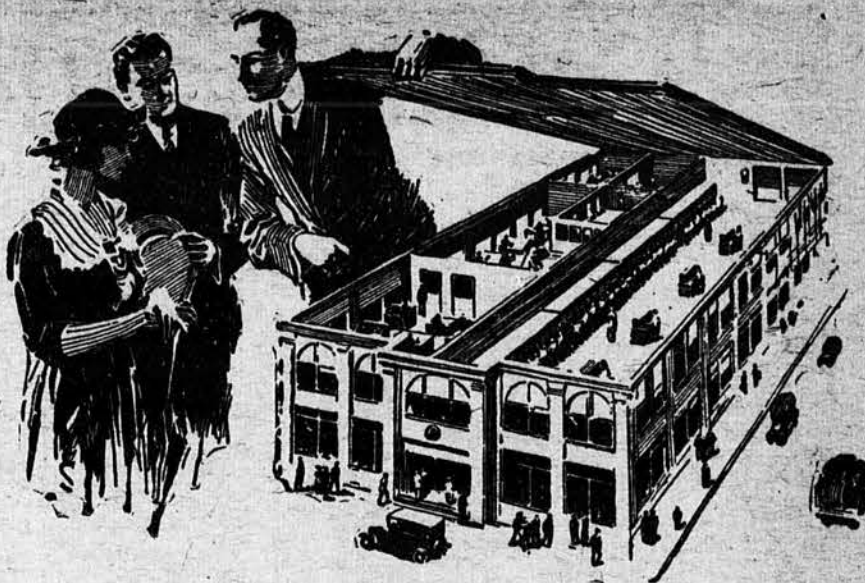
A Mother Goose Party

I am planning to give a party for a Sunday school class of boys and girls between the ages of 16 and 18 years. Can you give me some suggestions for it?—R. G.

I believe the young folks of your Sunday school class would enjoy a Mother Goose party, as masquerade and fancy dress parties are always delightful. The invitations should convey the information that Mother Goose will be pleased to welcome her guests on a certain date at a certain house, and that each guest is to come in the costume of some character found in Mother Goose. The hostess should be dressed as Mother Goose.

A large number may be pinned to the costume of each guest, and slips of paper and pencils passed around. The guests then try to guess who is who and what they represent. A small prize may be given to the one guessing the most correctly.

After the guests have unmasked, partners are chosen and each couple is given a little blank book and pencil. The covers may have a picture of Mother Goose astride her favorite steed and the letters, "Mother Goose Melodies," on them. At the top of each page the first line of a Mother Goose rhyme should be written and the couples are to finish the rhyme. A prize may be given to the couple fin-



The Public Confidence

An important part of the management of the Bell System is to keep the public informed concerning all matters relating to the telephone.

We consider this an essential part of our stewardship in the operation of this public utility. It is due not only the 130,000 shareholders, but it is due the whole citizenship of the country.

We have told you of new inventions to improve service, of the growth of service, of problems involved in securing materials, employing and training workers, of financing new developments, and of rates necessary to maintain service.

You have been taken into our confidence as to what we are do-

ing, how we do it, why we do it. You have been told of our efforts to meet unusual conditions; of how we have bent every energy to provide service in the face of storms, floods, fires.

It is an enormous task today to provide adequate service in the face of shortage of workers, raw materials, manufacturing production and transportation.

Nevertheless the service of the Bell System has been improved and extended this year. Over 350,000 new stations have been put into operation. And the loyal workers of the Bell System are establishing new records for efficiency and will establish new records for service.



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Blue Buckle Overalls

There's real comfort in Blue Buckles' generous roominess, in the play and freedom of their raglan shoulders, in the snug fitting elastic suspenders. Blue Buckle materials and expert Union workmanship wear beyond anything you ever bought in a work-rig.

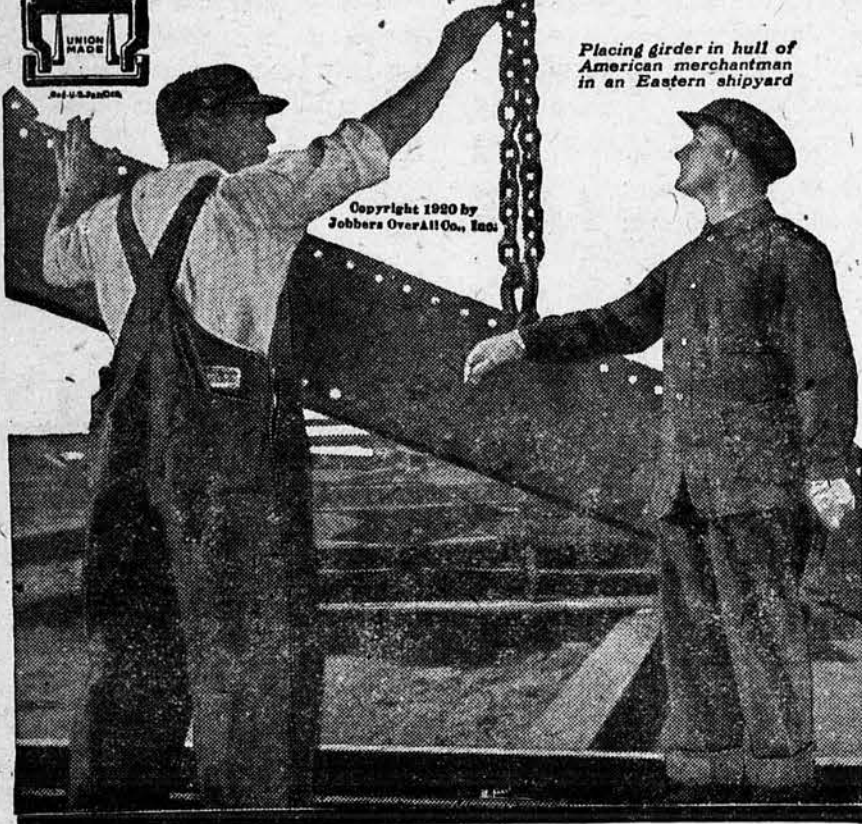
Blue Buckles' solid re-inforced backband won't split; fly is cut into the garment; tackstitching at pockets and seams means protection against all extra wear-strain!

Get into a pair of Blue Buckles. It's the quickest way to overall comfort and—economy!

Ask your dealer for Blue Buckles

Jobbers OverAll Co., Inc.
Lynchburg, Virginia

Largest manufacturers of overalls in the world



Placing girder in hull of American merchantman in an Eastern shipyard

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"Strong for Work"

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.

Mysterious Talking Board

If there is anything you want to know about the past or future, ask OUIJA. The Ouija Board, Scientists claim, does not answer questions from an unknown power but its animation flows from personal magnetism. Just place your hands on the board, ask your question and Ouija will answer it. For an evening's quiet enjoyment, you can have endless entertainment with the Ouija Board. Any one can work it. It holds you spellbound with its answers. As our supply is limited, I am going to urge that you fill out and

Mail Coupon Today! Hurry! Don't Wait!

Everybody wants a Ouija Board. We will send you this board FREE and POST-PAID if you will distribute eight beautiful colored pictures among your friends on our fast selling 25c offer. You can do this in a few minutes time and then the Ouija Board will be yours. Be the first in your neighborhood to get the Ouija Board. Your friends will be wanting to visit you every evening and you will be envied by all.

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OUIJA BOARD CLUB
65 Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kansas

OUIJA BOARD CLUB,
65 Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kansas

Please send me at once eight pictures to distribute so that I can get the mysterious talking Ouija Board.

Name

St. or R. F. D.

Town State

ishing the most rhymes correctly in a given length of time.

The hostess then brings a blackboard and chalk, and passes a folded slip of paper to each guest. All are asked to keep secret the subjects found on their slips. When opened these are found to have on them a number and a verse from some nursery rhyme. One by one, following the sequence of the numbers on their slips, the guests go to the blackboard to illustrate the rhymes on their slips. When each drawing is complete the rest of the crowd guess what is represented, writing their guesses on cards provided for the purpose. When all have drawn, the real subjects are announced.

Pretty Nightgown Pattern

9710—Girls' Eton Dress. In popular favor this season for grownups as well as little girls is this type of frock which shows a plaited skirt, a smart Eton jacket and a guimpe of some sheer white material. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

9717—Ladies' Two-Piece Skirt. Having the lower section applied in the way shown results in a new trimming



feature besides pockets. Sizes 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure.

9725—Ladies' and Misses' Nightgown. A deep yoke attractively cut in Empire effect is adopted by this new gown. It can be made with or without sleeves. Sizes 16 years and 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure.

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

Some Good Cold Pickles

The housekeeper, who has spent long hours in canning and preserving and in heating and reheating pickles, may welcome several recipes that can be prepared without cooking.

Olive Oil Pickles

1 gallon of sliced, but unpeeled, cucumbers, ½ cup of salt, 1 ounce of white mustard seed, 1 ounce of black mustard seed, 1 ounce of celery seed, 2 large onions chopped fine, ½ pint of olive oil.

Arrange cucumbers and salt in layers, let stand 3 hours or longer, then drain. In an earthen jar place a layer of cucumbers, one of onions, sprinkle with seasonings, then add 2 tablespoons of olive oil, and repeat until all the ingredients are used. Add the remainder of the oil and cover with cold vinegar. Cover and set in a cool place.

Mustard Pickles

Wash pickles, place in an earthen jar, and cover with a dressing made as follows—Mix 1 gallon of vinegar, 1 cup of salt, 1 cup of sugar, and ¾ cup of dry mustard. Cover and set in a cool place. These may be used within a week after making.

Farm Home News

This county has been organized for a poultry culling campaign. Demonstrations of culling will be held in every community. One flock will be used by the demonstrator as a basis for work and all in attendance will have a chance to see and feel the difference between producing hens and boarders. It is estimated that 40 per cent of the hens kept on farms could be killed and the egg supply would show no marked decrease. Grain is too valuable to feed to those lazy birds and it is hoped we can ship them out of the county.

Certain poultry buyers have offered to buy the whole county's culled out birds at 5 per cent above the regular market price, providing a certain per cent were whites and buffs and not Leghorns. In the southeastern part of our county there are few Leghorns and few white and buff chickens, but they are on the increase. The offer made shows what advantages could be gained by a community uniting on raising one breed of chickens and co-operating in selling their products. It is taking us a good, long time to learn that it pays to work together.

We were told that one ragged looking red hen has been trap nested and she has not failed to lay every day except two days each month. The cockerels from such a hen's eggs would be likely to sire a line of high producing pullets.

The culling is work with hens, but we are urged to begin by culling out pullets that look unthrifty or runty. The slow growing pullet is not likely to make a big, capable hen.

Those who make the effort to co-operate find they are rewarded in other ways besides the financial gain. It is seldom a number meet for co-operation in any line without exchanging ideas on other subjects as well. Representatives from different parts of the county that met at the county seat to plan the culling campaign found time to discuss the meat problem at threshing time; the rat's extermination; the family's use of eggs with some phenomenal cases of egg eating; new harvest methods; value of cockerels from high producing hens. The need of a balanced ration even if it means the buying of grain when there is a big supply of one kind on hand; the chinch bug's bad work and the good results that followed the burning of fence rows in the fall were subjects that had their share. Those who met to talk about chickens found a number of kindred subjects of interest and the exchange of ideas was doubtless of help to all.

Usually, we have pruned the new shoots on the blackberry bushes when we have picked the berries. The April freeze had such a disastrous effect on the berry crop that there has been little picking to be done. A special task will be the cutting back of the late berry shoots. Even if the berry patch is one of wild blackberries it will be found well worth the time to cut the new shoots off at the end at a height convenient for picking. This causes the growth of lateral branches and more fruit the next season. Those who do the work as it should be done cut out the old canes, this year's berry producers.

A friend whose dill pickles are preferred by many to those of commercial pack has given us her directions for making them. She uses 1 cup of vinegar to 3½ cups of water and 3 tablespoons of salt. Enough dill seed and stems are placed in the jar to give the dill flavor. The vinegar solution is not heated.

A few spots of rust have made a disagreeable blot on a light woolen skirt. A skilled dressmaker and cleaner has told us that we may remove them by dampening the spots with oxalic acid and immediately holding it over the steam of a tea kettle. This weakens the acid and the steam heat makes it more effective. She then rinses the acid out of the goods by washing in warm water.

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

For Our Young Readers

Where the Mosquitoes Buzz the Loudest

BY MYRTLE JAMISON TRACHSEL

YOU THINK I am going to tell you about the mosquitoes of New Jersey, for the noisy little beggars of that state will take all of your blood if you want whether you are willing to give it or not. But I know where there are mosquitoes even noisier and more deadly than the pests of New Jersey. They grow in Alaska, the land of ice and snow.

Snow and mosquitoes do not go well together, you think, but Alaska has its summer the same as we do, and tho it does not last so long, there is more sunshine while it does last. Sometimes there is as much as 19 hours of arm sunshine a day. Just think that that would mean to the crops planted in the rich soil which the melting snows have moistened! Potatoes, tomatoes, onions, lettuce, peas, cabbages, turnips and all sorts of garden vegetables grow very large during the long summer days. Wheat, barley and other small grains are grown very successfully, and barley is ripened as far north as the Arctic Circle. Government records show that Alaska has had as many as 570 hours of sunlight in June, while we usually have less than 400 hours in that month.

The same sunshine that does so much for the crops, is also good for mosquitoes. A tall thick moss covers the ground that is not under cultivation and here the mosquitoes grow big and strong, and bother people and animals alike. There are places some distance from the coast where people seldom go in summer without wearing mosquito nets hanging from their hats to their shoulders in much the fashion of beekeepers. Of course, the pests are not so bad in the towns, but they are much

dren playing on their sliding boards at school. We like to think that all animals are happy and having a good time, so why shouldn't bears play whenever they have a chance?

An Indian Puzzle

Do you like Indian puzzles? When you guess this one you will find something that every tribe of Indians used to have. 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.

Part of it is round and straight, But it's crooked at the end, In olden times it was used, To many troubles mended.

Solution July 24 Puzzle: What are

the comparisons: dove, cricket, poker, lark, wet hen, ox, deer, bear, bee, snail, clam, June bug, dollar, tack, picture, lamb, gourd, bark on a hickory tree. Prize winners are: Fay Gilliam, Wallace, Kan.; Ethel F. Leonard, Lyons, Kan.; Mary Ploughe, Hutchinson, Kan.; Marjorie Thompson, Almena, Kan.; Daryl Stover, Coats, Kan.; Loy Davis, Limon, Colo.

A Funny Mistake

A shipment of dolls made by the Junior Red Cross children at Mooresville, N. C., and meant for children in Europe was mislabeled to U. S. General Hospital No. 19 at Oteen, N. C., where ex-service men are recovering from wounds. A request for the return of the shipment brought this reply: "If the makers of these dolls could have seen the merriment and actual pleasure they gave the men, the error in shipment would not be regretted. Nothing distributed in a long time has given the boys so much fun."

Be sure to place a dish of fresh water where your dog and cat can easily reach it. Dogs and cats often suffer for lack of fresh water, so do the birds.

Stand Rough Work

Save money and enjoy comfort—able work clothes by wearing



FITZ OVERALLS
Made of pure, soft, blue denim in 32 sizes. Don't think of any buttons, stitching, or anything else. Satisfaction guaranteed. Dealers will supply you. Special orders filled in 24 hours.
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NEW BATTERIES are guaranteed for 12 months. Also in four larger sizes up to 100. 30 DAYS FREE TRIAL and in a plan whereby they can their own cost and more by what they save. Postal brings Free Catalog. Buy from the manufacturer and save money.
ALABAMA-BATTERY CO., 2077 Marshall St., Chicago.

Edin, C-316. An eight-room house of the Colonial expression designed for the Curtis Company by Trowbridge & Ackerman, finished with Curtis Woodwork of architectural character.



Think of your BOOKS when you build

A BOOKCASE should be as much a part of your house as your books are a part of your life. This bookcase will be a beautiful part of your home today and equally as attractive to the next generation. Your children will grow up to love it, and link it with the treasures that it holds. There may be the books that father bought and hoped his children would later read, besides your own well-thumbed volumes of favorite nursery rhymes.

When you plan your house, you can provide a permanent place for your books with Curtis Woodwork. The time to put in a bookcase is when your house is built.

This is bookcase C-575. You can have it, just as you can have china closets, mantels, sideboards, buffets, kitchen dressers, dining alcoves, bedroom dressing tables and tray cases, stairs, doors, windows, and interior trim, built into your house as an integral part of the house itself, a part of the very structure.

This Colonial bookcase is designed to harmonize with all the other Colonial woodwork in a Colonial type of house.

Curtis Woodwork is designed by Trowbridge & Ackerman, architects, of New York, who designed and planned a large number of houses to be built with interior and exterior Curtis Woodwork. These houses range from three to eight rooms and are developed in four architectural expressions—Colonial, English, Western, and Southern. Appropriate



Wichita, C-611
A charming six-room house of Southern design with Curtis Woodwork of appropriate architectural type designed especially for it.

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1866 CURTIS WOODWORK

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appropriate woodwork is designed for each type of house.

A real service to the prospective house builder, especially to those with modest means, who have not always been able to gratify their good taste, goes with the use of Curtis Woodwork.

Curtis Woodwork is standardized in designs and sizes and is produced in quantities. The cost of production is thus brought down, and the cost to you is accordingly lower.

All designs of Curtis Woodwork may be seen in the Curtis Catalog, which your lumber dealer can show you. Your Curtis dealer can also obtain for you without charge portfolios of Better Built Homes, designed to include Curtis Woodwork when built. Or you can send us the coupon with 25 cents postage (50 cents in Canada), specifying which portfolio you want. "Better Built Homes," Volume VI, shows exteriors, interiors, and floor plans with complete descriptions of 32 houses of three, four, and five rooms; Volume VII, of 32 houses of six, seven, and eight rooms; Volume VIII, of 32 houses for farm use. If your plans for a home are still in the dream stage, and you feel it is too early to talk to a lumber dealer, then use the coupon for securing portfolios at 25 cents each (50 cents in Canada).



Lathrop, C-312
This is an eight-room home of the English type which also has its own distinctive Curtis Woodwork inside and out.

CURTIS SERVICE BUREAU
5048-6048 So., Second Street, Clinton, Iowa
Enclosed find . . . cents in stamps for which please send me Portfolio of Better Built Homes, Vol. VI (3, 4, 5 room houses) 25c; Portfolio of Better Built Homes, Vol. VII (6, 7, 8 room houses) 25c; Portfolio of Better Built Homes, Vol. VIII (houses for farm use) 25c.
(Please check the one you wish)

Name

Street or R. F. D.

Town State

Have You a Pet?

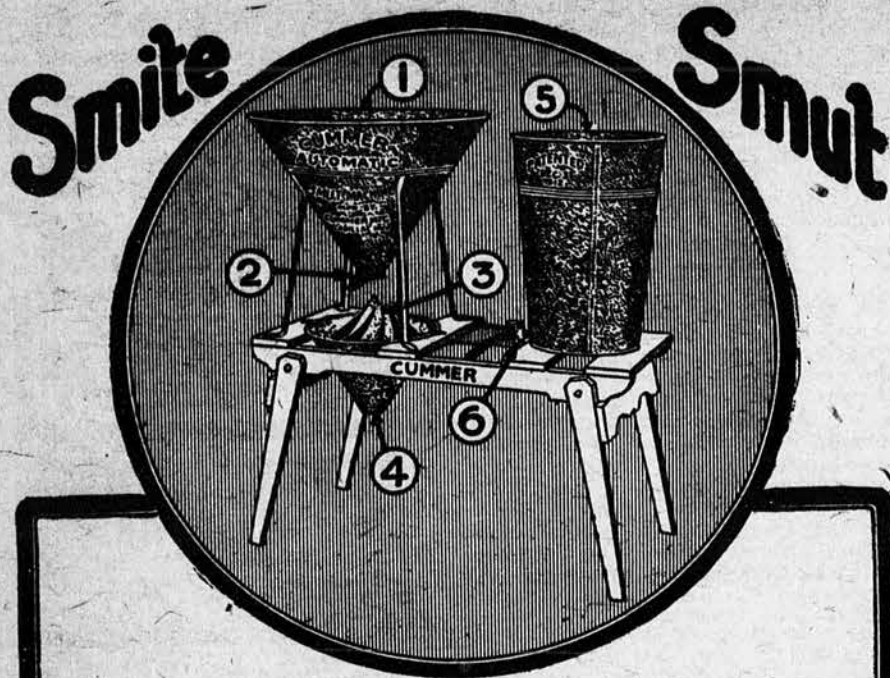
"I think Collie, my pet dog, is the most intelligent animal I ever saw," writes one of our young readers. Perhaps you think your dog or cat or rabbit or some other pet is intelligent, too. For the three best brief letters on "Why I Think My Pet is Intelligent" we will give prizes of \$1 each. If you have any pictures to illustrate your letters, send them too.

