

KANSAS SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS

Cop. 2

# KANSAS FARMER

AND

## MAIL & BUREAU

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE  
MANHATTAN KANSAS  
S-K-10021  
JAN-25

Volume 62

September 6, 1924

Number 36





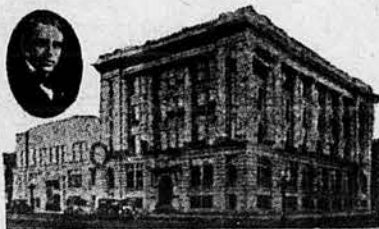
# Welcome Folks!

## To The Kansas Free Fair

No doubt many of you have already tuned up your automobiles or prepared otherwise for a visit to the Kansas Free Fair to be held at Topeka during the week of September 8th to 13th. If you have not made preparations to come, by all means do so, as this fair is going to be bigger and better than ever before in the way of exhibits and entertainment. We have the management's word for it.

### Be Our Guests

Incidentally, while at the fair we want you and your friends to call at the Capper Building. This building, which is located in the heart of the fair grounds, is for your convenience. You will find plenty of ice cold drinking water, post cards to mail back to your friends, telephone for business calls, rest rooms and a large veranda equipped with benches and chairs, making it an ideal place to rest and meet your friends.



### Let Us Serve You

In order to give our patrons the best service at our command, we have placed a booth in the northeast corner of the veranda. This booth is in charge of Benjamin Pitt, one of our representatives,

who will be pleased to meet you and serve you to the best of his ability. He is prepared to answer any questions pertaining to location of exhibits, departure of trains, etc. He is also empowered to take your new or renewal subscription to any of our publications and save you money on SPECIAL OFFERS we have for fair week only.

### Look For Our Signs

Many of the exhibitors who will display their products at the fair use our publications for their advertising. It is our intention to furnish these exhibitors with a display sign calling the public's attention to this fact. These signs will guide you in investigating the many different articles in which you will be interested and you may be sure that the company making the product is four-square and will give you an honest deal. Tell the person in charge of such exhibits that you are a subscriber to our publications and he will be glad to give you any information you may want.

—THE CAPPER PUBLICATIONS

## What Unsettles Business?

### Too Many Elections and Too Many Sessions of Congress Cause Most of Our Troubles

WELL, sir," said John R. Mullins, when Doc Coffinbury dropped into his bank the other afternoon, "if it wasn't for this blamed election coming on, I'd feel pretty good about business conditions. But as I was telling the fellows in our directors' meeting a while ago, you never can tell what the fool people will do; and no matter how the election comes out you never can tell what fool Congress will do in December. If I had my way about it Congress would meet only once in five years and I'd limit the sessions to 90 days. We have too many laws now. They don't enforce what we have got excepting the fool socialistic measures that interfere with honest business."

"Mebbe you're right," said Doc. "By the way, how often do you have a directors' meeting?"

#### Eternal Vigilance Wins

"Every Monday morning," replied Mullins. "I insist upon it. You can't watch things too close, these days."

Doc gave a little chuckle.

"And yet," he said, "you think the Nation could get along with a directors' meeting in five years."

"Oh, a bank is different," said Mullins.

"Yes, it is. A bank is a very necessary and a very useful institution. We couldn't get along without it. But it plays a very minor part in our lives as compared with the Government. I get very tired of hearing men who are supposed to have as much intelligence as you are credited with having, continually harping about 'too many laws' and 'too much interference with business.' You'd think to hear some of you fellows talk that business is the end and aim of existence. I suppose you think it is. Well, it isn't! Business is only the means to an end. Man doesn't live in order to do business; he does business in order to live a bigger and fuller life. Let's not get the cart before the horse."

"Now, if I understand anything about the American idea of government its purpose is to promote the welfare of the whole people. I believe the constitution so states. And in promoting the public welfare it is necessary that

the Government keep the machinery of living properly adjusted and regulated and running in the proper channels. This has been the function of governments ever since they were created. And as life becomes more complicated the things that must be regulated naturally increase in number.

#### Interference Everywhere

"When I used to go to Kansas City 30 years ago, I could walk or drive wherever I pleased. There was no necessity for a limb of the law to tell me anything about it. But I was down there the other day with my son-in-law in his automobile and I found a traffic cop on almost every corner telling the people when they might cross the street, and holding up traffic until the other fellows got by. I could see that it was a very necessary provision now; while it would have been foolishness 20 or 30 years ago."

"So, since we are doing business at such high speed; since the business of life has become so complicated; since Life's highway has become so congested with so many things that we didn't even dream of a few years ago it has become necessary that more traffic cops be placed along Life's highway; not 'to interfere' with business as you call it, but to keep the traffic moving forward in an orderly, decent manner. To prevent jams and accidents and congestions. There will be more regulation rather than less, as life and business continue to grow more complicated. It's inevitable and unavoidable."

"Well, you may be right," said Mullins, "but I do wish that some of these regulatory 'traffic cops' as you call 'em, had a little more horse sense."

"Right you are!" replied Doc. "That's the reason we have a Congressional election every two years. We want a chance to fire the cops off the corners where they are not needed and to put new ones on, as the occasion demands. So I'm not so sure that it would be wiser to have a continual session of Congress instead of annual sessions."

"Well, heaven help the country," said John R. as he locked up the vault.

## Letters From Farm Folks

### Rural Comment by Our Shirt Sleeve Editor Who Speak Straight From the Shoulder

FARMERS are urged to make free use of this page to discuss briefly any matter of general interest to rural communities. Make the articles short and snappy. Address all letters intended for this purpose as early as possible to John W. Wilkinson, Farm Letter Department, Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

#### Likes Poultry Farming

Several years ago I quit farming on a large scale and turned to the raising of purebred poultry on a 30-acre farm. The prices on all staple crops also on hogs, cattle, sheep and horses took a big tumble and I did not care to work 16 hours a day and lose money at the same time.

I realized that the prices of poultry and eggs were about the only products that had not gone below the price of production. I specialize on eggs for hatching purposes and on day old chicks. I ship them by parcel post all over the country. I cull my flocks with great care and keep only fine, vigorous birds. I have a splendid flock of Partridge Plymouth Rocks which I believe are the ideal breed of chickens. They are large, gentle, beautiful and breed true to color. They are wonderful layers, early in the spring and late in the fall, in fact as nearly a year-round layer as you ever find.

I also sell eggs from a flock of Buff Orpington ducks and White Chinese geese. These varieties are of large size, rapid growers and great layers.

The ducks lay nearly the year round except when molting and it is nothing unusual for a Chinese goose to lay 100 eggs in a season. It does not pay to keep the loafing kind of poultry whether it be chickens, geese or ducks. Moreover, the feathers from ducks and geese are a big item of profit. They are easy keepers, natural grazers, destroy lots of insects and pick most of their living as long as there is a grass or other green stuff.

By good management, I find I make as much on my 30 acres as I did formerly on a 160-acre farm and the labor and worry are not nearly so great.

Stillwater, Okla. Fred Sieglinger.

#### Money in Flax

We have what we think a real crop of flax on our place here at Hoyt. There is approximately 45 acres of it and the man who planted it for us says it is the best field he ever has seen.

I suppose you know a good deal more about the increasing popularity of this crop which sells readily from \$2.75 to \$3.75 a bushel than I know. The chinch bugs absolutely won't have anything to do with it.

Frederic W. Carey.

Hoyt, Kan.

#### A Free Paper for You

Collect a dollar of your neighbors for the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze and send it to us and your paper will be credited up a year.



# KANSAS FARMER and MAIL & BREEZE

September 6, 1924

By *Arthur Capper*

Vol. 62 No. 36

## Our Chance for a Market Abroad

By Philander Grayson

FOR the last five years we have been hopefully awaiting revival of the European market for our agricultural products. During the war period the demand was practically unlimited and our farmers engaged in a frenzy of production. We got a good taste of the European market and liked it. Since then we have been longing for a bigger helping.

Everybody expected that the warring nations would continue buying American farm products until their own production returned to normal. The demand for food remained good, but they had not the money nor the credit with which to buy. American farmers continued planting and producing on the wartime scale. Farmers in Canada, Australia, South America, India and elsewhere had felt the stimulus of war demands. They were loath to reduce their acreages, their herds and flocks. Their surplus and ours was dumped upon a willing though somewhat unprofitable market.

### Why Food Supplies Vary

Large acreages and favorable years piled up more food than we could use. European nations bought, not what they needed but what they must have with the little money they could obtain. They began straightway to rehabilitate their own agriculture. They have given greater attention to food production than to their other industries. As a result they are rapidly approaching normalcy.

Even with European acreages, herds and flocks restored to pre-war production, there is still a shortage of food. This must be supplied from abroad. And if the United States could get that business all would be well but that's the difficulty. We must compete with other countries for that business and right now conditions favor the competing countries. In practically all goods we are a surplus producing nation, either potentially or actually. We do not need nor desire the product of European factories. We are unwilling that our laborers shall compete with, or be reduced to the standard of living of the laborers of other countries. Therefore, will the

nations abroad buy our agricultural products and sell their manufactured goods to other countries? Decidedly they will not. They are bargain hunters, traders. They will buy their food from the nations which take manufactured products in exchange.

Another factor makes our marketing problem more difficult. The United States is the creditor of some of our

best food customers. Those nations desire to discharge their debts to us with goods. But we are manufacturing almost everything we need. We do not desire to trade. We prefer to sell and at the same time to have a settlement of the debts.

There are plenty of people in the world to consume our surplus farm products—but not at our price so long

as they can get what they want elsewhere at a lower price. England is our best customer and England is able to buy, but that country will favor the colonies and dependencies. England desires to keep trade in the family to the extent that is possible. Outside, that country will be favored which will take the greatest volume of English manufactured goods.

Germany if left alone will trade as close to home as possible. Russia, just swinging back into agricultural production, will find exchange of food for German goods favorable. Other European countries will buy of Russia, South America, Canada and Australia. Every country on the European continent is struggling to become as nearly self-sufficient in agricultural products as possible.

The president of a big implement manufacturing concern said not long ago that American farmers could continue to compete in markets abroad by making their production more efficient, by reducing per bushel and per pound costs thru the introduction of modern labor-saving machinery and thru adopting methods that will increase acre yields very materially.

### How They Undersell Us

He is strong in his opinion that cheap land and cheap labor are not the only factors that have enabled farmers abroad to undersell us in European markets recently. Such farmers have always had cheaper land and cheaper labor. In recent years foreign farmers have been buying modern implements from American manufacturers. This will enable them to compete even more effectively for the trade of a hungry world.

Certainly there is great opportunity for individual farmers to profit by reducing the cost of production, but the likelihood of great groups of farmers adopting such program that it would enable profitable competition with other regions is remote. No individual nor group can assume control over the forces which render foreign markets unprofitable. Before 1914 the European market for American products had declined and the long-range tendency now is downward.

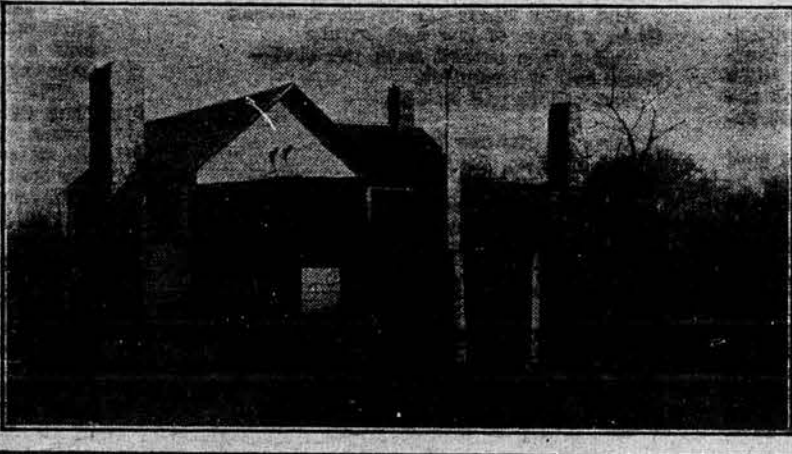
## Better Tenant Houses, Better Farms

BY FRANK A. MECKEL

KANSAS is in need of better tenant houses on the farms in order that a better class of tenants be attracted to the farms in the state.

A tenant house need not be pretentious at all in order to be attractive, but it can be made attractive with very little labor and very small expense.

This tenant house, which stands on a dairy farm in Shawnee county is an inexpensive little dwelling. The structure itself did not cost more than a few hundred dollars and the stone chimney and fireplace were built from stone picked up on the farm. The yard has been fenced and a good concrete walk leading to the front porch has been laid. A few trees and shrubs surround the house and a climbing rose winds over a little trellis at the front gate. Nothing pretentious at all, but it resembles a home rather than a shack out in the field, and it is mighty easy to get pretty high-class help to come and live in this place.



## Disney's Electric Dairy Maid

By M. N. Beeler

ELECTRICITY fans the seeds, that make the crops, that feed the cows, that produce the cream, that is used in making butter, that supplies the needs of town folks who have been customers of the Disney farm for 35 years. Electricity provides the lights by which Earl Disney, 5 miles east of Ellis, does the chores. It runs the separator, pumps water to cool the cream, churns, washes and works the butter. Furthermore it charges the pressure tank which provides running water for the farmstead. Electricity is Disney's dairy maid.

And he has a power stand, upon which a motor is mounted, that is as handy as a tireless hired man who works for his keep. It is moved from the separator to the churn, to the farming mill or to any other place where the power which the motor can deliver is needed.

At the house, electricity serves Mrs. Disney as maid of all work. It turns the washing machine and in that way helps some more in the manufacture of butter, for the dairy cloths and dairy suits must be washed. It runs the vacuum cleaner, the electric iron and other household appliances.

"We couldn't give up the light plant," said Disney. "It does a dozen jobs around the place that we never would want to do by hand again. It's

the greatest convenience we have. In addition to all the time and labor saving, it gives us light in all the buildings. We've had it six years and it never has given any trouble. The first battery was replaced after five years' service."

Disney makes about 30 pounds of butter a week and retails it in Ellis. One family has been customers of the farm for 35 years. Mrs. C. Disney

established the business and when she moved to town her son took up the work. He has been making farm butter for 14 years.

Cream from seven milkings is mixed as it is produced, placed in a 5-gallon can to ripen by natural processes. During warm weather the cans are kept in a cold water tank and ice is used for reducing the temperature at churning. In winter the cream is main-

tained in a temperature of 60 degrees.

Disney likes to have the cream thick and tries to skim it to 42 per cent. When he is ready to churn he belts the churn to the electric motor on the portable power stand. The butter comes in 15 to 20 minutes in summer and in about 30 minutes in winter. When the churning is completed he washes the butter, adds salt and after three or four revolutions of the churn allows it to stand for an hour or two. Then after 10 minutes of working the butter is removed, worked in a butter bowl with a hand ladle and then printed. The butter is kept in the cold water tank until delivery time.

Disney keeps grade Shorthorns and milks about 12 head. He steers the bull calves, feeds them until they are yearlings and markets them as beef. The milking herd is maintained by reserving and developing the more promising heifer calves.

All feed crops produced on the farm are marketed thru livestock. Disney operates 640 acres of which about 300 are in cultivation. He grows 40 acres of cane, kafir and Sudan grass. This supplies roughage. The grain ration consists of ground corn and barley which is grown on 40 acres. The rest of the cultivated land is devoted to wheat. The cows have Buffalo grass pasture in summer and wheat pasture in fall and spring.

## Where Kansas Ranks in Livestock

KANSAS ranks ninth in total livestock on farms, with a value of 186 million dollars. This is a slump of 39 per cent from 1918 values, and represents a decrease on a par with that in the United States as a whole.

However, in Wisconsin the decline in livestock values was only 23 per cent, due probably to the fact that milk cows preponderate in Wisconsin livestock, and milk cows rose in value during this period.

Here in Kansas we are primarily interested in milk cows for diversification. We have an advantage over all the other states in alfalfa. Yet Kansas ranks only thirteenth in dairying. The demand for dairy products is growing rapidly, but the number of dairy cattle has not been increasing in ratio with the demand. There is much room for expansion. Let us take heed and expand in the right direction, the direction of more dairy cattle.



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

## ADVERTISING RATE

\$20 an agate line. Circulation 120,000

Advertising orders, changes in copy, or orders to  
discontinue advertisements must reach us not later  
than Saturday preceding date of publication when  
advertising terms close.

# KANSAS FARMER

Published Weekly at Eighth and Jackson Sts., Topeka, Kan.

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F. B. NICHOLS, Managing Editor

T. A. McNeal, Editor

JOHN W. WILKINSON and M. N. BEELER, Associate Editors

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES: One dollar a year in Kansas and Colorado.  
All other states \$2 a year

Please address all letters in reference to subscription matters direct to  
Circulation Department, Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

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date of this issue; that we are notified promptly and  
that in writing the advertiser you state: "I saw  
your advertisement in Kansas Farmer."

## Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

PERHAPS no murder trial has attracted so much attention as the Leopold and Loeb case now drawing to a close in Chicago. In many respects it is most remarkable. Here are two well educated sons of rich fathers, boys of far more than ordinary intellect, given every possible advantage that wealth can bestow; provided with all the money they wanted to spend and yet with no possible motive, so far as the evidence has disclosed, they plot to most cruelly murder an inoffensive little boy and do murder him in a brutal manner.

The crime was discovered and then came the confession of both the young men and the plea of guilty entered by their attorney. There is no dispute about the facts. The only question to be determined by the judge, who has listened patiently to the pleas for mercy on the one hand and the demand of the attorneys for the public on the other that the extreme penalty of the law shall be given them, is what the punishment shall be.

The question has been asked me whether I favor hanging these young men.

Kansas law does not provide for capital punishment. It never did, altho we used to have a law that provided for a sentence to hang but only to be put into execution after one year and only then in event the governor of the state so ordered. It is a remarkable fact that no governor ever exercised that power, altho at one time there were nearly 100 men and women in the Kansas penitentiary under sentence of death. Some of these murders were as brutal as the murder of the little Franks boy in Chicago. Finally the state took the logical step and abolished capital punishment entirely.

I favored that law when it was enacted and favor it now, therefore I could not consistently be in favor of hanging the two young murderers in Chicago.

They should be confined at hard labor for the remainder of their lives, and also should be sterilized to prevent any possible reproduction of their degenerate personalities.

If the public were certain that such a sentence would be carried out there would in my opinion be comparatively little objection to it. I do not believe the public generally is thirsting for vengeance or obsessed with a blood lust. But there have been so many cases where most brutal murders have been committed and the murderers turned loose after a few years in the penitentiary that people have come to the conclusion that imprisonment for life does not really mean anything more than a moderate punishment.

Admitting everything their attorneys say, these young men never should be released. They are more dangerous than mad dogs, and there is no hope they will ever become sane. But the court has no power over the governor. Some person is likely to be elected governor of Illinois within a few years who can be prevailed on to pardon these boys. They in all probability always will have friends ready to urge their pardon and on the other hand there quite possibly will be no one who will feel any particular reason for opposing the clemency of the chief executive.

I realize the force of the reasoning of those who insist the young men ought to be hanged, but it has not sufficient weight to change my opinion in regard to capital punishment.

## On the Picnic Route

IT IS a good thing for a man to get out among the country folk of Kansas. They are the real article. They are friendly and wholesome and average up mighty well in the matter of both education and common sense. I had two experiences of that sort last week, one down at Lyndon and the other at Tampa, Marion county. These Kansas farmer folk know how to get up a picnic dinner. I have tried out some 1,700 Kansas picnic dinners and never had a poor one. Possibly it may be said that some are a little better than others, but that is all; merely a matter of comparison.

So I am not going to dwell long on the dinners at either Lyndon or Tampa. At both places there was more to eat than any man ought to have and it was all good. Lyndon has a grove that was planted 40 or 50 years ago and now it is a small forest of rather big trees. The town has fitted up a speakers' stand in the shape of a big shell which

makes conditions as good for outdoor speaking as they can be. That is not saying much, for at best, outdoor speaking to me is a hard job. On this particular occasion three organizations united; the Farmers' Union, the Grange and the Farm Bureau. Sometimes there has seemed to be some friction between these organizations and as a consequence one has neutralized the effect of the others. At Lyndon they all seem to be in harmony, pulling together for a common purpose. I do not think there is another town of like size in Kansas that can furnish more in the way of home talent entertainment than Lyndon. It has a good band, a remarkable orchestra for a small town and a number of individual entertainers. The fact is that so far as entertainment is concerned, there is no need for Lyndon to call on any outsiders; they have better material at home.

Tampa is different from Lyndon. I have noticed that nearly all Kansas towns and communities have

## Each in His Own Tongue

A FIRE-MIST and a planet,  
A crystal and a cell,  
A jelly-fish and a saurian,  
And caves where the cave-men dwell;  
Then a sense of law and beauty  
And a face turned from the clod—  
Some call it Evolution  
And others call it God.

A haze on the far horizon,  
The infinite, tender sky,  
The ripe rich tint of the cornfields,  
And the wild geese sailing high—  
And all over upland and lowland  
The charm of the golden-rod,  
Some of us call it Autumn  
And others call it God.

Like tides on a crescent sea-beach,  
When the moon is new and thin,  
Into our hearts high yearnings  
Come welling and surging in—  
Come from the mystic ocean,  
Whose rim no foot has trod,  
Some of us call it Longing,  
And others call it God.

A picket frozen on duty,  
A mother starved for her brood,  
Socrates drinking the hemlock,  
And Jesus on the rood;  
And millions, who, humble and nameless,  
The straight, hard pathway plod,  
Some call it Consecration,  
And others call it God.

—William Herbert Carruth.

distinct personalities just as different individuals have.

I do not know how it happened that so many Irish settled in and about Tampa, but the fact is that about three-fifths of the inhabitants carry the map of Ireland on their faces and everywhere you hear the delightful Irish brogue.

One of the favorite sports of Tampa residents is trap shooting. And it is astonishing the way those Irish can shoot. It was a bad day for trap shooting when I was there. The wind was blowing a gale most of the time and it wasn't a steady gale; it was fitful and treacherous, the way Kansas winds have by spells. But just the same nearly every Irishman broke a clay pigeon almost every shot. I was glad they used clay pigeons instead of live birds, because I never enjoyed seeing a trap shooting where live birds are used. I think you can see more cups and other trophies won by trap shooters of Tampa than you can see in any other town in Kansas four times its size.

Tampa has a good home ball team. It seems to be a common thing for nearly all the small towns in Kansas to have good ball teams. I am not a regular ball fan, consequently my judgment about plays in a ball game is not to be depended on, for which I am very thankful. As it is I can get just

as much enjoyment watching a game between two small town teams as I can in watching a game between professionals. To my uneducated eye the small town teams play nearly as well as the professional teams and then I am not expecting so much as when I go to a professional ball game.

As a rule Kansas people are pretty good sports. I know there is a somewhat prevalent impression that people of Kansas are disposed to grumble a good deal, but my experience extending over a period of 45 years does not bear out that conclusion. Just a little illustration to show what I mean. Tampa gets its light from a power plant at Abilene. When weather conditions are favorable this arrangement works very well, but the night I was there a storm came up that put the transmission line out of commission and every electric light in town went out. There was a dance going on. Did it stop the dancers? It did not. They just rigged up temporary lights and went on with the dance. And there was no grumbling about the inconvenience that I heard.

I like these country people. They are the finest in the world.

## A Creamery Institute

THE vice president and directing head of the Blue Valley Creamery Company, J. A. Walker, announced the establishment of creamery institutes in Kansas for showing the average farmer how he can make more money and improve his dairying business.

"The state of Kansas," declares Mr. Walker, "has dairy cows in milk on 65 per cent of her farms. In 1880 the state had 3.36 per cent of all the dairy cows in the United States; in 1924 2.92 per cent; in 1910 the state had 97 head of cattle for every 1,000 acres of improved farm land; now in 1924 it has 103 head. A few head more or less matters little. The important question is, have they improved? What will they be 14 years from now?" A third of milk cows of Kansas, according to Mr. Walker, are losing money; another third are just about making up the loss of the first third and only one third have a chance to show a profit.

"The average cow in the state of Kansas makes only 2,675 pounds of milk and only 1.8 per cent of all the dairy cattle in the state are purebred. Better feeding will raise production and lower costs for every 100 pounds of milk. The daughters of good cows, sired by purebred bulls, will raise that production and further lower costs of production. The same is true with other animals. In 1919, a high peak year, only 37 per cent of the whole state's income went to farmers. That is not enough.

"And there has been a rising tide of popularity in intensive farming. As agriculture is brought face to face with higher costs of production and Kansas farmers find that they cannot get by on highest priced land, it has been necessary to turn to diversification. Deflation has made every banker and farm leader see these things."

## Answers to Inquiries

JASPER—You ask if there are not many well meaning men members of the order to which you refer. I have no doubt of it. It also may be said that if the orthodox conception of the future state is correct there are many millions of hopeless penitents tramping with blistered feet over the hot pavement made up of good intentions, while in weary 24-hour shifts they feed the white hot fires of hell.

DISILLUSIONED HUSBAND—I cannot see that you have anything to complain about. You say that when you proposed you told your wife-to-be that you wanted to be her loving mate. And now you wall because she insists on being captain. You didn't expect to be mate and captain both, did you?