Address your letters to the Editor of the Young Folks' Department, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

so noisy to make it comfortable on the porches in the evenings.

If you were going to Alaska you would probably expect to be welcomed by a polar bear, but the chances are you would be met by a mosquito brass and instead. The polar bears stay well up in the Arctic Circle and of course keep to the coast, for they feed mostly on fish. My brother has been in Alaska eight years and has traveled over a large part of it, but he has never yet seen a polar bear. He often has hunted big game, such as moose and black bears, in the mountains and tells many interesting tales. He thinks the mountain bears are very smart. He once wounded a big bear very badly and followed the blood-stained trail, expecting to find the bear dead. He followed for two days and never caught sight of the bear, but at times he would come to places where the bear had rolled in the soft earth in an effort to stop the flow of blood with dirt and mud. He was successful too, for the blood stains finally disappeared from the trail and my brother had to give up. No doubt that bear is alive and well today.

Quite often the hunters come upon slides where the bears play. Sometimes a hard freeze will come in the spring after the bears have come from their winter quarters, and a heavy crust will be formed over the snow. Then the bears sit down on the snow and slide as far as possible down the mountain side in the manner of chil-



Treats 100 bu. of Grain per Hour

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

Smut Destroys Millions! Why Not Prevent Smut?

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

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

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

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

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

"Nothing Like It"

says the Good Judge

A little of this real tobacco gives a man more satisfaction than he ever got from the old kind.

The full, rich, real tobacco taste lasts so long, you don't need a fresh chew nearly as often. That's why it costs you less.

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

Put up in two styles

RIGHT CUT is a short-cut tobacco

W-B CUT is a long fine-cut tobacco

Weyman-Bruton Company, 1107 Broadway, New York City

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A modern home sewage disposal plant. With or without running water. The health of your family is too important to be neglected. Proper sanitary conditions safeguard health. Dickey salt glazed septic tanks provide proper sanitary conditions. Write for descriptive booklet.

W.S. Dickey Clay Mfg. Co., Dept. 51, Kansas City, Mo.
Established 1885

With the Capper Calf Club

Let's Win Some Prizes at the Fairs

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN
Club Manager

I AM BEGINNING to feed my calves a little extra so they will be in fine show condition," writes Hazel Horton of Linn county, who has two lively little Jerseys of which she is very proud. How many Capper Calf club members are making such plans? I should like to have every one who has an opportunity show his or her calves at a local or county fair. It's fine advertising for you and your calves, to say nothing of the prizes you probably will win. Capper Pig and Poultry club members have won prizes all over the state in the last few years, and there's no reason why calf club members can't do as well.

I do not advise club members to try exhibiting their calves at either of the big state fairs, for they would have to compete against the biggest herds and most experienced breeders of the Central West. The local or county fair is the place for club members to exhibit, so better get in touch at once with the secretary or manager of the fair in your county, if there is to be one. Find what class or classes you can exhibit your calves in, ask for entry blanks, and be sure to have the entry in the hands of the fair manager or secretary before time for entries closes. I'm looking forward to getting news this fall of a lot of winnings by our club members, and you may be sure such winnings will receive mention in the club story. Also, they will mean extra credit for you in the fight for the pep trophy—and will cause other boys and girls in your county to become interested in the Capper Calf club.

Breed Club Officers Elected

Right along in line with the idea of advertising your calves by showing them at fairs comes the thought of breed boosting. That's the primary purpose of having breed clubs. The Holstein Breed club members feel quite puffed up this year because their club is the only one large enough to warrant holding an election of officers. I'll wager that won't be the case next year, for there's one thought which I want every club member to keep in mind; we're going to have next year at least twice as many members of the Capper Calf club as there are this year. But of course just now you want to know the result of the Holstein election. Here are the officers for 1920 for that club:

President, Ray Jones, Kearney county; vice president, Lewis Schmidt, Lincoln county; secretary, Mildred Brown, Reno county; assistant secretary, Chauncey Bickel, Harper county; directors, Clara Long, Clay county; Mildred Pressnall, Republic county; John Dirks, Butler county.

Even if the other breed clubs are too small to hold an election, the members are not going to lose out on any of the good things planned for breed club work. Holstein stationery bearing the names of the new officers is being printed, and the club manager plans to get out a combination letterhead for the members of the other clubs. Secretaries will be the only officers in the

smaller breed clubs and they will be appointed by the club manager. Here they are: Angus, Carl Gross, Russell county; Ayrshire, Amos Bazil, Coffey county; Guernsey, Harriet Boyle, Osage county; Hereford, Samuel David, Cowley county; Shorthorn, Emmitt Herman, Dickinson county; Jersey, Carlos Herold, Osage county; Red Poll, Eva Leatherman, Butler county.

I want you to meet Harriet Boyle of Osage county, with her fine Guernsey calves. Mighty good-looking trio, aren't they? Only four club members have Guernseys entered this year, but every one reports good calves, getting along well.

Here's the Pig Club Pep Standing

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN

Oh, boy! It's some ball game! Never was there such a league before. The club manager has been eager to print the standing of the teams, but waited until he could have a fair representation. Now he has it, and here's the way the game looks now—or rather looked up to July 1, as this doesn't include the July scores:

County—Leader	No. Runs
Linn, Loren Ungeheuer.....	24
Johnson, Fred Rausch.....	24
Coffey, Edward Osman.....	24
Cloud, Ernest Newingham.....	24
Jefferson, Elwood Shultz.....	24
Anderson, Fletcher Lowry.....	24
Republic, Theodore Thomas.....	24
Shawnee, Chester Longbach.....	24
Lyon, Dan Bickel.....	24
Wilson, William Dewey.....	24
Clay, Orin Hardesty.....	24
Rooks, Floyd Blauer.....	24
Mitchell, Verne Jones.....	24
Harper, Samuel Eberhardt.....	24
Wallace, Leroy Satterfield.....	24

And following closely on the heels of the rest come Osage, Allen, Reno, and Finney. What does this pep standing mean to you? To members of the teams named it should be a challenge to show the other fellows the stuff you're made of. To club members who are in counties with teams too small to compete it should mean a firm resolve to begin to work right now for a real team next year.

This pep standing will be a disappointment to some teams, and a pleasant surprise to others. Remember, that few games are won in the first innings. In this great game of ours there are six innings more, and many a home run is going to be knocked in the ninth. The crowd's going to stay until the last ball is pitched, too, for the final score won't be known until then. There's a chance yet for every county and while you should aim for the top, remember there are nine places of honor and prizes below the winner of the trophy cup. I hope to print the league standing every month. County leaders, make up your minds to keep your teams going at their best speed and call your heavy swatters to bat. Find what the other pitchers are serving up, then drive them off the mound. Up on your toes now, fellows, the best of the game is to come and there won't be a man laying down his ball, but of glove until the umpire says it's over.



Harriet Boyle of Osage County and Her Guernsey Contest Entry. "Heart" is on the Right and "Mary" on the Left," writes Harriet.

August 7, 1920.

Financial News for Farmers

BY R. M. CLARK

DELIGHTFUL and convincing stranger called on a certain Kansas farmer the other day. Before his brief visit ended he sold the farmer an automobile company at \$25. The stranger was so plain, honest, honest-looking and fair that it was impossible for the purchaser to go the pleasure of buying the automobile. He carried excellent recommendations and he showed how great had been made by persons holding automobile stocks. Moreover, the stranger knew the car manufactured by the company, in which he bought the stock. Apparently it was a good company, young, but bidding fair to develop and thereby increase the value of investment a hundredfold or more, as other automobile companies have done.

Several days after the delightful stranger had departed the farmer made inquiry about the stocks he had bought. He discovered that he could have purchased them in the open market around the share, and can still buy them at the same figure. For each share of stock bought, he had paid the delightful convincing stranger \$19 a share of entertainment in the form of both talk and the privilege of looking at the stranger's credentials.

Investigate Before Buying

On the same day I learned of the foregoing incident I received a letter from another Kansas farmer, saying that he had given his note for \$500, due in December, for stock in a company that was peddling its securities. He wished to know how he could avoid paying the note. Unfortunately, he was behind the help. The time to investigate is before buying; not after buying. I mentioned skin-game incidents similar to the foregoing several weeks ago in this column. I detail these newer incidents in repeating the warning not to buy securities from peddlers, for Kansas farmers, despite all warnings, are showing daily an increasing tendency to follow the example of the farmers of Iowa and to put their hard-earned dollars in the hands of slickers who sell oil stocks or other doubtful paper which has little or no value. In the two years Iowa farmers have lost thousands of dollars by buying securities which were peddled among them by capable and convincing gentlemen. It is doubtful whether the gold-brick green-goods swindlers in all their years of operating ever "cleaned up" more the stock salesmen in Iowa in the last two or three years.

Sound Investments Best

Sound investments are the only thing on the market today, in an era of high prices for all other commodities. Only once or twice in history has there been such an opportunity for high-yielding, safe investments. We have more gold than any other nation has, or ever had before the war; and all the gilt-edge, the best and safest investments of the world are being shoved at us, urging us to take them at interest so attractive that only one or two American generations have ever had such investment opportunities. Government bonds of a dozen different kinds, our own, the best investment of all, yielding from 6 to 13 per cent interest, stocks and bonds of railroads for years have not missed a dividend, prime old industrials and municipal and county bonds as good as gold in the mill, and yielding 6 to 8 per cent, all offered to us daily, and honest men daily are being swindled by buying fake securities. Apparently Kansas is catching the get-rich-quick promoters from Iowa, which has milked dry, and the Sunflower is filling up with smooth, plausible schemers who are after the money in the 147-million-bushel wheat crop and the other hard-won wealth. It is probable that so many honest men are being "bilked," chiefly because they are honest and believe others as honest as themselves. In a further effort to emphasize the repeated warnings this man has given against the men who come up to farm homes in automobiles or who waylay farmers in town and sell them securities I have asked

investment experts in Kansas City to give the benefit of their experience, in trying to head off the swindlers. I have chosen men of undoubted probity, proved in years of business.

"If a man in a small town or in the country," said M. C. McGreevy of Strandberg, McGreevy & Company, "is seeking an investment, by all means he should consult his local banker first, and under no circumstances deal with strangers. Some men may object to this, by saying that the local banker wishes to keep their money on deposit and will not advise them to invest. Partly true, but your local banker would much prefer to see his depositors' money go into safe investments than into oil stocks or other doubtful securities, and altho he may not be in a position to know all the 'ins' and 'outs' of the stock and bond market, he can find out quickly about any investment.

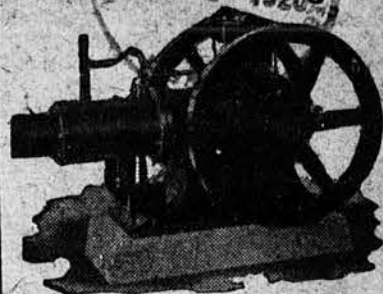
"If you are considering an investment, ask your banker how much he will lend you on the stocks or bonds you are contemplating buying. If he will not lend on them or cannot place

them for you, then those securities are not a good investment. Almost every fake security will succumb to this test. Try it before you buy. Farmers or anyone else considering an investment, must first take into account the safety of the principal; next, the interest yield. If these stocks being peddled among farmers had any show at all of yielding 12 or 20 per cent or any fair portion of the probable yield claimed for them, the man who offers them for sale would never have to hire an automobile or pay hotel bills in peddling them. He could stay in town and the experienced investors would flock to him by the hundreds.

"Buy only good, stable securities and deal only thru reliable brokers or investment bankers. They have to be square or they could not exist and you are safe in dealing with them. Your local banker can tell you who are legitimate brokers and investment bankers and you can rely on their judgment as to soundness of investments. They will advise you honestly as to how much is speculation and chance in one investment and how much is sound, safe and wholly dependable in another investment.

A better system of crop rotation is necessary in Kansas if yields are to be maintained at the proper point. It is especially important that we grow a larger acreage of the legumes.

The Hassell Oil Engine



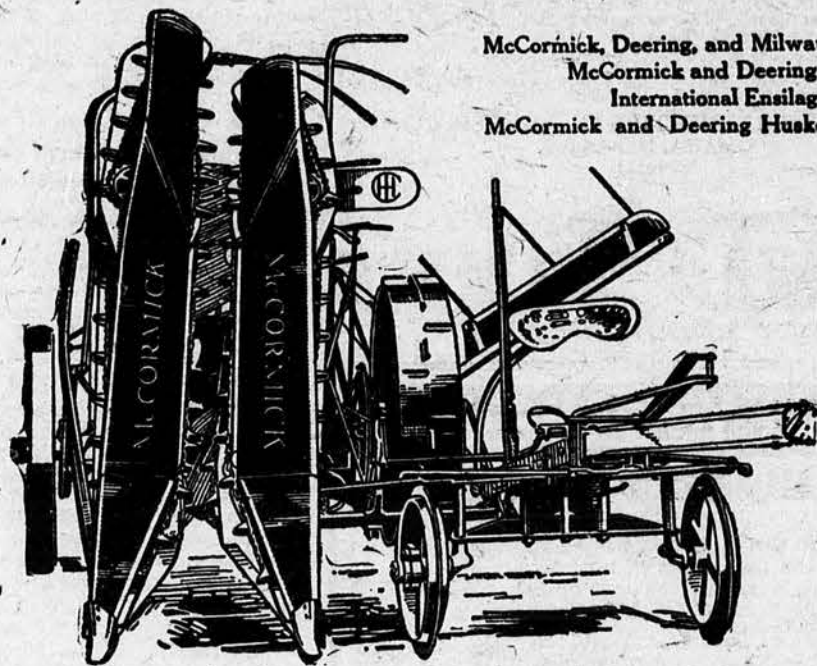
An engine built in the West to solve Western power problems. No electrical equipment. No carburetor. No valves. Fool proof. Economical. Runs on kerosene and low grade fuel oils. Starts quickly. Hundreds in use. Unlimited guarantee. Buy a HASS-SELL and forget your engine troubles. HASS-SELL IRON WORKS CO., Colorado Springs, Col. Manufacturers (for 35 years) Engines and Pumps.

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McCormick and Deering Corn Pickers.
International Ensilage Cutters.
McCormick and Deering Huskers and Shredders.

King Corn and a glimpse into Corn Machine History

AUTUMN will bring into the markets of the world some three billion bushels of American corn. A great army of corn harvesting machines is already mobilizing.

It is the purpose of this page to remind corn growers of the great part played by this Company, and by the builders of McCormick and Deering, in the development of modern corn machines.

Cyrus McCormick invented the reaper and lead the way from ancient hand-harvest to efficient binder-harvest. There is no news in that; every school child knows the historical fact.

Less familiar but just as inspiring is

corn machine history. Here too, forty years ago, the builders of this Company were pioneering. Out of their hands in these two score years have come such efficient corn machines as the binder, the picker, the husker-shredder; and the credit for today's high standards belongs to the International builders. Now, corn has come from its lowly state to be crowned King Corn, and the tiny crop of 1880 has grown to a three-billion-bushel yield.

The careful corn grower will understand that the steady accumulation of Harvester experience is important for him. Whatever the need—for corn binder, picker, ensilage cutter, husker-shredder, sheller—International dealers the nation over may be depended on for corn machines whose practical utility is everywhere acknowledged.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

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OF AMERICA
(INCORPORATED)

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THE prospector's best weapon for defense was his rifle. The motorist's best insurance against tire trouble is sturdy sidewall construction. The Overland tire sidewall is thick enough to protect the fabric yet not so thick as to prevent maximum flexibility of action with the carcass or fabric of the tire. This unusual flexibility positively prevents the sidewall from separating from the carcass.

Overland tires never have sidewall separation.

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OMAHA, NEBRASKA
Dept. J.

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"PIONEERS OF ENDURANCE"

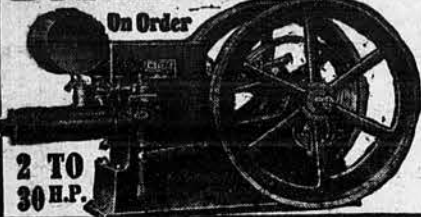


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We guarantee this razor because we know they have the material and workmanship that will please every man. Only the immense quantities we use enable us to make this liberal offer. The blade is of the finest razor steel, 5/8-inch wide, highly tempered 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,
Topeka, Kansas.

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

Name.....

Address.....

Kansas Farm News Notes

LYON COUNTY is looking forward to the biggest livestock and agricultural fair in its history, October 6, 7, 8 and 9. The directors have voted to spend \$5,000 in prizes and attractions. The fair will be held in the new livestock judging pavilion now under construction just east of Emporia. A carnival will be put on by the American Legion and other organizations as an amusement feature.

Farmer Works Tractor at Night

While harvesting his 300 acres of wheat with a combine harvester-thresher, Earl Guizlo, a Comanche county farmer, hitched his tractor to a double row lister each evening and kept it going all night turning under the straw and stubble.

Kansas National Increases Premiums

At next year's exposition of the Kansas National Livestock show to be held in Wichita in February the premiums will aggregate \$15,000. This is \$5,000 more than the premiums paid this year. This decision was made at a recent meeting of a board of directors.

State Farm Bureau Membership

There are now 58 counties affiliated with the Kansas State farm bureau. The latest official reports credit the state bureau with a membership of 31,000. By the time membership drives now planned in 12 counties are over, the membership should be well above 40,000.

Large Sorghum Crop

From Elkhart in Southwest Kansas comes the report that the various sorghums will yield heavy crops this year. The acreage of milo and kafir in Southwest Kansas, Western Oklahoma and Southeast Colorado is the largest on record. Broomcorn also runs high in acreage.

Kansas Sweet Corn to Denver

Two refrigerator express cars of sweet corn were shipped to a Denver commission firm recently by a Labette county truck grower. This is the largest shipment of this kind ever made from Oswego. J. M. Riker, who made the shipment, is known as the "onion king" because of the large quantity of onions which he raises and ships every season.

Irrigation Water Plentiful

Lake McKinney, the largest body of water in Kansas, is full to overflowing. This body of water, which is 4 miles wide and 7 miles long, is located northeast of Lakin in Finney county and supplies the irrigation water for the land under ditch as far east as Garden City. At no time this season has there been a shortage of water for irrigation purposes in this section.

Play-Day Program Planned

"All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," reads the announcement of the Jackson county farm bureau picnic to be held in Holton August 12. There will be a big basket dinner at noon, talks by one or two prominent speakers, a ball game, races and other amusements. This is an all-county get acquainted picnic and the farmers from all parts of the county with their families are invited to come.

Farm Architect Offers Help

The newly appointed extension division architect of the Kansas State Agricultural college, Walter G. Ward, is already busy answering calls from farmers who have building problems upon which they wish advice and help. This is a new phase of extension work. Mr. Ward not only gives help by correspondence and thru the county agents, but makes personal visits to farmers where such visits are desired.

Sedgwick County Farmers Picnic

A baseball game between two of the best teams in the county, various athletic events and a program of music and short talks will be features of the big Sedgwick County Farm Bureau picnic to be held in Linwood park August

14. There are now 1,200 members in this county and the picnic promises to be the biggest get-together meeting of the kind ever held. All farmers of the county and their families are invited whether members of the bureau or not.

Horse Association Offers Prizes

The Horse Association of America is going to divide \$100 in cash prizes among the three stallion owners who report to them the largest number of mares bred to a purebred sire this season. The one who reports the largest number will receive a cash prize of \$50, the second largest will win \$25 and the third \$15. The reports must be itemized, giving the names and addresses of the owners of the mares and the name of the stallion. This information must be sworn to before a notary public.