VOTER—You ask why it is that the rich are growing richer and the poor poorer. The answer is that it isn't true. Some of the rich are getting richer without a doubt and some of the poor are getting poorer, but taken as a whole the poor, or those who are classed as poor, that is, the wage earners, are piling up money faster than they ever



have done before. I do not have the latest figures on savings bank deposits but it is approximately a half billion dollars more than it was a year ago.

**HISTORIAN**—The statement in the Declaration of Independence that all men are born free and equal does not seem to be sustained by the facts as we see them, but then it is mostly their fault, those who are born free and equal nearly all get married.

**ECONOMIST**—I think you are entirely right in saying that the important problem is not production but distribution. Being a bald headed person I realize the truth of that every time I get my hair cut.

**FOND PARENT**—Of course you have a right to call your new born son Theophilus, but if he grows up to hate his parents don't say that I did not warn you.

**WILLIAM**—I am not an expert on human measurements and therefore do not know what constitutes a perfect physical man. I knew one man who said he had been examined by physicians who pronounced him physically perfect. He was a great bore and very much of an ass. His perfect figure didn't seem to help him much. I knew another man who was so bowlegged that he had to turn sideways when he passed people on a sidewalk, but he was a bully good fellow and everybody loved him.

**SCHOOL GIRL**—I cannot say what should be the length of a man's nose, assuming he is 6 feet tall. I would say in a general way it ought not to be so short that he cannot blow it without using a

porous plaster, and it should not be so long that he cannot keep it out of other people's business.

**AFFLICTED CAMPER**—Chloroform is highly recommended for chigger bites. It is to be applied to the places where the chigger has dug in. However, a friend of mine says he has found chiggers on which it does not work. He says he used so much chloroform that he put both his legs to sleep but the chiggers just romped about as if nothing had happened.

## Farmers' Service Corner

**READERS** of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze are invited to ask questions on legal problems or on any other matter on which they desire information. This service is free. The tremendous demand for this service makes it impossible for us to print all of the answers, but every inquiry will be answered by mail.

## Telephone Rates

Is a patron of the telephone company supposed to pay telephone rent when his phone is not in order? My phone has been out of fix for five weeks, ever since the wind storm we had on the 14th of June. My rent is not overdue. I have asked to have the phone fixed.—S. K. F.

It would depend on whether the phone is owned by you privately or by the company and also the provision made in the bylaws of the company. It may be that there is a provision in the bylaws requiring the owner of the phone to repair the same at his own expense when out of order. Unless there is some such provision as this the com-

pany would be required to put the phone in order as promptly as possible and if this was not done the phone rent could not be collected for the time the phone was unnecessarily out of order.

## What Could the Administrator Do?

A was an old man with grown children. He died leaving a farm. The administrator sold the farm with the children's consent, but none of the heirs signed the deed. Can the administrator sign the deed or could the children redeem the farm and get it back? The farm is in Kansas. Is the deed of any account if the children did not sign it?

C. W. H.

An administrator under our law and with the authority of the court has a right to make an administrator's deed. And if this deed conformed to the law, it, in all probability, is a perfectly good deed. The purchaser having good title could not be compelled to sell to the children.

## Landlord's Share

A rented 4 acres of land with house and barn from B paying cash rent by the month. A sowed 4 acres in kafir, cultivated it and paid rent up to July. Then B sold the place to C. A moved out and C moved in. What share of the crop, if any, should C receive upon harvesting?—W. C.

It is a question whether C could not hold all of the crop. This seems to have been merely rental from month to month, but as B seems to have consented that A should have put in this kafir I am of the opinion that A would have the right to enter upon the land and harvest it and should pay to C the customary landlord's share, which I presume would be one-third.

# Harding and Coolidge— And the Problem of Agriculture

**W**HEN President Harding assumed direction of affairs at Washington, the agricultural industry had been forced into the first phase of a bitter three-year battle for its existence.

I say agriculture was forced into this crisis because that alone states the fact. I have no patience with those who attribute the difficulties of the farming industry to the improvidence and extravagance of the farmer. It was neither the automobile nor "keeping up with the Lizzie" that forced our food-producing industry to the verge of despair and bankruptcy. It was inflation practically forced upon the farmer by his Government, and the sudden and drastic deflation policy of 1920 that dealt agriculture this blow "below the belt."

In response to his Government's war-time appeals, the farmer expanded his operations and increased his production. His Government freely offered and urged ample credit upon him for this expansion. Then, when the farmer was literally plastered with obligations, the credit that had previously been literally lavished upon him was withdrawn.

## Forced to Sell in Panic Market

He had produced a harvest of unequalled quality. To produce it, he had paid the highest production cost in the history of his industry. Yet the promise of a profitable market sustained him.

Then without warning, without cause other than the arbitrary decision of a group of men, agents and appointees of the Wilson administration, the farmer was ordered to "pay up."

Under this pressure the farmer was forced to sell his high-cost crops in a panic market. He had to take what a greedy speculative market—eager and ready for its harvest—was willing to pay.

Disaster—widespread and devastating—was the result.

To come to the relief of the farmer insofar as legislation might aid him, the so-called farm bloc was organized. This group was not called into existence to extort special privileges and gratuities for the farmer. It asked in the farmer's behalf no such "adjustments" as the Wilson administration and Congress had freely and readily granted war contractors deprived of "cost-plus" profits because of the sudden termination of the war. No such favors and bounties were demanded for agriculture as were bestowed with lavish hand upon the railroads as balm for the losses sustained by reason of war-time operation of the roads.

## No Miracles Were Promised

The bloc was organized to extend agriculture a helping hand. To give the basic industry legitimate aid in its recovery because the welfare of the entire country was at ultimate stake. In these efforts the President and the Republican Congress heartily co-operated.

No miracles were promised. Members of the farm group knew that legislative enactments could not immediately undo the results of the body blow the Federal Reserve had dealt the farmer. They knew there was no legislative road to Easy Street. They held out no such false hopes. They knew the work of devastation had been too complete for quick and easy rebuilding, but such aid as was within the power of the administration and Congress was given them.

The record is an imposing one. It reveals that during three years the Harding

and Coolidge administrations and Congress have enacted and put into effect more fundamental and constructive legislation for the rebuilding of the farming industry and for the fostering and protection of its future than was enacted during the entire half century preceding 1921.

The immediate task was to afford relief from the fell blight of deflation and the denial of credit to agriculture. To supply the need for ready money and temporary credit the War Finance Corporation was revived. It was empowered to make loans to agricultural and livestock producers. For more than a year the War Finance Corporation advanced more than a million dollars a day for these purposes.

All in all, direct advances of money and credit to various agricultural activities made thru various governmental agencies, aggregated during three years a billion and a half. Thus did a Republican administration and a Republican Congress respond to the needs of an emergency resulting directly from a Democratic administration policy—an emergency threatening the very existence of the Nation's best industry.

Nor was that the end.

To check the importation of foreign farm products and protect the American market for the American farmer, the farm emergency tariff law was enacted.

## Make Farmer Member of Board

A "dirt" farmer was made a member of the Federal Reserve Board. This, to give the farm industry a voice in determining future policies in the administration of the Federal Reserve banking system. It was this agency that forced deflation on the agricultural industry in 1920 while other industry was permitted ample renewal of credit.

Capitalization of the Federal Farm Land Banks was increased and interest on Farm Land Bank bonds modified to assure a readier market for the securities.

Co-operative marketing among farmers was expressly legalized to extend to farmers the benefits of group bargaining both in marketing products and in buying supplies. The Capper-Volstead Act accomplishes this purpose.

Productive credit for agriculture and livestock growers thru a governmental banking agency was provided in the Capper-Lenroot-Anderson-Strong Act. This measure sets up a banking system adequately financed both by direct government subscription and by private enterprise. It provides ample capital for the operation of co-operative marketing associations both in agriculture and livestock production. It gives agriculture as adequate banking facilities as those of other industry.

The Grain Futures, or Capper-Tincher Act, was enacted. This puts grain marketing practices under direct supervisory control of the Department of Agriculture. By prohibiting inside speculative manipulation the Act tends to stabilize the farmer's grain markets and to give the producer a fairer share of the sale price of his products. The Act forbids no legitimate function of grain markets and boards of trade. It deprives them of no useful avenue of service. Nor does it interfere with legitimate profit for such service.

The Packer and Stock Yards Control Act empowers the Department of Agriculture to insist upon fair practices in the relations between the packers and the producer of livestock. It was enacted to prevent price conspiracies on the part of

big packing interests to the detriment of both producer and consumer.

In his first message to Congress, President Coolidge evinced interest in agricultural reconstruction. He revealed a sympathetic interest in the farmer's problem. He evinced an intelligent appreciation of the steps yet needed to contribute to its solution in his recommendation of a revision of the freight rate structure particularly with respect to the farm transportation problem. Congress, by resolution, declared agriculture to be the basic industry and directed an immediate revision of farm freights. This admonition was disregarded by the Interstate Commerce Commission. This disregard revives the farm freight rate question and makes it a leading issue in the next Congress.

## Give Legitimate Legislative Aid

Early this year, the situation in the wheat-growing areas of the Northwest became so critical as to involve the entire financial and commercial structure of that region. President Coolidge urged action appropriate to the emergency. An Agricultural Credit Corporation was created and 10 million dollars private capital was subscribed. The resources of the War Finance Corporation to a maximum extent of 100 millions were mobilized to meet the situation. This checked the alarming epidemic of bank disasters in the affected region and farmers were enabled to pay delinquent tax charges accrued against their farms and capital to enable one-crop farmers to engage in more diversified farming, was made available.

This recital reveals that the Harding and Coolidge administrations and the Congress when under responsible control of the Republican majority have given practical demonstration of their disposition to give the farming industry legitimate legislative aid. The remedies provided are not panaceas. They could not and will not perform instant miracles of reconstruction. They afford, however, a broad foundation of enduring worth and stability, upon which a prosperous agriculture may be erected.

## Should Serve One Purpose

Commenting on the farm crisis and the aids rendered, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, appointed by President Harding and retained in that duty by President Coolidge, said:

"Congress has been back of us. Congressmen agree with us that we must have a prosperous as well as a productive agriculture."

Government should serve but one purpose. That purpose is to promote the welfare of all the people—not the interests of favored groups. In such measure as administrations and Congresses serve this purpose they are entitled to continued confidence and support. In such measure as they fail they earn censure.

Not a single attempt has been made to advance the interest of the farming industry to the detriment of others. The effort and thought at all times has been to give the farming industry equal consideration with other groups. To that the farm is entitled. Indeed, the prosperity and welfare of the entire Nation demands such consideration on behalf of the farmer.

*Arthur Capper*



# News of the World in Pictures



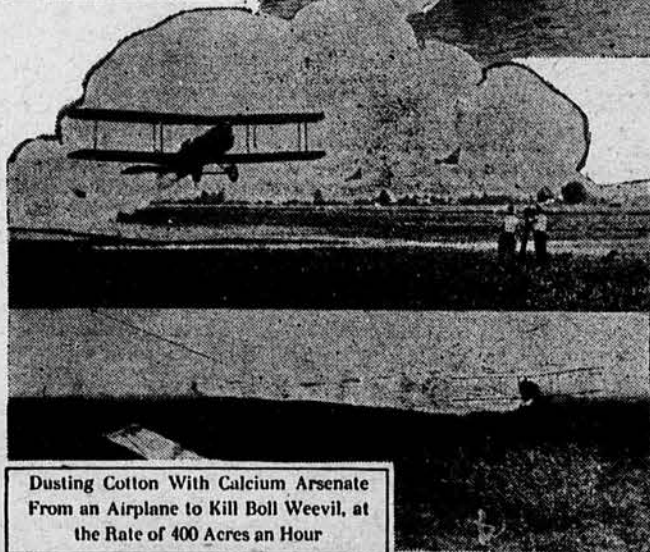
The Concrete Grandstand at the Kansas Free Fair at Topeka. Where Crowds Will View Races the Second Week in September



On the Right a Picture of Plane Used by Locatelli, Italian Airman, Rescued East of Cape Farewell, Greenland; Machine Was Wrecked



Dimetrios Sigelakis, a Greek of Hoboken, Aged 26, Will Attempt to Sail Around the World in the Carcharias—Greek for Shark—a Boat 22 Feet Long



Dusting Cotton With Calcium Arsenate From an Airplane to Kill Boll Weevil, at the Rate of 400 Acres an Hour



F. B. Patterson, of National Cash Register Co., Who Gave McCook Field to War Department



Mrs. Miriam A. "Ma" Ferguson, Recently Nominated by the Democrats for Governor of Texas



A Clerk Firing Thru the "Universal Joint" Port Hole in the New Type of "Bandit Proof" Mail Car



British Polo Squad Arrives at New York to Play Americans, the Prince of Wales Will Watch the Contest



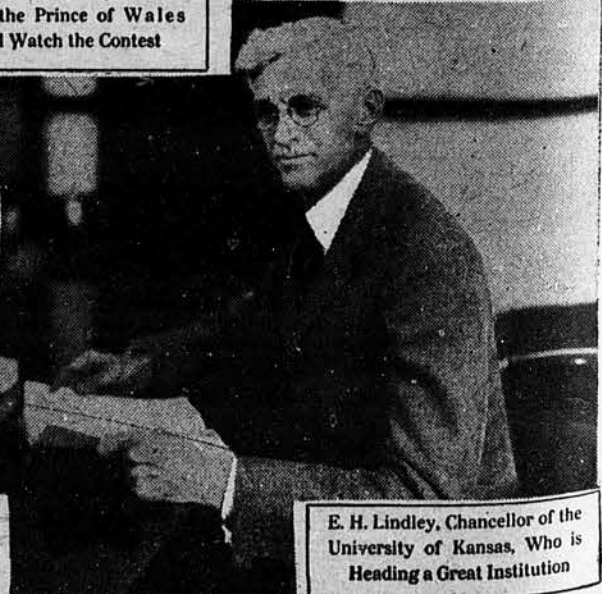
Georges Carpentier is a Regular Circus on a Week-end Party at Great Neck, L. I.



President Coolidge is Pitching Hay This Summer on a Farm at Pinney Hollow, Plymouth, Vt.



Mrs. Calvin Coolidge Bends to Inspect a Border Bed of Old Fashioned Phlox, the Pride of the Housekeeper's Life, on the Coolidge Farm



E. H. Lindley, Chancellor of the University of Kansas, Who is Heading a Great Institution



# These Buildings Pay Dividends

By M. N. Beeler

**H**ERE are some farm building ideas that may be adaptable to your needs. Every one of the buildings is earning big dividends on the money invested. Many have paid for themselves in the savings or conveniences effected. They are neither elaborate nor expensive but they are adequate for the use that is made of them.

## A Pig Saving Hog House

**S**TOCK hogs provide heat for early pigs in Otto Hochull's farrowing house, southeast of Holton, in Jackson county. Mr. Hochull built the house two years ago. It contains 24 farrowing pens for brood sows in the center and space around them is provided for sheltering 200 stock hogs. During bad weather the stock hogs are turned into the building where they not only receive protection themselves but give protection to the sows and their young litters.

Mr. Hochull estimated that the first pig crop farrowed in the house paid for the building. His early litters had been averaging seven pigs, but the first 31 litters farrowed in the new house averaged 7.5 pigs saved.

The house is 100 feet long and 24 feet wide. In the east end are herdsman's room and feed room. A spring flows out of the hillside at this end of the house and the water has been piped thru the farrowing pens so that fresh water is available to every sow. The house is enclosed and covered with galvanized iron. Thirteen windows, extending the full width of the roof on the south side admit sunlight to the interior.

## Five Structures in One

**G**RANARY, corn crib, garage, implement shed and workshop were combined in one building by Martin Capper of Cloud county. The building, 60 feet long and 26 feet wide, was constructed in 1912 at a cost of \$600. The foundation is of concrete blocks, the floor of cement and the roof of shingles. The walls are ship-lap overlaid by drop siding.

In the east end is a granary 10 by 26 feet for small grains. It is insulated by air spaces and divided into three bins with a combined capacity of 2,000 bushels. The floor is of matched lumber laid on two-by-fours which rest on the concrete floor of the building. Between this granary and the corncrib, 10 by 26 feet, 1,000 bushels capacity, is a 10 foot driveway. On the west side of the crib is another driveway of the same size which provides shelter for two cars and affords entrance to the implement shed. In one corner of the implement room is the farm workshop.

In the loft Mr. Capper stores small tools and seed corn. He contends that the building has paid for itself in the protection it has afforded for machinery.

## Barn Saves 4 Hours a Day

**W**HEN J. B. Hunter of Doniphan county increased his milking herd to 32 he did not have adequate housing facilities for the cows. He called upon the farm engineering department of Kansas State Agricultural College to help him design a dairy barn. That barn and the labor saving machinery it contains enables him to care for the cows and do the milking in 4 hours less time each day than was required formerly.

This barn is 40 by 60 feet and contains 32 stalls. The cows are kept on one side and work stock on the other. Hay is stored between. Concrete floors, gutters, mangers, swinging stanchions and running water are features of this barn. At one corner of the barn is a milk house which contains a wash room, separator room, power room, ice box and cooling tank. A short passage, containing double screened doors, connects the milk house and barn. Between the two buildings is a garage for his motor truck. From the milk house, cream can be loaded into the truck as it stands in the garage. Ice can be delivered directly from the truck into the refrigerator and feed can be unloaded into the barn.

## Double Duty Corn Crib

**T**HE corncrib on Fred Engler's farm in Shawnee county was built in two sections with a driveway between so that wagons could be unloaded into bins on either side.

Engler thought that arrangement would be more convenient, but the driveway isn't used except during harvest time in fall. The surplus roof between the bins protects implements or wagons the rest of the year.

His sheep barn and hog house have paid for themselves by preventing losses at lambing and farrowing time.

## Pig Brooder and Farrowing Place

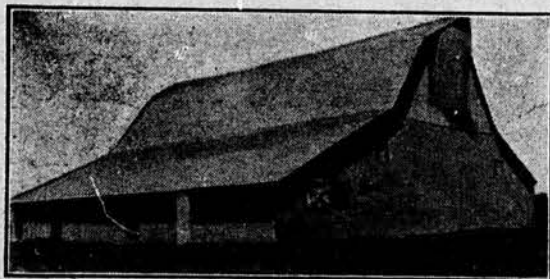
**F**ARROWING quarters for purebred Durocs on the O. G. Criss farm in Coffey county are small portable houses, mounted on skids. They are constructed of two-by-fours and car-

siding. Three built last year cost \$22 each for labor and materials. These houses, of which Criss has seven, have a hinged door in the roof which permits ventilation and admits sunshine. They are small enough so that a lantern hung from the ridge will keep the enclosure warm for early spring farrowing.

Criss can move the houses to any place he desires. A team will drag them and their occupant to the warm side of some other building if wind and cold weather threaten to make them uncomfortable. After the farrowing season is over they can be taken to the pastures to provide shelter for the pigs and their mothers. After the pigs are weaned the houses serve as individual shelters for brood sows. They are in use all the time, are inexpensive and permit a sanitary program such as the United States Department of Agriculture recommends for round worm control.

## Barn From Wrecked Material

**A**BARN, 60 by 66 feet, was built by Bert Rice, of Montgomery county, for a cash outlay of not more than \$500. Rice was awarded the job of wrecking a building in Cherryvale. From this building he obtained all the dimension lumber and much of the other material for constructing



This is the Barn Rice Built From Used Lumber. It Provides Stall Room for His Work Stock and Jerseys and Storage for Hay

his barn. He had a carpenter cut the rafters which was the only hired labor employed. He was required to buy 1,000 feet of siding and the shingles. He sold \$100 worth of materials which he did not need for the barn.

## One Roof for Two Buildings

**W**HY not get the brooder house and incubator cellar under one roof? That's what Walter Pierce of Dickinson county did. He, like other poultrymen, desired an incubator room where an even temperature could be maintained. That required a cellar. He dug a cellar and put in a tile foundation 14 by 20 feet. Above the incubator room he constructed a brooder house. Ventilation for the hatching eggs is provided by pipes from outside. This arrangement makes the brooder house warmer and provides an incubator cellar that is just as good as if it had a concrete roof covered with earth.

Builders and architects say roofs are expensive. Why build two when one will do as well?

## Built a Trench Silo

**M**AYBE it's a long stretch of the imagination to consider a trench silo a farm building, but it took the place of one on the farm of A. F. Seward of Palco, Kan. Seward is a cattle man. Feed was plentiful last fall and he decided that he would preserve enough of it to carry his cattle thru winter if possible.

Money was a little tight and he had no funds with which to build an ordinary silo. Besides time was limited. The feed must be stored within a short time if it was to be preserved in the best condition.

He dug a trench 120 feet long, 20 feet wide at the bottom, 28 feet wide at the top and 13 feet deep. He filled 64 feet of the trench and ran out of feed. The tonnage was estimated at 600. The end was enclosed with boards. The silage was covered with straw. When he opened the silo to begin feeding, about 12 to 14 inches of the feed had spoiled at the boarded end and 4 to 8 inches had spoiled on top. The rest was as good as silage from any other silo.

## One-Man Hog Shed

**W**HEN H. B. Walter of Bendena, Kan., built a new hog house, he eliminated replacement by selecting glazed hollow tile. He also reduced future upkeep expense to the minimum. But the best feature of the building is the labor and time saving conveniences.

Walter never worries about watering the hogs. A windmill lifts the water from a well on the highest point of the farm and gravity carries it to all buildings. A concrete tank in the hog

house serves as storage space and a smaller tank regulates the flow of water automatically to all farrowing pens.

The house is 30 by 63 feet and contains 12 pens, two feed rooms and a heating plant. The house is of half monitor type and faces south. On the north side is a loading door which is connected with the center alley by a short runway between two pens. Hogs can pass into the center alley from any of these pens and be driven to the runway. A loading chute on wheels is backed up to the door and hogs load themselves.

## A Good Farm Cafeteria

**L**AMBS feed themselves on A. L. Stockwell's farm, just outside of Larned. He has a plant 260 feet long and 50 feet wide which is equipped with a double row of self-feeders the entire length of the building. These self-feeders have a capacity of 80,000 pounds of ground feed and they are kept full during the feeding season. Lambs may eat at will. They reach desirable market weights earlier under the "serve yourself" plan than they do under the hand fed plan. They will average 10 pounds heavier in 120 days than hand fed lambs.

Feed is ground and mixed in a mill at one end of the building and is conveyed by track and carrier to the self-feeder hoppers. The plant will accommodate 5,000 lambs during a feeding period. About 1,200 can eat at one time. The building contains about 40,000 feet of lumber which was obtained from the wrecking of Camp Funston. The cost of construction was about \$4,000. Mr. Stockwell has estimated that it would have cost \$6,500 if new lumber had been used. An automatic watering system supplies water to the pens outside the building.

## Barn Serves Double Purpose

**T**HE driveway in his barn serves F. G. Laptad, purebred hog breeder, Lawrence, Kan., as a sale pavilion. Temporary seats, sale platform and auctioneer stand are erected whenever a sale is to be held. Temporary fences and pens are provided for the hogs on the outside. A two-way gate permits the unsold hogs to enter the ring and those which have been sold to leave by different chutes. Thus Laptad gets along without a sale pavilion which would cost a great deal and unless it could be used for other purposes would be running up depreciation and interest charges all year to be paid on sale days.

## Home Elevator for Wheat

**S**TORAGE for 6,000 bushels of wheat is provided in a home elevator on the farm of O. C. Trostle in Reno county. The grain is run into the elevator from the combine which threshes it. The elevator is equipped with a trap door in the driveway into which the wheat is dumped from a wagon. Two bins of 1,500 bushels capacity each are underground. These bins are walled with 8-inch waterproof concrete and wheat keeps perfectly in them. Two other bins, one on the ground level and another above, provide space for 3,000 bushels more.

Wheat is conveyed to the bins by elevator machinery. At market time, the grain is run into the over-head bin from which it feeds by gravity into wagon boxes. The machinery enables Trostle to handle his wheat with a minimum of effort. Cleaning equipment removes foreign material and raises the grade.

By storing his wheat, Trostle is able to market it whenever the price seems best. He usually receives a higher price after it has been stored awhile than he would have received at harvest.

## Keeps Sale Pavilion Busy

**A** SALE pavilion which is used once or twice a year is likely to prove expensive for an individual breeder, but E. D. Frazier, who lives at Drexel, Mo., just beyond the Kansas state line, uses his hog pavilion every day. The auctioneer's stand and sale platform are movable. A block and tackle on each end hoists this equipment to the joists where it hangs when not in use. The seat supports are "two by eights" with brackets attached. One end of each of these supports is hinged to the wall. The other end rests on the ground and boards are run across the brackets to form seats when a sale is in progress. The seat boards are stacked in the loft and the free ends of the supports are raised to the joists out of the way between auctions. This enables Frazier to use the pavilion as a feeding floor and hog house.

## Activity in Lumber Sales

**T**HE spring retail trade in lumber was fairly good. Sales at yards in cities showed considerable activity altho the volume of business did not equal that of last spring. Stocks of lumber in retail yards in country towns were about 5 per cent below normal, while those in cities were just about normal.



# 16,000 Christmas Pies

By M. N. Beeler

**C**OULD anything be more inviting than a big luscious, plum pudding? Imagine the golden-brown disk of it with rich red juice oozing out where the lid was fastened on. Picture the flaky top crust, arched high in the baking, crumble as the big spoon breaks thru to the fruit meats beneath. Remember the tart sweetness of the first and second helping and your regretful inability to envelop a third.

Of course, there are unpleasant plums, those which successfully resist all efforts at sweetening, and even those are passably good in springtime when the appetite has grown indifferent to winter fare. But let's remember plum pudding as being built of the friendly kind, of the plums you like best.

Then there are plum jelly, plum butter, plum preserves, plum sauce and plum conserve. You'll remember that Little Jack Horner's Christmas pie contained a plum. Imagine, if you can, all the Christmas pies that could be made from the fruit of 800 tall plum trees. During 1920, W. H. Dutton, Topeka, sold \$2,000 worth of plums from the orchard of Frank S. Thomas. There were 2,000 baskets that year and they brought a dollar apiece. Each basket held a peck which would make 8 quarts. A quart of plums ought to make a good big pie and 16,000 quarts would make 16,000 pies. Jack Horner would have needed a thumb stall before he got thru with that crop.

Thomas likes plums. And since his orchards, which Dutton set 13 years ago, came into bearing, he has learned that other folks like them too. During the harvest season they drive to the orchards and buy plums by the bushel. Some desire a few to eat and for those folks Dutton puts the ripest ones in quart boxes. Others call for preserving plums, still others for some to can and most of his customers take a basket for jelly making. Dutton classifies the plums by color, ripeness, variety and purpose for which they are used. For 11 years he has sold most of the plums produced on 800 trees right at the orchards.

He has brought those trees up from switchhood. He has pruned and sprayed them, picked and marketed the fruit. Only three times in the 11 years have they failed to produce a crop. And those times the failure resulted from late freezes. Last year a frost killed the blossoms. This year the crop was cut short by rainy weather so that he could not save as many of the plums as usual.

The plum is one of the most certain and most profitable fruits that can be grown. In a normal year the 800 trees will net \$800 above spraying, labor, harvesting and marketing costs.

One orchard, at the south edge of Topeka, contains 500 trees and consists of 4 acres. The other, at Oakland, is of 4 acres and contains 300 plums, 100 apples and 100 cherries. Gooseberries have been planted between the trees. These return about \$100 a year. The apples and cherries bring about \$150 each annually.

## What of Wheat Next Year?

**T**HE wheat market next July and August will be made during the planting season this fall. Conditions are favorable. A large portion of the wheat growing area is soaked. True, farmers in some sections of the state where land must be

plowed have had some difficulty in breaking their land, but they can find a way to get the wheat in if they determine to sow a big crop.

The suggestion was made last year that a reduced acreage was advisable. That same recommendation is good this fall. Only good fortune for Kansas farmers, and misfortune for a considerable portion of the other wheat-growing population of the world, prevented over-production and consequent heavy financial loss.

Nobody in Kansas had too much wheat this year, but the same acreage may prove disastrous next year. Will we capitalize our good fortune or will we go wheat crazy? Economic conditions do not warrant a bigger acreage than was sown last fall. It would be better to seed 2 million fewer than 1 million more acres. The same thing might happen again, but will it?

The world does not want our wheat, unless there is a shortage elsewhere. There is not likely to be a great reduction of acreage in Canada and the other wheat areas and more favorable weather conditions for them would close the world markets for us.

Let's keep our feet on the ground and our heads out of the clouds. Let's go on with the diversification program that the disastrous years just past have taught us was best. We're thankful for the good wheat crop and the good prices, but let's not forget the severe lesson we learned one, two and

# \$30 an Acre in a Dry Year

By H. L. Hildwein

**C**ROPS well-nigh failed in Kingman county last year. Those which the heavy spring rains did not wash out, the drought of July and August blighted. Wheat made 6 bushels to the acre and feed crops didn't make enough to winter the stock. It was mighty discouraging. But Harry Davis, one-time Missourian, had an anchor to the windward. From 40 acres of his land he harvested a \$1,200 crop.

Fourteen years ago Davis decided that he would follow Horace Greeley's advice to young men and crossed the border into Kansas. He, with his brother, Ora, purchased a half section in Kingman county, just 2 miles from Norwich. Altho they had settled in King Wheat's empire they did not forget the lesson of diversification learned in their former home, so instead of going in for wheat exclusively they mixed in some livestock farming, established a herd of purebred Galloway cattle and raised hogs and chickens.

Back in Western Missouri they had learned the value of a rotation and remembered that the crop which supplied the punch to a rotation and resulted in increased yields was Red clover. The climate of Kingman county was too dry and hot for Red clover and they sowed alfalfa. But it was difficult to get a stand of alfalfa and when one succeeded it was not desirable to plow it up the following year.

About this time Harry Davis read of the value of Sweet clover as a soil builder. That sounded



Here's the Plum Store, in a Corner of the Orchard Where the Product From 800 Trees is Sold

three years ago in this elation over temporary good fortune. It cannot last if we lose our judgment.

## Exit Water Pail

**W**ATER pails passed into discard in the homes of R. B. Kimble and O. T. Madden, Coffey county, when they installed simple gravity systems. Kimble placed a galvanized tank 4 by 6 by 4 feet in an open space above the basement stairway. The downspout from one side of the house was turned into this tank. The rainwater which collects there is piped to the kitchen sink and to the bathroom. Waste water escapes thru the basement drain.

Madden suspended a cylindrical tank, 2 by 6 feet, from the ceiling. Water is supplied from the windmill and is piped from the tank to the kitchen sink. Both systems are inexpensive and were installed in a short time. They are paying dividends in time and backache savings.

as if it might be worth trying. Accordingly he purchased some Sweet clover seed and began experimenting. At first he experienced difficulty in getting a stand but after making a compact seedbed and seeding at the time recommended by the Kansas Experiment Station he had little trouble.

Last year was bad for Kingman county farmers in general. Old King Wheat, like many other kings, became despotic and passed out only 6 bushels to the acre. Heavy spring rains drowned most of the feed crops and then a dry spell during July and August burned up the rest. Farmers of Kingman county were pessimistic last winter and many of them felt that "something ought to be done in Washington" to help the farmer.

## Built a Scarifier

It was about this time that I stopped at the Davis farm. Out in the granary I heard a gasoline engine running. I drove down there and peeped in at the door. Davis was there, a fanning mill to the right of him, a scarifier to the left of him, bins of Sweet clover behind him, and an ever increasing number of 2-bushel sacks filled with seed in front of him, cleaned and scarified, ready for sowing.

"Well, Harry, how are things going?" I inquired. "Oh, all right. I've got about 150 bushels of seed here from that 40 acres of Sweet clover I threshed during the fall. I am cleaning and scarifying it and I believe it will bring \$8 a bushel."

That was in the winter. Early this spring I asked him about the Sweet clover seed. "All gone," he said, "and I could have sold three times as much as I had. There were inquiries from Texas, Colorado, Oklahoma and from all over Kansas."

Yes, 1923 was a bad year for Kingman county farmers but here was a man who had made 40 acres pay him \$30 an acre and he had done all the work himself. The seed was cut with a binder, threshed with a combine and graded and scarified by Davis during winter when work was slack. The scarifier is one of the interesting parts of Davis's equipment. It represents about \$5 in cost and three days of labor. "I went over to Wichita to buy a scarifier," said Davis, "but they were pretty high and I decided I'd try to make one and here it is." That home-made scarifier works, too, as is evidenced by germination tests. One sample taken before scarification germinated 20 1/2 per cent and one taken after going thru the machine germinated 79 per cent.

## Boosted Wheat Yield

But Sweet clover has paid on the Davis farm in other ways. Two years ago a field of wheat following it yielded 27 bushels an acre while a field just across the fence that had been in wheat the year before yielded 16 bushels an acre.

"Sweet clover also makes a real pasture crop," said Davis. "It comes on early in the spring of the second year. Some years it has been ready for pasture in March, which is almost two months ahead of native pastures. It makes a good hay crop the first year but during the second year I prefer to pasture it and then cut a crop of seed."

And, I thought of the hundreds of farmers in Kingman county who had impoverished their land by raising a 6-bushel wheat crop and selling it for 30 cents while he was building up his land and increasing his wheat yield by raising a \$1,200 Sweet clover seed crop.

# Inflating Livestock Again

**L**IVESTOCK is susceptible to reinflation. The upturn in prices for market stuff is soothing the unpleasant memories of deflation. Already the self-styled advisers of breeders are marshaling their superlatives and the well-known phrases with which they described the "wonder boar of the age" the bull that "will make them all sit up and take notice," the sows, cows, pigs and calves "bred in the purple" and destined to make former champions "look to their laurels."

"Boar, brood sow, cow herd, bull shortages," are making their appearances on paper. Breeders are being warned to "get in on the ground floor." Presently the fellow who wears a boar-tooth watch charm, a fur-collared overcoat and a poker suit will appear at your breeding establishment. He will have discovered a revival of the purebred business. He will be surprised at the "wonderful quality" of the stuff that you are preparing for fall and spring sales. In the course of a day's travel he will find at least a dozen "state fair champions" and one or two international winners in the making. He will be able to suggest where you can find just the boar or bull to mate with your females. His pockets will bulge with blank advertising contracts. It will be difficult to resist his glowing tales of booming business.

A boom in purebreds or of market stuff would be one of the worst things that could happen to the industry. Conditions do look better. It is to be hoped that they will continue to improve, but let's not forget the experiences of a few years ago. If the better business which now is promised materializes, let's keep our feet on the ground. Let's make every sale legitimate. Let's keep away from the swapping, back scratching, inflated values, fake sales, graft, by-bidding, pre-auction selling, bid-boosting, and shady dealing. Let's forget the ill-advised and injudicious advertising of five years ago.

Some increase in the advertising program likely would be justified. But there is no excuse for a wild orgy of spending. A small, well-written, well-displayed, sensibly-worded advertisement will do more good and bring better returns than a whole page or a double spread of senseless superlatives thrown together by the aforementioned gentleman of the boar-tooth watch charm and the fur collar.

If you are ready to advertise, give him your contract for a third or a fourth of the space he tries to sell, or chase him off and select your own medium. Don't get excited over his fabrications about the demand for stock, and his suave compliments about your own offering. Then tell him to keep away from your sale.

Everybody hopes that the purebred business will revive and that there will be a healthy demand for breeding animals. But nobody desires that another period of inflation shall take place.



# WHO PAYS?

By Mary Inlay Taylor

(Copyrighted)

NANCY BLAIR had come up-town on top of a Fifth Avenue omnibus. She stopped it at East Sixty-Eighth Street and stepped down. There was a little hush as she made her descent. Even the tourists who were doing New York stopped talking long enough to stare after her, while the sailor in the end seat almost lost his nautical balance.

Nancy heeded them not. She stood a moment waiting to cross Fifth Avenue, and a little shaft of sunlight—the last of a summer day—touched her bright hair where it showed against her wide, black hat. She was not tall, but there were slender, lovely lines in her young figure, and a perfection in the simplicity of her dress. She had personality—a kind of radiance and charm.

Behind her the tall trees in the park lifted high branches, bearing aloft a tender cloud of young green, and there were soft shadows, and long glimpses of sloping lawns and winding drive-ways, and here and there the span of a bridge, and a purple mist of wistaria. The city, with its clamor and its greed, had dropped below her, and was dim in the distance. Shadowed by its skyscrapers, it had already fallen into a gloaming pierced here and there by the keen, white eye of an arc-light.

The omnibus, with its coronet of parasols, jolted, lurched forward, and lumbered on. Two or three motors sped past, flying the Allied colors. Nancy started to cross, and then stopped abruptly and waited.

A big motor express-van, coming at full speed, slowed down, and the driver leaped to the ground. In a moment he stood in front of her, cap in hand, flushed, smiling, ungainly—a big fellow with blond hair and blue eyes, and with freckles across his short, straight nose.

"Why, Miss Nancy, how are you? And how's the judge?" he asked heartily, his face beaming and eager.

She stood quite still, looking at him, and a little color came into her own face; it deepened up to her small ears, and she shot a quick glance of annoyance from under her thick lashes.

"How do you do, David?" she said in a careful voice—a voice that was intended to be perfectly polite, but rather icy. "What are you doing here? I thought you must have volunteered by this time."

He reddened, reddened painfully, up to his close-cropped hair. He suddenly became conscious of his hands and his feet, aware that he was clad in old corduroys and a blue-jean shirt, that Nancy must look down upon him, that—

A hot wave of anger rose in him, and his eyes held hers stubbornly.

"No," he said slowly, "I haven't volunteered—yet. I'm driving this van from the country because Sim Rosny has joined the engineers. Besides, I'm paid for doing it. I"—he choked a little and achieved a moment of dignity—"I hope you're all well, Miss Nancy?"

"Perfectly." She drew a little triangle in the dust of the street with the tip of her folded parasol. "I think you should," she said irrelevantly.

"You Think I'm a Slacker?"

He stood his ground firmly. He didn't hold himself well, and there was something ungainly about his big, round shoulders, but he had an honest, come-on-if-you-dare air about him that was endearing. It was as honest as the anger that was showing red under his freckled skin.

"You mean you think I'm a slacker?" She nodded, without looking up.

He choked back a reply. It was evident he had something to say—a good deal, in fact—but he didn't say it. He stood, instead, admiring her. To him she seemed nearly perfect, even when she wilfully hurt him; but he was thin-skinned, after all, and she stung him—not only her words, but her manner. Of course she felt immensely

superior, David knew that; he was rather too generous to resent it, but he didn't see any reason to rub it in. He took an awkward step backward. After all, that big express-van was a haven of refuge.

"I'm sorry," he said stiffly. "I have reasons, but of course—"

She raised her head and shot a withering look at him. She had eyes that might have been any color, but they were full of life, and very clear and deep, with a kind of radiance

which seemed just then to David Locke to be rather hard, but was not really so, and which could melt into the loveliest laughter.

"Conscientious objections, perhaps?" she suggested blandly.

He fired up at that.

"I see how you feel, Miss Nancy, and I think I'd better be moving on. Tell the judge I'm coming to see him, please, and—my compliments to Mrs. Blair."

Nancy was a little ashamed, but she would not give up her point.

"I'm very sorry," she began, "but—"

David, however, was hunched over, ungracefully cranking his engine. He cranked it fiercely, his face red. It was an attitude in which he could ignore Nancy. She took the opportunity, between three invading limousines, to cross over, which brought her to his side of the street just as he straight-

(Continued on Page 13)

## Imported Melotte

with the self-balancing bowl. Positively cannot get out of balance therefore cannot vibrate. Can't remix cream with milk. Runs so easily, bowl spins 25 minutes after you stop cranking unless you apply brake.

**\$7.50**  
After 30 Days  
**FREE TRIAL**

Catalog tells all—WRITE

Caution! U. S. Bulletin 201 of the bowl causes cream to curdle 30 days' free trial—then, if satisfied, only \$7.50 and a few easy payments—send—the wonderful Belgum Melotte Separator is yours.

**Catalog FREE**

Send today for free separate book containing full description. They'll buy any separator until you have found out all about the Melotte and details of our 15-year guarantee.

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## A "gas-well" in your yard



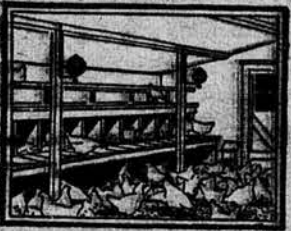
HOUSE LIGHTING



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MORE EGGS

**BURIED**, out of the way, claiming little attention—and yet playing a vitally important part in your life—the J. B. Colt "gas-well" not only brings comfort, convenience and safety, but better health, better morale, better home-life, better habits.

Light given by the Colt Carbide-gas system is recognized by science as being nearest to actual daylight of all artificial illuminants. Thus it protects eyesight, and encourages reading, and cleanliness.

By making the home as attractive as the city's glitter it keeps the younger generation on the farm; and by affording cooking and ironing facilities it lightens the burden of the hard-working farm wife. No fires to build for light cooking, no changing of irons or waiting for them to heat—no lamps to clean or fill.

Actual tests have proved that stock can be stabled and fed under Carbide-gas light in one-third less time than under lanterns. In the henhouse increased egg production, due to Union Carbide-gas light, has often been sufficient to pay for the entire system.

The J. B. Colt generator is perfectly automatic and requires no attention except recharging (average: two or three times a year) with Union Carbide and water, and removal of residue, which then gives useful service as a whitewash, soil corrective, or germicide.

From this "gas-well" the Carbide-gas is carried throughout buildings and grounds by concealed iron pipes. In spite of its greater capacity and safety the genuine J. B. Colt generator costs no more than inferior systems. Write today for complete information.

N. B. Do not be deceived by inferior imitations of the Colt plant. Representatives for the genuine Colt system can furnish credentials.

Union Carbide for use in the Colt system is distributed from more than 150 conveniently located Union Carbide warehouses throughout the country—direct to the user at factory prices. There is one near you.

### J. B. COLT COMPANY

(address nearest branch)

Oldest and largest manufacturers of Carbide lighting and cooking plants in the world



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CHATTANOOGA, TENN.  
6th & Market Sts.  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.  
8th & Brannan Sts.



## Farm Organization Activities

### County Agents and Farm Bureaus Declare War on Tubercular Livestock and Raise Standards

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

ERADICATION of tuberculosis among livestock is making rapid progress in Kansas, according to most recent figures of the United States Department of Agriculture. Kansas tied with Indiana for fifth place in number of "modified-accredited" reported counties and was the only state with 400 cattle tested in June and as few as 11 reactors found. Kansas stands 20th in number of herds under supervision and 12th in number of accredited herds.

Leavenworth county was recently declared tuberculosis free. As a result, farmers are now paid 10 cents bonus on all hogs shipped to market. County agents in several sections of the country have eradication work well advanced toward the same goal. A half dozen counties expect to be declared tuberculosis free within the next three months.

### Wheat Pool Breaks Record

Members of the Oklahoma and Texas Wheat Growers' Associations already have delivered 5 million bushels to the 1924 pool, it was announced recently at Enid, Okla., by officials. From present indications the 1924 pool will far exceed the record established by growers last year.

The Oklahoma and Texas pools started operation in 1922 and handled 3 1/4 million bushels of wheat. In 1923 the pool totaled 6 million bushels. The pool this year is expected to reach the 10 million bushel mark.

### Red Letter Grange Days

During the present year more than 150 subordinate Granges in Ohio are celebrating their 50th anniversaries and these occasions are all red letter days in that state. Scarcely a Grange in Ohio but has initiated a class of new members since January 1 and most of them will admit another before the end of this year. The recent Grange drive in that state added more than a dozen new Granges and sowed the seed for fully as many more which will be organized within the next three months.

### Old Settlers Home-Coming

The annual reunion of old settlers and the home-coming of former residents will be held in Howard, Kan., Thursday, September 11.

The Howard folks have for many years made the home-coming an especially interesting and enjoyable event, and this year especial effort will be made to have it a more than usual success.

Judge John Marshall, of Topeka, a

pioneer of Elk county, who located in Caney in 1870, will attend and will talk to his old friends. Many will come from long distances to enjoy the occasion.

The big picnic dinner will be the special feature, with free hot coffee, cream and sugar served to all tables by the business men of Howard and the candidates for county office. There will be a great program of music by the band and singers, with many other interesting things to entertain the visitors.

Following the reunion, there will be two days of rodeo, wild west, racing, contests and stock show at the Wood-dall's Hereford Park Farms, adjoining Howard, September 12 and 13.

### Nevada for Livestock Co-op

F. M. Simpson, manager of the Producers' Commission Association at Kansas City, has just returned from a trip to Nevada, which was made at the request of and under the auspices of the state department of agriculture, the Nevada Farm Bureau Federation and Nevada Livestock Association.

Mr. Simpson's trip was occasioned by the desire of Nevada stockmen to ship their stock to Eastern markets and to inform these stockmen about the outlet for their stock thru Middle-western and Eastern markets and about The Producers' plan of operation. He addressed meetings of stockmen at Reno, Winnemucca, Paradise Valley, Elko and Wells, Nev.

Mr. Simpson reports that these meetings were well attended, averaging about 75 stockmen to the meeting and that the stockmen of Nevada are very much interested in selling livestock thru the co-operative commission company which he represents.

### Pratt Community Fairs

The community fall fair dates for Pratt county have been set and the committees appointed to prepare the events in each community. The following dates were agreed upon:

Preston, Friday, October 3.  
Sawyer, Saturday, October 4.  
Cullison, Tuesday, October 7.  
Glendale, Wednesday, October 8.  
Byers, Thursday, October 9.  
Coats, Friday, October 10.

The Pratt Livestock Show will be held on October 22, 23 and 24. A hundred thousand dollars worth of stock was on display last year.

County agent C. H. Stinson is in charge of the field work, with Henry Barrett, president of the Pratt County Livestock Association, heading the arrangements.

## Helpful Books You'll Need

PERHAPS you'll find just what you have been looking for in our library of books. Here is our complete list:

Book No. 1—"Fun Making Games." Thirty-four pages filled with 83 games for adults and 39 for tiny tots.

Book No. 2—"Red Letter Day Parties." On every page are games for special occasions. Stunts, 109 all told.

Book No. 3—"Club Day Activities." Just what to do to start a club, how to keep it going and what to serve.

Book No. 4—"Today's Etiquette." How and when to act so as to feel at ease. Weddings, showers and invitations included.

Book No. 5—"Trap Line Ways to Profit." A money-making book with detailed information written by a man who has trapped with success.

Book No. 6—"Stories by Truthful James." A great big laugh in every line, a veritable gloom dispeller, written by T. A. McNeal.

Book No. 7—"Farm and Home Mechanics." A book giving all the points for inexpensive ways of improving the farm and the home.

Book No. 8—"The Baby and Its Needs." This discusses prenatal care, gives the layette list, directions for bathing, feeding, and so on.

Book No. 9—"How to Can Fruits, Vegetables, Meats." Methods, time tables and recipes are given.

Book No. 10—"The Elusive Egg." Housing, culling, feeding and managing the farm flock.

Book No. 11—"Things You May Wish to Know." A handy law book written by T. A. McNeal.

Any one of these 34-page booklets may be obtained for 15 cents, any four for 50 cents or any nine for \$1. Address The Book Editor, The Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

NEXT to pictures of the children, pictures of farm pets are first in interest, first for the memories they bring back.

You'll make the pictures you want easily and well, the Kodak way.



FROM A KODAK NEGATIVE

## "Kodak on the Farm"

A new booklet, just off the press—and written just for farm folks.

It tells in story style about the fun side and the practical side of picture-making on the farm. Thirty-two pages, forty-three illustrations. It's interesting and entertaining—you'll enjoy reading it.

Call for a copy at your dealer's or let us send you one by mail.

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*Drive Like an Arrow      Anchor Like a Rock*

For better protection, longer service and lowest yearly cost, ask your dealer for Zinc Insulated Fences and Arrow Tee-Steel Posts.

Zinc Insulation means 40% to 100% more galvanizing—longer life fence.

Arrow Tee-Steel Posts are built like a railroad rail. Stronger and sturdier. Big splitting arrow anchor roots solidly into the ground. Easy to drive.

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Order Club No. 500

KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE, TOPEKA, KANSAS.



# Silk Socks for Hay Crews?

Anyhow the Peddlers Are Abroad in the Land Again—God Help Us

BY HARLEY HATCH

A COFFEY county friend who has just made a trip as far west in Kansas as Gray county, tells me the corn is good the entire way. There is a prospect that Kansas has raised not only the largest amount and the best quality of wheat in the country but also the most merchantable corn. This condition has been noted in the East and already all the footloose agents and salesmen in the country are headed this way. Scarcely a day passes but what some kind of a peddler calls; they hear Kansas folks are likely to have money this fall and they want to be right on the ground to take it away from them. Yesterday our daily peddler was selling silk socks; think of it, trying to sell a hay crew silk socks! The best way for Kansas farmers to use their money this fall, provided they have any left after paying taxes and interest, is to study every proposed expense for at least a full week before letting go of the hard earned cash. And when you buy, don't buy from a stranger.

## Should We Feed Steers?

Farmers with stockers and feeders to sell are wondering what the corn situation is going to do to prices. Will high-priced corn cut down feeding or will the Northern Corn Belt produce so much soft corn that feeding will provide the only market? On this farm we already have culled out the grass fat cows and heifers and sold them for an average of \$1 a hundred. There was grass in the pastures for twice the stock we have, flies are less of a pest than for several years and a good gain was being made every week. Why then did we sell this stock so early? Because in 40 years' experience selling cattle off grass we have found that July sold cattle brought more than did those sold later, even with a good gain added. It seems now that we made no mistake in selling early again this year. We still have on hand some 20 head of steers and heifers which we are planning on feeding this fall and the two propositions stated at the first of this paragraph are going to decide the matter for us within the next 30 days.

## Now It's "Coontail Corn"

We get a heavy rain every week nowadays and it usually comes about the middle of the week. It is making the corn but it slows up haying by 40 per cent. The grass, however, is like June grass; prairie hay cut in late August seems of as good a quality as that cut at the first of July and the tonnage is at least 40 per cent greater. We have put 80 acres of hay in the stack in the last two weeks and worked only 8½ days doing it. We now have left 40 acres and it is even of better quality than any we have yet stacked. We also are going to make hay of the stuff growing on the spring sown alfalfa; there is a heavy growth of crab grass and some weeds there but it will all make good feed for the cattle. We are planning on putting up all such feed we can and will cut as little corn as possible. The corn is very heavily eared, too much so to feed without husking, and if it is husked the fodder will not be of high quality. The ears of growing corn all hang over, making what an old darky we once knew called "coontail corn," in contrast to the kind in which the ears stood straight up and for which he had another name.