Hessian Fly Campaign in Ellis

A campaign against the Hessian fly was launched in Ellis county during the week of July 19 to 24 by the farm bureau of the county under the direction of county agent, C. L. Howard. Every section of the county was covered, speakers and demonstrators being sent to the different communities to discuss control methods. Five measures for controlling the fly were urged: early plowing to completely bury the flax seed stage of the fly; packing of the seedbed to prevent the fly from emerging; keeping down volunteer wheat; seeding after the fly free date and community co-operation.

No Cars Now for Wheat

(Continued from Page 14.)

favorable and discouraging market conditions have not existed for years.

Senator Capper is studying the situation closely and is urging the authorities to do everything possible to bring relief to the farmers. The Kansas industrial court is acting promptly and is co-operating actively with the Kansas state board of agriculture in its efforts to make available more cars for handling wheat. Judge Clyde Reed of the industrial court is of the opinion that another early conference of railroad men, millers, and grain growers should be called to investigate the situation and suggest additional measures that will tend to relieve the shortage.

Judge Reed thinks some relief could be had in shipping by requiring all roads to have cars unloaded or rebilled within three days at terminals. In a recent investigation at Wichita an accountant of the industrial court found that 19 of the 173 cars rebilled to Wichita and rebilled to other points were rebilled the day they arrived; the following day; 16 the third day; 19 on the 14th and 17th days.

Despite the orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission the cars at the disposal of the wheat growers are few and far between. The Missouri Pacific in Kansas loaded 491 cars the third week in July, as against 1,134 a year ago during the same period. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas handled 64 as against 146. The Frisco in the last three weeks loaded 243 as against 511 a year ago. The Atchafalaya, Topeka and Santa Fe did better, loading 637 cars during a ten-day period ending July 20, as against 877 a year ago. The Union Pacific, which benefited 2,000 box cars by the first order last spring sending box cars West, handled 500 cars the second week in July, compared to 245 in 1919 the same week. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, which benefited equally with the Union Pacific, handled 267 compared to 82, on its Kansas lines. During July, only 5,143 cars of wheat were received at Kansas City, compared to 10,959 in the same period of 1919. The Wichita receipts for the same period were 803 cars, compared to 2,249 in the same period last year. At all markets as far east as St. Louis, the receipts were 18,089 cars, as against 761 in the same period last year.

The growth of dairying is one of the most important economic changes in the developing of the agriculture of the Middle West.

Farm Questions

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

Government Sugar Control

Has the State or Federal Government any control over the prices at which sugar is bought at the present time? If we have laws why are they not enforced?

MATT OSWALD,
Empson, Kan.

The Government has no control over sugar at this time except to prevent trading thru the provisions of the sugar act, which, however, do not seem effective.

The proposed state laws submitted to the legislature last winter by the office of the state attorney general would have been effective if passed but so much opposition came from the Merchants' association and others that these measures were voted down. With these laws the attorney general is powerless.

Richard J. Hopkins,
Attorney General.

Milling Soft Wheat

What kind of wheat is grown mostly in Kansas? Can soft wheat be milled with the kind of mills used for grinding hard wheat?

E. M. WHITMER,
Wilson, Kan.

Most of the wheat produced in Kansas belongs to the hard red winter wheat group of which Turkey is perhaps one of the best-known varieties. Soft wheat can be milled with much the same milling equipment that is used for hard wheat but there are differences in adjustment and manipulation which accommodate such machinery to the class or type of wheat being ground. It is not considered practicable to grind first one kind and then another on the same mill, but a hard wheat mill can readily be changed efficiently to enable it to mill soft wheat successfully.

L. A. Fitz.

Keeping Jacks from Braying

I have an operation performed on my jack to prevent him from braying and if so can it be done? Is it considered a dangerous operation?

SUBSCRIBER.
Delphos, Kan.

I do not know whether an operation can be performed on your jack to prevent the animal from braying. During the recent war, numerous articles appeared in the daily press stating that jacks were operated on in France so as to eliminate the bray. Up to the present time we have been unable to find a veterinarian who knows anything about such an operation, and most of them informed me that it was a reporter's pipe dream.

From the anatomy of the parts, I would judge the only way that braying can be prevented is to remove the vocal cords. I am not sure that such an operation would absolutely keep the animal from making a noise. Such an operation is quite commonly performed for the relief of the diseased condition of the vocal cords spoken of as "roaring." In my opinion if such an operation possesses any merits, it is too complicated and too dangerous to warrant its performance for the relief of a normal condition as braying.

R. R. Dykstra.

Black Locust Borers

My locust trees on my farm in Eastern Colorado are being killed by borers and I would like to have you suggest a remedy that will prevent further damage from these insects.

COLORADO READER.

The best means for the control of locust borers is to keep the trunks treated with a good repellent. One repellent that has given satisfactory results is to make up a saturated solution of washing soda to which enough kerosene is added to make a thick paint. A pint of crude carbolic acid is stirred into this and 1/2 pound of Paris green is added to every 10 gallons. This mixture is applied to the trunk and the lower branches of the tree with a kerosene wash brush, broom or paint brush. The tree should be covered with this repellent from the last of April to the end of July. After a hard washing rain it is usually necessary to renew the wash.

If the borers are already working in the tree about the only method for their destruction is to inject a little carbon bisulfid into the hole in the trunk and then seal the burrow with pitch, beeswax or similar substance. Carbon bisulfid will then penetrate the burrow, and in this way destroy the larvae.

J. W. McCulloch.



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U. S. Light & Heat Corporation, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

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Metropolitan Electric Service Co., Okla. City, Okla.

The Auto Storage Battery Co., Denver, Colo.
Master Sales Co., Omaha, Neb.



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Paddling Its Own Canoe

THE publisher of a metropolitan newspaper asked recently, "Is it true that there is a common ownership and a common Board of Directors for all the Companies having Standard Oil as part of their name?"

Our answer to this gentleman was, "It is not true."

The Standard Oil Company (Indiana) is distinct from other corporations having a similar name.

It is owned by 4799 stockholders, of whom 2124 are women. No single stockholder owns as much as 10 percent of the total stock.

The affairs of this Company are administered by a Board of Directors consisting of 7 men, who devote their entire time to the Company's business and are connected in no way with any other Standard Oil Company.

Each man has won his position through demonstrated ability and is a specialist in handling the particular work for which he is responsible.

The personnel of the present Board of Directors of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) is

Mr. Robert W. Stewart
Chairman of the Board

Mr. Wm. M. Burton
President

Mr. Henry S. Morton
Vice-President

Mr. Edward G. Seubert
Secretary-Treasurer

Mr. Seth C. Drake
General Manager—Sales

Mr. Wm. E. Warwick
General Manager—Manufacturing

Mr. Beaumont Parks
Assistant General Manager—Manufacturing

These men fix the policy and practices of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana).

They are responsible only to the 4799 stockholders.

Standard Oil Company
(Indiana)

910 So. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

2150

Capper Poultry Club

Who'll Win the Big Pep Trophy Cup?

BY MRS. LUCILE A. ELLIS
Club Secretary

WILL that beautiful silver trophy cup be awarded for showing the most pep go to Linn, Coffey or Atchison, or will it go to some other county farther down the line that is waiting to spring a surprise on us? My, but it's exciting to count the points and arrange the names on the list according to how they should stand! But it's a big responsibility, too. However, my leaders—and they are indeed worthy of the name—have helped me a great deal by their willingness to abide by my decisions and their eagerness to be perfectly fair in all things. I have heard it said that a leader is one who goes forward and takes other people with him. Now everyone knows that it's hard enough to advance with only one's self to think of but when you have to carry others with you, it's doubly hard. Step by step, point by point, our county leaders are working their way up the ladder toward the trophy cup. Who'll win out? Well, even I feel that it's a little too early yet to venture a guess. The race is close and will be hard fought to the very end.

Linn Leads Pep Race

Here's the present pep standing. A few of the counties have changed places but all show a decided gain over the previous standing. You know these counties just won't stand still, but keep advancing all the time, so you have to hustle to catch up or go above them.

County—Leader	Points
Linn, Elva E. Howerton.....	6,358
Coffey, Edith Grover.....	5,291
Atchison, Alma Bailey.....	3,000 1/2
Dickinson, Gertrude Patton.....	2,264
Johnson, Helen Andrew.....	2,032
Leavenworth, Beth Beckey.....	1,588
Stevens, Nina Haworth.....	1,369
Rooks, Alice Hansen.....	1,053
Crawford, Mabel Hodges.....	1,026
Greenwood, Anna Greenwood.....	811
Reno, Bessie Taylor.....	573
Butler, Myrtle Dirks.....	458
Anderson, Adelaide Scruggs.....	324
Gove, Anna Cooper.....	321
Sumner, Hazel Taylor.....	306

Those next in line are Gove, Scott, Rice, Lincoln, Jackson, Clay, Lane, Douglas and Wallace.

There has been a little misunderstanding in several counties as to the mileage that should be counted, so in order to avoid confusion we will count only the miles traveled by club members in attending county meetings. The attendance of social members at meetings may be counted but not their mileage. And now about newspaper clippings. Don't you think it is only fair for you to see that I receive one clipping of each item you have put in a county or local paper? In several instances county leaders reported from 15 to 30 newspaper notices and not one clipping had been sent to me. Alma Bailey, leader of Atchison county, pastes her clippings in a scrap book and opposite each clipping places the

date it was printed and the paper was taken from. As she had only one copy of several of the notices she sent her scrap book so I could see how she kept them.

Don't you wish you could have been with Anita Townsden of Stevens county last month? This letter was written from Terre Haute, Ind. "I am having a good time but will soon be starting home. We are planning to go to Crawfordville, Ind., Sunday, and stay a few days and then go to Atwood, Ill. From there we will go home. We crossed the Mississippi River after night this time and it certainly was a pretty sight to see the big steamboats lighted with electricity."

More Counties Have "Newspapers"

It took Rice county quite a while to get started but just watch them from now on. They are getting out a county club paper called "Veal, Ham and Eggs," and Mrs. Gilbert J. Smith, who is typing the paper, says that it seems to have stirred up more pep and enthusiasm than anything else they have tried. She prints and mails 16 copies. Mrs. Smith said in a recent letter, "Veal, Ham and Eggs" surely helped the situation for Rice county. We had a jolly picnic last evening and succeeded in getting out some of the members we never had seen before."

Greenwood county will also publish a paper called the "Greenwood County Poultry Club Advocate." There will be several departments all under the editor's supervision. Mary Greenwood will be manager of the social department; Gene Kates of the advertising; Anna Greenwood will take care of the business and Aileen Sims will have charge of the question department. The editor will be Carol Greenwood. Anna says, "Doesn't it sound as if it would be good? After each manager collects her news she will send it to the editor, who will then print it."

The picture today shows a happy crowd of Atchison county folks at one of their first meetings. It's hard to excel Atchison county when it comes to holding peppy meetings. Their meetings are always full of fun as well as instructive. "We had a fine meeting yesterday with 37 persons present," wrote Alma Bailey, leader. "There were four Brown county members with us. We had a good program and Mrs. Hawk, who is superintendent of the Capper Poultry club division, at the Effingham fair, urged each member to enter some of her birds at the fair. One of the biggest numbers on our program was a talk by Mrs. Higgins on how to dress up birds for the fair. I wish you could see how the club folks in Atchison county are working with me. They are all live wires. As long as the farmers are, Mr. Banks felt that he just could not miss this meeting."



"We'll Surely Make Things Hum," Atchison County Said at the Beginning of the Contest. And Now Look at Their Pep Standing.

Health in the Family

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

THIS week we are giving our entire space to answering some of the numerous letters that have been received with the request that they be answered thru the paper. As has been said many times before, this is necessarily a slow way to get answers to your letters, but we will do our best.

Autogenous Vaccine

Will you please tell me what the autogenous vaccine medicine for acne is? Can I use it myself, and where can you get it? Is it very expensive?

A SUBSCRIBER.

An autogenous vaccine is prepared by taking from a person's own body some of the poisonous material that is causing disease, and reducing it by various measures so that it is greatly attenuated in power and if injected into the body will produce just enough effect to arouse the natural resistance of the tissues against it. Several doses are given, each one a little stronger, until the body is immune to that particular poison.

It is not a thing for home use. Your doctor must take the specimen and send it to a laboratory for preparation. They send it back to him ready for use by hypodermic injection. The usual fee for laboratory service is \$10 and of course the doctor must charge for his services an additional amount.

Use of Nose Glasses

Do you think nose pincher glasses are injurious? Do they pinch the cords going to the eyes, causing more harm than they do good?

A READER.

Nose glasses, if properly adjusted, are as helpful as any other kind. There should be no sensation of pinching. It must be remembered that only a certain aristocratic type of nose is built to carry the dignity of the "pinch-nez." The more plebeian construction must content ourselves with spectacles that hang over our ears. If you haven't the right style of nose don't try to make your nose carry the burden.

Tumors and Goiter

I have a fatty tumor on the left gland of my neck and it is very small, just coming. Is there anything that will kill it without having an operation? I also have a goiter in my throat. What would kill that without an operation?

A. L.

Simple goiter can often be reduced by the hypodermic injection of a mixture of iodine, phenol and glycerine. There is no way to remove the fatty tumor excepting by surgery, but a little operation that can be done under a local anesthetic is nothing to fear.

Remedy for Bunions

I have suffered with a bunion for two years. Can this be cured? If so, how; and if not, what can I do for temporary relief?

A READER.

A confirmed bunion is never cured without an operation, but it can be greatly relieved and the size much reduced. It will probably be necessary for you to go to a large city where there are specialists in fitting shoes. Such a specialist can make a shoe to fit the deformities of your foot and can give you protective appliances to keep pressure from the bunion. For temporary relief you may build up around the bunion with adhesive plaster sufficiently to relieve pressure. It is but rarely the case that a bunion cannot be kept down by these methods. Cases that do not yield to treatment a surgical operation will give relief by removing the thickened joint. This is an operation that requires a good deal of skill and should not be trusted to a novice.

Removing a Wen

Will you please answer thru paper and tell me about wens? I have a large one on my forehead at the edge of my hair. Would it be safe to have it removed? I have bad sick headaches. Do you think that is what causes it? Is it safe to burn off? This one is very ugly and I always wear my cap to keep it from showing. My doctor advised me to go to the hospital and have it removed by a good surgeon. Do you think that would be the best thing to do? Is there any kind of medicine I could use that would take it off? I am 29 years old.

MRS. M. M. C.

The removal of a wen is one of the simplest matters of surgery. There is no medicine that will take them away, and treatment by the cautery is not as good as the knife. Any operation can be done a little better in a hospital

than elsewhere, but for a job like this it seems scarcely necessary to go further than the office of a good, clean doctor. The operation can be done painlessly by injecting a local anesthetic. The doctor must remove the capsule or the wen may form again, but he does not remove any skin and even a large wen needs only a few stitches.

I can't promise that it will have any effect upon your headaches, but it may.

Varicose Veins

Will you please tell me what causes the broken-down veins or capillaries all over my limbs from my hips down to my ankle? They are worse from my knees down and little lumps come all over my legs and get very sore. When they first got that way some doctors said it was eczema and now some say it is varicose veins. They make my limbs ache so and I get tired so quickly. Is there any cure for them? I am 24 years old and an unmarried woman. I have been

bothered with them now for two years. Is there any danger of them breaking out into sores?

S. M. R.

Varicose veins are common but not in young unmarried women. They are more usual in women who have borne children and are of corpulent build. The symptoms in your case seem to indicate defective heart action and, if so, their cure will depend upon what can be done for the heart. There is one other important thing to consider. Sometimes such cases are caused or aggravated by weak arches of the feet. Attention to this gives excellent results. The wearing of elastic stockings or bandages for support should be considered but I must admit that this seems like a dreary prospect for a young woman of 24.

Mrs. N. S. and Mrs. G. H. both write for advice about small growths on the wrist. There are several things that may cause such a growth and the treatment depends largely upon the cause. In the case of the dark mass that seems to have blood in it, for instance, you probably have a dilated vein or a venous tumor. These things require careful individual treatment by doctors who can see and feel them.

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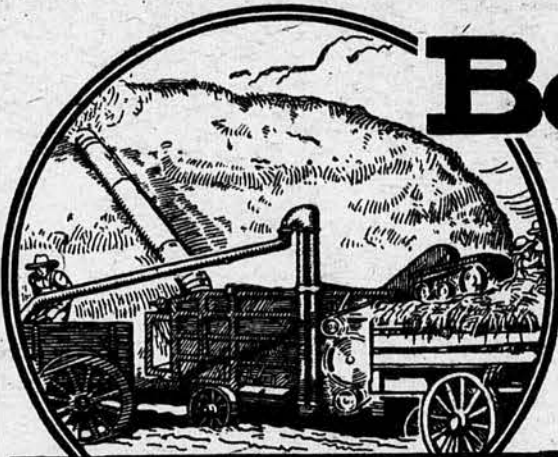
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Fertilized

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Kernels
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The Product of One Acre

Plump
Kernels



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Shriveled
Kernels



Drawn from Data Ohio Exp. Sta.

OHIO EXPERIMENT STATION tests showed that unfertilized wheat contained 49% shriveled kernels, while fertilized wheat contained only 6%. At the Delaware Experiment Station unfertilized wheat for the last 10 years averaged 53 pounds per bushel, while fertilized wheat averaged 59 pounds.

Fertilizer not only multiplies the yield of wheat per acre, but it improves the quality and increases the weight per bushel.

Fertilizer provides the needed ammonia, phosphoric acid and potash in available form to give the wheat a quick start and cause rapid growth and early maturity. It enables you to seed late to avoid the Hessian Fly. It increases root and top growth in the fall and sends the wheat into the winter in a vigorous condition to withstand winter-killing.

Send for our booklets, "Fertilizer Saves Farm Labor" and "What Fertilizer Shall I Use on Wheat?". Also ask for one of our Automatic Formula Finders which helps to select the right fertilizer for every crop on the farm. These are free for the asking.

"High Analysis" Fertilizers for Wheat

One of these will fit the conditions on your farm

The figures represent percentages of ammonia, available phosphoric acid and potash, in the order given:

Where manure or legumes have not been used and the soil is deficient in Ammonia. For all late seeding.	Where manure or legumes have been used and the soil contains sufficient Ammonia to assure rapid growth.
2-10-4	Sandy Soil 0-12-4
2-12-2	Loam Soil 0-12-2
2-12-0	Clay Soil 0-16-0

Be sure to send for our free Automatic Formula Finder

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Kansas Crops Rank High

Corn and Wheat Bring Millions to Farmers

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

FARMERS, millers, grain dealers and business men everywhere are very much alarmed on account of the present car shortage. With a large surplus of old wheat on hand and a new crop of wheat that will approximate 150 million bushels the situation in Kansas is certainly serious. With another week of favorable weather the corn crop will be assured and a yield of more than 100 million bushels seems probable. But what will it profit a farmer to produce such wonderful crops if thru a lack of cars he cannot market his products? Should the railroad situation not improve within the next 30 to 60 days all of the farmers' problems of production will pale into insignificance as compared with the problem of getting his crops to market.

Railroad Terminals Glutted

Everywhere railroad terminals seem glutted and loaded cars remain at these points often from 10 days to two weeks before they are unloaded or rebilled to other points. The collection of demurrage charges affords no relief from such a condition and in my mind the only remedy would be to adopt measures that would compel a disposition of such cars within three days after their arrival at terminal points. If it takes a jail sentence to stop these unnecessary delays at the terminals I am in favor of having such laws or regulations passed immediately.

Already many farmers are beginning to feel the pinch of the credit situation. Bankers are tightening up everywhere and it is getting more and more difficult to get credit enough to meet even the current expenses and yet the country banker is not necessarily to blame for his attitude. The money which he lends does not belong absolutely to him. The amount of money which he can lend against the deposits he has on hand is regulated strictly by law as it should be. The banks of the country almost everywhere it is said are overloaded with loans. Many Kansas farmers need money to buy tools and seed for planting fall crops and have been depending on the money they expected to get from their wheat crops to make these purchases and unless relief is provided soon there will be a great reduction in the acreage of all crops planted this fall and next spring. The partial Federal control of the railroads that now exists under the Esch-Cummins act will continue until September 1 and when this ceases conditions may improve so far as the car shortage is concerned.