## Harley Doesn't Like Rats

An inquiry from Scott City asks about the foundation which is best for metal grain bins. It is never a good plan to set them directly on the ground, altho it can be done without harm on well drained soil. We prefer to mount these bins on runners so they easily can be moved from place to place. Four runners made of 2 by 6 inch lumber are enough for the 500-bushel size. The two middle runners should be long enough to project out in front. The other two runners may be much shorter and all four should be covered with

boards to make a solid surface for the metal floor. Any old lumber will do for this floor. Where the bins are not to be moved it is well to make the foundation a little higher so cats, dogs and chickens can go underneath, thus preventing a permanent rat harbor. If these bins are set directly on the ground ditches should be made around them so surface water cannot run directly into the bin.

## Where the Frost King Rules

We plan on feeding new corn to hogs soon. This week we fed the last of our old corn and as the average run of wheat brings \$1.08 a bushel at our market, 12 miles away, and corn there

sells for even a larger sum, we have been feeding wheat to the hogs. While corn is now well past a hard roasting ear stage we think it is rather wasteful to feed it just yet. It is no crime to feed wheat now; in fact, there seems likely to be a greater supply of wheat during the next year than of good sound corn. The price of corn is going to depend largely on what frost does to the growing crop in the North; if frost visits them at the usual time, their corn has scarcely a chance to make salable corn. In the 14 years we farmed in Northern Nebraska we had our corn killed by frost on or before September 15 fully half the time. In one year, however, we had no killing frost until nearly the last of October. If the north half of the Corn Belt has frost this year before September 15, they will raise no sound corn; if they can get by until October 15 their corn will mature.

What shall it profit a man to raise scrub stock and inferior products and find no market for them?

Make the land rich and it in turn will enrich its owner.

## ALLIGATOR STEEL BELT LACING

POINT by point the best belt lacing for the farmer: Quick and easy to put on; gives long service on farm engine, tractor and all belts; clinches down smooth and flat; protects belt ends. To take apart, just push out hinge pin.

At your dealer's in "Handy Packages" or standard boxes

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## I Make the Best CHOCOLATE BARS

Mints and Chewing Gum. Be my agent. Everybody will buy from you. Write today. Free Samples. MILTON GORDON, 235 Jackson St., Cincinnati, Ohio

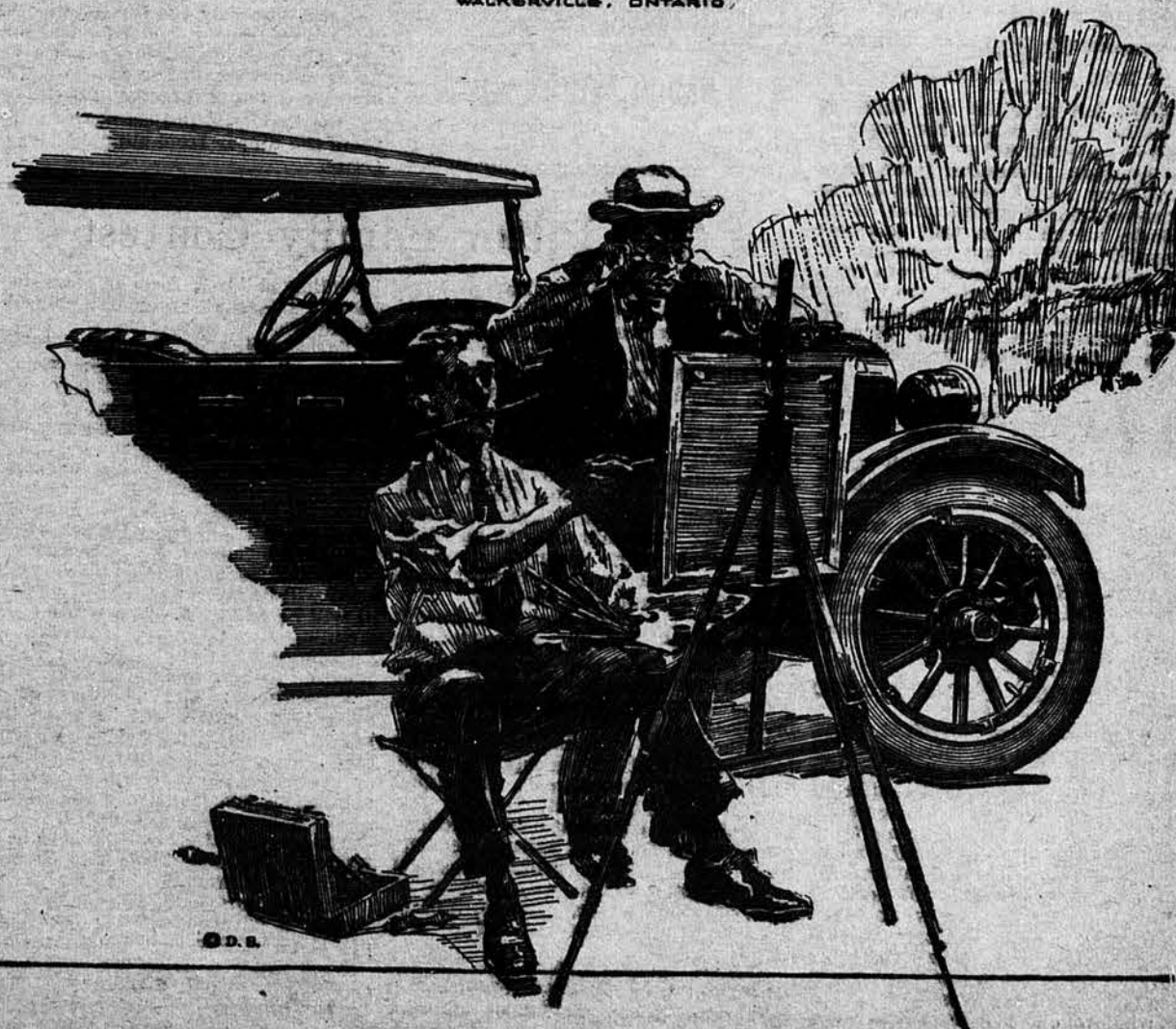
# SMOOTH PERFORMANCE

A marked smoothness characterizes the performance of Dodge Brothers Motor Car.

In keeping with the policy of constant improvement, effective measures have been taken to minimize vibration. Applied to the body, engine, clutch, brakes, and other vital units, these refinements add immeasurably to the comfort of travel over boulevards and country roads.

The effect is so pronounced, in fact, that it is entirely fitting to classify smooth performance as one of the outstanding attributes of Dodge Brothers Motor Car.

DODGE BROTHERS DETROIT  
DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR COMPANY LIMITED,  
WALKERVILLE, ONTARIO





# Our Kansas Farm Homes

Mrs. Ida Migliario  
~EDITOR~

## Wardrobe Essentials for the Youngest Member of the Family

Bye-lo, baby bunting  
Daddy's gone a-hunting  
To get a little rabbit skin  
To wrap the baby bunting in.

PERHAPS there is much truth in the little rhyme as it applies to those infants of our skin-wearing ancestors. Not the skin of the great shaggy bear, nor that of the rough tiger, but the soft pelt of the rabbit must be obtained for the youngest member of the cave-dweller's household. Modern mothers scarcely can conceive how those mothers of prehistoric times prepared for their babies, but it is not unreasonable to suppose that they worked as lovingly over the small garments as mothers do today.

To the young prospective mother, the layette sometimes looms as a big undertaking. She goes about it vaguely and haphazardly, and often stocks up with adorable little things which are not at all practical, neglecting many of the necessary articles. Yet an infant's real needs are not great and the wise expectant mother buys the essentials first, then indulges her whims and fancies.

### Simplicity is Good Taste

Just as we have discarded the voluminous skirts and overly trimmed dresses of our grandmothers' times, so the infants of today find no long, tucked and ruffled dresses with which to have their feelings outraged. The dress of a baby now varies from 20 to 26 inches. I always made the dresses of my babies 26 inches long for winter, but dresses made 20 inches long do not have to be shortened, so perhaps this length is best. Four plain slips with either ties or small snaps as fasteners give the baby a good start. Nainsook is a good material to use, or a soft-finished, cross-barred dimity or some prefer the Egyptian longcloth. What the mother wishes to pay for material will have much to do with the kind she selects.

Besides the plain slips for regular use, as many good dresses as the mother desires may be made. Two or three are ample as babies outgrow their clothes rapidly, and then their clothes are washed several times a week, as a rule, so a smaller number of dresses is needed. Mercerized batiste, sheerette, flaxon and fine India linen make lovely baby dresses.

### Flannel Best For Petticoats

Petticoats are the modern substitute for the pinning blanket. Made Gertrude style of the three-quarter wool flannel, they are warm and yet comfortable as they hang from the shoulder. Three of these usually are plenty. You will be disappointed if you make outing flannel ones. These get "soggy" and are likely to chill the baby. Several fine white petticoats of soft nainsook or soft cambric are needed for wear under the thin white dresses, but are unnecessary for regular wear.

The trimmings used on dresses and petticoats are hand embroidery, fine tatting or crocheted edges, and dainty laces. Simplicity is in much better taste than over elaboration, and all trimmings should be such that they will not chafe the necks and wrists of the infants.

The season determines the kind of shirts to purchase. Three is a good number and silk and wool or wool with a percentage of cotton are the best for winter while the cotton or silk are more

comfortable for summer babies. All should have long sleeves, however.

Except in very cool climates, wool stockings are not necessary in hot weather. Three pairs of stockings should be sufficient for a start, and three pairs of booties will help to keep the pink toes from turning blue with cold.

Bands soon are discarded but very important while needed. They may consist of a strip of soft cloth about 5 inches wide and 20 inches long, or they may be purchased of knit materials. These tie on and dispense with the use of pins. No infant should wear a band that is too tight. Its only purpose is to hold the navel dressing in place. Once the navel has healed entirely, the straight band may be discarded for the one with shoulder straps, or if the shirts are the kind which cross over the front and pin in the back, no bands are needed after the navel heals.

### Three Blankets are Necessary

The first diapers usually are made of 24 inch material. Bird's-eye cloth is soft and washes well. When the 27-inch is required, however, most mothers find the Canton flannel more absorbent. Two dozen of the first size and two dozen of the latter should be plenty unless the baby's washing is not done more than once a week. As a young baby practically lives in his blanket the first few months, three are a necessity and more desirable. Three nightgowns

made longer than the dresses so as to come well over the feet make baby comfortable at night. They can be made to button up over the feet or to draw up like a bag. Outing flannel for winter and nainsook for summer are good materials.

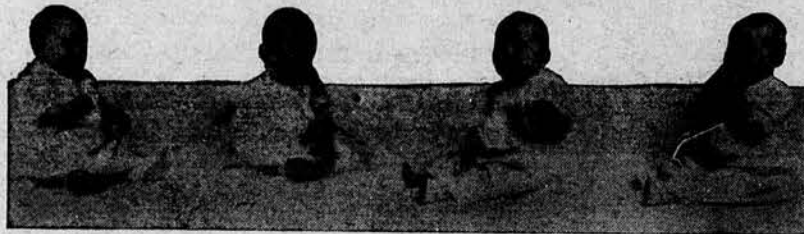
The selection of an outdoor wrap depends on the season. For winter, no garment has been designed that is quite as satisfactory as the baby-bunting style of coat. In it the hood and coat are joined so that drafts are kept off the neck and the bag effect keeps the feet and hands protected. For spring a cashmere cape or coat and a hood of medium weight can be used, while summer calls for only a thin hood and sweater.

### Extras That Help

There are innumerable other things which add to the baby's comfort and appearance. Little wrappers of fine wool or of quilted silk are handy to have for after the bath and for cold weather. And a toilet basket containing his very own comb and brush, talcum powder and other toilet articles means much less trouble.

The mother who plans her baby's wardrobe early, working on the little garments only as she feels like doing so, finds herself in a much better position during the last few months of waiting than if she had left everything to be done until the last when she should spend her time in rest and recreation. Mrs. Velma West Sykes.

Mrs. Sykes has prepared a booklet which will help the young mother to give the best care to her young baby. She is the mother of five little girls, and speaks from experience as well as a thoro knowledge from study of every phase of motherhood. "The Baby and Its Needs," may be obtained from the Book Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan., for 15 cents.



## Farm Home News

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON

WHEN one acquires the habit of taking a long trip in the summer, he is not satisfied unless he has had some vacation. Frequent rains have delayed farm work here so that a long jaunt seemed out of the question. As a substitute, we chose to visit relatives in Republic and Brown counties. It is not often that we return from trips so well pleased with our crop prospects. Nowhere on the highways did we see more promising fields of corn than are found here in Jefferson county.

### A Water Tower

We often have seen silos with water tanks built of cement in the top of them. On this trip we saw a water tower of rough, unhewn stone with a milk house beneath it. The impression at first glance, was that it was a wide, square silo with windows below. The building added an odd but decorative touch to a set of buildings furnishing excellent dairy equipment.

### Well Planned Farm House

Some woman with foresight must have helped to plan the interior of one farm home in which we visited. We admired all of the large, well ventilated rooms, the wide stairway, the screened porch opening into an adjoining wash house. But the kitchen was the room that was planned to lessen labor. All along one side, probably 16 feet in length, is a zinc covered work table. In part of it, the sink is set and beside it the pump is placed. Below the table are drawers of various sizes. Above it are square, small-paned windows.

A window on the screened porch

lightens the pantry found beneath the wide stairway. The kitchen in this house would do much to help "sell" the farm to the average farm woman.

### Kitchen Equipment

School teachers who do their own housework as a side-line are prone to buy and use many labor saving devices.

One of these bachelor housekeepers called our attention to her aluminum dipper as a handy one for canning purposes. The dipper would hold about a cup. On one side, it slopes into a long lip or scoop that directs the flow of the dipper's contents directly into the can. On the handle, a projecting point prevents the dipper from slipping into the kettle.

Another piece of kitchen equipment that she finds especially helpful is a stool that is also a short step ladder. Another hostess recently has purchased an aluminum colander of peculiar shape. The perforated part is a sharp cone of about 2-quart capacity. This sets in a ring with bands for use in inserting heavy wire legs. A wooden stick is shaped to work around inside the cone. The colander serves very well as a substitute for a jelly bag. When the juice has been drained away, the shaped wooden pin makes it easy to press the fruit pulp thru the perforations.

### Celery Blanchers

We should like to add that close observation showed the reason for a long row of oatmeal boxes in one garden. They were being used to blanch celery.

It is our firm belief that no one needs to get away from home more than the farmer and his family. Because his interest is centered in farming, a motor trip gives him a better opportunity to observe other farms than a train journey.

### Suggesting Easier Methods

A meat perforator will turn the tougher cuts of meat into choice morsels. It cuts the fibers, but none of the juices are lost.

A pair of scissors in the kitchen is almost as useful as in the sewing room. Lettuce can be shredded quickly, and the rind cut from bacon.

It saves the housekeeper time to have a set of durable, carefully chosen tools for cleaning the floors and floor coverings.

Put the scrub bucket on roller skates! That's exactly what one housewife did, by nailing the skates to a board on which she set the bucket.

## The Fitter Family Contest

FITTER Families for Future Firesides will be the slogan of Department 8—Eugenics, at the Kansas Free Fair, to be held in Topeka September 8 to 13. The work this department is doing should appeal to every family in Kansas. It is hoped many more families will take advantage this year of the opportunity it offers to check up on the health of the individuals as well as the family as a whole. Entries will be received up to and including September 10. Entrants must be punctual or lose their turn. There is no entry fee. The following from the premium book will explain the feature:

Object: To apply the well known principles of heredity and scientific care which have revolutionized agriculture and stock breeding to the next higher order of creation—the human family.

Method: An examination form has been worked out by a group of experts. This covers inheritance; individual health history; mental, nervous and psychological examination; structural examination including posture, development and strength; general physical examination; special examination of eyes, ears, nose, throat and teeth; laboratory examination of urine and blood.

Classification of individuals: 1—Preschool children, including children up to 6 years of age. 2—School children,

including children from 6 years to 17 years. 3—Adults including those 17 and above.

Classification of Families: Young adults of marriageable age will be given a eugenic examination to determine their fitness to marry. Childless married couples also will be examined. These individuals will receive medals and certificates according to merits. Competing families will be classified as small, average or large. Individual children will not be examined without the other members of the family.

Advice: No medical advice or treatment will be given and no one obviously ill will be admitted. This is in no sense a clinic. However, each individual will be informed as to his condition and advised as to how to improve his health.

Regulations: The members of the competing families will be given individual examinations and scored separately. The family score will be made by averaging the individual scores. Examinations will be private and winning scores only will be announced.

The examinations will be held in the Eugenics Building from 9 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 5 p. m. daily.

The winning family in each class will receive a governor's fitter family trophy given by Governor Jonathan Davis.

Each Grade A individual will receive a Capper medal given by Senator Arthur Capper.



## Who Pays?

(Continued from Page 9)

ened up, lifted his cap to her, and climbed to his seat.

But she finished her sentence then—from the sidewalk.

"I really think you should," she called to him.

## David Did Not Answer

He could not answer her; he was letting the big machine roar like a goaded elephant. His blue eyes met hers for a moment with a look that haunted. There was simplicity in it, like a child that had been hurt, and yet there was something else—a smoldering power, a kind of strength she had never seen before. She wondered at it.

"Perhaps," she reflected grimly, "it was just rage!"

She looked after the big van with a smile that was a bit malicious. She had meant to goad David, being a passionate patriot. Then she reddened a little and started eastward, half angry at herself.

She felt that she was superior, and she had taken it for granted that David knew it, but—did he? Her ears burned. She had a sickening fear that he didn't—and that look in his eyes!

Of course, they had always known David. She believed her father had been a family patron for years. The Lockes were old country neighbors, and really nice people, but they had lost their money. David, fatherless early, had been a kind of protegee of her father's. He had played with her cousin, and had been at school with him; but now, of course, things were different. They were all grown up and there was a chasm—a social one.

Nancy was not democratic. She was like Mrs. Blair, whom she called "mother," without knowing that she wasn't really her mother at all, being the judge's second wife. There were, indeed, a number of things Nancy did not know; but she was a proud little thing, and she held her head so beautifully that it could have worn a crown with perfect ease and dignity.

David thought so as he ran his motor down Fifth Avenue. His face was set and white, and his blue eyes lowered dangerously. He had a wholly vicious desire to run down and smash anything he saw in khaki. It seemed as if mad annihilation would be the only way to satisfy his absolutely murderous rage. Yet, all the while, he could see before him—like a vision—a slender, girlish figure and a face that remained scornfully averted. He knew perfectly well what she thought of him!

Meanwhile, Nancy had ascended a short flight of brownstone steps in the center of a row of brownstone fronts. The house was old-fashioned and not at all imposing, but a flagstaff was thrust outward from the upper story and a flag still flapped there, tho the sun had set.

Nancy did not care much about their city house, except that, from the steps, she could see the park. It was a distant glimpse, but one caught sight of those high trees against the sky, and one glimpsed a shadowed depth of vista. In the spring there had been a blooming fruit-tree there; it had flung its blossoms gaily across the vista and showered the sweet air with rosy petals.

## A Telegram From Harold

Nancy stood for a moment looking back. The atmosphere had an extra lucidity, and was as clear as golden wine. The world might be a giant cup, full of it, she thought, and aflame at the edges where the sun had set. The fancy pleased her. She smiled, and looked up to discover the frosty gleam of a solitary star. It was like the point of a sword, beautiful and keen, in the paling sky; but, on either hand and opposite, those inexorable, dull houses grew dingier and more sedate, while a little way off she heard the clamor of speeding motors. She sighed, unlocked the door with her latch-key, and went in.

The hall was dark and rather narrow, with a flight of stairs ascending abruptly on the left, and on the right the folding doors into the old drawing room. On a table near at hand lay

the white and blue envelope of a telegram. It was addressed to Nancy.

She started a little, snatched it up, and opened it, her face almost anxious in its eagerness.

Got a captain's commission today. Tell Aunt Susan. Harold.

Nancy colored with pleasure, and her heart beat a little faster. She knew, of course, why Harold had wired to her. She visioned him erect, good-looking, gay, with the captain's bars on his shoulders, and she felt the lingering touch of his hand on hers. She had a little thrill of pride in him.

She turned, telegram in hand, and went into the drawing room. A single old-fashioned candelabrum, with glass drops under its shaded lights, was set on a table in the corner, and a big green jar, full of blossoms, stood in the empty fireplace. The rest of the familiar room—the dull-gold frames of its two or three dark paintings, the quaint, high-backed chairs, and the thick old Turkey rug—were so unchanged and unchanging that they gave an air of security, of rooted superiority, the inheritance of generations of good manners and high polish, that scorned any mushroom growth of riches and display.

Beyond it, the judge's library, book-lined and tranquil, was aglow with lamplight. A big, shaded light, drawn

low over the center table, showed a litter of papers and letters and well-worn books of reference. Nancy's quick glance noted the unopened mail on the old blotter, and then she saw her father.

He was sitting motionless in his accustomed seat, his hands clutching the arms of the chair, his head slightly bent forward, and his eyes fixed. He did not see her, and it was evident he had not heard her enter. She started forward to speak to him, but something in his attitude, in the strange expression of his face, rooted her to the spot.

If she had thought of it, she might have said he looked like a man who had seen a ghost; but she only thought that her father must be ill. There was something unusual about him, something gray and set. Perhaps this was that fearful thing that people spoke of—so negligently—as a stroke!

A sensation of actual fear held her, and she made no attempt to speak. Nor did the judge become aware of her. His face looked gray and drawn, and showed extraordinary furrows. The lamplight outlined the whole contour of the head, the iron-gray hair that was whitening perceptibly over the ears, the wide, judicial forehead, the cold, light eyes under their thick

(Continued on Page 10)

## Free Booklets on Farm Sanitation

telling how to prevent diseases common to livestock and poultry and describing in detail the use of

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No. 163. Care of Poultry.  
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Kreso Dip No. 1 in original packages is sold at all drug stores.

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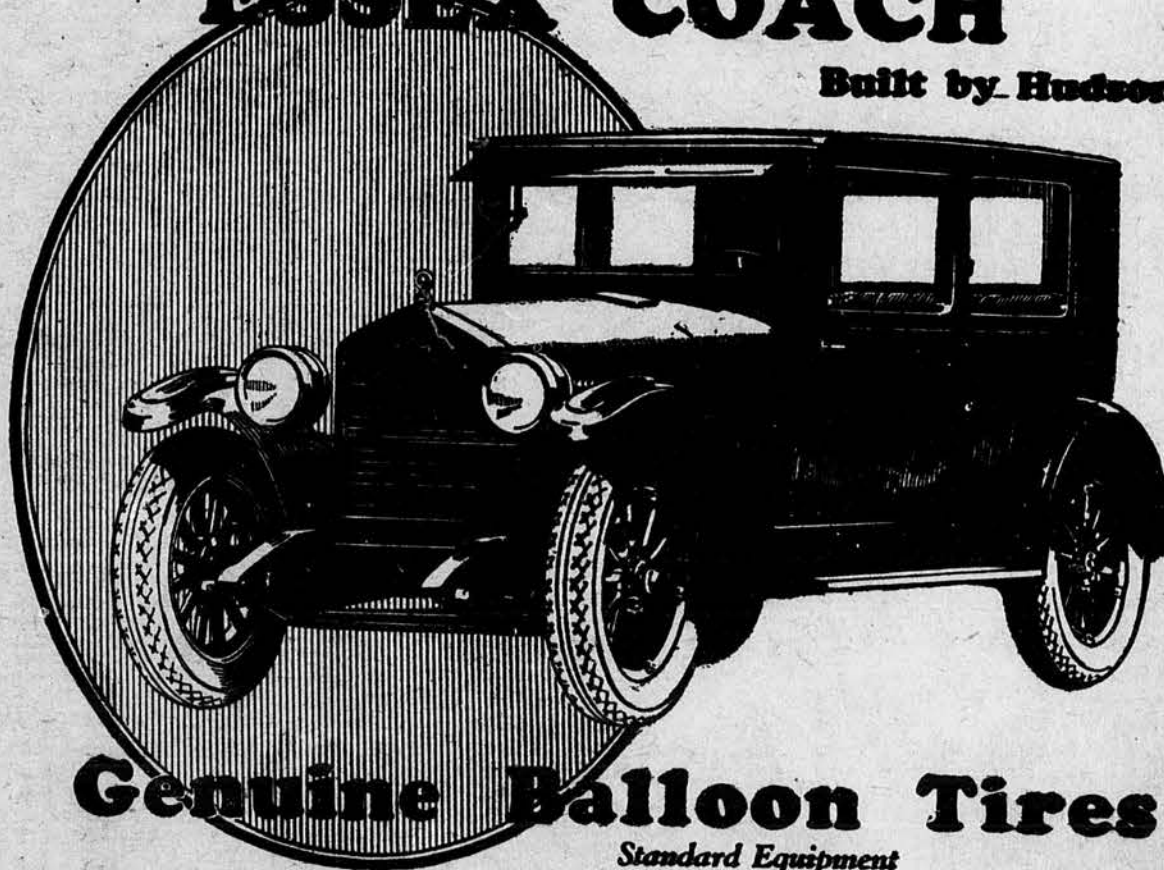


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Everyone wants closed car comforts. They will no longer accept half-utility when all-year usefulness and comforts cost no more in the Coach.

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## ESSEX SIX COACH

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# So Why Buy an Open Car?



# Toggery for Little and Bigger Folks



1949—Side Closing Overblouse. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

2040—The simulated yoke is new and charming. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

1372—Child's Creeping Apron. Sizes 6 months, 1 year and 18 months.

1932—The overblouse is given prominence. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

1916—Adapted to any figure on which it is worn is the popular jacquette blouse. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

2046—This design is suited to cottons for house wear or soft silk for dress up. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

1863—Easily Made Apron. One size.

1873—One-Piece, Slip-On Dress. The inset vest closes at left side. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

1929—Smart Afternoon Dress. The accompanying diagram will show you

how easy this dress is to make. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

2051—No-Seam Apron. Sizes small, medium and large.

1637—Pleasing Apron That Will Serve You Well. Sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure.

1931—One-Piece Dress. One-piece dresses need little fitting. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.

2053—One-Piece Play Romper. Sizes ½, 1, 2 and 4 years.

1807—Sensible Suit for Boys. Sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

1996—These child's rompers close at the back with waist and short sleeves in one piece. Sizes 1, 2 and 4 years.

1951—Smart Frock for the Growing Girl. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

2041—For play hours, this little suit is just the thing. Sizes ½, 1, 2 and 3 years.

2037—Indoor Frock. Sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

the Pattern Department, Kansas and number of patterns desired. Em-Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, broidery patterns are 15 cents extra. Kan. Price 15 cents each. Give size Order by coupon.

## Patterns

| Number | Size  |
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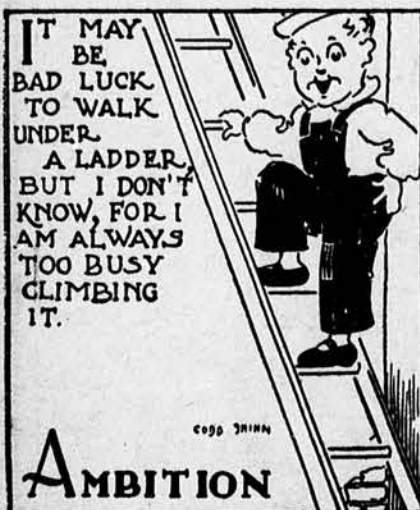
All patterns 15 cents each; 25 cents for a pattern and Fall and Winter Catalog.







# For the Little Folks in Puzzletown



## A Riddle in Rhyme

It lives in a cellar,  
But never leaves the kitchen,  
It's one of the seasons,  
Yet never sees the sky,  
Cap is full of holes,  
But never puts a stitch in,  
Must have its reasons!  
Can you tell me why?

Answer: Salt.



A saying boys and girls might like to learn is concealed in the above puzzle. When you have found what it is send your answer to the Puzzle Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There

will be a package of postcards for the first 10 boys or girls sending in correct answers.

## Secret of Success

"What is the secret of success?" asked the Sphinx.  
"Push," said the Button.  
"Never be lead," said the Pencil.  
"Take pains," said the Window.  
"Always keep cool," said the Ice.  
"Be up to date," said the Calendar.  
"Never lose your head," said the Barrel.  
"Make light of everything," said the Fire.  
"Do a driving business," said the Hammer.  
"Aspire to greater things," said the Nutmeg.  
"Be sharp in all your dealings," said the Knife.  
"Find a good thing and stick to it," said the Glue.  
"Do the work you are suited for," said the Chimney.

## Squaring the Circle

C I R C L E  
I \* \* \* E \*  
R \* \* E \* \*  
C \* E \* \* \*  
L E \* \* E \* \*  
E \* \* E \* \*

The squaring of a circle is a problem belonging to mathematics. It is quite possible, however, to square the word "circle," in the above word square. The remarkable formation of the letter E is an additional help toward finding the missing words. Fill in the stars with the correct letters, and you will find six words reading the same from left to right as from top to bottom. Send your answer to Puzzle Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a package of postcards each for the first five boys or girls sending the correct answers.

## A Busy Boy

A Chicago stationer has a new office boy who is "different." The lad entered the store early in the morning when the man was reading his mail. The latter glanced up and went on reading without speaking.

After three minutes the boy said, "Excuse me, but I'm in a hurry!" "What do you want?" he asked. "A job!" "You do? Well," snorted the busi-

ness man, "why are you in such a hurry?"

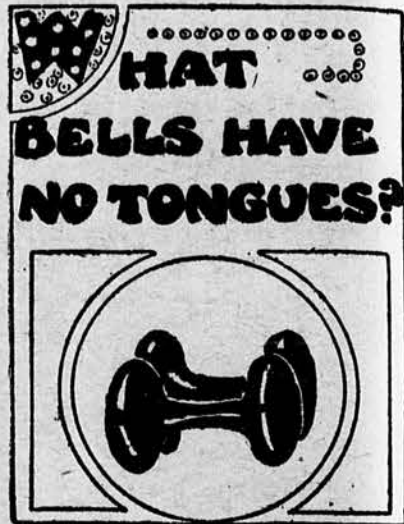
"Got to hurry," replied the boy. "Left school yesterday to go to work, and haven't struck anything yet. I can't waste time. If you've got nothing for me, say so, and I'll go elsewhere. The only place where I can stop long is where they pay me for it."

"When can you come?" asked the surprised stationer.

"Don't have to come," was the reply. "I am here now."

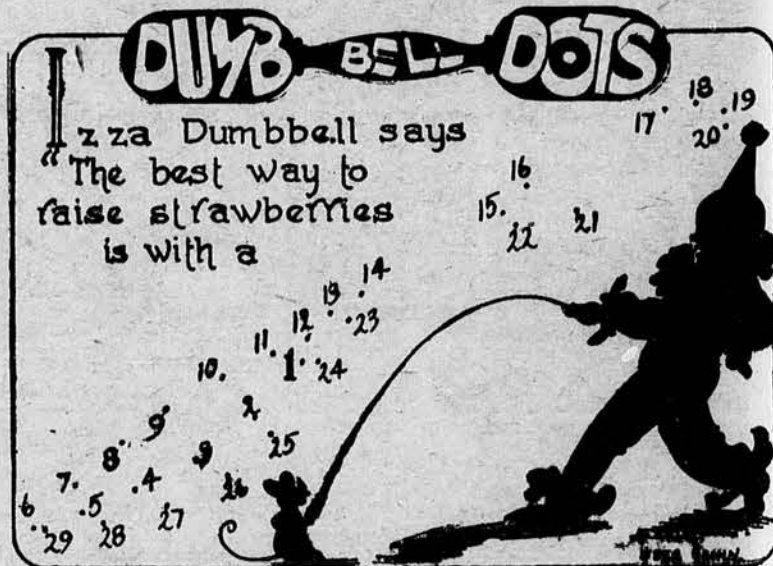
## Correct

Teacher: Who can name one important thing we have now that we did not have one hundred years ago?  
Tommy: Me.



## Likes to Go to School

I am 11 years old and in the eighth grade. I like to go to school. I have a little pony that I ride to school. I also have a cow, calf and pig. I help Mamma with the housework. I can cook. I can also bake cake and bread.  
Hooker, Okla. Gladys Pratt.



When you have found what Izza Dumbbell says is "The Best Way to Raise Strawberries" send your answer to the Puzzle Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a package of postcards each for the first 10 correct answers.



The Adventures of the Hoovers—As a Nursemaid Buddy is the Best Fisherman of His Townsh



## Use of Adhesive Plaster

By DOCTOR CHARLES H. LERRIGO

I KNOW of nothing with which I can give so much surgical help, so much medical help, and also so much first aid to almost any broken surfaces as adhesive plaster. Any doctor who had to get along without it would feel that he worked under a distinct handicap. Every country home can find good use for it. I think the best size for general use is the 5 or 10-yard roll of 2-inch width, and I suggest from my experience that you ask for "ZO" adhesive. The 2-inch strip may be wider than is needed for small jobs, but it is easily torn down to any desired size.

In cuts or any wounds in which the skin is broken put on a dressing of sterile gauze next to the wound and put the plaster over it to retain the dressing in place. In deep cuts you may save a bad scar by applying a strip of plaster on each side of the cut and then drawing the two strips together with stitches.

In places where there is no muscle resistance this is almost as efficient as having a doctor sew up the wound by stitching thru the skin.

Adhesive plaster is an excellent dressing for a sprained ankle. When the plaster is properly applied the patient may get about with comfort. In fractured ribs a dressing of adhesive plaster, put on while the patient makes the chest as small as possible, is a great help. It may also be used to support a broken collar bone. It is no good in breaks of the extremities excepting to hold splints and dressing in place, but for that it is invaluable. The skin must be clean and dry before application and much better adhesion is secured if it is carefully freed from grease.

The hair should be shaved from the skin where the plaster is to be applied if good adhesion is to be expected, and especially in this good advice from the viewpoint of the patient, when removal is attempted.

To preserve adhesive plaster, keep it in a cool dark place. Protect it especially from direct sunlight. Protect from direct exposure to air. Its keeping qualities are wholly dependent upon these conditions. When a little is used from a large roll, wrap the roll and replace in its box or can and close the lid.

## About Tuberculosis

Will you please explain what is the difference, if any, between tuberculosis and consumption? I thought they were the same but some of my neighbors say they are two different diseases. A young lady friend of ours, a school teacher, had to give up her school last winter on account of throat trouble. The glands were swollen and hard. The doctors sent her to Kansas City twice to take radium treatment. She was getting worse again after coming back, so changed doctors. The one that is treating her now says she has tuberculosis in the glands of her neck and that he can cure her. He has Denver mud put on every day and she is taking medicine every hour or so.

Tuberculosis and consumption are different names for the same disease. I'm afraid your friend has fallen into incompetent hands. She needs the same treatment as other forms of tuberculosis, absolute rest, fresh air, nourishing food in plenty. Sun treatment, if properly and cautiously used, is very helpful in gland tuberculosis.

## Just a Fretful Baby

Will you advise me whether a baby 4 months old or even a good deal younger could hurt himself in crying very hard, when there is apparently nothing wrong with him? I have in mind a baby 4 months old that expects to be carried and played with most of the time. It isn't satisfied to be rocked at times but wants some one to walk the floor with it. Otherwise it is perfectly healthy as far as I can see. It gains from 1/4 to 1/2 pound a week. Do you think there could be anything wrong with it when it cries so hard if not taken up right away or is it just a case of being badly spoiled? Please advise me in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

A. B. C.

If this baby's crying stops when attention is given you may be pretty sure you have a spoiled baby. It is quite possible, even when 4 months old, for a child to fight for its own way, and much as I deplore the necessity of letting such a child cry itself out, that is the only thing to do. No physical harm will result.

When silver has been stained by eggs, try rubbing it with common salt before washing, and rinse it in ammonia and water.



## The Pectin Test

Add to one or two table-spoonfuls of the cooked juice, in a glass, an equal volume of ethyl alcohol. (If ethyl alcohol of 90 to 95 degrees purity cannot be obtained, use denatured alcohol). Mix the cooked juice and alcohol thoroughly. On cooling, if the precipitated pectin pours out in a single lump, the juice is high in pectin; only a medium quantity is present when there are only several small lumps, and not enough for jelly making when there are no lumps.

## Jelly that will jell

SO often the housewife is disappointed in her jelly because the fruit juices do not "jell" to just the right consistency. Four rules carefully followed will reduce jelly-making failure to a minimum:

1—Use good fruit.

2—Insure sufficient pectin and acid.

These properties, *not the sugar*, cause the juices to "jell." Fruit juices lacking in pectin can be made into jelly by adding fruit, such as apples, rich in pectin. Use the pectin test *always* to insure good results.

3—Follow tested recipes.

Correct proportions of pure sugar and fruit juices cooked to the jelling point (218 to 222 degrees F.) are further steps in good jelly making. These proportions, and other valuable suggestions, are given in Mrs. Ida Bailey Allen's "Canning, Preserving and Jelly Making." (Use coupon below.)

4—Use pure sugar.

Pure sugar in jelly making brings out the flavor, improves the texture and brightens the color. The one test of sugar for jelly making is its purity. Great Western Beet Sugar ranks among the most superior sugars in purity.

Great Western Beet Sugar, for canning, preserving and jelly making, is guaranteed. It is used in making the finest jellies. Insist on having Great Western Beet Sugar—buy it BY NAME from your grocer.



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**1-Blade School Pocket Knife**  
**A Knife for Both Boys and Girls**



It has a nickel silver rust-proof handle, with a 2 1/4 inch blade made of the highest grade steel. This knife will stand hard wear and take a fine edge. Fully guaranteed by the manufacturer. You should have this knife.

**OUR SCHOOL OFFER** To every boy who sends in one new one-year subscription to *Capper's Farmer and Mail* and 25c we will send this school pocket knife free and postpaid. Send in your order today before our supply runs out. Do not delay, act at once. Address

**CAPPER'S FARMER, KNIFE DEPT., TOPEKA, KANSAS**

# Used Machinery

Can be sold or traded by using classified advertising in *KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE* which is read in over 60 per cent of the farm homes of Kansas.

What you don't need some other farmer does, and you may have just what the other fellow wants if he only knew where to get it. The cost is small and results big. Use the order blank in this issue and send in your copy.



## Capper Pig Club News

BY RAYMOND H. GILKESON  
Club Manager

**H**ARPER county can boast the first Capper Pig Club member to win a prize on his contest stock this year, and that member's name is Floyd Crum. In a letter he wrote, "I am writing to you about the cheap rate of recording pigs. I would like to have you write and tell me all about having pigs registered. I guess I will tell you about my prizes. I won \$27 on my hogs at our county fair. I sold three male pigs for good prices."

We want to know about all the prizes club members win this year. Just as soon as you do win a prize, drop a card or letter to the club manager telling him about it. Remember, too, that prizes you win on your contest hogs mean more points for you in the pep contest.

### Not Compelled to Show Hogs

Several club members have written in asking about the requirements so far as showing their contest hogs are concerned. No club member is compelled to show his hogs to win prizes in the Capper Pig Club contest. It isn't compulsory at all. Show at your local, county, or state fairs if you wish. To get information about showing at the various fairs and stock shows you should write direct to the secretary of the livestock show or fair where you wish to exhibit your stock. From him you will get complete information as to the classes you can enter and you will get a premium list as well.

If you do show your stock this year, be sure to keep your eyes open for good pointers on showing. In previous club stories we have considered to some extent the steps necessary in showing stock. First thing of course, was to have the animal in good condition. That should have been accomplished thru feed and care at home. Remember to have your hogs clean and well oiled, and trained so they will be easily managed in the show ring. Watch older breeders—make a note of the things they do and be sure to follow their lead. If you don't show this year it will be a good idea to keep an eye on these old breeders, so when you show in the future you will know just what to do.

### Will Watch Judge's Work

That is one big reason why we are going to spend a half day during our big pep meeting in Topeka at the judging pavilion at the fair grounds. We will see just what the old breeders do, and we will find out just how the judges work and what they look for in

hogs that are shown. It is going to be a good bit of education for us, and you'll say yourself that it is worth your time.

Remember, all club members will be welcome at the big pep meeting. We hope every single member of this year's club can be on hand, and be sure to bring your parents and any other member of the family who can come. Old club members are invited also. There will be room for all, and together we will have three happy days that will not soon be forgotten.

"My pigs are coming along fine," writes Dean Reddick, Osborne county. "I weighed them last Thursday and they average 100 pounds apiece. I am going to weigh them again soon and find out how much they gain in a week. I sure think our club motto, 'If a thing is worth doing at all, it is worth doing well,' is sure the truth." Dean is going after his work in the right manner, too. His records have been kept up to date and he has given his pigs the kind of care they deserve. Like many other club members, he is going to come out ahead in his work this year.

### How to Figure Feeds

"As you will see by my reports the hot weather affected my pigs," wrote Ben Kohrs, Dickinson county. "They lost their appetites, which wasn't best for them. When I send in my report it puzzles me to know which I should use, the 100-pound or bushel measure in figuring the price of different feeds."

It will be all right to figure either way, but figuring on the basis of 100 pounds is the best. I answer this question in the club story because several members asked it just recently. We have so many good letters from club members that all cannot be printed but each one is read and appreciated just the same. Just one thing more—a complete story will appear in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze telling all about what happened at the big pep meeting. If you cannot attend you will be able to enjoy it in that way.

### "Dairylea" Milk Famous

Members of the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association are in "big business." Twelve foreign countries now buy a considerable part of their condensed milk from the export department of the League, according to President G. W. Slocum. These countries are Germany, England, South Africa, East Africa, West Africa, Panama, Cuba, Palestine, Syria, Bermuda, Jamaica and Peru. At the same time, the "Dairylea" brand is being demanded by thousands of New York housewives as the result of advertising.



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My name.....  
Postoffice.....  
TEAR OFF AND MAIL TODAY



## Who Pays?

(Continued from Page 13)

lashes, the high nose and narrow chin. His expression was not one of anxiety, nor even of profound thought; there was something in it that defied Nancy's analysis and frightened her.

## The Judge Was Worried

Tho he was breathing—rather heavily, with his lips parted—it seemed an interminable moment before he made a perceptible movement. He stretched out his hand, mechanically lifted a glass of water from the table, and carried it unsteadily to his lips.

As he drained the glass and set it down again, he sank back into his chair and passed his hand over his eyes.

"Incredible!" he muttered audibly. "Incredible!"

His voice broke the spell. Nancy hurried across the room.

"Why, papa!" she cried. "What is it? Are you ill? Are you in trouble?"

He started violently, looked up into his daughter's flushed and anxious face, and seemed to recoil from her for a moment, only to recover himself with marvelous self-control.

"There's nothing the matter—I have a slight headache." He spoke raspingly, as if he wanted to cut off her sympathy. "The court room was unbearably stuffy and unpleasant. You know"—he smiled suddenly and quite brightly—"I'm keen for fresh air, and I felt asphyxiated. Where's your mother? I've been home almost an hour, and there's no one about."

Nancy stood looking at him, not at all convinced by what he said. She had never seen him like this before, and she had an enormous respect for his judicial pose. She was proud of him. His eyes held hers now, and seemed to say:

"Don't dare to doubt what I've told you! It's your duty to believe in me." She obeyed the look, and asked no questions, but moved slowly to the opposite side of the table.

"I suppose mama's been detained at the Red Cross meeting. You know she's enormously busy, and I suppose I'll have to learn how to heel socks! Papa, I've just got a telegram from Harold." She passed it across the table. "He's been made a captain."

The judge took the despatch and spread it out in the lamplight. Nancy saw that his fingers were not quite steady, but his face had resumed its normal expression, and was even a little flushed and ruddy.

## Plattsburg Training Had Paid

"That's because of last year at Plattsburg," he remarked, as he read the despatch. "I always favored that experience. Your"—he hesitated an instant, rather oddly—"your mother will be pleased. Her nephew has won his spurs!"

His voice and his manner were so natural that Nancy's spirits rose. She looked over her shoulder into the dining room, and saw that the table was already laid for dinner and the candles lit.

The dining room looked homelike and cheerful and familiar, with a gleam of white damask and old silver, a tall glass with some roses in the center, and the ancient wine-cooler by the sideboard. It was all just as usual; her vague feeling of uneasiness slipped away. She put up her hands, pulled the hatpins out of her straw hat, and laid it on the top of the piano. She had a beautiful head, covered with ruffled, bright, ensnaring hair. It rippled and shone and waved, and there were tiny curls on the nape of her white neck.

The judge, following her with his eyes, was again seized and shaken by some extraordinary emotion. To conceal it, he began to open his mail.

"I'll go upstairs and get ready for dinner at once," said Nancy. "Of course mama will be here in a moment."

He said nothing. He was reading a letter, and he bent his brows, pretending to be intent on it. Nancy lingered a moment longer; then she remembered David's message.

"Oh, papa, I saw David Locke today. He was driving an express van down Fifth Avenue, and he stopped it and got down to speak to me." She laughed ruefully. "I'm not proud, but

(Continued on Page 21)

# This Red Strand marks

## the Fence you ought to buy

Only in this new, perfected "Galvannealed" Square Deal do you have a chance to get wire with so much zinc protection. The zinc coating on "Galvannealed" Square Deal Fence is guaranteed much heavier than any other fence—from 2 to 3 times more than ordinary galvanized wire. The coating is not just laid on the outside, like frosting on a cake—but welded right down into the body so it can't come off.

## The Triple Life Wire Galvannealed Square Deal Fence

(No Extra Price)

—is also made from copper-bearing steel, which means a steel wire with copper mixed in to make it rust-resisting from the core clear to the outside.

So you may be sure you are getting this extra long lasting fence, we have marked every roll with a Red Strand (top wire)—this means "Galvannealed" fence.

You won't even have to remember what the famous can't-slip Square Deal Knot is like—just look for the Red Strand.

You won't have to remember the stiff, one-piece picket-like stay wires that make fewer posts necessary and hold Square Deal straight and trim—just look for the Red Strand.

Don't worry if you forget to look for the full gauge well crimped strand wires that

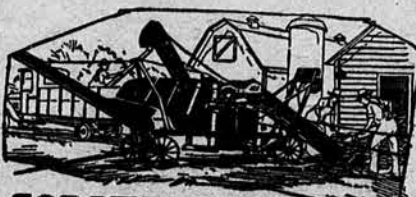
make Square Deal so springy and expand and contract with the seasons—just look for the Red Strand—

And, best of all, this marvelous fence is from two to three times better than the ordinary galvanized fence. Square Deal "Galvannealed" costs you no more than what you pay for the average, plain galvanized fence. In fact, it only costs half as much because it should last twice as long.

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Burgess Laboratories, Madison, Wisc., Robt. W. Hunt & Co., Engineers, Chicago, the railroads and many other authorities prove that "Galvannealed" out-tests all ordinary galvanized fences by 2 to 3 times, so should last 2 to 3 times longer. Before you spend another penny on fence get copies of these official tests—we will send them to you FREE.

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

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Square Deal Fence, famous for many years, is now made only by our new "Galvannealed" process. Always look for the Red Strand. No extra price. The old method requires asbestos wipes which leave only a thin zinc coating. The new "Galvannealed" way runs the wire thru long 28 feet zinc pans; a special heat treating operation welds into the wire this extra heavy zinc protection. This process, which results in "triple-life-wire" is owned and controlled by Keystone.





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## Wide Area For Egg Industry

### Five Million Farms in the United States Receive Half Billion Dollars From This Source

BY H. M. HARTSON

**M**ORE than 5 million farms in the United States produce eggs annually valued at more than half a billion dollars, says the United States Department of Agriculture. There are many specialized egg farms along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and scattered to a less extent throughout the country, but the great bulk of market eggs used on the large Eastern markets comes from the Middle-Western states where eggs are produced mainly as a side line on general farms.

In the ordinary course of marketing the eggs pass thru a number of hands and must undergo a journey of a thousand miles or so before they pass across the counter from the retailer to the consumer, the Department says. More than 47,000 cars of eggs alone are annually transported by rail. New York City is the largest consuming market, followed by Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia and San Francisco.

Egg production is uneven throughout the year, being heavy in the spring and summer and light in the fall and winter. To fit the supply of eggs to the demand which is much more evenly spread over the year, it is necessary to hold about 12 per cent of the eggs in storage against the months of low production in the fall and winter, the Department says.

### Eggs for Profit

On February 8 of last year, I began to keep an account of the eggs that eight certified purebred Buff Rock hens laid and also the expense of keeping them. From February 8, 1923, to December 31, 1923, my hens averaged 170 eggs apiece.

Besides, I raised 95 young chickens, out of which I have kept 15 as layers for the year 1924. My expense was about \$80 and my profit was about \$80 from chickens sold and used at home.

I feed the best of scratch feed that I can buy, regardless of price, as I figure it is cheapest in the long run, and all the chicken chowder they will eat, as I get better results. For green feed I have a rye pasture and I also feed cabbage leaves and celery tops, which I get at the produce house. I use some buttermilk in their mash food.

F. L. Gerandy.

### Success With Chicks

Absolutely the first requisite to success with day-old chicks is a dry, warm brooder house. I have a brooder house 10 by 20 by 8. This accommodates 500 chicks for six weeks, very nicely. A few days before they are due, I cover half the floor space with fine alfalfa litter and start the brooder stove. I put up a wide board to divide the house into two parts, which remains until the chicks are old enough to fly over it. I also use a tippy stove to warm the house. I prefer the 1,000-chick Hoyer stove, even if you do not have one-half that number. The bowl of the 500-chick stove is too small in very severe weather, to hold an even heat all night.

I do not feed chicks while they are under 48 hours old. When they no longer can be pacified, I sprinkle a little commercial feed and grit, or sand in the litter. I have tried bread crumbs and rolled oats with fair success but very much prefer the commercial chick feed. Never, never feed anything

wet. The last two years, in addition to the grain chick feed, I have kept before them all the time after the first week, a commercial start-to-finish mash with marvelous results.