Big Crop Yields Assured

Weather conditions in Kansas during the past week have been in the main quite favorable for most crops. J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas state board of agriculture in the weekly crop report of July 31 says:

"With the exception of South-central and Southwestern Kansas, rains fell in all parts of Kansas during the past week. The precipitation was light in Southeastern Kansas but heavy downpours were the rule over North and Northeastern Kansas on Sunday and Monday, July 25 and 26. Southwest Kansas is in need of rain for growing crops and to put the ground in best tilth for fall plowing, but in other sections of the state conditions are excellent, in fact most reports suggest that they 'couldn't be better.' Considerable hail fell with the rain in Central Kansas on Saturday night doing quite a bit of damage, the hail being especially severe on corn and garden truck in many localities.

"Corn and the sorghums as a rule are in the best possible condition where moisture has been plentiful, and in such areas farmers are looking forward to harvesting the best crop of corn in years. The large acreages in Northern Kansas seem to be especially favored as regards growing conditions. The grain sorghums are heading out nicely.

"The second cutting of alfalfa is about harvested and reports indicate that the third crop is coming along splendidly where rains have fallen recently. Threshing is going steadily forward and yields of wheat, oats and barley seem to be keeping well up to

advance promises. Preparations for fall seeding are going on in all portions of the state."

Local conditions of crops and farm work in Kansas are shown in the county crop reports that follow:

Barber—Good corn growing weather has prevailed for the last week and indications are good for an excellent crop of corn and kafir. Ground is in good condition for plowing and much of it is being done. Perhaps more than 50 per cent of the wheat ground has been broken. Threshing is progressing rapidly. Wheat is bringing \$2.50. Some cattle will be marketed soon.—Homer Hastings, July 24.

Chautauqua—Threshing is finished and wheat made a very unsatisfactory yield. The average was from 6 to 8 bushels an acre. Oats yield was more. Corn is good, but rain is needed. Wheat tested only about 56, and it is worth \$2.20; flour, \$7; oats, 60c; butterfat, 55c; eggs, 30c; bran, \$2.75; shorts, \$3; hay, \$10. Hogs and cattle are scarce and not worth much.—A. A. Nance, July 31.

Clay—We had good rains on July 25 and 26. It made the fields soft and delayed farm work a few days. The corn prospects are good except for the early upland corn, which was badly damaged by the dry weather. Wheat is selling for \$2.10; corn, \$1.50; oats, 60c; shorts, \$3; bran, \$2.60; hogs, \$14.00; butterfat, 52c; eggs, 36c.—P. R. Forslund, July 31.

Cowley—Shock threshing is practically done. Some wheat was stacked. Kanred wheat seems to yield best. Corn prospects are excellent, although the ground is getting very dry. Very little plowing has been done. All growing crops are doing well. Some farmers are starting to cut their prairie hay although there is no market for it.—Fred Page, August 1.

Dickinson—We had a good rain on July 26, but more rain is needed for the corn and to keep the ground in condition for plowing. Shock threshing has been finished. Wheat will average about 15 bushels an acre and oats 30 bushels an acre. All the grain is of good quality. Wheat is selling at \$2.10. Pastures are good, but the second crop of alfalfa is not up to expectations.—F. M. Larson, July 31.

Elk—Weather is excellent, and nights are cool. Threshing is progressing satisfactorily. Wheat yields are poor, but oats have been good. All livestock is in good condition. Eggs are worth 30c a dozen; butterfat 50c.—Charles Grant, July 31.

Ellsworth—We have had a few local showers in the last two weeks, but corn is badly damaged in most fields. A rain which fell over part of the county last night was of great benefit to growing crops, but it is still very dry for plowing. Feed crops are looking good yet, but a general rain is needed. Threshing is progressing rapidly. Some shock grain is still in the field. Wheat is of a good quality.—W. L. Reed, July 31.

Finney—We are having excellent weather for growing crops. Threshing has begun and wheat is averaging 25 bushels an acre. Cattle are doing well. Pastures are good. Eggs, 30c; butter, 50c.—Max Engle, July 27.

Gove—We had good rains July 25 and July 26. Corn and other crops are in good condition. Pastures are excellent and cattle are doing well. Gardens are being damaged by beetles and grasshoppers. A few fires have been reported in some wheat fields, which have caused heavy losses. We have plenty of threshers but only the shock wheat is being threshed. Wheat is averaging from 30 to 40 bushels an acre. Eggs are worth 30c a dozen; cream, 50c a pound; potatoes, \$4 to \$4.50. Wheat is selling at \$2.17 a bushel but is gradually going down in price.—Newell S. Boss, July 30.

Gray—Threshing is now in full progress. Some Kanred wheat is yielding more than 30 bushels an acre. Other wheat is not quite so good. Some wheat was pastured too late and is badly injured. Rowed crops are in excellent condition. Rain would be beneficial but crops are not suffering yet.—A. E. Alexander, July 31.

Kiowa—Probably 70 per cent of the listing for wheat is finished. Threshing has begun. Corn is needing rain again. There is little sale for farm products now, partly because of car shortage and because buyers are afraid of investing on uncertain markets. At public sales, prices are low. Good teams are selling from \$1.50 to \$1.75. Milk cows are selling from \$50 to \$100. Hogs are worth at the local market \$13.50 a hundred weight.—H. E. Stewart, July 29.

Linn—It is getting dry, although the growing crops are not suffering yet. Threshing is in full progress. Oats are making about 40 bushels an acre. Wheat is yielding from 8 to 15 bushels an acre. Price of new wheat is \$2.30. Interest in poultry clubs is increasing, and there are now 20 members in this county. Livestock is in good condition.—J. W. Cline-Smith, July 31.

Logan—We had a good rain July 27. Corn and sorghums are in good condition. Harvesting is finished and threshing has begun. Wheat and barley are making large yields. Wheat is worth \$2.60; barley, 85c; hay, \$15; eggs, 35c; cream, 54c.—T. J. Daw, July 28.

Nemaha—Weather has been hot and dry but a good rain last night made the prospects for corn very satisfactory. Corn is tasseling. Wheat, being threshed, is averaging 22 bushels an acre. It is of good quality.—A. McCord, July 31.

Osage—Threshing is nearly completed. Quality of wheat is better than it was last year. The average yield for the county is about 15 bushels an acre. Grain shows a test of 62. Oats and corn were never better. Pastures have been greatly improved by rains, but on account of lack of stock much alfalfa will be left for seed.—H. L. Ferris, July 30.

Osborne—Weather has been hot and dry, but we had a good rain July 25. Threshing is in full progress. Wheat is making a good yield. Much plowing is being done. Corn and other growing crops are looking good.—W. F. Arnold, July 31.

Pottawatomie—Recent rains have been very beneficial to the growing crops. Threshing has been delayed by the wet weather. A number of farmers are stacking their grain. Plowing is progressing slowly. The acreage of wheat sown this

fall will be large. The price of eggs and poultry is a little better. Wheat has gone down, and it is 22 cents from the top price.—F. E. Austin, July 31.

Reno—Corn is doing well and tassels are green. Alfalfa is growing some but is very short. Most farmers will let it go to seed. Threshing is two-thirds done. Much wheat is being hauled to the mills, but cars are scarce.—D. Engelhart, July 31.

Republic—Harvest is finished. Farmers are busy threshing, stacking and plowing. Wheat is making from 15 to 40 bushels an acre and averaging about 25. Oats are yielding from 30 to 70 bushels an acre. A good rain on July 25, improved the corn very much. It was suffering from the grasshoppers and lack of rain.—E. T. Shepard, July 28.

Rooks—Corn, kafir, cane and milo need rain. Pastures are drying up. Threshing is in full progress. Twenty cents a bushel is being charged for threshing from the stack. Average yield of wheat will be about 15 bushels an acre. Some large yields have been reported, but no very small yields. Wheat, \$2; eggs, 34c; butterfat, 50c.—C. O. Thomas, July 30.

Sedgwick—Weather is hot and dry. Corn will make only a short crop, unless rain comes soon. Threshing is progressing in a very satisfactory way. Wheat is of good quality and is yielding 10 to 30 bushels an acre. The melon crop has been almost ruined by the aphid. Hay crop is light and the fruit crop is short. Farm help is sufficient to meet all needs.—F. E. Wickham, July 31.

Sheridan—Some threshing from the shock is being done, but no stacked or headed grain has been threshed yet. Volunteer wheat is making from 12 to 25 bushels an acre and the quality is good. Early oats and barley are excellent. Corn is beginning to silk. No public sales are reported. There is no demand for horses, but many are buying tractors and trucks. Wheat is worth \$2.35; eggs, 32c; butterfat, 48c; oats and barley, \$1.—J. I. Aldrich, July 31.

Stafford—Weather continues hot and dry. Corn on hard land is seriously damaged by the dry weather. Feed crops also need rain. Threshing is about half done. Wheat is yielding from 7 to 20 bushels an acre. A small amount of plowing and listing is being done. Stock is doing well on pasture. Wheat is \$2.17; corn, \$1.30.—H. A. Kachelman, July 30.

Stevens—Threshing is in full progress. Volunteer wheat is making about 10 bushels an acre. On ground that was prepared properly it is yielding 40 bushels in many places. Ground is dry and it is hard to plow. Wheat is bringing \$2.40. Quite a number of combined harvesters and threshers are being used and they seem to be a success. A great deal of land is being leased for oil since they found the well at Liberal.—Monroe Traver, July 31.

Sumner—A big growth of crab grass and weeds has drawn the moisture from the ground, and it is very hard to plow. Most of the corn looks good except in the north part of the county where they have had little rainfall. Most of the shock threshing is done. There has been a large amount of wheat and oats stacked this year. All kinds of stock are doing well. Corn and sorghums are making a rapid growth. Wheat is bringing \$2.35; corn, \$1.50; oats, 80c; eggs, 31c; butter, 60c.—E. L. Stocking, July 30.

Trego—Weather is hot and dry. Harvest is finished and threshing has begun. Wheat is yielding as high as 30 bushels an acre. The quality is good and the grain tests 60 pounds or more. Corn, kafir, and cane need moisture. Plowing began but it is almost too dry to continue. Hessian flies were numerous this year.—C. C. Cross, July 26.

Washington—About 1 inch of rain fell Sunday night, July 25, but more is needed. Corn is looking well, but is being injured some by chinch bugs. Threshing and stacking still continues. Wheat plowing has started. Eggs are worth 32c; butterfat, 50c; sugar, 30c; new oats, 65c; new wheat, \$2.35; corn, \$1.60; and barley, \$1.—Ralph B. Cole, July 30.

Wichita—Threshing machines are busy everywhere. We have had local rains in this county, but it is dry in our vicinity. Corn is still in good condition, but needs rain. A large acreage of feed has been planted. Only a few farmers planted potatoes, but yields in this crop are good. A few sales have been reported. Good flour is selling at \$3.50 a sack; young chickens are worth 30c apiece; coal is selling at \$12 a ton.—E. White, July 31.

Aggie Graduates in Demand

During the past 60 days the Kansas State Agricultural college has received an unusually large number of inquiries for young men qualified to take up attractive agricultural work requiring college training in agriculture. There have been many more inquiries than there are available men. Practically the entire 1920 agricultural graduating class of 80 members at the Kansas State Agricultural college had arranged for their occupations prior to graduation last month, most of them going into farming enterprises.

Demands for men have been received from many sources. Calls have been received for farm managers, agricultural teachers, investigators, county agents, managers of livestock shipping associations, experts for breed associations, and other agricultural occupations. The compensation offered has included liberal shares or commissions in farming enterprises, and salaries ranging from \$1,800 to \$3,000 a year. The calls for farm managers have come from as far away as Pennsylvania and Maryland. Calls for teachers and investigators have come from Oklahoma, Missouri, Colorado, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, North Carolina, Mississippi, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

All over the country the agricultural colleges are unable to supply the demand for the services of agricultural graduates. During recent years large

land owners, fertilizer companies, beet sugar companies, seed houses, and many other concerns have learned to appreciate and utilize the services of young men with scientific training in agriculture. From present indications it will be several years before the demand for such men is fully supplied. It requires four years to complete the college course in agriculture after graduation from high school. The course is not an easy one, but young men of sound character and good personality who complete it find attractive fields for their services.

Wheat Tests are Excellent

Kansas has the second largest crop in the history of the state and in most sections it is of the best quality raised in years. H. W. Avery, Wakefield, Kan., a member of the state board of agriculture and a director of Kansas State Farm Bureau, reports that the mills and elevators in his section of the state have stopped testing wheat altogether, and are buying it all as No. 1. Some of it is testing as high as 63 pounds, Mr. Avery said. "Wheat that tests well," said Mr. Avery, "is usually superior for milling purposes. This should help hold Kansas wheat up to a good price."

Mr. Avery reports that the car shortage is keeping many farmers from selling. All mills and elevators are full, he said, and in some cases farmers have hauled wheat to market and have had to haul it back home. Mr. Avery believes 90 per cent of the wheat will be in the stack or the bin by the end of next week.

Co-operative Marketing Pays

To obtain the greatest results, co-operative marketing enterprises must be organized and operated along sound business lines, say experts of the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture, who cite two instances to prove their point.

A sweet-potato co-operative marketing association was formed in a New Mexico county that boasted seven sweet-potato warehouses. Six of these warehouses were ignored in organizing the association. The owner of the seventh warehouse was permitted to hold 51 per cent of the stock. With such a monopoly, this gentleman was able to control the business of the association, with the result that all the sweet potatoes were stored in his warehouse, and the other warehousemen faced the threat of being driven out of business. However, the seventh warehouse owner was finally made to see the error of his ways, and thru the assistance of the United States Department of Agriculture the association has been reorganized upon a truly co-operative basis.

In the adjoining county were two men who had made a considerable fortune in sweet potatoes, largely thru their ability to store their potatoes in their own warehouses. The other sweet potato growers were able barely to eke out a small profit, because they were compelled to sell their produce immediately. The two warehousemen finally were prevailed upon to interest themselves in the formation of a co-operative association. The association was thereby enabled to negotiate a loan from the bank for the construction of a warehouse to take care of the pooled produce. This was such an encouragement to the farmers that it was soon necessary to construct another building because of a considerable increase in crops.

The two leading sweet-potato men in this association do not hold a majority of the stock. The organization is a co-operative one in the full meaning of the word. Each member is on an equal footing with every other member. At a recent meeting of the association it was announced that thru the combined efforts of the farmers \$40,000 in additional profits had been obtained with all the seed sweet potatoes yet to be sold.

Help in Raising Rabbits

An excellent bulletin on the profitable production of rabbits has just been issued by the Government. This is Farmers Bulletin No. 1090, Rabbit Raising; it may be obtained free from the Division of Publications of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Every person interested in rabbit raising should get a copy.

FARMER'S CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Rate: 12 cents a word, each insertion, on orders for less than four insertions; four or more consecutive insertions the rate is 10 cents a word. Count as a word each abbreviation, initial or number in advertisement and signature. No display type or illustrations admitted. Remittances must accompany orders. Real estate and livestock advertising have separate departments and are not accepted for this department.

TABLE OF RATES

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
1	1.20	4.80	26	3.12	12.48
2	2.40	9.60	27	3.24	12.96
3	3.60	14.40	28	3.36	13.44
4	4.80	19.20	29	3.48	13.92
5	6.00	24.00	30	3.60	14.40
6	7.20	28.80	31	3.72	14.88
7	8.40	33.60	32	3.84	15.36
8	9.60	38.40	33	3.96	15.84
9	10.80	43.20	34	4.08	16.32
10	12.00	48.00	35	4.20	16.80
11	13.20	52.80	36	4.32	17.28
12	14.40	57.60	37	4.44	17.76
13	15.60	62.40	38	4.56	18.24
14	16.80	67.20	39	4.68	18.72
15	18.00	72.00	40	4.80	19.20

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

We believe that every advertisement in this department is reliable and exercise the utmost care in accepting classified advertising. However, as practically everything advertised in this department has no fixed market value, and opinions as to worth vary, we cannot guarantee satisfaction. We cannot guarantee eggs to reach the buyer unbroken or to hatch, or that fowls or baby chicks will reach the destination alive. We will use our offices in attempting to adjust honest disputes between buyers and sellers, but will not attempt to settle minor disputes or bickerings in which the parties have afflicted each other before appealing to us.

Special Notice

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

EMPLOYMENT

MARRIED MAN WANTED, TO DO GENERAL work on ranch. A. Pitney, Belvue, Kan.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER, MODERN farm, three adults. Jessie Webber, Abilene, Kan.

WANTED—STEADY JOB UP-TO-DATE farm. Experienced, single man with good habits. Firth Jones, Miltonvale, Kan.

WANTED—CHORE MAN 50 TO 60 YEARS old, handy with tools. State wages desired. 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 or women who desire to add to their present income, and will give complete details on request. Simply say, "Tell me how to turn my spare time into dollars" and we will explain our plan completely. Address, Circulation Manager, Capper Publications, Topeka, Kan.

SALESMAN

SELL THE BEST NURSERY PRODUCTS in America. Our line includes finest fruit trees, plants, ornamental shrubs, etc. All or part time. Liberal commissions paid each week on all orders. Our feature product makes sales easy and cannot be obtained from your competitors. Big advertising campaign and attractive literature helps you get leads and close orders. Established 50 years. Best bank reference. Our 35 salesmen all making big money. Write today for our liberal offer. Mount Hope Nurseries, Lawrence, Kansas.

AGENTS.

MASON SOLD 13 SPRAYERS AND AUTO washers one Saturday. Profits, \$2.50 each. Square deal. Particulars free. Rusler Co., Johnston, O.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

PAPER ROUTE 200 SUBSCRIBERS. Clear \$40 monthly. H. L. Nelson, 418 Elmwood, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—VETERINARY PRACTICE and property, 3 acres improved joining town. R. S. Martin, Mount Hope, Kan.

GARAGE FOR SALE OR TRADE, DOING good business, good equipment of tools, cheap rent. Care of Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

HANDLE MORE BUSINESS? ARE YOU getting all the business you can handle? If not get big results at small cost by running a classified ad in Capper's Weekly. The Great News Weekly of the Great West with more than a million and a half readers. Sample copy free for the asking. Only 12¢ a word each week, 10¢ 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 65¢ 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.

TOBACCO.

TOBACCO—HOME MADE, RED AND dark leaf, 2 pounds \$1; 10 pounds \$4.50; 20 pounds \$8.00. Mild smoking, 3 pounds \$1; 10 pounds \$3; 100 pounds \$25, prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. U. O. Parrish, Holstein-Durac Farm, Route 8, Union City, Tenn.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED: USED ENSILAGE CUTTER. Highest preferred. Geo. Van Horn, Nickerson, Kan.

SERVICES OFFERED

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

AUCTIONEERS MAKE BIG MONEY; 57 pages annual free. Mo. Auction School, Kansas City, Mo.

PHONOGRAPH RECORDS AND PIANO rolls exchanged. Old for new. Fuller, Wichita, Kan.

PATENTS, BOOKLET AND ADVICE free. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Pacific Building, Washington, D. C.

TOBACCO OR SNUFF HABIT CURED OR no pay. \$1 if cured. Remedy sent on trial. Superba Co., Sy. Baltimore, Md.

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

KODAK FILMS DEVELOPED, 10¢ ROLL. Same day service. Hi-glossy prints, 3¢ each. All sizes. Say how many. Gilliam's Photo Shop, Box 1044, Kansas City, Mo.

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

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

INVENTORS WRITE FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED book and evidence of conception blank. Send model or sketch for our opinion of its patentable nature. Highest reference, prompt service. Reasonable terms. Victor J. Evans & Co., 515 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

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

FOR SALE

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

NICE RIPE TOMATOES 5 CENTS A pound. T. F. Pine, Lawrence, Kan.