Last spring my chicks did not have a single case of bowel trouble. I do not doctor weak chicks. They are a menace to the flock. When they look hopeless I kill them promptly. In the beginning, I turn them out into a small yard whenever the weather will permit. When they are 6 weeks old, I remove them to colony houses in the orchard. Up to that time, I keep the stoves going whenever it seems the least bit chilly. The chicks enjoy heat so much and must be kept comfortable if they are to keep up a continuous growth.

Ruth W. Oveson.

Osage City, Kan.

### The Farm Flock for Profit

We keep a farm flock of Barred Rocks of splendid stock. We never have tried any other kind in 20 years because we are too well pleased with these to think of trying others. We keep about 100 hens thru the hatching season, then sell all but about two dozen, which gives greater freedom for the growing stock.

We use two 150-egg incubators, set them twice, two at a time, and sell part of the baby chicks. This gives us a brood of uniform age, and also pays for running the incubator.

We sell eggs for hatching in season at a good price and get a good demand for all we have. We sell about 50 cockerels each year at a good price. Sometimes we sell some frites. We cull closely and sell or use the culls. We do not keep account of feed for them, because they forage much of grain from other stock.

We estimate that what we use pays for a good part of the feed. For the year, 1922, all poultry products, hens, eggs, chicks and cockerels brought us \$498.22. In 1923, the same items brought \$420.48 and we have 35 cockerels to sell.

Mrs. A. M. Shipley.

Coffeyville, Kan.

### Likes the Wyandottes

I am raising the Columbian Wyandottes as they are a large chicken, good for cooking as well as good layers. I set 28 eggs, hatched 23 chickens and raised 21 of them. They were fed on shorts, bran, kafir and milk and plenty of fresh water. They were hatched last April and began laying in October. One of them got broody, but as it was getting late, I did not set her. I took four of them to the poultry show at Newton in December, and won two prizes, one on a cockerel and the other on a pullet. My prizes were two fine Columbian Wyandotte cockerels and I am very proud of them.

I am going to try for better luck this year and wish some of the readers of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze would try my kind of chickens.

Verlin O. Hall.

Newton, Kan.

### Our Best Three Offers

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



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CAUSTIC  
**BALSAM**

## Who Pays?

(Continued from Page 19)

it was a shock. He said—I recollect it now—he told me to say that he was coming to see you."

"David?" The judge laid down his letter, a milder expression coming into his face. "I shall be glad to see him," he said slowly. "I like him—he's a fine boy."

She flung him a bright, indignant look.

"Why, papa, he's a slacker!" she said. "He's nothing but a slacker!"

She walked stiffly out of the room. The judge watched her go, and listened intently to her light step mounting the stairs. Then he covered his face with his hands and groaned—not aloud, but deeply, inaudibly, like a man in intolerable pain.

## Plenty of Dinner Guests

It was almost an hour later, when they were all finally gathered at the dinner table, that Nancy had another glimpse of something new and strange in her father. She thought the others saw it, too, and that made her nervous. She was so determinedly proud of him and of his achievements that she wanted to fling her defiance at any one who saw a weakness in him.

The Blairs had an incurable habit of casual dinner guests; partly because their cook was famous—an old Southern negro who weighed nearly four hundred pounds and made ethereal dishes—and partly because Mrs. Blair was such an admirable hostess and housekeeper that there was always just enough for the unexpected friend. He never felt that he had eaten somebody else's tomato salad, or that his coming had caused a shortage in the fish, even if it really had.

Guests came, therefore, singly and in pairs and in trios, and Nancy had grown up accustomed to society at dinner. Tonight there were only two—Dr. Mardale and Mr. Gramplan, the lawyer. Both were old friends, and Mrs. Blair bore the burden of entertaining them quite easily.

She was an ample woman, large and rather stout, with well-preserved good looks and pleasant eyes. She had never played anything but second fiddle to the judge, but she played it so well and aptly that a great many people considered her important and invited her to patronize charities and public institutions. Her name always appeared on the lists of patronesses, and she usually gave any sum, not more than fifty dollars, that seemed to her to be in proportion to her dignity. At benefit performances she would sleep quietly in the shadowed corner of a box. She had brought the judge a solid addition to his fortune, she dressed in admirable good taste, and was very kind to Nancy. If it was not quite all that he could have asked, it was all the judge expected, and people spoke of them as a peculiarly well-mated couple.

Nancy, looking across the candle-lit table, wondered if anything would ever agitate her mother, and if by any chance she had noticed the change in her husband. She was, at the moment, delicately crumbling the bread to camouflage the fact that she had finished the fish course, as the others had, and only Mr. Gramplan was still eating. He had a way of talking to the last minute and then grasping his fork and eating furiously while his hostess gracefully dissembled.

The pause in the Gramplan eloquence gave Dr. Mardale his looked-for opportunity. He leaned back in his chair and viewed the host critically, the flame of the nearest candle showing his own face clearly—a face which had a shrewdness and speculative air that fitted in oddly with its professionally clean-shaven grayness and composure.

"Did you know I was in court today?" he asked his host abruptly. (TO BE CONTINUED)

## When You Help Others

Instead of letting your neighbor always borrow your Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, why not get a one-dollar bill from him for 52 issues of our paper so it could come to his own address and you send us the dollar and credit will be given you on your paper for a year.

# Alcazar

## Quality Kitchen Ranges

Every type, style and price for every fuel

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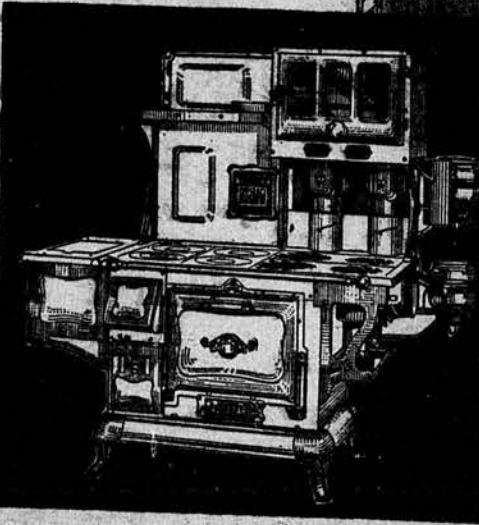
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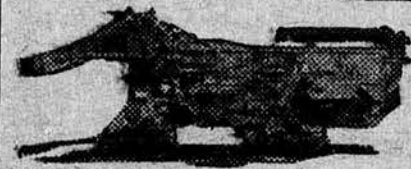
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A new automatic and self-regulating device has been invented by John A. Stransky, 1134 Fourth St., Pukwana, South Dakota, with which automobiles have made from 35 to 57 miles on a gallon of gasoline. It removes all carbon and prevents spark plug trouble and overheating. It can be installed by anyone in five minutes. Mr. Stransky wants distributors and is willing to send a sample at his own risk. Write him today.—Advertisement.

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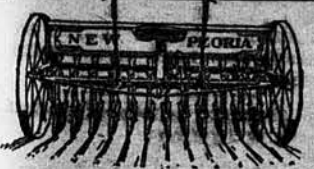
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## Markets Trend Steadier

BY JOHN W. SAMUELS

MARKET tendencies are steadier for the more important farm products. Barring unforeseen developments they should recover from the fluctuations of the last few weeks. At present there is nothing in sight that would justify lower levels generally. Producers, however, can make or break their markets by glutting them. If they will sit steady prices should remain steady to stronger as fall advances.

Reports from the ranges indicate that cattle are sold short. Hogs apparently are not numerous enough to cause a serious demoralization of the market for a long period. Corn prices will depend upon frost. If a good portion of the northern crop fails to mature, then look out. Prices will be high and feeders of all kinds even with short supplies will find slow sale after the frosted crop has been salvaged with short fed stuff.

### Fat Trade Slower

Slight declines were registered in the Kansas City and Chicago fat stock markets during the few days just before this was written. Receipts were fairly liberal in the steer division. This, combined with a slow trade in dressed beef and a withdrawal of one of the packers from the market made a dull market. Quality stuff was in fairly good demand but the plainer kinds were slow. Later there was a tendency to recover.

Hogs were off somewhat and altho they recovered slightly did not make up the losses of the temporary flurry. Order buyers forced packers to pay more than they offered at first and they eventually had to raise their bids to get the more desirable kinds.

Sheep shared in the slight recovery at the end of the week. Offerings, however, were not up to standard.

### Western Cattle Short

An estimate by the United States Department of Agriculture indicates the western marketings of cattle during the last half of this year will be 500,000 fewer than the number for the last half of 1923. The number to be shipped this year is placed at 4,300,000 as compared with 4,800,000 last year. The report continues:

"This estimate is based upon reports from the different states covering the situation as of August 1 giving information as to range and feed conditions, financial conditions of cattlemen, estimated supplies of cattle and expressed intentions of producers as to the number to be marketed. Changed conditions subsequent to August 1 may later alter the situation and the number that will be actually marketed may be larger or smaller than this estimate, depending upon the prices of cattle, supplies and prices of feed and financial developments. The region covered by the estimate includes the states of North Dakota, Oklahoma and Texas, the areas in South Dakota, Nebraska

and Kansas west of the 100th meridian and all other states west of these.

"Since such a large part of western cattle are stockers and feeders the demand for such cattle in the Corn Belt this fall will be a big factor in determining the actual marketings of western cattle. The extent and character of this demand is at present very uncertain and will remain so until the outcome of the corn crop can be more definitely determined. Supplies of pasture, hay and roughage are quite large thruout most of the corn belt and cattle will be needed to utilize them. If there is a large amount of unmarketable soft corn, as now seems probable, in most of the states east of the Missouri River, a big demand for feeder cattle for a short feed will presumably develop. But the high prospective market price for sound corn will tend to reduce the demand for feeders in the states that produce it. The best corn prospects at present are west of the Missouri River, and these states were very large purchasers of feeding cattle last year."

Prices for feeders seem already to reflect this shortage of supply. The local demand in Kansas City was good and prices ranged toward narrow margins for the expected returns on these steers after they are returned to market.

### The Grain Market

The grain market sagged and recovered again on advices from the corn regions and European trade. The corn crop is far from secure in a large portion of the Corn Belt. Continued rains have retarded maturity, altho they have insured a better yield if frost holds off. Hot weather the last few days in some states has afforded a more optimistic outlook for the crop, but it's still a race with frost. It now appears that Northern corn will not be able to get under cover. The market is reflecting the chance and showing stronger as maturity is delayed.

Wheat prices rule steady. Reports from the other wheat producing regions have held the market strong. Furthermore shipments from the Southwest have been slow, apparently because producers are loath to sell on a rising market.

### Hay Shows Improvement

With improvement in quality of hay receipts, especially those of the new crop, the market is steadier. Good hay is in active demand but poor hay is not wanted. The other feed markets are slow, probably owing to the universally good grass and good prospective supplies on farms.

### Dairy Products Firm

Dairy products continue firm in face of heavy production. Storage holdings are increasing despite heavier supplies in storage now than at the same time last year.

The cheapest source of protein for livestock is legumes.

## Irrigation Plant for \$700

BY FRANK A. MECKEL

A YEAR ago Jake Yoss of Rawlins county, Kansas, determined to install an irrigation plant. He was short of funds, but he had an idea and he went ahead with it. Today he has a complete plant with which he can irrigate at least 25 acres, altho only 5 acres are as yet receiving water.

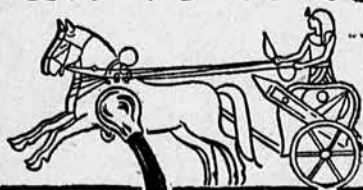
He bored three wells at the points of a triangle 17 feet apart. The wells are 57 feet deep and the water rises to within 22 feet of the surface. He dug pits down to the water and with a post hole auger bored thru the ground, connecting the three pits. The wells were then connected with pipe and a 3-inch centrifugal pump installed in the bottom one of the pits.

One of the boys in the family had an old Overland car which had been practically reduced to junk which he sold to his father for \$75. Yoss removed the rear end of the old car and anchored it to a concrete pier which he built beside the pit. He then placed a bearing for the propeller shaft of the car on this pier and installed a belt pulley on the shaft in line with the belt pulley on the pump. By means of a 22-foot belt the pump is driven by the automobile engine and it is capable of lifting 270 gallons of water a minute.

Last year Yoss irrigated 5 acres of potatoes and only pumped water two days a week. Mark Havenhill, the extension engineer for the Kansas State Agricultural College has outlined a plan whereby another 20 acres can be irrigated by the plant, and this season Yoss intends to increase his irrigated acreage.

He says that the engine burns about 5 gallons of gasoline in an 8-hour day of pumping which makes irrigation very cheap. The interest charge on his investment is also ridiculously low so he is securing plenty of water at a cost of less than \$4 an acre.

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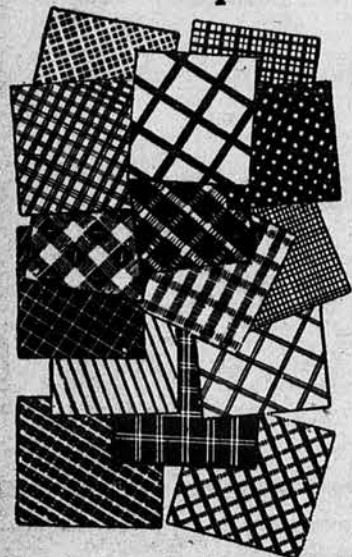
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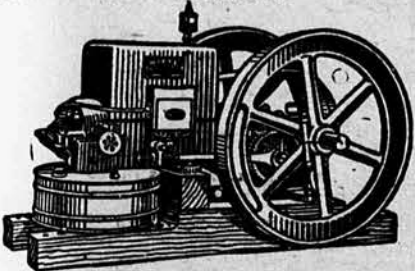


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## Good Future in Dairying

BY A. L. HAECKER

THE farmer has been feeling competition most keenly since the war. This is due to many of the following causes: Poor prices for farm products compared with prices for other commodities, high labor costs, and a higher standard of living on the part of the farmer. How much we can change these conditions thru legislation is a question that will not be discussed here.

### Tariff Protects Farmers

The American dairy farmer is protected by a tariff which in round figures is 32 cents on 100 pounds of milk or its products. This does not prevent the importation of dairy products from eight or ten countries but consumption has taken it all and prices are still pretty good.

In my opinion the time is coming when we will have a surplus of dairy products and will turn from an importing to an exporting country. This will mean a lower price which we must be prepared to meet. The principal expense in dairy production is the cost of feeding the cows and we are fortunate in being able to compete with any country on this score. We who live in the land of clover and alfalfa and corn are favored and should be able to compete with any state or country. If we have to go out of the dairy business because we cannot compete, then I say we ought to quit, for it shows we are lame ducks in the essential economic factors of dairying.

### Industry Growing in Kansas

Keep it in mind there are lots of states doing a great work in the dairy business, and they are increasing their output at a rapid rate. The Government figures show that the state of Michigan has doubled her output of butter during the past seven years; Minnesota and Wisconsin have increased from 40 to 50 per cent; California, Ohio, and Indiana have shown a marked increase. The Dakotas and Nebraska are also increasing rapidly. Idaho and Montana are putting on dairy campaigns, and Kansas is preparing to double its dairy business in the next five years. The Southern states are encouraging dairying, and Kentucky has a Better Sires-Better Feeding campaign, which beyond question will result in a big increase. The dairy farmer has prospered and went thru this agricultural depression with flying colors. Dairy districts are not complaining of hard times. The country banker will tell you in short order that his patrons who milk cows have good credit in his bank.

### Rigid Economy Needed

We can stand over-production provided we are producing with economy. States keeping cows that produce from 100 to 150 pounds of butterfat cannot compete with states keeping cows that produce 200 or 250 pounds a cow. Neither can farmers compete who feed inefficiently, and who ignore the economic value of the silo or the value and use of legume hay.

While we are building our dairy industry let us understand the importance of laying the foundation on a substantial basis so we can turn from an importing to an exporting country without suffering a loss.

### For Livestock Betterment

Suggestions for new information needed on livestock improvement are invited by the United States Department of Agriculture in a recent summary of results of the "Better Sires—Better Stock" campaign. During the progress of the campaign thus far the department has obtained information on the cause and prevention of runty stock, the utility value of purebreds, the utilization of feed by good and inferior stock, and the meat yields of the different classes of food animals.

Plans are now under way to get additional facts and dependable estimates on a number of other practical questions. It is on this proposed work that suggestions are especially invited. Such information, it is believed, will greatly advance the work of livestock improvement. Communications should be addressed to the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

When the milk scales come into the milk house the boarded cow goes out.

## PREFERENCE

RECENTLY a questionnaire was submitted to the senior students of various agricultural colleges who graduated in June of this year, asking them to express their preference for a variety of articles used by farmers. Among these were included cream separators and milking machines. Questionnaires were received from students in the following institutions:

Alabama Polytechnic Institute, University of California, Purdue University, University of Minnesota, Michigan Agricultural College, University of Missouri, Oregon Agricultural College, University of Georgia, Ohio State University, Cornell University, University of Tennessee, University of Illinois, West Virginia University, Penn State College, University of Nebraska, Iowa State College, University of Wisconsin.

**82.3% preferred  
De Laval Cream Separators**  
**60.9% preferred  
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Such expressions coming from these students who have had an opportunity of studying and using these products are a splendid indication of the remarkable preference shown for De Laval products.

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# Corn on "Weather Market"

## And the Federal Reserve Bank Also Speaks a Few Words of Great Joy

**A**BNORMALLY warm weather with a high percentage of sunshine recently has been favorable for maturing merchantable corn in Kansas. In the meantime the market has been in the condition known technically as a "weather market." Violent swings have taken place in future price levels depending on the change in condition of the crop to the north. But in any case, and expressing the situation mildly, it is evident that this section of the Middle West will supply a high proportion of the grain that goes on the market, and that prices will be satisfactory.

In the meantime there are indications of a considerable wheat acreage looming up. Wheat prices are fairly good, soil conditions have been favorable for seedbed preparation, and on many a farm the owner is intending to "shoot both barrels" in getting out a big acreage. All of which has given some agricultural leaders pause. The wheat price in 1924 with a short crop in Canada, the Northwest and elsewhere is one thing, and the level of 1925, with an increased acreage and the possibility of good crops generally is quite another. In other words, this is a good time to give the full three rousing cheers over what has happened this season, but only about two and a half over the future. Price levels may be satisfactory next year—but if there is an overproduction of wheat it is certain they will be low again.

### Those Notes are "Fin"

But in the course of the excitement the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City comes along with words of cheer in regard to the financial rehabilitation which is taking place in many a community, among farmers and country merchants and bankers. It mentions, calmly, that the liquidation of loans "has far exceeded all previous records for so short a period." And that, by the way is a superlative to which no one will take exception. The period about which it is concerned, of course, is the time since wheat began to move. As an illustration of what the bank is driving at in its statement, it mentions that 2,391 farmers' notes for amounts aggregating \$3,994,153.90 were paid off at 53 banks in the wheat belt before maturity within a period of three weeks, and that \$21,772.51 in interest was rebated on them.

That's not so bad. Doubtless those farmers will be able to use the \$21,772.51 in their own business to more advantage than if it had been paid over to a banker. This is of course just an indication of the trend. Probably hundreds of loans are being paid off in Kansas now every day before maturity. And there will be some more of the same when corn begins to move.

When this is expressed in terms of human life and living it has a far greater meaning. There are tens of thousands of homes in Kansas this year that will purchase furniture, machinery or clothing for which the family has waited a long time.

Other crops seem to be running corn a close race on the speedway toward a profitable maturity. Especially is this true with pastures and alfalfa. S.

D. Flora of the Topeka station of the Weather Bureau, reports that "grain sorghums are growing fine and correspondents in nearly all parts report that they are expected to mature before frost." Broomcorn pulling is well under way.

There is more or less interest over the state in the future of potato prices—largely more if a producer has some on hand to sell. Evidently the country has raised a fairly large crop. The forecast is for a yield of 398 million bushels, as compared to 372 million bushels last year. Kansas has produced 5,144,000 bushels, the Kaw Valley growing 2,227,000 bushels of this total. The state's crop in 1923 was 5,160,000 bushels. Some indication of the future of potato prices is shown—perhaps—by what happened to the two previous crops.

### Spuds Seem to Be Tempestuous

The acreage planted in 1923 was about 10 per cent smaller than the previous year due to the disastrous returns on the 1922 crop. The yield was 412,392,000 bushels, or 14 per cent less than in 1922. It was practically the same as the 1917 to 1921 average of 388 million bushels. On a per capita basis the crop was about 15 per cent less than in 1922 or 3.75 bushels. The average in the last 20 years has been 3.6 bushels. In 1922 it was 4.1 bushels. Usually a yield of less than 3.6 bushels per capita results in a high price, or if the yield is more than the average the price usually drops in proportion. This was true in 1922 when the crop yielded 60 million bushels above average consumption. Prices went so low thru the fall and winter that many of the growers left the fields undug. In 1923 with a smaller crop and a brisk demand due to the buying power of the consuming public the potato distributors did better. Prices were consistently higher than in 1922.

Here's the situation in various Kansas counties:

**Allen**—Threshing is about finished. Corn and kafir are fine. Corn above average. Large acreage of kafir. Hay is good and will be cheap. Oats, 35c; flax, \$2.10; eggs, 30c; hens, 16c; broilers, 22c; cream, 81c; grapes, 3c.—T. E. Whitlow.

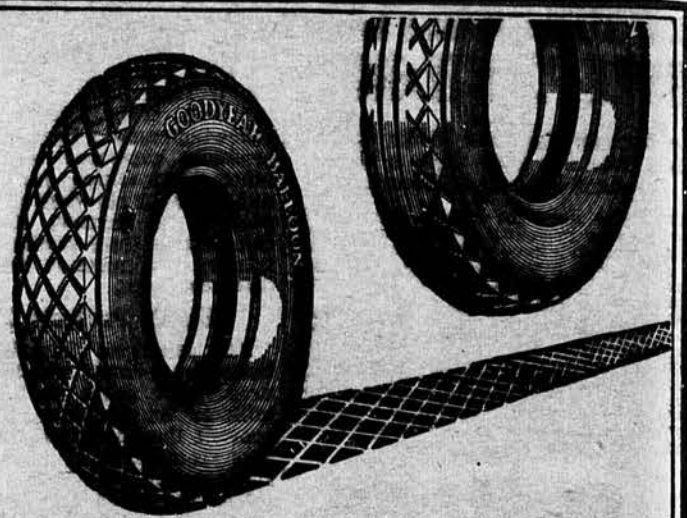
**Butler**—Threshing is finished and plowing is progressing rapidly. Very little plowing will be done for wheat in September. There will be a considerable increase in the alfalfa acreage. Corn looks fine. Pastures are still very good. Some stock being sent to market. Few public sales at present. Wheat, \$1.11; corn, \$1.15; oats, 60c; rye, 90c.—Aaron Thomas.

**Cloud**—The weather is warm and altho showery there is not enough rainfall to help plowing much. There is a large percentage of plowing being done. Late kafir and corn are developing nicely and promise a fair crop. Pastures are in excellent condition. Wheat, \$1.10; oats, \$1; corn, \$1; eggs, 34c; cream, 29c; potatoes, 80c.—W. H. Plumly.

**Comanche**—Threshing has been delayed for two weeks but will start again this week. There was some threshing done last week but wheat wasn't in condition to thresh. All spring crops doing fine. Eggs, 16c; butterfat, 26c; wheat, \$1.—Jonas Swarner.

**Elk**—The warm murky days are maturing the corn ears fast this season and crops of all descriptions are good. The corn is somewhat late. Haying is the main work of farmers at present. About the usual acreage of wheat will be sown this fall. Ground mostly prepared. Cattle and hogs too are low. Considerable road work being done.—D. W. Lockhart.

**Cheyenne**—Considerable rain fell during August, in several instances being accompanied by destructive hail. Possibly one-fourth the county suffered more or less from hail damage. Threshing is progressing rapidly and yields are higher in most fields than harvest estimates. Indications are that



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Goodyear Means Good Wear

# GOOD YEAR

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## Name This Beautiful Doll!

It's Easy—Solve Puzzle

D-L-Y-D-M-L

What is this dolly's name? Fill in the blank space above then you have solved the puzzle. It's lots of fun—try it. When you have solved the puzzle write Aunt Alice and tell her what the doll's name is and she will tell you how you can get one of these cunning dollies with chubby rosy cheeks, pretty big blue eyes, FREE. This is about the sweetest, prettiest dolly you ever saw.

From her shiny black patent leather slippers to the top of her dear little pink bonnet she measures fifteen inches. She wears a stylish Bloomer dress with white organdie collar trimmed with silk braid. Her darling bonnet is crepe trimmed with lace and silk braid, and ties in a big bow under her chin. She is so cute you'll just want to squeeze her close to you. Wouldn't you love a dolly like this?



## Girl's Wrist Watch

To every little girl who sends in the correct answer to this puzzle with 10c in coin we will send a Wrist Watch, also full information as to how you can secure one of these beautiful dollies free. This Wrist Watch, of course, does not run, but as a novelty it is the latest thing out. Neat in appearance, looks like a real watch and is adjustable for any size wrist. Send in your answer to this puzzle with 10c in coin, and when you earn the dolly you will have lots of fun making dresses for her. Try and be the first girl in your neighborhood to send in the correct answer to puzzle and get Midget Wrist Watch.

AUNT ALICE, 62 Copper Bldg., Topeka, Kansas.

I have worked the puzzle, this doll's name is..... I am enclosing 10c in coin, and you will find my name and address below. Send me your big free doll offer and the Midget Wrist Watch.

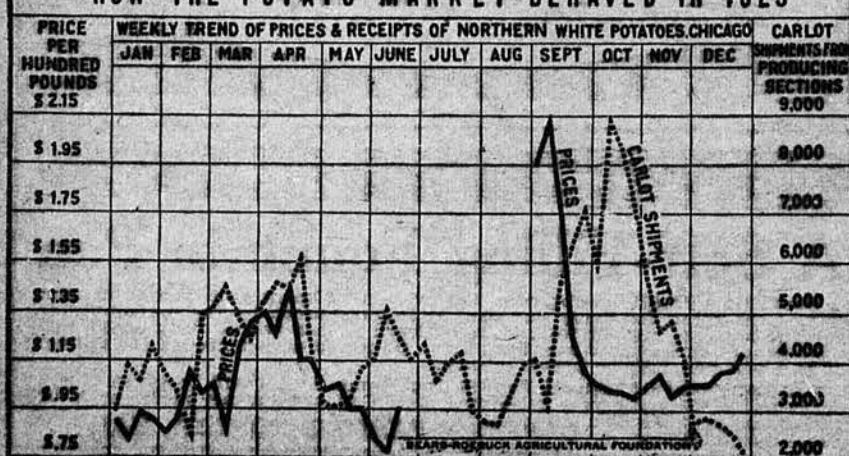
My Name is.....

Postoffice.....

State.....

Street or R. F. D.....

## HOW THE POTATO MARKET BEHAVED IN 1923





feed will be scarce. Some farmers have sown wheat. The acreage likely will be about the same as last year. Farm products are bringing fair prices.—F. M. Hurlock.

**Dickinson**—It has been very hot and sultry the last few days. Not enough wind to pump water. The late rains have greened up pastures and hay crops. The earlier plowing is getting weedy. There is some harrowing and disking being done. Corn still is green. Corn here will not make much, while parts of the county will have good corn. Some prairie hay is being put up; the crop is very short.—F. M. Lorton.

**Greenwood**—It is so extremely warm that farmers are not doing much haying. Corn is ripening fast. Some buyers are contracting for 75 cents a bushel. Farmers are not anxious to sell at that price. Public sales have commenced. Livestock bringing fairly good prices. The oil fields have shut down and there is not much work being done.—A. H. Brothers.

**Kingman**—Corn made a good crop, the best in this county for years. Milo and kafir will make a good crop. Grasshoppers are abundant. We have had a great deal of rain and everyone has his wheat ground listed. Wheat made a good yield, averaging from 12½ to 35 bushels. Wheat, \$1.08; corn, \$1.10; broilers, 18c and 22c.—J. F. Kirkpatrick.

**Lane**—Threshing in full blast. Most of the ground is ready to sow to wheat. A few farmers are sowing now. There are quite a number of farm sales this fall, and everything is bringing fair prices except horses—however, heavy horses sell fairly well. There is some call for mules.—S. F. Dickinson.

**Lyon**—Farmers are busy haying, threshing and plowing for wheat. The rains every week have made good corn, kafir and pasture. Watermelons are on the market. There are few public sales. Wheat, \$1.04; corn, 95c; eggs, 25c; butter, 30c.—E. R. Griffith.

**Rooks**—We are having dry, hot, windy weather. Threshing is progressing nicely and wheat is of good quality. Wheat, \$1; corn, 95c; eggs, 16c.—C. O. Thomas.

**Smith**—We got a 3-inch rain August 14 that made the feed and corn much better. A few inch rains since. Wheat threshing over and fall plowing finished. Pastures are very good and cattle doing fine. Plenty of grasshoppers. Corn, 70c; cream, 26c; eggs, 27c.—Harry Saunders.

**Harvey**—The weather continues hot and dry and the Chinch bugs are injuring the corn and feed crops. Wheat, \$1.02; corn, \$1; oats, 40c; rye, \$1; butter, 40c; eggs, 24c; tomatoes, 4c; heavy hens, 17c; light, 13c; sprouts, 18c to 23c; roosters, 7c.—H. W. Prouty.

**Jewell**—Fall plowing is nearly completed and farmers are preparing ground for wheat. Threshing is about finished. Pasture is good and livestock of all kinds is in excellent condition. Prairie hay will be a light crop this year. Cane and other forage crops are good.—U. S. Godding.

**Johnson**—A heavy rain fell August 21. Hay crops and pastures are in fine condition. Potato digging not yet completed. Fall plowing still in progress. Some land is being sold at auction but prices are unsatisfactory. There are a large number of auction sales. Eggs, 30c; butterfat, 31c; shorts, \$1; bran, \$1.40; potatoes, \$1.10 cwt.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

**Kearny**—Crops are bountiful. Wheat threshing is almost completed. Wheat in this county runs from 15 to 45 bushels an acre. Melon harvest has begun. Sudan grass is being grown on a larger scale than ever before. Butterfat, 25c; eggs, 19c.—Cecil Long.

**Linn**—We are having good warm weather, which is fine for corn and kafir. We have moisture enough for the present. Corn and kafir are growing nicely and have a good color. Some flax has been threshed which yielded 6 bushels an acre. Many farmers are haying and report a heavy crop. Much of the hay is being baled. Stock is doing well as there still is good pasture. Hogs are scarce, but two carloads go to California every week. There are a few public sales and prices are fair. Corn, \$1; flax, \$2.10; baled prairie hay, \$7 to \$8; potatoes, \$1.—J. W. Cline-Smith.

**Norton**—The weather still continues to stay dry with warm days and cool nights. The third cutting of alfalfa is in the stack. It was somewhat light. Some wild hay is being put up but it is short. Pastures are dry and cows are not giving much milk. Some road work is being done. Hogs, \$8.25; corn, 96c; wheat, \$1; barley, 75c; cream, 26c; eggs, 23c; hens, 18c; springs, 23c.—Jesse J. Roeder.

**Oage**—Threshing nearly finished and most of the wheat sold. Oats are held for feed. Haying is the principal business now. Quality above normal except that some has been wet. Farmers are cutting the third crop of alfalfa. Sudan grass has made a quick and excellent growth. Hogs are being fed from new corn crop. Eggs and cream have advanced in price.—H. L. Ferris.

**Rush**—Threshing is progressing slowly as a result of heavy rain in parts of the county. Plowing is about finished. Livestock is holding up fairly well although flies are bad. There are a good many public sales and the prices are satisfactory. Wheat, \$1.03; oats, 45c; butterfat, 25c; eggs, 23c.—R. G. Mills.

**Saline**—We had 1½ inches of rain a few days ago which was beneficial to the growing crops, as well as a help in getting the wheat ground in shape. Nearly all plowing has been completed and harrowing started. Corn harvest has started and silo filling will begin in a few days. Kafir, fetterita and small grains will make good yields this year. Some alfalfa has been cut for seed and the yield has been good.—Roy C. Holt.

#### FOR THE TABLE

NICE LARGE TOMATOES, ONE DOLLAR bushel, by express. Theodore Pine, Lawrence, Kan.

NOW DRYING PRUNES: SPECIAL PRICE this month; Choice Oregon prunes, 100 lbs. \$7.00. Sample 5c. Kingwood Orchards, Salem, Oregon.

#### HONEY

WHITE EXTRACT HONEY, 60 LBS., \$6.50; 120 lbs., \$12.00; Light Amber, 120 lbs., \$11.00. T. C. Veirs, Olathe, Colo.

FINEST WHITE EXTRACTED HONEY, new crop. Two sixty pound cans \$14.50, one \$7.75; 30 pound can extra fancy \$4.25. Amber strained honey \$11.50 and \$6.25 here. Frank H. Drexel & Sons, Crawford, Colo.

#### SERVICES OFFERED

PLEATING, ALL KINDS, HEMSTITCHING. First class work, prompt service. Mrs. M. J. Mercer, 308 Topeka Blvd., Topeka, Kan.

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Rate: 10c a word each insertion; 8c a word each insertion on order for 4 or more consecutive weeks. Minimum charge is for 10 words. Remittance must accompany order. Display type and illustrations not permitted. White space above and below type, 50c an agate line. Count abbreviations, initials and numbers as words. Copy must reach us by Saturday preceding publication.

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|---------|----------|------------|---------|----------|------------|
| 10..... | \$1.00   | \$3.20     | 26..... | \$2.60   | \$8.32     |
| 11..... | 1.10     | 3.52       | 27..... | 2.70     | 8.64       |
| 12..... | 1.20     | 3.84       | 28..... | 2.80     | 8.96       |
| 13..... | 1.30     | 4.16       | 29..... | 2.90     | 9.28       |
| 14..... | 1.40     | 4.48       | 30..... | 3.00     | 9.60       |
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| 17..... | 1.70     | 5.44       | 33..... | 3.30     | 10.56      |
| 18..... | 1.80     | 5.76       | 34..... | 3.40     | 10.88      |
| 19..... | 1.90     | 6.08       | 35..... | 3.50     | 11.20      |
| 20..... | 2.00     | 6.40       | 36..... | 3.60     | 11.52      |
| 21..... | 2.10     | 6.72       | 37..... | 3.70     | 11.84      |
| 22..... | 2.20     | 7.04       | 38..... | 3.80     | 12.16      |
| 23..... | 2.30     | 7.36       | 39..... | 3.90     | 12.48      |
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We believe that all classified advertisements in this paper are reliable and we exercise the utmost care in accepting this class of advertising. However, as practically everything advertised has no fixed market value and opinions as to worth vary, we cannot guarantee satisfaction, or include classified advertisements within the guaranty on Display Advertisements. In cases of honest dispute we will endeavor to bring about a satisfactory adjustment between buyer and seller, but we will not attempt to settle disputes where the parties have vilified each other before appealing to us.

#### SALESMEN WANTED

TO HANDLE NEW EXCLUSIVE LINE Markable Washable school maps, atlases, globes. Unusual opportunity connection with large corporation and make big money. Must have auto. Write for particulars. The George F. Cram Company, Dept. F, 111 N. Market St., Chicago, Ill.

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selling Coal by the carload on our Club Plan. Be the representative of the Victory Coal Company in your locality. Sell direct from mines, saving your customers \$1.00 to \$3.50 a ton. Home Owners, School Boards, Farmers' Associations, Manufacturers, Merchants—everyone who burns coal—is a prospective customer. Big commission on every sale. No capital or experience required. Wonderful opportunity to connect with a long established well known company and make big money. Write at once for full particulars before your territory is allotted. Victory Fuel Company, 502 Victor Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

#### AGENTS

CAN YOU SELL FORD SIZE TIRES AT \$3.00 each? Write for plan. Details free. American Accessories Co., Dept. 152, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WOODROW WILSON'S LIFE BY JOSEPH Daniels selling like hot cakes. Outfit free. Wilmore Bible Company, Como Building, Chicago.

MASON SOLD 18 COMET SPRAYERS AND Autowashers one Saturday. Profits \$2.50 each. Particulars free. Established 30 years. Russer Co., Johnstown, Ohio, Box C50.

SALES AGENTS—Full line quality shoes direct to consumer. Quick sales. Big income. Instant returns. Permanent repeat business. No stock necessary, sample kit supplied. Valuable territories now open. Write Tanners Shoe, 466 C. Street, Boston, Mass.

FREE TRIP TO CALIFORNIA. GET three good, responsible farmers to go with you to inspect California state-approved lands. Opportunity for one good man in each community to join largest land-selling organization in U. S. Write for details. Herman Janss, 1229 Transportation Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

#### HELP WANTED—MALE

WANTED—MAN TO WORK FARM. BOX 200, Leoti, Kan.

#### EDUCATIONAL

CAPITAL CITY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, Topeka, Kan., the select school of business training. Write for information.

RAILWAY POSTAL CLERKS, START \$133 month. Railroad pass; expenses paid; questions free. Columbus Institute, R-6, Columbus, Ohio.

FOREST RANGERS, POSTAL CLERKS and other government help needed. Steady work. Particulars free. Write Mokane, A-7, Denver, Colo.

EARN \$25 WEEKLY, SPARE TIME, WRITING for newspapers, magazines. Experience unnecessary, details free. Press Syndicate 945, St. Louis, Mo.

ALL MEN, WOMEN, BOYS, GIRLS, 17 TO 65, willing to accept Government positions, \$117-\$250, traveling or stationary, write Mr. Osment, 167, St. Louis, Mo., immediately.

#### PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENTS, BOOKLET AND ADVICE FREE. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 644 G Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS—BOOKLET AND FULL INSTRUCTIONS without obligation. B. P. Fishburne, Registered Patent Lawyer, 381 McGill Bldg., Washington, D. C.

#### KODAK FINISHING

TRIAL ORDER: SEND ROLL AND 25c for six beautiful Glossstone prints. Fast service. Day Night Studio, Sedalia, Mo.

AMAZING TRIAL OFFER: ANY ONE Kodak roll film developed; 6 glossy prints; only 15c. Associated Photo, Box 1463-AE, Cincinnati, Ohio.

#### SEEDS—PLANTS—NURSERY STOCK

CERTIFIED KANRED SEED WHEAT, tests 61½. Bruce S. Wilson, Keats, Kan.

CERTIFIED SEED WHEAT, KANRED and Harvest Queen. Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

CERTIFIED BLACKHULL SEED WHEAT. For prices, write A. P. Haerberle, Clearwater, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED \$8 TO \$15 BUSHEL, white or yellow; Sweet clover \$9.50, recleaned. Snacks 45c. Robert Snodgrass, Augusta, Kan.

CERTIFIED BLACKHULL SEED WHEAT. Lots 10 bushels or over, recleaned and sacked, F. O. B. Rozel, \$1.75 bushel. Maynard W. Scott, Rozel, Kan.

KANSAS ALFALFA SEED AT \$8 AND \$12 per bushel. Bags free. Send for samples. Solomon Seed Co., Solomon, Kan.

ALFALFA \$7.50 BU.; SWEET CLOVER \$7.25 bu.; Timothy \$3.90 bu. Sacked. Samples free. Standard Seed Co., 107 East 5th St., Kansas City, Mo.

NEW CROP SEEDS, FANCY ALFALFA, \$13.80; White Sweet Clover, \$8.40; Rye, \$1.25 per bushel. All recleaned. Bags 50c each. L. C. Adam Merc. Co., Cedar Vale, Kan.

#### MACHINERY FOR SALE OR TRADE

12-20 RUMELY OIL PULL TRACTOR. Slightly used. Price right. Dryden & Reeder, Plainville, Kan.

FOR SALE: WALLIS MODEL K TRACTOR. Plowed 500 acres. Price \$750.00. Herb Stuckey, Moundridge, Kan.

REO SPEED WAGON WITH STOCK body, good condition, \$375. Discount for cash. Birdsell Mfg. Co., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—OHIO ENSILAGE CUTTER NO. 17, with distributor. Nearly new, \$100. Fred Lanphere, 921 W. McKinley, Blackwell, Okla.

FOR SALE: 20 H. GARSOTT, 12-20, 15-30 Rumely, 15-30 Hart Parr tractors; 34x56 and 32x52 Rumely Separators, 32x52 Illinois Separator; 6 bottom John Deere plow; three 3 bottom Oliver plows; 6 disk Sanders plow. Abilene Tractor & Thresher Co., Abilene, Kan.

PRICED FOR QUICK SALE: 30-60 OIL Pull, A-1 shape, 20-40 Oil Pull, like new; 16-30 Oil Pull, like new; 18-36 Oil Pull, good shape; 15-27 Case Tractor, good shape; 20 H. P. Case Steamer, good shape; 16 H. P. Reeves Steamer, good shape; 10-20 Titan, running order; 8-16 Mogul; 12-25 Waterloo Boy, fair shape. Tractor plows from 2 bottom to 8 bottom. One 5 and one 6 disc tractor plow, lever lift; 1 Empire milking machine. We have a large and complete stock of new and used Waterloo Boy tractors. Green Bros., Lawrence, Kan.

#### MACHINERY WANTED

WANTED: 60 HORSE BEST OR HOLT Caterpillar Tractor. Must be ready for hard service and priced right. Campbell Motor Co., Miltonvale, Kan.

#### CORN HARVESTERS

CORN HARVESTER CUTS AND PILES on harvester or windrows. Man and horse cuts and shocks equal corn binder. Sold in every state. Only \$25 with bundle tying attachment. Testimonials and catalog free showing picture of Harvester. Process Harvester Co., Salina, Kan.

#### DOGS

STAG AND GRAYHOUND PUPS FOR sale. Lester Dettman, Narka, Kansas.

AIREDALE PUPPIES, FARM RAISED, eligible. Males \$10. Warren White, Hill City, Kan.

REGISTERED RUSSIAN WOLFHOUND pups, \$25.00 up. Idlehour Kennel Co., Guyton, Okla.

AIREDALE PUPPIES, FROM PEDIGREED blue ribbon stock. Kaw Valley Kennels, Grantville, Kan.

BEAUTIFUL COLLIES, SHEPHERDS, Fox Terrier puppies. Maxmeadow Kennels, Clay Center, Neb.

FOR SALE—GREY HOUND PUPS, REGISTERED stock, real rars. Also mother dog. R. G. Walters, Detroit, Kan.

HANDSOME COLLIE PUPPIES; SABLE and white. Males, \$5.00; females, \$3.50. Frank Barrington, Sedan, Kan.

PURE ENGLISH FOX TERRIER PUPS. Parents real ratters. Game fighters. \$2.50-\$5.00. H. T. Middleton, Bucklin, Kan.

FOR SALE—TERRIERS, GREY STAG 2 years, hound pups ready to train, one varmint hunter. R. A. Gregg, Yates Center, Kan.

NEWFOUNDLAND PUPPIES, LARGE type. Males \$15. Females \$10. Guaranteed. Pedigree. F. A. Shroot, Route 3, Lawrence, Kan.

GERMAN SHEPHERD (POLICE) PUPPIES, Highest quality, registered. Sire—Peter of Teaneck, son of Ajax von Angerhof; Dam—Fels Lady Fatty, niece of Strongheart. Also Old English Shepherds, not registered. August Kaesler, Junction City, Kan.

#### TOBACCO

TOBACCO—FINE YELLOW MAMMOTH chewing, 10 lbs., \$3. Smoking, 10 lbs., \$2; 20 lbs., \$3.75. Farmers' Club, Mayfield, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO, CHEWING, 5 LBS., \$1.75, ten \$3. Smoking 5 pounds, \$1.25; ten, \$2.00. Pay when received, pipe and recipe free. Farmers Union, Paducah, Ky.

LEAF TOBACCO: CHEWING; FIVE pounds \$1.75, ten \$3.00. Smoking, five pounds \$1.25, ten \$2.00; pipe free, pay when received. Satisfaction guaranteed. Co-Operative Farmers, Paducah, Kentucky.

#### WELL DRILLS

WELL DRILLS—WRITE FOR CATALOG to Stephen Ferguson, Fayetteville, Ark.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

GOPHERS EXTERMINATED QUICKLY, easily and at small cost. Information free. R. F. Armstrong Mfg. Co., Topeka, Kan.

ALL WOOL YARN FOR SALE FROM manufacturer. 75c to \$2.00 per lb. Free sample. H. A. Bartlett, Harmony, Maine.

LOOMS ONLY \$9.90 AND UP. BIG MONEY in weaving Colonial Rugs, carpets, etc., at home, from rags and waste materials. Weavers are rushed with orders. Send for FREE Loom Book, it tells all about home weaving and quotes reduced prices and Easy Terms on our wonderful new looms. Union Loom Works, 364 Factory Street, Boonville, N. Y.

#### POULTRY

Poultry Advertisers: Be sure to state on your order the heading under which you want your advertisement run. We cannot be responsible for correct classification of ads containing more than one product unless the classification is stated on order.

#### BABY CHICKS

QUALITY CHICKS 7c UP. FREE CATALOG. Heldel Poultry Farm, St. Louis, Mo.

QUALITY CHICKS, REDS, ROCKS, \$9.50; Leghorns \$8.50. Jenkins Hatchery, Jewell, Kan.

YOUNKINS CHICKS—WHITE ROCKS, Barred Rocks, Reds, 9c; Heavy Mixed, 8c; White Leghorns, 7½c. Postpaid, 100% delivery. Younkens Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.

QUALITY CHICKS, POSTPAID, 100 LEG-horns, \$10; Rocks, Reds, Anconas, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, \$12; Lt. Brahmas, \$15; Assorted, \$7. Catalog. Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Mo.

BABY CHICKS: ROCKS, REDS, ORPINGTONS, Wyandottes, Leghorns. Orders filled year round. Large breeds 9c; small 8c. Postpaid. Ivy Vine Hatchery, Floyd Bazarth, Manager, Maple Hill, Kan.

ELECTRIC HATCHED CHICKS EACH Thursday from August 14 to October 30. Price list free. We sell Electric Incubators and brooders. Catalog free. The Hamilton Electric Incubator Company and Hatchery, Garnett, Kan.

8,000 CHICKS WEEKLY, LEGHORNS \$8.50, Anconas, Barred Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, White Rocks, \$10.00. Leftovers, \$8.00. 100% arrival, postpaid. Beautiful catalogs. Bush's Poultry Farms, Dept. K2, Clinton, Mo.

SUNFLOWER QUALITY CHICKS PLUS Sunflower Service equals certain satisfaction. The blood of hens of over 300 eggs each in our fine large size range flock Tanned White Leghorns. Early pullets are now laying. All business breeds of chicks from pure bred high producing range flocks. Tanned, English White, Brown, Buff Leghorn, S. C. Reds, Bar. Rocks \$10.00 per 100. R. C. Reds, White Rocks, Wyandottes, Langshans, Buff Orpingtons \$12.00. Quantity discounts. Testimonials in free circular tell our story. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Postpaid. Sunflower Hatchery, Bronson, Kan.

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JERSEY BLACK GIANTS, MARCY strain. March, April cockerels, \$3.50. Pullets, \$2.00. Year old hens, \$3.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Craig Kennedy, 2208 Barker Ave., Lawrence, Kan.

#### LANGSHANS

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN chicks, cockerels, Sarah Griesel, Altoona, Kan.

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PURE BRED ROSE COMB BROWN Leghorn cockerels, Heatha Isenburg, Benedict, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN YEARLING hens \$10 dozen. Mrs. C. C. Cole, Levant, Kan.

QUALITY PURE YOUNG STRAIN CLOSELY culled March cockerels, \$1.50. M. L. Miller, McPherson, Kan.

BARRON WHITE LEGHORNS: COCKS, hens, cockerels, pullets, Special prices. Mrs. Annie Hackett, Marysville, Mo.

800 WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS FOR sale for \$800. Young and Ferris strain. Great layers. Cockerels only 50c. Colwell's Hatchery, Smith Center, Kan.

FOR SALE—400 S. C. WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, American strain, April hatch, \$2.00 each. The Farm Colony, U. S. Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

IMPORTED ENGLISH BARRON, HIGHEST egg pedigree blood lines S. C. W. Leghorns. Trapnest record 303 eggs. Extra choice cockerels. Bargain. Geo. Patterson, Richland, Kan.

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WHITE MINORCA COCKERELS, APRIL hatch, \$1.50 each. A. Kersten, Deerfield, Kan.

#### PLYMOUTH ROCKS

BARRED ROCKS, BRADLEY STRAIN. Vigorous egg producing type. Cockerels \$3.00, hens \$2.00. Mrs. J. B. Jones, Abilene, Kan.

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BROILERS, HENS, ODD POULTRY WANTED. Coops loaned free. The Copes, Topeka.

WE ARE PAYING PREMIUM PRICES FOR select eggs and poultry. Send for quotations. Witchey Produce & Packing Co., Wichita, Kan.

PREMIUM PRICES PAID FOR SELECT market eggs and poultry. Get our quotations now. Premium Poultry Products Company, Topeka.

#### POULTRY SUPPLIES

STANDARD CYPHERS INCUBATORS, 390 egg, fine condition, some never used; \$35 and \$40 each, crated. Younkens Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.

CHEMICALLY TESTED TOBACCO DUST eradicates round worms in poultry, stomach worms in sheep; also good for dust bath. Write for prices. O. Messmore, Morrill, Kan.



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**SEVERAL** well improved farms in Minnesota and eastern North Dakota can be rented on favorable terms by persons who have their own help and experience with livestock. Corn, alfalfa, hogs and dairying insure good earnings. For complete information and free book description of the country write to E. C. Leedy, General Agricultural Development Agent, Dept. G., Great Northern Ry. Co., St. Paul, Minn.

**NEW MEXICO FARM LANDS.** A new fold-out about the new state of New Mexico is now ready. This state is rich in natural resources; it has much to offer the man of vision and ambition to take advantage of opportunity. New Mexico has a delightful and invigorating climate, with fertile farm land in the valleys supplied with an abundance of irrigation water insuring good crops. Also farm lands in the plains country for dry-farming. All the leading varieties of fruits and vegetables of prime quality are successfully grown as well as all the general farm crops. Alfalfa, dairying, hogs and poultry is a combination hard to beat, because of good local markets and long favorable growing seasons. Agriculturally, New Mexico has much to offer. Let us mail you our descriptive folder about this great state. C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Ry., 988 Ry. Exch., Chicago, Ill.