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

BUY YOUR LUMBER AT SAWMILL. We sell direct to consumer. Write us your wants. Boies and Shelton, Pangburn, Ark.

FOR SALE—CONDENSED BUTTERMILK in barrels. We pay the freight on 2 or more barrels. Logeman's Market, Atchison, Kan.

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

500 ACRES OF GOOD PRAIRIE GRASS for hay. Will sell or hire stacked, all or in 80 acre tracts. W. R. Pettijohn, Hoyt, Kan.

FOR THE TABLE

TWO SIXTY POUND CANS EXTRACTED honey \$26.40 f. o. b. cars, La Cruces. V. N. Hopper, Las Cruces, N. M.

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

TRACTORS

FOR BULL TRACTOR PARTS WRITE, S. B. Vaughan, Newton, Kan.

ONE 15-30 ROYER TRACTOR, QUICK sale. Paul J. Fife, Nickerson, Kan.

BE SURE AND READ YOUNG'S TRACTOR ad in July 3rd issue. It's worth your while.

15-30 MINNEAPOLIS TRACTOR A-1 CONDITION, new 3-row lister \$1,000. Box 31, Coldwater, Kan.

CLOSING OUT SALE. NEW AND USED Fordson Tractors at bargain prices. Chas. H. Daenzer, Sterling, Kan.

FORDSON TRACTOR, LATE MODEL, same as new; \$825. Plows, blinder, hitch. Wm. Byers, Linwood, Kan.

CLOSING OUT SALE. ONE NEW EMERSON 12-20 tractor priced to sell. Hauray Hardware, Halstead, Kan.

FOR SALE—12-25 Case tractor, four-bottom Grand Detour plow. Used two seasons. \$1,000. C. H. Prothe, Paola, Kan. Route 9.

FOR SALE—16-30 RUMELY TRACTOR, 28 in. Rumely Separator used 10 days, \$3,500. Abilene Tractor & Truck Co., Abilene, Kan.

MACHINERY.

JOHN DEERE 10-BOTTOM PLOW. J. H. Baumgartner, Halstead, Kan.

ONE TON FORD TRUCK, PRACTICALLY new. C. F. Hauray, Halstead, Kan.

SALE OR TRADE HYDRAULIC CIDER press. Ed. Dorman, Paola, Kan.

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

NO. 7 BIRDELL ALFALFA HULLER in running order for sale or trade for good car. S. A. Long, Geneseo, Kan.

20 HORSE CASE ENGINE, 32x56 MINNEAPOLIS Separator for sale. Both good shape. Pearl Shaffer, Bunker Hill, Kan.

BIRDELL ALFALFA HULLER, 40 IN. cylinder, Blower and Feeder. In No. 1 condition. J. H. Sowers, Burlingame, Kan., R. 4.

FOR SALE—COMPLETE GARR-SCOTT threshing outfit: 18 H. P. Engine; 33-56 separator, water tank, good drive belt \$1,200. One 12-25 Avery tractor and 3-bottom Avery plow, used 9 days, \$1,200. One 12-20 Heider and 3-bottom plow, in good shape \$600. C. W. Bunton, Wellington, Kan.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—12 INCH SMALLEY SILAGE cutter, 30 ft. blower pipe mounted, good running order, price \$80. T. J. Sands, Robinson, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—OAKLAND TOURING car. Will make a fine truck. Address F. R. S., care Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

NEW FANNING MILLS FOR SALE—MANSON Campbell Fanning Mills and Grader for sale at a bargain. Having an over supply for our locality we will offer these at bargain prices until sold, for \$40 each, f. o. b. Paola, Kan. Cash with order. These mills are in first class condition, with 20 different moves suitable for cleaning all kinds of grain. Address Lock Box 367, Paola, Kan. Reference, Citizen's State Bank.

EDUCATIONAL.

U. S. GOVERNMENT WANTS RAILWAY Mail clerks; \$140 month. List positions free. Franklin Institute, Dept. B 15, Rochester, N. Y.

GOVERNMENT WANTS RAILWAY MAIL clerks; \$150 month; experience unnecessary. Particulars free. Write Modern Civil Service Inst., Denver.

SEEDS

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

KANRED WHEAT SEED, \$3.25 PER bushel. A. Pitney, Belvue, Kan.

STRICTLY PURE INSPECTED KANRED Seed-Wheat. Fort Larned Ranch, Frizell, Kan.

FOR SALE—CHOICE TIMOTHY SEED, \$10.25 per hundred, bags free. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED, 85% PURE, \$10 PER bushel track Concordia. Send for sample. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED, 85% PURE, \$12 PER bushel track Concordia. Send for sample. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.

FINE ALFALFA SEED; EXTRA FANCY home grown Alfalfa Seed for sale. If you want the best write for free sample. Henry Jefferies, Ottawa, Kan.

WANTED—20 BUSHELS GOOD ALFALFA seed. Western Kansas seed preferred, rather buy from grower. Send sample and price. L. E. Lee, Bonner Springs, Kan.

GUARANTEED SEEDS: ALFALFA \$12.00 bu.; Sweet Clover \$17.50; Red Clover \$27.00; Kanred Seed Wheat \$3.50; Turkey Wheat \$3.00; Rye \$2.50; Sacks free. Liberty bonds accepted. Meier Seed Co., Russell, Kan.

THE BEST WHEAT FOR SOUTHEASTERN Kansas. Fifty experiments for five years by Agricultural College prove Fulcaster the highest yielding wheat in that territory. Address Avery Malone, County Agent, Ft. Scott, Kan.

KANRED YIELDS ARE HIGHEST; BUT be sure your Kanred is inspected. You believe in purebred cattle, why not pure seed? For list of growers of inspected Kanred wheat, write Department B, Kansas Crop Improvement Association, Manhattan, Kan.

PET STOCK.

FOR SALE—CHEAP. GUINEA PIGS AND New Zealand rabbits. Frank Elliot, Onaga, Kan.

PEDIGREED FLEMISH GIANTS, RUFUS Red, New Zealand Red, breeding age and youngsters, bargain prices. John Sproell, McPherson, 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.

STRAY NOTICE

TAKEN UP BY A. MUNOZ, WHO RESIDES in Sec. 31 T. 23 R. 34, Finney county, Kan., and whose postoffice address is Deerfield, Kan., on the 15th day of June, 1920, one bay mare, weight 1,000 lbs., branded 6 T, appraised value \$50.00. F. H. Laherteaux, County Clerk.

TAKEN UP BY J. J. SEXSON WHO RESIDES in Ruliton, Grant Township, Sherman county, Kansas, on the twelfth day of July, 1920, one 1,200 lb. brown horse with white star in forehead and valued at \$75.00; one 1,700 lb. bay horse with white star in forehead and three white feet, appraised value \$125.00. Doris E. Soden, County Clerk.

POULTRY

BABY CHICKS

BABY CHICKS—SINGLE COMB BUFF and White Leghorns, \$16.00 per 100 postpaid, live delivery. Pure bred farm flocks, range raised, heavy laying strains. Clay Center Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.

LEGHORNS

EIGHT DOZEN ONE YEAR OLD BUFF Leghorn Hens, \$18 per dozen. Mrs. J. L. Barnes, Goff, Kan.

WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, PURE Barron stock, May hatched, \$12.00 per dozen. Flida Jenkins, Jewell, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN Cockerels, March hatch, \$1.50. August only. Mrs. John J. Berry, Waterville, Kan.

BABY CHICKS: HEALTHY, SELECTED layers. Purebred. White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Barred Rocks, \$15.00 per 100, Reds \$16. Postpaid. Live arrival guaranteed. Catalog free. Booth Hatchery, Clinton, Mo.

LEGHORNS.

PURE BRED S. C. W. LEGHORN COCK- erels 4 months old, excellent laying strain, \$1.25 each. Lloyd Ringland, Sedgwick, Kan.

CAPONS FOR FOSTER MOTHERS. November Delivery orders. Book from this add half cash with order. Leghorns \$5.00. Large breeds \$7. Letellier, Centralia, Kan.

BABY CHICKS, PURE BRED LEGHORNS, Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, best laying strains, postpaid. Reduced prices. Catalog free. Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Mo.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, April hatched from winter laying hens, \$2.50. Frank West, Prescott, Kan.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

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

POULTRY WANTED.

URGENT DEMAND FOR HENS, BROIL- ers, non-fertile eggs. Coops and cages loaned free. The Copes, Topeka.

PREMIUM POULTRY PRODUCTS CO., 316 N. Kansas Ave., Topeka, buys poultry and eggs on a graded basis. We furnish coops and cages. Premium prices paid for select eggs and poultry.

State Farm Bureaus Meet

(Continued from Page 16.)

grain marketing department of the Illinois Agricultural association pointed out that before much could be done the farmers must own the local units. He has held meetings in 15 Congressional districts in Illinois, and at every meeting held the farmers present voted unanimously to establish such organizations. These farmers were asked whether they would sign a contract to stand by such organizations and sell thru them if they were organized. In every case they assured him they would. The Illinois association has about 90,000 members at \$5 each, giving it more than \$450,000 a year for operating expenses, and it will go ahead organizing marketing associations in its own state to handle the grain grown within its borders.

C. H. Gustafson, president of the Farmers' Union in Nebraska, said that one-half of all the elevators in his state were owned by farmers. They have been doing business now for seven months, and Mr. Gustafson reports that they are breaking even. They now handle more business than any other firm in Omaha, and have branch offices in St. Joseph and Sioux City.

Secretary E. T. Meredith of the Department of Agriculture was present, and told of the way his department had been neglected by Congress. He said that of the 30 million dollars appropriated for the department, only 12 million dollars was actually for agriculture, and that the entire appropriation was only 1/4 of 1 per cent of the total appropriations of Congress.

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, railroads, automobile roads, rivers and interurban electric lines, and gives a list of all the principal cities of the United States. For a short time only we will give one of these big wall maps of Kansas postpaid to all who send \$1.25 to pay for a one-year new or renewal subscription to Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Or given with a 3-year subscription at \$2.25. Every citizen of Kansas should have one of these instructive wall maps. Address Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.—Advertisement.

The World's Best Invention

"What is the most wonderful invention of the white race?" This question was asked the Indians who came to Winnipeg, Canada, to attend the anniversary celebration of the Hudson's Bay company. They had spent a week in the city and had viewed skyscrapers, electric railways, automobiles, telephones, elevators, locomotives, the wireless station and airplanes. But with one accord, they agreed that the bicycle was the greatest wonder of the world. They could understand the bicycle and therefore it was more marvelous to them than wireless telegraphy or the flying machine which they could not understand at all.

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 Copper Publications totaling over a million and a quarter circulation and widely used in this advertising. Ask us about them.

Special Notice

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

KANSAS

ALL KINDS OF FARMS for sale by Parsons & Stewart, Fredonia, Kansas.

WHEAT, corn and alfalfa farms, all sizes. Theo. Voeste, Olpe, Lyon Co., Kansas.

SMOOTH, inexhaustible underflow irrigation land. Carl Erbe, Garden City, Kansas.

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

80 ACRES highly improved, \$80 acre, best of terms. W. J. Poire, Westphalia, Kan.

GOOD FARMS 80 to 125 acres. Call or address O. C. Paxson, Meriden, Kansas.

WANT TO BUY your Western Kansas wheat land, for cash. Layton Bros. Land & Inv. Co., Salina, Kansas.

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

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

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

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

500 A. IMP. STOCK ranch. Sell on terms. Exchange for smaller improved farm near High School town. A. E. Clark, Codell, Kan.

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

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

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

HAMILTON AND STANTON county lands, \$8 up. Write me your wants. Tomson, Syracuse, Kansas.

BARGAINS. Bargains in wheat farms and stock ranches. Write for list. W. E. McD Adams, Brewster, Kansas.

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

IMP. LYON COUNTY Kansas Farms, from \$60 a. up with possession for putting in wheat. Write Ira Stonebraker, Allen, Kan.

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

80 ACRES, 1 1/2 miles of town, fair house, good barn, plenty of good water. About half grass, all lays fine, on main traveled road, 80 rods to school. Price \$125 per a. W. H. Lathrop, Waverly, 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.

SUBURBAN 20 ACRES, 1 mi. from Co. Seat, school very near, good buildings, only \$4,200. Nice upland 40 acre tract 2 1/2 mi. to Burlington, excellent buildings, for less than the price of the improvements, \$4,200. D. O. Gifford, Burlington, Kan.

Two Farm Bargains on Terms 251 acres 7 miles of Ottawa, 3 miles of shipping point, fair improvements, 200 acres in cultivation, 51 acres rough pasture, \$95 per acre. \$4,000 will handle.

175 acres 6 1/2 miles of Ottawa. Good improvements and good land. \$130 per acre. \$4,000 down, a long time on balance. Possession of these farms to be had within thirty days. J. T. Printy, Ottawa, Kansas.

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KANSAS

107 A. GOOD FARM, easy terms, \$70 a. Write to G. Gerber, Hoyt, Kansas.

640 A. IMPROVED, 280 A. cultivated. Immediate possession. \$35 a. Terms. Would trade. Templeton & Johnson, Spearville, Kansas.

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SPECIAL SALE 880 acres of alfalfa land in the beautiful Republican River valley, two miles from the most thriving little city in the world, containing the best equipped County High School in Kansas, for quick sale \$60 per acre. We have other great bargains. Dowling & Williams, Law-Land-Loan-Insurance Co., St. Francis, Kansas.

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KANSAS

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172 ACRES, Lawrence, Kansas, 1 1/2 miles Fort to Fort road, 150 tillable, 60 hog-tight, 10 alfalfa, 12 prairie meadow, 40 corn, 45 pasture, 2 1/2 corn, 3/4 hay and all pasture goes. 50 for wheat, possession of buildings at once. 7 room house, barn 20x60, granary, machine shed and shop 40x40, improvements good. Everlasting spring water piped to barn. Price \$21,500, incumbrance \$6,000, interest 6%. Hosford Investment & Mortgage Co., Lawrence, Kansas.

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The best farm and stock proposition in Kansas, 950 acres in all. About 360 first bottom, balance bluestem pasture with running water. Fully equipped for purebred stock including a sale barn. Natural gas in house and hog barns. Only 2 miles out. Cash rental value \$7,000 per year. Price for short time \$100,000.00. Write owner. A. J. SCHIMPF, Burns, Kansas.

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WE HAVE BLACK LANDS for cotton and grain; loam lands for diversified farming; sandy loams for sweet potatoes and peanuts; grazing lands for live stock; and lands suitable for special crops, fruits or vegetables, either improved or unimproved in small or large tracts. Write us just what you want, and give us a chance to furnish it. Railroad Farm Bureau, San Antonio, Texas.

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

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50 acres of the best land in the Rio Grande Valley, Texas, for land in Kansas, Missouri, or Nebraska.

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Northwest Missouri farms, the greatest corn belt in the United States. Also western ranches. Advise what you have.

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WE HAVE two good six apartment solid brick apartments of 5 rooms and bath each; total yearly rent \$5,200. Will give some one a good deal for Western land. For full particulars write James B. Welsh Realty and Loan Co., 201 Lathrop Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Fifty head of Registered Hereford cattle. Twenty-two head of four and six year old cows, eleven calves at side, others will calve this fall. Nine head yearling heifers, some sired by sons of Domino and Generous 5th. All richly bred, healthy, with plenty of scale and nicely marked. These cattle are guaranteed in every respect. Will consider good Central Kansas Land. Hansen Brothers, Lock Box 41, Aulne, Kan.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

HAVE CASH BUYERS for salable farms. Will deal with owners only. Give description and cash price. Morris M. Perkins, Box 278, Columbia, Mo.

Canadian Products Worth Billions

According to calculations just published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value in 1919 of the total agricultural production of Canada was \$1,975,841,000 as compared with \$1,053,773,000 in 1918. The values have increased annually since 1915, when the total was \$1,118,694,000; and the difference for the four years represents an increase of \$857,147,000 or 76 per cent. Analyzing the total for 1919 we find that the value of field crops is represented by \$1,452,437,000; of farm animals, by \$180,084,000; of wool by \$1 million dollars; of dairy products by \$252,320,000; of fruits and vegetables by 40 million dollars and of poultry and eggs by 40 million dollars. If to the estimated value of agricultural production in 1919 of \$1,975,841,000 is added for land \$2,792,229,000; for buildings \$927,548,000; for implements \$387,079,000; and for farm livestock \$1,296,602,000, the total estimated agricultural wealth of the Dominion of Canada for 1919 amounts to \$7,379,999,000.

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Careful selection of the seed of theorghums in the field will pay well.

The Grain Market Report

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

WHEAT is undergoing seasonable declines. Prices for both the cash and the futures have been carried down about 50 cents a bushel from the level prevailing at the time the new crop movement was inaugurated in the Southwest. Some observers in the trade express surprise over the depression in prices, having believed that lack of transportation was so acute as to forestall a movement of wheat in sufficient volume to bring about a break. But this element had overlooked a possible halt in demand from buyers who were too nervous to accumulate stocks at the highest level on record for the season. The demand situation, in face of the effects of the light movement, has exerted bearish pressure on prices.

Market May Break

A few of the over-zealous bears have been heard to forecast a break to \$1.50 a bushel. No doubt, the producer has heard this view expressed, with the result that he is pressing his stocks on the market. The farmer in Kansas or in other Southwestern states, however, can assure himself that his wheat will bring nearer \$3 a bushel than \$1.50, at least if he holds his harvests for a more favorable period for marketing, probably in the fall and winter.

Exporters have entered bids in the market for wheat for August shipment or for September loading at the Gulf or seaboard, but the bids were below a profitable selling basis almost daily. Actual workings to foreigners have been extremely light recently, but the fact that the export buyers have bid continuously for the grain indicates they are keenly interested in the market. The claim has been made that the foreigners are maintaining their bids below a working basis and even selling the December delivery as a means of depressing prices before entering the market on a large scale. Whether such a plan has been followed is doubtful, however, but one must recognize that the export operators, as the large single buying force in the general trade, would not be playing a wise policy to buy heavily and thus sustain values at a time when prices normally suffer depression.

The Flour Situation

Flour buyers display greater interest in the market, but a more stable price basis is required to bring out a broad consumptive demand. And, similarly, a broad demand for flour is needed to stimulate buying of wheat by mills. The flour producers cannot yet hedge cash purchases of the grain by sales of the deferred deliveries, owing to the wide disparity in prices, and without actual orders for flour on their books to cover the purchases of wheat, they are naturally withholding their buying strength. The stocks of flour in the United States are sufficient to carry the consuming trade thru August, but in order to safeguard against delays in transportation, buying on a generous scale probably will be witnessed soon. With the opening of September, full time production by mills is expected, which will absorb large quantities of wheat on the market.

The best grades of dark hard winter wheat sold on the Kansas City Board of Trade last week around a top of \$2.63 a bushel, showing a decline of about 23 cents. Some grades of hard winter were off about 35 cents a bushel, selling well below \$2.50, the low point being around \$2.36. Red winter sold at a range of \$2.35 to \$2.47 a bushel, which compares with a range of \$2.68 to \$2.80 a bushel in the preceding week, a net loss of about 33 cents. Declines in the future market amounted to 38 to 39 cents, the December having been carried down to \$2.18 and the March to \$2.21. The December quotation, it is interesting to note, is selling below the government guaranteed level of prices which prevailed on the past crop.

Corn Futures Decline 20 Cents

Corn is pursuing the course of all feedstuffs, the excellent progress of the growing crop and expectations of a record out-turn having changed radically the views of the trade as to the value of the grain. There is little demand for any feedstuff, and corn is

suffering to about the same extent from a lack of consumptive buying as any product used in fattening live stock. Tho the movement has not broadened, the lack of demand has permitted the visible supply in the United States to increase considerably, and this, it is felt, is now sufficient to take care of a possible sharp bulge in the buying. Fancy white corn is selling down to \$1.45 a bushel, with cheaper offerings down to \$1.30, compared with \$1.42 to \$1.65 in the previous week. Futures are off about 20 cents a bushel.

Big Decline for Oats

Inability of the trade to absorb the extremely light supply of oats on markets is permitting that grain to decline almost without interruption. Not in many months have oats sold down to 65 cents a bushel, which figure was paid for good quality mixed the past week. White varieties sold up to 76 cents, the general market being off about 15 cents. The South is making use of its recently accumulated and harvested stocks of new oats, and only an occasional car is moving to other sections. There is little prospect of a bulge in the oats market in the near future.

Weak Demand for Bran

Despite extremely light activity of mills and consequent scant production of bran, the offal is very weak. Bran is being offered freely at \$44 a ton, sacked, basis Kansas City, for spot shipment, for delivery any time in August mills are willing to sell down to \$42 and for September and October shipment at \$40 to \$41 a ton. The spot market is about \$12 a ton lower than the level prevailing when bran was recently at its high point. Shorts also are beginning to ease, and should now narrow its premium on the lighter offal. Gray shorts or flour middlings are bringing \$57 a ton, about \$3 a ton lower for the week, and brown are selling at \$53 to \$54. Bran and shorts should be bought only for immediate needs, as further declines are in prospect.

Transportation is guiding the course of hay prices. Unlike wheat, there is more than a semblance of demand for alfalfa and other varieties of forage, consequently the market is being well sustained. Alfalfa is selling up to \$30 a ton, an advance of about \$1.50 a ton. No sharp bulge in prices is expected, despite the acute shortage of cars and restricted movement to market. The Southeast is buying sparingly, working off its accumulation of high-priced hay. Other sections of the country are either enjoying excellent pasture or have gathered large local crops.

Aphis Threatens Melon Crop

BY RAY YARNELL

Kansas' melon crop is seriously threatened by the melon aphis, or melon louse, according to recent reports. These insects, where they are permitted to attack the melons without hindrance, seriously damage or ruin an entire crop very quickly. Unless the melon or cucumber patch is closely watched the melon aphis will cause a lot of damage before it is noticed. It works fast and preventive measures to control it must be taken without delay.

Next to the striped cucumber beetle the melon aphis is the most important cucumber insect pest and probably the most serious enemy of melons and related crops in this country. It sucks the juices of the plants and causes them to wither and die.

There are several methods of control of this pest. In discussing these methods the United States Department of Agriculture says in Farmers' Bulletin No. 914:

"It should be borne in mind that the plant-lice attack first the underside of the leaves, and if injury is to be averted they must be handled before the leaves have become crinkled and wilted and their upper surfaces covered with honeydew. The vines should be inspected at least twice a week, not alone in one part of the field, but in several, as the insect is sometimes abundant in certain areas and scarce

in others, and from the badly infested areas the whole field is likely to be overspread."

The habit of the melon aphis of feeding on the underside of the leaves, makes it difficult to control with sprays, because the leaves become large and the vines spread and frequently become interlaced, so that effective spraying by ordinary means is rendered impracticable. The value of any of the contact insecticides is in direct proportion to the thoroughness of their distribution. None is effective unless brought into contact with the bodies of the insects.

The bulletin continues: "As a spray for the melon aphis nicotine sulfate has given the best results. Nicotine sulfate is used according to what is known as the 1-1,000 formula, or 1 part of 40 per cent nicotine sulfate to 1,000 parts of water. To this mixture should be added sufficient soap or similar spray material to act as a 'spreaders.' Common laundry soap is satisfactory for the purpose. The amount required may be estimated on the basis of 1 pound to each 25 gallons of the mixture. The following formula combines the ingredients in the proper proportions:

3 ounces, nicotine sulfate, 40 per cent;
1 pound, yellow laundry soap;
25 gallons, water.

"On account of the low, spreading nature of the vine growth a much more even distribution of the spray is effected by a power sprayer than by a hand-operated machine. For spraying vines grown in hills a hand sprayer is generally used.

"Soaps of nearly every kind are valuable as sprays for the control of the melon aphis. About 8 pounds of soap to 50 gallons of water will make an emulsion of sufficient strength but it may be used a little weaker or, if necessary, considerably stronger without injury to the plants. Soap sprays are applied in the same manner as nicotine sulfate spray.

The following conclusions are stated: "Examine the melon or cucumber field in several places in order that the melon aphis may not cause serious damage before detection.

"When the aphis is found, do not wait to find out whether it is going to increase, but begin spraying at once.

"Be sure to use the correct formula, and apply the spray properly and thoroughly, making frequent inspections to see that the undersides of the leaves are well covered.

"Use plenty of mixture—200 gallons to the acre, if necessary—and apply at high pressure, say about 150 pounds."

Smut Menace Is Serious

BY RAY YARNELL

The menace of smut in the 1921 wheat crop is real. Today the wheat smut situation in Kansas is the most serious in the history of the state. Prof. L. E. Melchers, in charge of the botany and plant pathology department of the Kansas State Agricultural college at Manhattan, is preparing to launch a campaign thru the state urging farmers to treat seed before planting this fall.

While many wheat fields are practically free from smut, Prof. Melchers said, it is likely that practically every bit of wheat in Kansas will be contaminated more or less seriously. This will be partly brought about thru threshing, the machine which threshed smutty fields carrying the smut to the fields which were practically free from the disease.

Investigations made by the agricultural college indicate that 75 to 80 per cent of the wheat fields in Kansas show from a trace to 40 per cent of smut. To combat this serious menace, Prof. Melchers plans to conduct a campaign thru county agents urging farmers to treat their wheat before planting. The treatment is very simple and easily applied and will do much to prevent loss from smut next year.

Fifty per cent of the oats planted this year was treated to prevent smut; five years ago only 1 per cent was treated. Reports show that there was 99 per cent controlment of smut on fields treated this year. On fields not treated there was from 7 to 11 per cent of smut.

Power farming is doing much to increase the wheat yields of Kansas; if a man has a tractor he can cover a larger acreage at the first of the season than would be possible with horses.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Big Type Bred Gilts

Six big summer yearlings sired by Pathfinder Jr., and Uneda High Orion, Orion Cherry King and Pathfinder dams. These are bred to Shepherd's Orion Sensation and Pathfinder Jr. for September farrow.
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GIANT ORION

The Giant Of The Sires
The Sire Of The Giants
Watch him. Ask your fieldman.
SAWHILL & SON, CLARINDA, IOWA

VALLEY SPRING DUROCS

Pathfinder, Sensation, Orion, Col. and other big type early March boars. Registered and immuned; \$30.00 up; April pigs \$25.00. Satisfaction guaranteed.
E. J. BLISS, BLOOMINGTON, KANSAS.

MUELLER'S DUROCS

A topy bunch of fall gilts and boars ready for service, sired by Uneda King's Col.; priced to sell. Also spring pigs of classy breeding.
Geo. W. Mueller, St. John, Kan.

FULKS' BIG TYPE DUROCS

For sale—Two extra good spring yearling boars. Spring boar pigs after weaned and immune \$50 to \$100. Ripping good ones sired by I Am A Great Wonder Giant (grand champion at the Kansas National Show) and Victor Sensation, a real boar, guaranteed to please.
W. H. FULKS, TURON, KANSAS.

FOGO'S DUROCS

The set of Fogo's Invincible won 1st, 2nd and 3d at Wichita, 1920. Spring boars sired by him for sale. A few choice sows for fall farrow bred to High Sensation Jr., Fogo's Invincible and Scissors Nephew.
W. L. FOGO, BURR OAK, KANSAS.

Wooddell's Durocs

Will be at the Kansas State Fairs this fall. "Be there to see them." Have two nice bred gilts for immediate sale. Also plenty of boars.
G. B. WOODDELL, Route 5, Winfield, Kan.

WOOD'S DUROCS

Spring pigs, both sexes. Great Wonder strain; registered; immuned; double treatment; satisfaction guaranteed.
W. A. WOOD, ELMDALE, KANSAS

Extra Good Bred Gilts

spring and summer yearlings of Pathfinder and Orion breeding bred for September farrow to High Orion Sensation and Chief Pathfinder. Young herd boars by Pathfinder and Great Orion Sensation. Write us about good Durocs.
GWIN BROS., MORROWVILLE, KAN.

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

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. MOSEB, 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.

DUROC SOWS AND GILTS

To farrow early fall. Spring pigs both sex. Herd sires are two grandsons of Pathfinder and half brother of Great Wonder I Am, the world's foremost sire. Good Durocs. Reasonable prices.
HOMER DRAKE, STERLING, KANSAS

DUROCS

Defenders! Largest herd of intensely bred Colonels in the West. Breeding stock of all ages for sale.
DAYTON CASTLEMAN, BUNCETON, MO.

SEARLE Durocs. Leaders since 1883.

Immuned. Circular free.
Searle & Searle, Route 15, Tecumseh, Kan.

BRED FOR SEPTEMBER FARROW

Tried sows and fall gilts bred to Pathfinder Sensation, Col. Sensation and Western Orion. They are by Highland Cherry King and Pathfinder Sensation.
Ralph K. Wells, Formoso, Kan.

HORSES AND JACK STOCK

Bargain In Jacks

I have for sale one Black Jack, 8 years old, 15 hands high, that is a good and very sure breeder. Price \$350. This is only about half his value. Write or come see him.
RALPH CREIGHTON, Creighton, Mo.

Percherons—Belgians—Shires

State Fair prize-winning stallions and registered mares bred to Champion stallion for sale. Also extra heavy black Mammoth Jacks.
Fred Chandler, Rt. 7, Chariton, Ia.

Shetland Colts

Nine spotted black and white Shetland colts for sale. Fall delivery. Satisfaction guaranteed.
MRS. CLIFF ROBINSON, HARPER, KAN.

There has been a huge congestion in the movement of the wheat crop of 1920. Kansas farmers will not be in the most independent position in marketing the wheat crop until storage space is available on the farms for all of the wheat produced.

Why not grow more alfalfa?

The Livestock Markets

BY SAMUEL SOSLAND

KANSAS grass cattle are moving to Kansas City and other markets in exceptionally good condition. Unusual gains in weight are reported on the cattle marketed thus far this season from Kansas pastures, and all advices to trade interests point to a continuation of a high average in quality. As for financial returns, the grass cattle are making a far better showing than a year ago, when Kansas lost millions of dollars on grazing operations, but the prices being paid are permitting no large profits. However, the condition of the market is not favorable to expectations of liberal rewards from the season's grazing.

Kansas Grass Conditions Good

"We are elated over the condition of Kansas grass," R. K. Fleming of Roswell, N. M., said on making his first shipment of the season to Kansas City. Mr. Fleming is grazing with J. B. Armstrong, also of Roswell, a total of 1,300 cattle in Cowley and Wabaunsee counties of Kansas. "We moved these cattle to our rented pastures in Kansas at the opening of May," added Mr. Fleming. "They averaged about 900 pounds in weight when unloaded. Today they will average 1,100 pounds. This is a very unusual gain in weight, and is due to the abundance of grass and water on the pastures of Kansas this season. We leased the pastures at \$12 a head for the season. They will cost us more than \$15,000, but I wish to say for Kansas that we are getting our money's worth."

As an active commission man, E. W. Houx, president of the Kansas City Livestock Exchange, sells many Kansas grass cattle and also takes part in the financing of the deals connected with them. He is therefore in a position to report accurately on the outcome of the season's grazing in Kansas on the cattle already shipped.

"Nature's generosity to Kansas this summer is enabling that state to send heavier grass steers than usual to the Kansas City market," said Mr. Houx. "Grass has been and is still so good in the state that cattle are coming from pastures a month early. The number already sold is only about 15 per cent of the supply put on pastures. The spring cattle, or those brought into the state's pastures in the spring, are bringing \$10 to \$11 a hundredweight on the whole. The Kansas wintered grassers, or those carried thru the winter in the state on good feed, are selling at \$13 to \$14. Some stockmen are getting a fair profit. Some are losing money, this depending on the first cost of the cattle. I believe that the cattle sold to date will show a very small average profit."

Stockers Drop 50 Cents

More grass cattle were received at Kansas City last week than in any other week of the season, the run exceeding 50,000 cattle and 12,500 calves. The trade was draggy, with prices 50 cents to \$1 lower. Choice corn-fed steers again sold at a top of \$16.50, being unchanged for the week. A year ago the top was \$18.50. But it is well to repeat that the corn-feds are not a criterion of the value of grassers at this season, including stockers and feeders. The best native fat cows sold at \$9.50, with good grades down to \$9.50. Veal calves were an exception to the general market, rising about \$2 and going to a top of \$15. The market gave indications of a subsidence of runs of cattle and calves from South Texas, which means that competition from that source is nearly at an end for the year. Stockers were about 25 cents lower, with feeders around 50 cents down. Stockers were relatively in better demand than feeders, but the trade in both classes was restricted.

Hog Raisers Lose Money

The trade in hogs failed to act according to form, severe pressure being exerted against the market in the face of reduced receipts. Sensational declines in provisions, which actually carried some of these quotations below the value of live hogs, to say nothing of the dressed weight, were used again as a bearish club. Export trade reports were not encouraging, unsettled

ment in Europe being adverse to the financing of foreign buying. After selling down to a top of \$15.40, the market reacted to a level around \$15.65 for tops, closing about 50 cents lower. Kansas City sales continued higher than at Kansas City or Chicago. August should bring better prices, but industrial conditions are not favorable to any boom in the hog market. Stock hogs held steady around \$15.50 for the best grades. The recent extreme declines in corn put hogs in a different position from the standpoint of cost.

Lamb Prices Are Low

"What of feeding lambs?" This question is being asked by Kansans on the yards. Feeding lambs sold last week at \$11.25 to \$11.75 for the best, which are low prices. A year ago early sales were up to \$15.50. The bulk last year brought \$13 to \$14. The small farmers who have their own money to buy a load will meet less competition from the big feeders, who are going to find it difficult, if possible, to borrow money to stock up their feedlots. There has been a minimum of contracting on ranges, as the flockmasters are insisting on \$12 a hundredweight, which is too high a level compared with the current quotations at Kansas City. Farmers can count with confidence on buying good feeding lambs below \$12, according to present indications. While the Northwest is short, the Southwest has a good supply in prospect for markets.

In another week liberal supplies of Western lambs will be moving, and farmers who have stock which they plan to sell would do well to market their holdings before the range supplies become heavy. Arizona was the principal seller on the Kansas City yards last week, but Utah and other states are expected to make liberal shipments the latter part of August. Prices were mostly steady last week, with Western Kansas topping the lamb market on a sale at \$15.50. Best fat ewes closed at \$7.50 to \$8 and fat yearlings at \$10 to \$10.50.

Fairs and Stock Shows

Most of the important fairs and livestock shows of the coming season; that is, all those near enough to interest breeders and farmers of this territory, are given below, in the order in which they will be held. In each case is given the name of the secretary or manager and the place and date of the fair or show.

Missouri State Fair, E. G. Bylander, Sec'y, Sedalia, Mo., August 14-21.
Illinois State Fair, B. M. Davidson, Gen. Mgr., Springfield, Ill., August 20-28.
Iowa State Fair and Exposition, A. R. Corey, Sec'y., Des Moines, Ia., Aug. 25-Sept. 3.
State Fair, E. V. Walborn, Sec'y., Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 30-Sept. 4.
Minnesota State Fair, T. H. Canfield, Sec'y., Hamline, Minn., Sept. 4-11.
Nebraska State Fair, E. R. Danielson, Sec'y., Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 6-11.
Indiana State Fair, Charles F. Kennedy, Sec'y., Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 6-11.
Kansas Free Fair, Phil Eastman, Sec'y., Topeka, Kan., Sept. 13-18.
Montana State Fair, H. S. Ensign, Sec'y., Helena, Mont., Sept. 13-18.
South Dakota State Fair, C. H. McIlvaine, Sec'y., Huron, South Dakota, Sept. 13-18.
Wyoming State Fair, E. Ewel, Sec'y., Douglas, Wyo., Sept. 14-17.
Kansas State Fair, A. L. Sponsler, Sec'y., Hutchinson, Kan., Sept. 18-24.
Inter-State Fair, D. V. Moore, Sec'y., Sioux City, Ia., Sept. 19-25.
Colorado State Fair, J. L. Beaman, Mgr., Pueblo, Colo., Sept. 19-25.
Midland Empire Fair, F. W. Lawrence, Sec'y., Billings, Mont., Sept. 21-24.
Oklahoma State Fair and Exposition, R. T. Hemphill, Sec'y., Oklahoma City, Okla., Sept. 25-Oct. 2.
National Swine Show and Exposition, W. J. Carmichael, Sec'y., Des Moines, Ia., Oct. 4-9.
Oklahoma Free State Fair, Ether M. Simmonds, Sec'y., Muskogee, Okla., Oct. 19-24.
State Fair and National Jersey Cattle Show, W. R. Hirsh, Sec'y., Shreveport, La., Oct. 28-Nov. 7.
American Royal Livestock Show, W. H. Weeks, Sec'y., Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 13-20.
National Western Stock Show, Fred P. Johnson, Sec'y., Denver, Colo., Jan. 17-22, 1921.
Kansas Livestock Show, F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan., Jan. 24-29, 1921.
Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show, M. Sansom, Jr., Sec'y., Ft. Worth, Texas, March 6-13, 1921.

Record Holstein Calf

"The best Holstein ever dropped on the college farm!" said J. B. Fitch, head of the dairy department of the Kansas State Agricultural college

when he first saw the young son of Inka Hiljard Walker, the typical cow the college owns. This calf weighed 112 pounds when born and those who have seen him and admired his straight lines and strength of back and legs agree with Professor Fitch. The breeding of the calf, however, is of greater importance than his form and outer characteristics. His dam as a 2-year old produced more than 16,000 pounds of milk in a year, containing 555 pounds of butterfat, and his sire, the college herd bull, has 46 A. R. O. daughters to his credit.

Shorthorn Breeders Meet

Shorthorn breeders of Labette county will hold a picnic meeting on the farm of Lant brothers near Dennis some time in August, the date to be announced later. At the June meeting of the association all parts of the county were well represented. There are 36 Shorthorn breeders in Labette county and all are full of enthusiasm for the breed. The following officers were elected at the June meeting: president, Dave Christman; vice-president, L. M. Dunway; secretary-treasurer, F. B. Campbell. These officers, with A. E. Townshend and E. F. Lant, constitute the executive committee.

Opportunities in Foreign Markets

To insure the prosperity of the American farmer and of the Nation an uninterrupted stream of produce should flow to foreign markets, according to the opinion of the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture. Every American farmer must have foreign produce, such as coffee, tea, sugar, cloth, and manufactured articles. To obtain them America must have something to give in exchange.

In emphasizing the importance of a foreign outlet for surplus products attention is called to a condition that has recently developed. During the Great War a large European demand for American condensed milk was created. But now that Europe can produce its own product there has been a serious falling off in the demand for American condensed milk. As a result many American condenseries have been closed within the past six months. Of course the surplus of fluid milk is being manufactured into butter and cheese but these commodities are worth only about two-thirds as much as Europe paid for the condensed milk.

With established machinery for the manufacture another outlet for American condensed milk should be developed. The tropical countries that have been supplying us sugar from this and other countries need condensed milk, and doubtless would be glad to negotiate with us.

American producers of all products should keep thoroughly informed regarding foreign market conditions and opportunities. The Bureau of Markets maintains a foreign markets service, and is ready at all times to advise with producers' organizations interested.

How Many Teaspoons in Pound?

Five cubic centimeters is what the Bureau of Standards has set as the theoretical quantity a teaspoon holds, but all spoons do not conform to this. The housekeeper measures with a teaspoon and should fill it "level," not "heaping." How many teaspoons does a pound of baking powder contain? Apparently the number depends on yourself, upon the spoon used, upon the brand of baking powder you buy, upon the can in the lot which you happen to get, and upon a few other factors which the seemingly inconsequential do enter into the problem.

A pound of baking powder lasts longer with some cooks than it does with others. In an endeavor to learn where the difference is made the experimental kitchen in the Office of Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture recently conducted a series of experiments.

Various types of cooking teaspoons were first experimented with to determine the exact amount held in each case. Both the ordinary teaspoon and those "measuring spoons" which are linked together in sets were tested. A variation of from 126 to 150 teaspoons was found in the same pound can when different teaspoons were used.

The personal equation also enters into the amount which is called a tea-

It was found the differences to individual manipulation ranged from 10 per cent to 30 per cent, a wide range of variation than those to the different capacities of different teaspoons.

Oklahoma at Her Best

From travelers and crop reporters from almost every section of Oklahoma the same stories, namely, that Oklahoma has more dollars' worth of crops in sight or giving good promise of maturing than ever before in her history. In much of the better growing sections of the state, corn is safely by the latter part of July. Heavy crops of wheat have not yet been a prominent crop, and the usual wheat growing areas of the state have large acreages and excellent yields. We have reports of oats yielding 80 bushels to the acre in the northwestern part of Oklahoma where it is the most important crop, with some showing excellent promise in the other sections, even if a good spring for it is not always favorable for cotton. The abundance and distribution of pasture which is doing this for cultivated crops is, as a matter of course, giving a great showing on hay and pasture crops. Oklahoma's increased acreage of alfalfa may this year pay the greatest dividends it yet has added. Pasture in many sections greatly exceeds the demands made on it by the livestock on the farms and ranches. This unquestionably has an increased demand for livestock, and more favorable conditions for good pasture next year. The yield of crops for silage and dry forage can be expected to be relatively as strong as those crops which are marketed directly, and this feature again has its beneficial effect upon the livestock industry of the state.

To Show Kansas Holsteins

Arrangements to exhibit Holstein-Friesian cattle from the best Kansas herds were made at a recent meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas. At this meeting, held July 24 at the call of some of the officers and directors, it was agreed to select the high class animals from the herds of the state to make a creditable show herd and to exhibit this herd at the leading state fairs of the South. Arrangements were made with B. Fitch, head of the dairy department of the Kansas State Agricultural College, to select the cattle, and a capable and experienced showman was employed to manage and exhibit the herd while on the show circuit. The campaign will end with the National Dairy show.

Suitable advertising matter will be prepared and distributed wherever this show herd goes, for, of course, the object is to give publicity to what Holstein-Friesian breeders of Kansas are accomplishing.

Belleville Fair Changes Dates

The big free fair at Belleville, Kan., has changed its dates to September 7 and 8, inclusive. This, we believe, is the first county or district free fair ever organized on an equal scale. Secretary W. R. Barnard writes that they expect 300 head of cattle on exhibit, 150 horses and mules. The hog show will be short, due to the general depletion of hog herds in Kansas the few years, but an exhibit of 150 is expected.

Fieldman for Horse Association

P. Coon, for the last seven years manager of the Wood Brothers stables in Lincoln, Neb., and one of the best horsemen in the Central West, has been appointed field representative of the Horse Association of America. Coon will have headquarters at Emporia, Kan., and in the next 90 days will visit all important horse producing sections in Iowa, Nebraska and Colorado. He will inspect stock on request and surplus animals for sale. With the Horse Association as the medium of exchange, dealers in purebred and half-bred horses are coming into closer contact with communities with a surplus of horses or a shortage and demand.

Most of the farm woodlots of Kansas have been helped greatly by improvement

Public Sales of Livestock

- Hereford Cattle.**
Sept. 6—Southard's Annual Round-Up Sale, Emporia, Kan.
Sept. 8—Ed Nickelson, Leonardville, Kan.
Sept. 9—Northern Kansas Hereford Breeders Assn., Blue Rapids, Kan., C. G. Steele, secretary and sale manager, Barnes, Kan.
Sept. 17—Morris County Herefords at Council Grove, Kan., A. J. Howard, sale manager, Comiskey, Kan.
Sept. 25—Abercrombie Dispersal, Goodland, Kan., J. O. Southard, sale manager, Comiskey, Kan.
Sept. 27—John J. Phillips, Goodland, Kan.
Sept. 28—Foster Farms, Rexford, Kan., at Colby, Kan.
Oct. 6—J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan.
Oct. 7—Miller & Manning, Parkerville, Kan., at Sylvan Park, near Council Grove.
Oct. 16—Eastern Kansas Agricultural Assn., H. L. McDill, Mgr., Paola, Kan.
Jan. 11-12—Moussell Bros., Cambridge, Neb.
- Angus Cattle.**
Oct. 16—Boys' Calf Club, Effingham, Kan., Frank Andrews, Mgr., Muscotah, Kan.
- Shorthorn Cattle.**
Sept. 22—Barrett & Land, Overbrook, Kan.
Sept. 29—A. L. Johnston, Ottawa, Kan.
Oct. 1—S. E. Kan., Shorthorn Breeders' Association at Independence, Kan., F. B. Campbell, Altamont, Kan., Sec'y.
Oct. 6—F. P. Wilson, Peabody, Kan.
Oct. 7—A. L. & D. Harris, Osage City, Kan.
Oct. 8—Morris Co., Shorthorn Breeders Assn., Council Grove, F. G. Houghton, sale manager, Dunlap, Kan.
Oct. 13—Northern Kan. Shorthorn Assn., at Smith Center, T. M. Willson, sale manager, Lebanon, Kan.
Oct. 18—East Kansas Shorthorn Assn., at Ottawa, Kan., F. Joe Robbins, Sec'y.
Oct. 14—Linn Co. Shorthorn Breeders' Assn. Sale, Pleasanton, Kan., E. C. Smith, Sec'y.
Oct. 16—Boys' Calf Club, Effingham, Kan., Robt. Russell, Muscotah, Kan., Mgr.
Nov. 9—Shorthorn Assn. sale, O. A. Hoeman, Mgr., Peabody, Kan.
Nov. 4—J. L. Early, Oronogo, Mo.
Nov. 9—R. W. Dole, Alma, Kan.
Nov. 10—Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders Assn., Concordia, Kan., E. A. Cory, Talmo, Kan., sale manager.
Nov. 11—E. P. Flannagan, Chapman, Kan.
Nov. 18—Cherokee Co., Shorthorn Assn., at Columbus, Kan.; Irvin Evans, Sec'y., Columbus.
- Holstein Cattle.**
Aug. 30—H. G. Cherry, Pleasanton, Kan.
Sept. 1-2—W. H. Schroyer, Miltonvale, Kan.
W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.
Sept. 15—Frank Welter, El Reno, Okla., W. H. Mott, Mgr., Herington, Kan.
Oct. 5—Hall Bros., Denver, Colo.; W. H. Mott, Mgr., Herington, Kan.
Oct. 18—Consignment Sale, Hutchinson, Kan., W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.
Nov. 23-30—Holstein-Friesian Assn. of Kansas, Wichita, Kan., W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.
Dec. 1—David Coleman & Sons, Dennison, Kan., at Topeka, W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.
Dec. 8-9—Cowley County Breeders at Arkansas City, Kan.; W. H. Mott, Mgr., Herington, Kan.
Dec. 22—Annual Sale at Tonganoxie, Kan.; W. H. Mott, Mgr., Herington, Kan.
- Poland China Hogs.**
Aug. 16—L. E. Hubbard, Kincaid, Kan.
Oct. 1—Stafford County Breeders' Assn., Stafford, Kan.
Oct. 1—Peter J. Tisserat, York, Neb.
Oct. 14—W. H. Hill, Milo, Kan., at Beloit, Kan.
Oct. 19—Morton & Wenrich, Oxford, Kan.
Oct. 20—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
Nov. 3—E. E. Hall, Bayard, Kan.
Jan. 12—Ross & Vincent, Sterling, Kan.
Jan. 13—F. Olivier & Sons, Danville, Kan.
Jan. 14—Barnes & Harvey, Grenola, Kan.
Jan. 15—Mitchell Bros., Longton, Kan.
Jan. 17—L. R. White, Lexington, Neb.
- Spotted Poland Chinas.**
August 24—Henry Field, Shenandoah, Ia.
September 17—Henry Field, Shenandoah, Ia.
October 9—Henry Field, Shenandoah, Ia.
Nov. 5—Henry Field, Shenandoah, Ia.
- Duroc Jersey Hogs.**
Aug. 12—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.
Oct. 1—Stafford County Breeders' Assn., Stafford, Kan.
Oct. 7—L. C. Kirk, Vandalia, Mo.
Oct. 11—A. A. Russell, Geneva, Neb.
Oct. 15—Jno. C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.
Oct. 16—R. E. Steele, Falls City, Neb.
Oct. 18—Robt. E. Steele, Falls City, Neb.
Oct. 20—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 21—Theo. Foss, Sterling, Neb.
Oct. 23—Boren & Nye, Pawnee City, Neb.
Oct. 27—Proett Bros., Alexandria, Neb.
Nov. 4—Shawnee County Breeders' Assn., sale, Topeka, Kan.
Nov. 6—Kempin Bros., Corning, Kan.
Nov. 6—A. C. Brockman, Centralia, Mo.
Nov. 6—Mather & Burdette, Centralia, Kan.
Jan. 15—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, Ohio, Neb.
Feb. 4—W. G. Rebal, Grafton, Neb.
Feb. 5—G. Higgins, Fairmont, Neb.
Feb. 9—Gordon & Hamilton, Horton, Kan.
Feb. 9—John Loomis, Emporia, Kan.
Feb. 10—M. R. Peterson, Troy, Kan. Sale at Bendena, Kan.
Feb. 11—Kempin Bros., Corning, Kan.
Feb. 11—Wm. Hilbert, Corning, Kan. (Night sale.)
Feb. 14—Night Sale. Boren & Nye, Pawnee City, Neb.
Feb. 14—Jno. C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.
Feb. 15—Robt. E. Steele, Falls City, Neb.
Feb. 15—Lyden Brothers, Hildreth, Neb.
Feb. 15—E. H. Dimick & Son, Linwood, Kan., at Tonganoxie, Kan.
Feb. 16—Geo. H. Burdette, Auburn, Neb.
Feb. 17—Earl Babcock, Fairbury, Neb.
Feb. 19—Guy Zimmerman, Morrowville, Kan.
Feb. 23—C. H. Black, Neosho Rapids, Kan., in Emporia, Kan.

Field Notes

BY J. W. JOHNSON

At a recent meeting of the Morris county Shorthorn Breeders Association, it was decided to hold a public sale in the sale pavilion at Council Grove, Kan., Oct. 8. The sale will be consigned to by the members of the Association and F. G. Houghton of

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Duroc-Jerseys Are Prolific and Profitable



They raise big families. Hardy, easy-feeding, quick maturing. That is why Duroc-Jerseys today outnumber any other breed in the United States. Out of all the hogs marketed in 1918, 51 per cent were Duroc-Jerseys.

WRITE FOR BOOKLET—"DUROC-JERSEY HOGS ARE PROFITABLE" published and mailed free by the largest swine record association in the world (over 10,000 members) for the benefit of hog raisers everywhere.

THE NATIONAL DUROC-JERSEY RECORD ASSOCIATION
Dept. 240—PEORIA, ILLINOIS

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Henry Field's Spotted Poland Chinas

The old-fashioned, big, long, big-boned, prolific hogs of our grandfathers' day. The most profitable, beautiful, and popular breed in existence. We have stock of all ages for sale, from weanling pigs to tried sows. Write for prices, photographs, and full information. Everything thoroughlybred, registered, vaccinated, and insured, and guaranteed satisfactory or no trade. You can either buy by mail or come to our big sale.



HENRY FIELD SEED CO., SHENANDOAH, IOWA

Missouri's Champion Herd of Spotted Poland Chinas

We have for sale some outstanding bred gilts and sows of rich breeding bred to our popular boars to farrow in September. Also some big outstanding fall boars—the real herd heading kind. Detailed information on request. Satisfaction guaranteed. SUTLIFF & JENNINGS, MOBERLY, MO.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

REGISTERED SPOTTED POLAND BOARS

for service; gilts open or bred for English fall litter and dandy spring pigs of English breeding.
C. W. WEISENBAUM, ALTAMONT, KAN.

OLD ORIGINAL SPOTTED POLANDS

Sows bred and proved. Ready to ship. Young stock of all ages priced to sell. Write your wants to CEDAR ROW STOCK FARM, A. S. Alexander, Prop., Burlington, Kansas.

Good Reg. February Boars

Also registered pigs, either sex. Write me your wants. T. L. CURTIS, Dunlap, Kan.

OLD ORIGINAL SPOTTED POLANDS
Spring boars and 3 bred sows; priced right.
Claude Hamilton, Garnett, Kansas

CHESTER WHITE HOGS.

Chester Whites

From the two most popular blood lines for sale. Wildwood Prince Jr. and Wm. A. Miss Lenora 4th, strains. Good big early boars and gilts bred for September farrow. All immune. E. M. 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, sets choice; satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded; 50 spring pigs priced in pairs and trios not skin. Write at once. CLAUDE B. THOMPSON, HUME, MO.

Chester White Boar Pigs

Prince Tip Top is bigger and better than ever. We have some choice boar pigs sired by him and Henry's Model. Best Yet, Alfalfa Giant and Harvey's Big Wildwood. Also a few bred gilts. All immune and registered free. HENRY MURR, Tonganoxie, Kan.

Reg. Chester Whites

Sept. gilts, 200 pounds, open, \$50 each. Sept. boar, 325 pounds, unrelated to gilts, \$60. Weanling pigs, \$18.50 each. Double treated and registered.
EARL F. SCOTT, BELVIDERE, KANSAS

O. I. C. REGISTERED PIGS

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

O. I. C. PIGS

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

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

POLAND CHINA HOGS

We Will Not Hold Fall Sale

But will sell privately the 50 head of bred sows and gilts reserved for this sale. Also tops of our spring pig crop, boars and gilts and a few fall boars. Real herd headers. See our hogs at Topeka and Hutchinson fairs.

THE DEMING RANCH, OSWEGO, KAN.
H. O. Sheldon, Supt. Swine Dept.

Big Type Polands

We now have a fine lot of spring pigs for sale. Also sows and gilts bred to Jack Buster. Cholera immuned. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Frank L. Downie, Route 4, Hutchinson, Kan.

GOOD POLANDS FOR SALE

My entire crop of spring boars, two yearlings, one by Big Sensation, others by a grandson of the Clansman and Long King Joe.
GEO. M. LONG, ST. JOHN, KANSAS

Hubbard's Inaugural

POLAND SALE

L. E. HUBBARD, Kincaid, Kan.,

Sells Polands, Monday, August 16

40 HEAD—5 Tried Sows, 21 Fall Gilts, 6 Spring Gilts, 7 Spring Boars

Black Orange, Charter's Giant, Wonder, Price breeding predominates. Tried sows are bred to herd sire, Giant Monarch by Charter's Giant and out of Miss Monarch 4th. This boar is a proven breeder of good pigs. The gilts are bred to a King Buster boar out of Long Giantess 7th. This boar is a full brother to the King Buster boar that is now being fitted for the state fair in California.

This first sale of Mr. Hubbard's will include some that he really needs to retain in his herd but they are included to make the sale especially attractive. Among the good ones is an April gilt, Miss Monarch by Gerstale Wonder and out of Monarch Girl 30, a litter mate to the herd sire, Giant Monarch. This gilt is good in every respect and the fact that she is out of a litter mate to the good herd sire is more proof that this herd sire is carrying good blood. Another attraction is Miss A. Wonder, a tried sow of Wonder and Price breeding. Some of the best gilts in the sale are out of her.

Farmers and breeders will find Polands in this sale that are choice in individuality and breeding. Remember the date, Monday, August 16.

Write for catalog. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Auctioneers: L. E. Robbins, Everett Hall. Fieldman: J. T. Hunter.

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 BOARS

"Our Timm" 22 months old, \$100. Spring boars \$30. ELL BARB, MADISON, MO.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

THE FARMERS LIKE THEM

The liberal milking Shorthorn cow that also has meat on her back is a favorite with the farmers, and for the best of reasons. She pays her way and produces a calf that is always in demand. She quickly takes on flesh and is ready for market on short notice and her quality and extra weight bring an extra price to her owner. There is no other like her.

At the International Livestock Show two years ago a Shorthorn cow was a prize winner in the class for milkers and her steer was champion in the beef steer class. It pays to breed Shorthorns.

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

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

LOOKABAUGH SHORTHORNS

FOR THE NEXT SIXTY DAYS
WE WILL SELL ON TIME

High-Class Herd Bulls

The kind that will add prestige to your herd, yet cost no more than elsewhere.

Remember, the position your herd will occupy in the future depends upon the standing of the sires used.

H. C. LOOKABAUGH
Watonga, Oklahoma

Genuine Herd Bulls by Master of the Dales and out of Collinsie Bred Cows

Master of the Dales bulls are proving themselves splendid breeding bulls and we can show you a few real bulls of first class herd heading character.

They are a practical, husky and well grown lot that will appeal to breeders wanting bulls of real merit.

H.M. Hill, LaFontaine, Kan.

To Shorthorn Breeders

The Southeast Kansas Shorthorn Breeders Association will hold a sale at Independence September 30. Send your membership fee of \$1.00 to F. B. Campbell, Sec'y-Treas., Altamont, Kan., if you wish to be a con-signor to the sale as members will be accommodated first. Only 80 head will be sold and not more than 20 bulls.

Get your cattle in shape now.

F. B. Campbell, Sec'y
Altamont, Kansas

1886 TOMSON SHORTHORNS 1920

200 high class cattle of most popular strains. Sires: Village Marshal and Beaver Creek Sultan.

Several extra good young herd bulls for sale. Address

TOMSON BROS.

Wakarusa, Kansas, or Dover, Kansas.

FOR SHORTHORN BULLS

All ages. Address

HUNT BROS., BLUE RAPIDS, KAN.

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.

Polled Shorthorns For Sale

Choice young bulls and heifers; whites and roans. Four cows, heavy springers.

CLAYTON BANE, BELTON, MISSOURI

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.



12 Bulls

Eighteen to twenty months; big strong fellows. Priced to sell.

J. D. MARTIN & SONS
E. 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

62 Angus Cattle

Calves, yearlings, twos and breeding cows. Also 1 registered bull. Half are registered; balance grades. For prices see or address: Ira Radloff, Carbondale, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE

FORT LARNED RANCH

300 HEAD OF REGISTERED
RED POLL CATTLE

A number of choice one and two-year-old bulls and heifers from one to three years old.

R. 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 Lake Wales, Chas. Gruff & Sons and Mahlon Greenmiller.

GEORGE HAAS, LYONS, KANSAS.

(Pleasant View Stock Farm)
Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale, a few choice young bulls, cows and heifers.

Halloran & Gambrell, Ottawa, Kansas

RED POLLS. Choice young bulls and heifers. Write for prices and descriptions.

Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kan.

FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE

A few choice young bulls.

U. E. Foster, Route 4, Eldorado, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE.

Milcroft Farms Jerseys headed by Queens' announced the best bred Jersey bull in Missouri, a Register of Merit of Raleigh's Fairy Boy, the greatest bull ever imported, 44 tested daughters, 56 tested granddaughters and 54 producing sons. Choice bulls and cows for sale. References Bradstreet M. L. GOLLADAY, PROP., HOLDEN, MO.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

Ayrshire Cattle For Sale
ROBERT F. CAMPBELL, Attica, Kansas.

SHEEP AND GOATS

SHROPSHIRE RAMS
Yearling rams, mostly Bibby breeding. Nice ones. Satisfaction guaranteed. O. A. Homan & Sons, Peabody, Kansas.

Reg. Shropshire Rams
Flock leaders, 75; yearlings, \$50 to \$75; March ram lambs \$40 to \$50. Above sired by imported rams. Earl Scott, Belvidere, Kan.

SHROPSHIRE AND HAMPSHIRE RAMS
Priced to sell; satisfaction guaranteed.
CEDAR ROW STOCK FARM,
A. S. Alexander, Prop., Burlington, Kansas

2 REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE BUCKS,
3 years old; good breeders. \$40 each.
Wm. Walton, Newton, Kan.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE. Yearling
rams for sale. Also one three year old ram.
J. W. Alexander, Burlington, Kansas

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

Walter Shaw's Hampshires
Will sell pigs both sex, pairs and trils, unrelated. Ready to ship now. Messenger Boy and Amber Tipton breeding. Phone 9916, Derby, Kan. Address Route 6, WICHITA, KAN.

BERKSHIRE HOGS.

BRED BERKSHIRE GILTS AND RAMBOUILLET RAMS
Good ones, for sale. Also some good spring pigs.
R. O. KING, R. 4, BURLINGTON, KANSAS

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Experienced auctioneer. Pedigreed livestock and big sales of all kinds.

WILL MYERS, Beloit, Kan. LIVESTOCK
Claim your 1920-21 dates with me early.

Homer Rule, Ottawa, Kan. Specializing in
Secure your date early. Address as above.

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

FRANK GETTLE, Livestock Auctioneer
1033 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.
Efficiency First. For open dates address as above.

Dunlap, Kan., was elected sale manager. The sale will be advertised in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

The sale of Morris county Herefords at the sale pavilion, Council Grove, Kan., Sept. 17, will be advertised soon in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. It is contributed to by Cripe & Runback, The Howards, Comiskey, Kan., and Ben Bicker, Dunlap. The sale will be managed by A. J. Howard, Comiskey, Kan., and it will be full of Anxiety breeding. All of these herds are near Council Grove and are well and favorably known. Write now to A. J. Howard, Comiskey, Kan., for the catalog.—Advertisement.

W. L. Fogo, Burr Oak, Kan., Jewell county, who attracted favorable attention at shows last year with his modern Duroc Jerseys, writes he is getting ready for the fall fair with a show herd that will make them all sit up and take notice. If nothing happens, the fair will be full of Fogo's animals. He offers March boars by Fogo's invincible, the boar that won first, second and third at the big Wichita show in 1920. Mr. Fogo does not plan on holding a fall sale but will sell his top boars at private sale. He will hold a bred sow sale, Jan. 19.—Advertisement.

Rule & Greenleaf, Ottawa, Kan., have a prize crop of Duroc Jersey March pigs. They are growing out with the greatest success. I know this is going to be a great place to buy a boar this fall and the date of their boar sale is Oct. 18 and it will be held in the modern sale pavilion at Ottawa. Not only are they good individuals but the breeding is of the most popular strains and their herd boar, Great Wonder's Pathfinder, one of the good two year old boars of the breed. The sale will be advertised in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze in good time. Remember to ask for this catalog in time and attend this sale if you want a real boar.—Advertisement.

D. O. Bancroft Retires.

D. O. Bancroft of Osborne, Kansas, who has advertised continuously in Farmers Mail and Breeze and the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze for fourteen years, has sold his herd of Duroc Jerseys and is retiring from the business. The purchaser of Mr. Bancroft's good herd is E. J. Bliss, of Bloomington, Kansas, who has been a student of Mr. Bancroft's methods and has profited from the good counsel and good example which have been among the benefits of his association with Mr. Bancroft. While greatly regretting the failing health of Mr. Bancroft, necessitating his retiring from the business, it is a satisfaction to know that his herd has gone to a man like Mr. Bliss, and doubtless many of Mr. Bancroft's patrons will now become patrons of Mr. Bliss. The herd is one of the few which has enjoyed long and continued prosperity, and through all the years has stuck to sane business methods.—Advertisement.

Very likely every Hereford breeder in Kansas knows that Miller & Manning, Parkerville, Kan., whose great Hereford breeding plant, Sylvan Park, near Council Grove, is the scene every fall of a splendid draft sale of Anxiety-Fairfax Herefords, are the owners now of the great Steven Fairfax. They bought him in the McCray spring sale for \$10,000 and he is probably the most famous bull ever brought to Kansas. Of course his sire was Perfection Fairfax. His dam, Bell Metal Queen, is a granddaughter of old Pretty Face by old Anxiety and almost a full sister to Anxiety 4th. Steven Fairfax weighs 2,400 and is four years old. The date of the Miller & Manning annual sale is Oct. 7 and 100 head will be sold. Five real herd bull prospects will be listed in this sale and it is worthy of mention that Alex Fairfax bulls in their former sales have outsold the females. These five young bulls are by Alex Fairfax. And you will be interested in knowing that this firm has 50 daughters of Alex Fairfax that will be bred to Steven Fairfax. The sale will be advertised in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze in good time. Miller & Manning are real breeders of Herefords and their big Hereford farm, Sylvan Park, near Council Grove, is the home of the breed's best sires and breeding cows.—Advertisement.

A. L. Johnston, formerly of Lane, Kan., but now of Ottawa, Kan., has claimed Sept. 29 for the date of his Shorthorn sale. There will be 50 head in the sale and 20 of them are pure Scotch females, all bred to the imported Bapton Marner, a two-year old roan bull that they all admire. A good percent of them have calves at foot by a splendid pure Scotch sire. There will be 10 open heifers, Scotch tops but three-fourths Scotch. Also five yearling bulls, two pure Scotch, that afford herd bull opportunities. The balance of the offering consists of 15 Scotch topped cows, three to six years old and with calves at foot. Most of the offering are roans. This offering stands out as one of the best of the season. Mr. Johnston is locating on a farm he has just purchased four miles from Ottawa. It is Grandview Shorthorn Farm. In fact he has purchased another farm recently joining Ottawa. But more attention will be given Shorthorns than ever from now on. Remember this offering

is one of real value all the way through. Write now and have him book you for the catalog. For the present address him care of the Nelson Hotel, Ottawa, Kan. You will get the catalog as soon as it is off the press if you write now.—Advertisement.

J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan., will start advertising four important Hereford sales in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze next week. The first will be Southard's annual round up sale at Emporia, Kan., Sept. 6, and dedicating the new sale pavilion at that place. Breeders of that vicinity will consign with Mr. Southard and it will be one of the important sales of the season. On Sept. 25 Mr. Southard will have charge of the Abercrombie dispersal at Goodland, Kan., and on Sept. 27 he and his organization will assist John J. Phillips, of Goodland, with his big annual draft sale which will be held at the Phillips farm near Goodland. At present Mr. Southard is a pretty busy man directing the advertising and catalog work. B. M. Anderson, a former agricultural college man and who has been with Mr. Southard for several years as herd manager and custodian of pedigrees, will go to Goodland before the sales and look after details. Col. Frank Gettle, Goodland, will do the selling and Col. Lester Lowe, Council Grove, Kan., who has been connected with Mr. Southard's sale service for some time, will assist. The big sale at Emporia, Sept. 6, is the first important Hereford sale there since the days of "Sunny Slope" and the annual sale Oct. 6 at Mr. Southard's farm and in his own sale pavilion is always a good place to buy Herefords. The John J. Phillips annual sale at Goodland and the big dispersal sale of the Abercrombie herd are two sales that western Kansas breeders and farmers should attend. For the catalogs, address J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan., and for the John J. Phillips catalog address Mr. Phillips at Goodland. Watch for the advertisements.—Advertisement.

W. H. Schroyer's big dispersal sale of high grade Holstein cows and heifers is advertised in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. It is certainly an important event for those who want to buy milk producers and be sure of their purchase. It is a sale of 300 head of cows and heifers bought by Mr. Schroyer for the five farms selling at auction July 17 and the cattle must go because the farms will be sold. Of this 300 head 120 cows produced \$14,000 worth of butter fat last year on these farms that are selling Aug. 17 at auction. Not a single cow was bought by Mr. Schroyer for speculation but because she was a producer or the likely daughter of a producer. They were placed on these Schroyer farms with an eye single to their ability as producers and with no thought of selling any of them. But scarcity of competent help and other big business interests elsewhere has caused Mr. Schroyer to sell all of his farms near Miltonvale except the home farm and of course he must disperse his herds of Holsteins. But they have been big paying investments and the evidence of that will be produced sale day. Remember the Holstein sale will be Sept. 1 and under a big tent at Miltonvale, Kan. You never had such an opportunity to make selections from herds like this. There will be 111 cows and heifers that will make splendid fall and winter cows. There will also be 18 purebreds in the offering. Also several real herd bulls. Remember the farm sale of 1,380 acres will be held there Aug. 11 and the land sale is in charge of the Sutter Land Auction Company, Salina, Kan. The cattle sale is being managed by W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan. For information about the land sale address Sutter Land Co., Salina, Kan., and for any information about the Holstein sale address either W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., or W. H. Schroyer, Owner, Miltonvale, Kan.—Advertisement.

BY J. T. HUNTER

Last Call W. T. McBride's Duroc Sale.

This is the last call for W. T. McBride's Duroc sale at Parker, Kan. If you will turn up the July 31 issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze you will find Mr. McBride's advertisement in it. He has a herd sires, a son of the wonderful herd sire Pathfinder, a half brother of last year's grand champion and a son of the grand champion Sensation breeding. He has been using for some time the first two mentioned boars and has produced a good herd thru them. The last mentioned boar is a recent purchase but a number of the sows are bred to him. The offering comprises 33 head of which 30 are bred fall and spring yearlings, 1 tried sow and two boars. It is rather doubtful if you can get a catalog at this late date. Write now will like the offering, so just go anyway to the sale.—Advertisement.

Big Type Bred Gilts.

G. M. Shepherd of Lyons, Kansas, is offering at present several very fine big yearling bred gilts. These are extra good and represent the best of blood. Those sired by Pathfinder Jr. are bred to the good sire Shepherd's Orion Sensation. A boar sired by this boar of March farrow is the best pig ever raised on the farm. He is proving to be like his sire, Great Orion Sensation, a

THE LIVESTOCK SERVICE

Of the Capper Farm Press

Is founded on five great farm papers, four of which lead in circulation and farm prestige in their respective sections, while the fifth covers the best one third of the United States with the greatest general farm circulation of this territory.

Orders for starting or stopping advertisements with any certain issue should reach this office eight to ten days before the date of that issue. Advertisers, prospective advertisers or parties wishing to buy breeding stock, can keep in direct touch with the managers of the desired territories at the addresses given below. Where time is limited, advertising instructions should come direct to the main office, as per address at the bottom.

TERRITORY MANAGERS AND THEIR TERRITORIES.

John W. Johnson, Northern Kansas, 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.
J. T. Hunter, Southern Kan. and W. Okla., 427 Pattie Ave., Wichita, Kan.
J. Cook Lamb, Nebraska, 3417 T St., Lincoln, Neb.
Stuart T. Morse, Okla. and S. W. Mo., 631 Continental Bldg., Oklahoma City.
O. Wayne Devine, Western Mo., 300 Graphic Arts Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
Harry R. Lease, Eastern Mo. and So. Ill., Centalla, Mo.
George L. Borgeson, N. E. Neb. and W. Ia., 1816 Wirt St., Omaha, Neb.
Glen Putman, Iowa, 2808 Kingman Blvd., Des Moines, Ia.

E. S. Humphrey, Office Manager, Topeka, Kan.
T. W. MORSE, DIRECTOR AND LIVESTOCK EDITOR.
Livestock Service Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.

The Windmoor Ranch Holsteins.

Duroc Pigs, Express Prepaid.

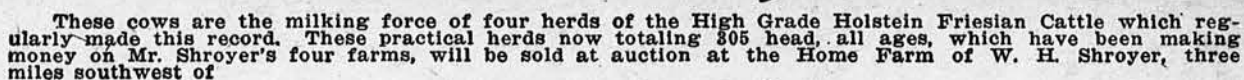
Constant Supply of Holstein Bulls.

BY O. WAYNE DEVINE

Moore Farms Sale at Kansas City.

Tyson & Sons' Poland China Sale.

\$14,000 In Cream Checks From 120 Cows In One Year



The farms on which these great producing cattle have been kept were sold at auction August 17, which makes necessary the dispersal of these wonderful dairy animals.

176 head of cows, nearly all springers bred to the great herd sire, Hamilton Oak Homestead Lad who is a grandson of Canary Paul Pobes Homestead and whose dam gave 604 pounds of milk in seven days with nearly 28 pounds of butter. These cows are well marked, strong dairy type and great producers at the pail. Just think of it, they returned last year over \$14,000.00 in cream and 462 tons of skim milk worth not less than \$1.00 per hundred.

125 heifers among which are 50 heifer calves sired by the herd bull Hamilton Oak Homestead Lad. A great lot of individuals, with straight top lines and real dairy conformation. An unusual opportunity for Calf Club Purchasers.

6 purebred registered bulls including the great herd sire Hamilton Oak Homestead Lad. Sale herd under big tent. Free conveyance to and from farm. Miltonvale is located on the Strong City-Superior Branch of the Santa Fe also on the L. K. & W. Without a question, this is the greatest sale of high class grade Holstein cattle ever offered in this state. Write today for catalog to

W. H. SHROYER, Owner, MILTONVALE, KANSAS

Jas. T. McCulloch, Auctioneer. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman, Capper Farm Press.

Improve Your Dairy Herd
Buy a
Registered Guernsey Bull
 \$100 f. o. b. farm, and up. Six weeks
 old to serviceable age.
OVERLAND GUERNSEY FARM,
 Overland Park, Kan.

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, (Wabaunsee County), KANSAS.

Young Purebred Holstein Bulls

A King of the Pontlacs bred bull out of a purebred cow not registered thru neglect. Priced cheaper because of this.
ALVA SHADWICK, IOLA, KANSAS.

One ready for service by a 35-pound sire
Younger bulls by sire whose dam was a 36-
pound cow. Popular breeding. Federal
accredited herd. Write me.
J. W. HAMM, HUMBOLDT, KANSAS.

Bulls of all ages. Most popular breedingg
Guaranteed in every respect. Priced to move
Bourbon Co. Holstein-Friesian Co. Address
A. C. Maloney, Co. Farm Agt., Ft. Scott, Kan

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

Willow Meadow Holsteins

For Sale—40 head of young Holsteins, 20 head registered, balance high grade, mostly young cows and bred heifers. These cattle were bred in Western Kansas, where diseases peculiar to dairy cattle are unknown. Have sold my farm and will price the entire bunch right.

O. H. SIMPSON, DODGE CITY, KAN.

Registered Holstein Bull For Sale

Old enough for service; $\frac{1}{2}$ white, good individual; out of an untested dam. First check for \$100 takes him.
L. H. PAUL & SON, MILDRED, KANSAS.

FOR HIGHLY BRED HOLSTEIN CALVES

Heifers and bulls, 6 to 8 weeks old, beautifully marked, from heavy producing dams, \$25 each. Safe delivery guaranteed. Write Fernwood Farms, Wauwatosa, Wis.

HOLSTEIN HEIFER CALVES

We have a few extra choice heifer calves for immediate delivery, \$30 express prepaid anywhere in Kansas. A. D. MARTIN, EMPORIA, KANSAS

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

Facts in BLACK & WHITE

Stock the Farm with Purebred Holstein Cattle

In spite of the increasing cost of feed, dairying offers you a better opening today than it ever has in the past.

The scales and the Babcock test have systematized the industry until it is no more uncertain than any other business. Even city business men are awakening to its opportunities. Every year it becomes clearer that with large-yield cows, the cost of milk and butter production can be brought down to a point that makes dairying profitable. Have you ever figured out what your farm would be worth to you, if stocked with purebred Holsteins?

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292 Hudson Street
Brattleboro, Vermont

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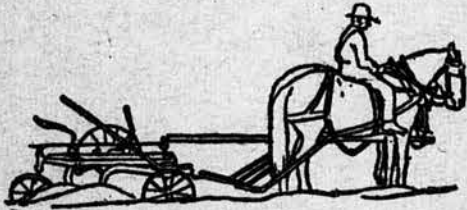
Public sale, **October 5, 1920**, 150 head, registered cows, heifers and bulls. Western Holstein Farm.
Hall Bros., Owners and Breeders
Box 2, South Denver Station, Denver, Colo.

MOLINE

The Universal Tractor

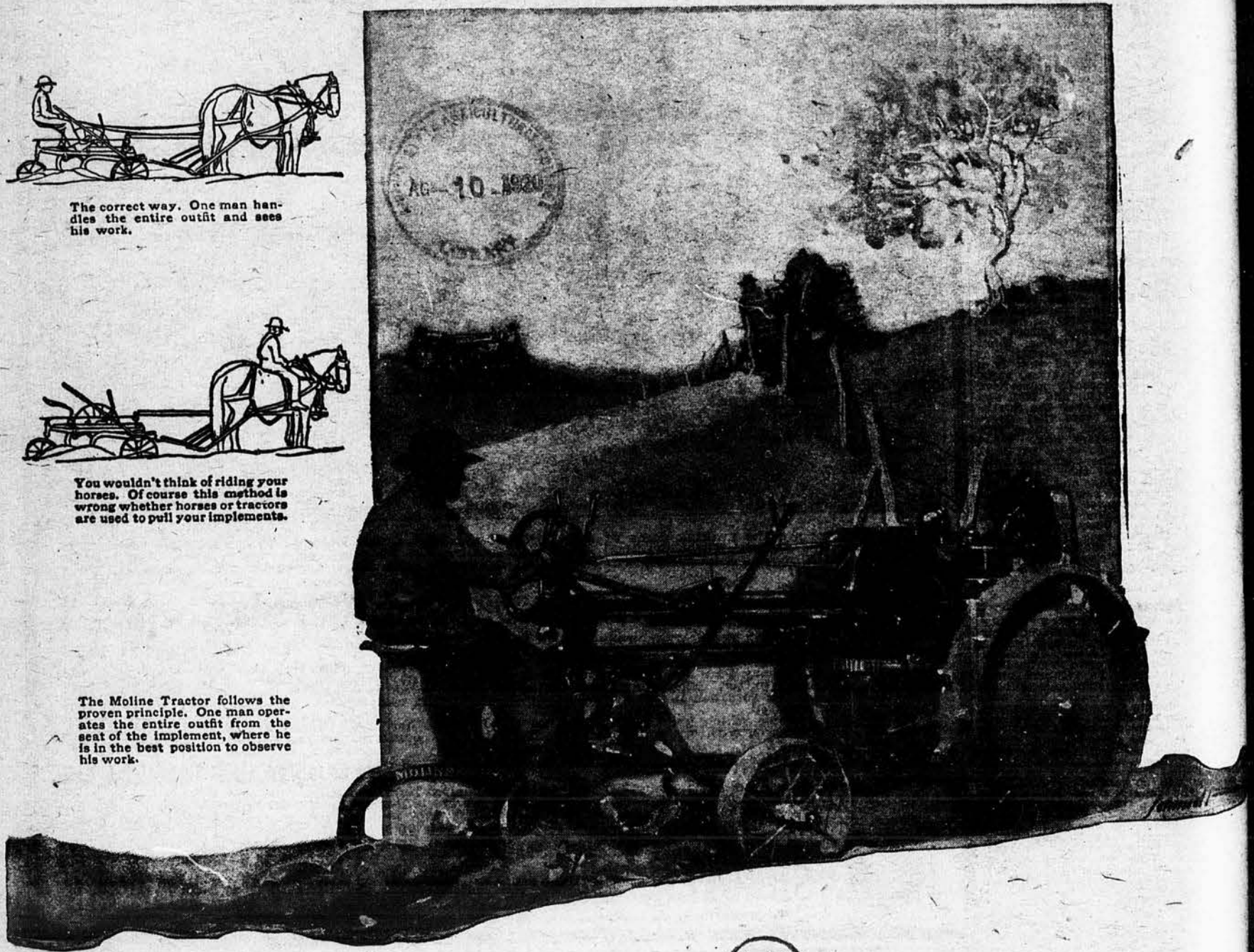


The correct way. One man handles the entire outfit and sees his work.



You wouldn't think of riding your horses. Of course this method is wrong whether horses or tractors are used to pull your implements.

The Moline Tractor follows the proven principle. One man operates the entire outfit from the seat of the implement, where he is in the best position to observe his work.



In a 10-hour day one man and a Moline Tractor can plow from 7 to 9 acres; disc from 25 to 35 acres; seed from 25 to 35 acres; mow from 25 to 40 acres; cultivate from 12 to 20 acres; and harvest from 25 to 40 acres. In addition the machine will do a great variety of other work and all ordinary belt jobs.

Compare these results with those of ordinary methods. In many cases the Moline enables one man to do at least twice as much work. These facts are borne out by the results obtained by Moline owners.

Moline owners in 37 states say that the Moline Tractor saves an average of one man per farm, as well as five horses, because it does all field work, including cultivating.

The Moline Tractor increases production by enabling one man to do more work, and decreases the cost of production by saving help and horses.

Profits of from \$500 to \$2200 a year, from the Moline Tractor alone, are being reported by Moline owners from all sections of the country.

MOLINE PLOW COMPANY, MOLINE, ILLINOIS