#### KANSAS

##### GOOD WHEAT LANDS

Improved 240.....\$7,200  
Unimproved 240.....\$6,000  
Improved 640.....\$16,000  
Improved 160, 34,000 and one \$4,400  
Good terms on this if desired; buy where one crop pays for land.  
B. & B. Realty Co., Copeland, Kan.

##### A REAL BUY

102 Acres, every foot tillable. All first and second bottom. A real corn farm. Located in Northeast Kansas. Near Whiting, also near shipping switch; Holton, county seat. Fair improvements; will stand the most rigid investigation by any land expert. Priced for quick sale \$175 per acre which is \$25 under price. Come and see it or write.  
W. D. GREEN, HOLTON, KAN.

## Dairy Quarter For Sale By the Owner

160 Acre dairy farm, 3/4 mi. from Marion, Kansas. Two good houses, electric lights, new American The silo, cow barn, calf shed, hay barn, implement shed, poultry houses, good water and big tile water tank, everything in good shape and must sell this fall. Half pasture, 15 acres alfalfa, balance in cultivation. Must be seen to be appreciated. Price \$95.00 per acre. \$5,000.00 will handle. This ad will not appear again. Address

DR. C. A. BRANCH  
Route 3, Marion, Kansas

**Pay No Advance Fee** Don't give option sale for any kind of contract without first knowing that you are dealing with an absolutely honorable, responsible and reliable.

#### KANSAS

**"BUMPER Wheat Crop"** land \$15 to \$30 A. Thomas Land Co., Sharon Springs, Kan.

**CHASE CO.** Valley and upland Farms, \$45 A. up. E. F. McQuillen & Co., Strong City, Kan.

**FINE** improved, well located small fruit farm. J. M. Mason, 2274 Russell, E.C., Kan.

**FOR SALE:** N. E. Kansas bottom and upland farms. Melvin Ward, Holton, Kan., R. 1.

**TWO 40's**, fair imp., hard road, near town; choice \$3,800. Schlick, Iola, Kan.

**GOOD PRATT COUNTY WHEAT FARMS.** Write me what you want. Walter W. Peacock, Pratt, Kansas

**100 ACRES \$7000.** Other SNAPS in REAL ESTATE. NOW is the time to buy. Write C. P. Carstensen, Belleville, Kan.

**80 ACRES**, half cultivated, good improvements, near town; \$5500. Possession and crops. W. H. Plant, Neodesha, Kan.

**80 ACRES, \$5,000.** Unimproved; good soil. Close to Topeka, 1/4 mile off concrete road. H. P. Betzer, Topeka, Kansas

**PROSPECTIVE** purchasers of good farm homes for cash or terms, communicate with H. P. Betzer, Topeka, Kansas.

**FOR SALE**—Good 180 acre farm 2 mi. west of Osage City. Write owner: Arthur V. Sutherland, Rt. 2 Box 45, Osage City, Kan.

**KAW VALLEY** 80, 1 mi. town, wheat made 41 bu., corn looks 70 bu., no failures, no bids. Good Inv. H. P. Betzer, Topeka, Kan.

**KANSAS** leads them all. Splendid bargains. Easy terms. Send for information. The Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kansas.

**100 A.**, fine soil, level and on main road, few miles south of Topeka. Really cheap at \$15,500. Shadler & Wray, C. B. & L. Bldg., Topeka, Kansas.

**WHEAT LAND**—Square section Hamilton County, unimproved. Fine \$15.00 per A. terms. Also improved half section. Geo. J. Downer, Syracuse, Kansas.

**AN ESTATE, MUST SELL NOW** 320 acres, well improved stock farm. 182 A. broke, 25 A. alfalfa, 12 mi. west Clay Center on R. M. trail. Write H. A. McNea, Oak Hill, Kansas

**FARM, 100 ACRES**, located in the Famous White Rock Valley, Republic County. Will be sold at auction September 11th. Send for description to T. V. Lowe Realty Co., Goodland, Kansas.

**BARGAINS IN WHEAT LANDS.** Smooth, rich land, well improved, well located in Lane, Scott, Logan or Geve counties. Write us for our list of bargains and Kansas Map. Now is the time to buy land. Mansfield Investment & Realty Co., Hasty, Kansas.

**IMPROVED 100 ACRES** Franklin County, Kansas. Horses, mules, cattle, hogs, poultry, Collie dog, crop. All goes. Immediate possession. Bachelor says "Sell." Write for full description, easy terms. Mansfield Brothers, Ottawa, Kan.

**DAIRY OR CHICKEN FARM** 3 miles from Topeka, paved road, 67 A. may be divided in 3 or 4 tracts. 5 rm. cottage, barn, two chicken houses, one 20x15, good water, old shade. Price, terms on application. Jasperson & Seger, Topeka, Kan.

#### ARKANSAS

**THREE GOOD FARMS** for sale at bargain. W. G. Rogers, Owner, Batesville, Ark.

**WOULD YOU BUY A HOME?** With our liberal terms. White people only, good land, healthy progressive country. Write for list. Mills Land Co., Booneville, Ark.

#### CALIFORNIA

**"MR. FARMER"**—A home in California with increasing income "money back guarantee." Write Robie, Palace Hotel, Los Angeles, Cal.

**FARMER WANTED**—Industrious and ambitious, who can stock and equip state-approved 40-acre alfalfa and dairy farm near Fresno. Can purchase on 20-year time. Rare opportunity. Herman Janus, 1329 Transportation Bldg., Chicago, Illinois.

#### MINNESOTA

**A BEAUTIFUL** 160 acre farm fronting on a fine stream. Land level, clay soil, comfortable bldgs., excellent clover, alfalfa, dairy farm. Price \$10 per acre. Small payments, easy terms. We help deserving Farmers get farms at prices that are right. Write Commercial Club, Bandette, Minn.

#### MISSOURI

**FOR SALE**—80 Acres fine upland within 5 mi. of Chillicothe, Mo. W. H. Ellett, Jr., Soc. Peoples Trust Co., Chillicothe, Mo.

**MISSOURI** 40 acres truck and poultry land \$5 down and \$5 monthly. Price \$200. Write for list. Box 22A, Kirkwood, Mo.

**FOOD MAN'S CHANCE**—\$5 down, \$5 monthly buys forty acres grain, fruit, poultry land, some timber, near town, price \$300. Other bargains. Box 485-G, Carthage, Missouri.

#### REAL ESTATE WANTED

**FARMS** wanted: By 800 buyers. Send particulars. Co-operative Land Co., St. Louis, Mo.

**FARM WANTED**—Near school, at spot cash price. Mean business. Fuller, Wichita, Kan.

**SELL** for cash, now. Farm or town property anywhere. Mid-West Real Estate Salesman Co., 305 Cornwell Bldg., Denver, Colo.

**WANT FARM** from owner. Must be cash bargain. Describe imp., markets, schools, crops, etc. E. Groce, North Topeka, Kan.

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

**SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY** for cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 515 Brownell, Lincoln, Neb.

#### REAL ESTATE LOANS

**FARM LOANS** in Eastern Kansas. 5%, 5 1/2%, and 6% and small commission. W. H. Eastman, 200 Columbia Bldg., Topeka

#### WANTED TO RENT

**WANTED** to rent a farm on shares or by month. J. D. McPherson, Kan., Rt. 2, Box 17.

**WANTED** to rent farm in Western Kansas for half where stock and implements are furnished. Julius F. Blasing, 307 E. Sheridan Ave., Hays, Kansas.

#### SALE OR EXCHANGE

**Irrigated Farms** on easy terms. Write your wants fully. G. J. Stutler, Fruita, Colo.

**TRADES EVERYWHERE**—What have you? Big list free. Dade Agency, Eldersburg, Md.

**STOCK OF HARDWARE FOR A FARM**, improved with no incumbrance. J. W. Neal, Sedalia, Missouri.

**IF DESIRING TO CHANGE LOCATION**, Buy, Sell, Trade any kind of Real Estate or Business anywhere; write for free sample. Winners Monthly Magazine, 4115 Joplin, Mo. America's Foremost Trading Paper.

## LIVESTOCK NEWS

By J. W. Johnson  
Capper Farm Press



The Decatur county livestock show will be held in Oberlin, Kan., the first week in October.

Jess Rice, Athol, Kan., will hold his annual Poland China boar and gilt sale at Kensington, Kan., Oct. 11.

J. F. Arnold & Son, Long Island, Kan., will sell Shorthorn cattle at auction at their farm near that place, Oct. 28.

W. R. Linton, the well known Jersey breeder and owner of one of the good registered Jersey herds in Kansas, has announced a public sale of Jerseys to be held October 8.

Crabill & Son, Cawker City, Kan., are exhibiting Spotted Poland Chinas at leading north central county fairs and were at Smith Center last week. They expect to hold a bred sow sale some time in February.

Fremont Ledy, Leon, Kan., a well known Kansas breeder of Shorthorns is planning to sell a nice draft from his good herd in October and V. and E. Curtis of Larned, Kan., will sell Oct. 21. These are important Shorthorn sales.

Griffiths Bros., Edmond, Kan., were exhibitors of Duroc hogs and Hereford cattle at the Norton fair last week. "Dick" Dole of Almena introduced them to me and they are two smart little fellows that were sure on the job all the time.

Boyd Newcom, Wichita, writes that the E. G. Hoover sale of Durocs at that place Aug. 23 was a good sale. Over 200 people on the seats when the sale opened and it was a real snappy sale. 34 head averaged \$40.50 and a top of \$180.

W. L. Fogo, Burr Oak, Kan., has a nice lot of set spring pigs and expects to have around 200 fall pigs farrowed in September and October. He has 25 last fall gilts that are looking good. He is not sure but might make a bred sow sale in February.

The Foster Livestock Company, Rexford, Kan., will sell Herefords in the sale pavilion at Colby, Kan., Oct. 13. E. D. Mustoe, Rexford, Kan., was at the Norton fair last week with a string of good Herefords, and the herd is a large one numbering several hundred head.

H. J. Cope, Norton, Kan., is secretary of the Norton county Holstein Assn., and was at the fair at Norton last week with an exhibit. Mr. Cope says there is a good demand in Norton county and in fact over northwestern Kansas for good dairy cattle, especially around Norton.

Harry Hitchcock, Bellaire, Kan., has been very successful with his Hereford herd and now must reduce the size of it and has claimed Oct. 29 for a big sale of around 85 head of cows and heifers and young bulls. The sale will be held at his farm north of Bellaire in Smith county.

C. E. Seibe, Phillipsburg, Kan., has claimed Feb. 23 for a big sale of high grade Hereford cows and heifers and a fine string of steers. On the same day he will sell a nice string of registered draft horses. This will be one of the big stock sales of the winter for that section of the state.

J. R. Houston, Gam, Kan., is the owner of one of the large herds of Poland Chinas of Northwest Kansas and he was at Norton last week with an exhibit that any breeder could well be proud of. He is going to hold a boar and gilt sale in October and a bred sow sale in February. He will hold his sales at Colby.

The Kansas State Fair program at Hutchinson, Sept. 12-15, is surely a big one. The different livestock divisions are all full and the big judging pavilion will take good care of the big crowds that are sure to want to see the judging. Other big attractions that surpass anything of former years makes the program a dandy.

Western Kansas is certainly interested in good hogs. Ray Gould, of Rexford, has over 200 set spring pigs and will have around 250 to farrow in September and October. J. R. Houston, of Gam, which is the next station west, and both are in Thomas county, has 250 pigs of last spring farrow and 70 head of sows to farrow this fall.

R. W. Dole, Almena, Kan., was at the Norton county fair at Norton last week with a nice exhibit of Shorthorns. He told me he had about decided to include his great breeding bull, Roan Sultan, in his annual sale at his farm, Oct. 14. Valuable bulls like Roan Sultan never bring in a public sale what they are worth but Mr. Dole is keeping a large number of his heifers and feels that he should sell him and that he would be an attraction to the sale.

B. C. Settles has announced another W. N. Banks sale of Jerseys at Independence, Kan., Sept. 25. The catalog will be of real interest to those who are interested in the very best in Jerseys. The Banks herd is well known because of the high quality of the sires and dams and because of the fairness and honesty of the Banks family.

Ray Gould, Rexford, Kan., was at the Norton county fair last week with a nice exhibit of Chester White hogs. Mr. Gould's herd at Rexford is one of the important herds in the country and if he had the time to devote to exhibiting his herd at the fairs over the country he would make the boys sit up and take notice. Mr. Gould says there is sure to be lots of soft corn in northwestern Kansas and that there is going to be a good demand for hogs up that

#### SALE OR EXCHANGE

**BARGAINS**—East Kan., West Mo. farms—sale or exch. Sewell Land Co., Garnett, Kan.

**FARM WANTED**—Will trade modern income property, near State House, rents \$2160 per yr. Frank B. Faust, 111 E. 6th, Topeka, Kan.

**SPLENDID** Columbia, Mo., property to trade for Kansas wheat land. H. R. Walker, 1812 Ross St., Columbia, Mo.

**GOOD DUPLEX** bringing in 6% on \$15,000, to exch. for good 160 A. Wisconsin Loan & Realty Co., 850 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

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way. The last two weeks have been pretty hard on corn in that section but many fields are still in good shape and should make lots of corn.

Victor L. King, Atchison, Kan., bought a young bull at the Kansas City National Holstein show and sale consigned by a big breeder in New York and after the sale Mr. King could have made more than the average price of Holstein bull calves by leaving the calf, but he wanted him and now that he has decided to disperse his nice herd at Atchison he is wondering how well this splendid calf, now two years old, will be appreciated in the sale ring. The sale is Sept. 23 at the farm joining Atchison and he is selling his entire herd.

#### The Norton County Fair

The Norton county fair last week at Norton, Kan., was a little below its average in former years in livestock exhibits but it was a good fair just the same. The free attractions were good and big crowds were out every day. In the Shorthorn division, R. W. Dole, Almena, H. D. Adkinson & Sons, Almena, L. A. Harting, Edmond, Kan., and Sam Teaford of Norton were the exhibitors. In the Hereford division the Foster Live-stock company of Rexford, Kan., were the principal exhibitors with one or two small exhibitors. In the hog divisions F. E. Shirley, Norton, A. D. Curry, Norton, Guy Mad-den, Norton, Ray Good, Rexford, Kan., and J. C. Rumbaugh, Phillipsburg, Kan., were the exhibitors of Chester White hogs. In the Poland China division J. R. Houston, Gem, G. H. Brown, Seiden, Earl Luft, Almena, and L. A. Harting of Edmond were the exhibitors. In the Duroc division, Kline & Sons, Calvert, J. C. Forney, Beaver City, Neb., Griffiths, Brown, Edmond and J. H. Johnson, Norton, were the exhibitors.

#### The Smith County Fair

The Smith county fair at Smith Center, Kan., last week from the standpoint of live-stock exhibits was not up to the standard as compared with other years. While the exhibits were good as county fair exhib-its go, there were not as many exhib-itors. R. L. Taylor & Sons, Smith Center, showed Polled Shorthorns, Jess Post, Vern Albrecht, Harry Reed, Shorthorns. Ray Taylor, Smith Center, Holsteins, and Dr. Linn Reed, Smith Center, Angus. In the hog division Durocs were shown by Vern Albrecht, Smith Center and Amos Ormsbee, Smith Center; Poland Chinas by Jess Rice,

Athol, Kan., F. M. Hommon, Smith Center, J. M. Boulton, Smith Center, Joe Lambert, Smith Center, Clarence Merfield, Kensington and Raymond Barnum, Smith Center; Hampshires, S. E. Westbrook, Kirwin and Slaco Brogen, Smith Center. H. V. Dillaver, Kensington, and Crabbill & Sons, Cawker City, exhibited Spotted Poland Chinas. The racing and other attractions were good and while the weather was very hot there were good crowds every day. As usual the Smith county fair was a success.

#### NEWS OF OTHER STATES

By Copper Farm Press Fieldmen

Johnston & Auld, Guide Rock, Neb., which is just over the line from Jewell county, Kan., are the owners of one of the top herds of Shorthorns in the West. They have around 250 head and are now the owners of the famous bull, Marshal Joffre, grand champion of Iowa, the American Royal at Kansas City and other great shows. The herd is under federal supervision and is one of the great herds of Shorthorns to be found anywhere. The date of their fall sale is Oct. 8 and will be held in the sale pavilion at Red Cloud, Neb.

Henry and Alpha, Wiemers of the firm of Wiemers Bros., of Diller, Neb., report unusual activity in the sale of Registered Chester White hogs. They have been selling more hogs than ever before, not a single week has passed this year that they have not shipped out one or more hogs to some buyer in the corn belt. A recent shipment of a carload was made to Southern Kansas. They have at this time in the neighborhood of five hundred head, they are out now making the circuit of the state and leading county fairs. Besides the private sales the brothers usually hold several public sales during the year. Their first sale this year will be held at Fairbury, Neb., on Sept. 15.

#### Public Sales of Livestock

##### Percheron Horses

Feb. 24—C. E. Seibe, Phillipsburg, Kan.

##### Shorthorn Cattle

Sept. 30—Smith County Breeders, Smith Center, Kan., R. L. Taylor, Sale Mgr., Smith Center, Kan.

Oct. 8—Johnston & Auld, Guide Rock, Neb.

Oct. 14—R. W. Dole, Almena, Kan.

Oct. 15—Lenora Shorthorn Assn., Lenora, Kan. Tom Costello, Clayton, Kan., Sale Manager.

Oct. 16—C. A. Crumbaker, Onaga, Kan.

Oct. 21—Mitchell Bros., Valley Falls, Kan.

Oct. 22—S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.

Oct. 23—J. F. Arnold & Son, Long Island, Kan.

Nov. 26—Northwest Kansas Breeders, Con-cordia, Kan. E. A. Cory, Sale Manager, Concordia, Kan.

##### Polled Shorthorn Cattle

Sept. 30—Smith County Breeders, Smith Center, Kan., R. L. Taylor, Sale Mgr., Smith Center, Kan.

##### Hereford Cattle

Sept. 4—Miller & Manning, Council Grove, Kan.

Oct. 13—Foster Livestock Co., Rexford, Kan. E. D. Mustoe, Mgr., Rexford, Kan.

Oct. 25—D. J. Seibe, Phillipsburg, Kan.

Oct. 29—Harry Hitchcock, Bellaire, Kan., Smith County.

Feb. 24—C. E. Seibe, Phillipsburg, Kan.

##### Aberdeen Angus Cattle

Oct. 4—Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

##### Jersey Cattle

Sept. 25—W. N. Banks, Independence, Kan.

Oct. 8—W. R. Linton, Denison, Kan.

Oct. 14—E. H. Taylor, Keats, Kan.

B. C. Settler, sale manager.

Oct. 20—A. Seaborn, Lost Springs, Kan.

Nov. 11—Goldstream Farm, Auburn, Neb.

##### Holstein Cattle

Sept. 22—Daily Farms, Springfield, Mo., W. H. Mott, Sale Mgr.

Sept. 23—Victor L. King, Atchison, Kan., W. H. Mott, Sale Manager, Herington, Kan.

Sept. 25—Oklahoma State Sale, Oklahoma City, W. H. Mott, Sale Manager, Herington, Kan.

Oct. 15—Dr. Fredericks, Manhattan, Kan. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., sale man-ager.

Oct. 20—W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan.

Oct. 22—Woodlawn Dairy, Lincoln, Neb.

Oct. 23—Lyon County Association, Emporia, Kan. W. H. Mott, Sale Mgr.

Oct. 30—Breeders' sale, Topeka, Kan., W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.

Nov. 12—J. P. Maat, Scranton, Kan.

Nov. 12—Carl Goodin, Derby, Kan., W. H. Mott, Sale Manager, Herington, Kan.

Nov. 20—Southern Kansas Breeders, Wich-ita, Kan. W. H. Mott, Sale Mgr.

##### Poland China Hogs

Oct. 11—Jess Rice, Athol, Kan.

Oct. 17—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.

Oct. 18—Mrs. A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Kan.

##### Spotted Poland China Hogs

Oct. 21—D. J. Mumaw, Holton, Kan.

Feb. 26—Breeders' sale, Chapman, Kan.

##### Chester White Hogs

Sept. 15—Wiemers Bros., Diller, Neb., sale at Fairbury, Neb.

Oct. 16—Wiemers Bros., Diller, Neb.

Oct. 21—Earl Lugenbeel, Padonia, Kan., at Hiawatha, Kan.

##### Duroc Hogs

Oct. 17—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.

Oct. 25—Bohlen Bros., Downs, Kan., and James Milholland, Lebanon, Kan., at Lebanon, Kan.

Feb. 4—E. A. Cory, Sale Manager, Con-cordia, Kan.

Feb. 6—Woody & Crowl, Barnard, Kan.

Feb. 9—F. J. Schaffer, Pratt, Kan.

Feb. 10—G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.

Feb. 11—Bohlen Bros., Downs, Kan., and James Milholland, Lebanon, Kan., at Lebanon, Kan.

Feb. 17—E. M. Hallock, Ada, Kan.

Feb. 18—Mike Stensaa & Sons, Concordia, Kan.

Feb. 18—E. E. Norman, Chapman, Kan.

Feb. 19—Kohrs Bros., Dillon, Kan.

Feb. 20—W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.

A garden is a beautiful book, writ by the fingers of God; every flower and every leaf is a letter.—Douglas Jerrold.

Farmer Hoover says that co-opera-tion means sharing the downs—as well as the ups, and that there are always some downs.

## You Better Attend This Sale Holstein Dispersion

A dispersion sale of working cattle always affords opportunities. Sale at the farm joining town.

**Atchison, Kan., Tuesday, Sept. 23**

27 head, registered cattle

10 high grade cows and heifers.

10 or 12 of the cows are in milk and all the females old enough are bred to freshen before the first of the year to King Princess Maxie Valdefsa, a 35 pound bull, one of the best Kansas bull buys made at the big national sale at Kansas City. He is two years old and included in the sale. This is a Federal accredited Herd. For the sale catalog address

**Victor L. King, Owner, Atchison, Kan.  
Or W. H. Mott, Sale Manager, Herington, Kan.**

Jan. T. McCulloch, Auct. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman, Mail & Breeze.

Note: For transportation to the farm call at our office, north 5th street.

#### HOLSTEIN CATTLE

### Young Holstein Bulls

We have six extra nice "King Segs" bred bull calves from 3 to 7 months old from some of our best A.R.O. cows. We are going to sell them and sell them quick. If you are needing a bull this fall, better write to me for full information concerning these youngsters. They are high class and the price will not keep you from owning one. Address DR. C. A. BRANCH, MARION, KAN.

### Choice Dairy Cattle

FOR SALE: 200 head of the very best Holstein and Guernsey cows, heifers and 4 to 8 week old calves at reasonable prices. Write the

WHITEWATER STOCK FARM,  
Whitewater, Wisconsin

### REG. HOLSTEINS

Two cows, two heifers just fresh. One 2 yr. old, one yearling, one calf. Two bull calves. A. R. O. Stock.

A. M. DAVIS, Rt. 3, Hutchinson, Kan.

### Reg. Holstein Heifers

Several coming two year olds and coming yearlings, fine individuals and world's most popular breeding.

G. A. HIGGINBOTHAM, ROSSVILLE, KAN.

### Holstein Springer Cows

50 young high grade Holstein springer cows and heifers that will freshen in next 30 days, also 30 yearling Holstein heifers. ED SHEETS, Rt. 2, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—TEN OR MORE PUREBRED HOLSTEIN COWS AND HEIFERS either fresh or heavy springers. All A. R. O. or out of A. R. O. dams. Herd federal ac-credited. Geo. B. Appleman, Mulvane, Kan.

BEFORE ORDERING HOLSTEIN OR GUERNSEY CALVES anywhere, write Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wisconsin

#### JERSEY CATTLE

### Reg. Jersey Cows and Heifers

For sale. Hood Farm breeding, \$100 and up. PERCY E. LILL, MT. HOPE, KANSAS.

### PLAN TO ATTEND

The Linton Reg. Jersey Sale, Oct. 8. Get your name on our mailing list for catalog now. W. R. LINTON, DENISON, KAN.

#### AYRSHIRE CATTLE

### CUMMINS' AYRSHIRES

For sale: Six cows, two yearling heifers and two bulls of serviceable age. Write at once to R. W. CUMMINS, PRESCOTT, KAN.

#### RED POLLED CATTLE

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

#### DUROC HOGS

Gilts, Boars—LONGS'—Gilts, Boars March farrow, big stretchy kind out of big dams bred in the purple. They are priced right, transferred, crated and immuned. Address J. C. Long & Sons, Ellsworth, Ka.

### Administrator's Auction Land, Equipment, Herefords

Wednesday, Sept. 17

87 Reg. Hereford cattle, 20 calves, 29 cows, 2 herd bulls, 17 year and 2 yr. old bulls, 21 year and 2 yr. old heifers.

Farm No. 1—375 a. 1/4 mile W. Pierceville, Kan., on Santa Fe trail and R. R. Good town and schools. Good soil, good irrigation plant. All valley land. Soft water irrigation plant throws 2000 gal. per minute. Alfalfa, corn and feed now growing. Wheat and barley threshed.

Farm No. 2—320 a. 1/4 mile W. 1 mile N. Pierceville, Kan. Good well, soft water. Good wheat, corn and small grain land. Wheat on both sides this farm made 30 bu. per a. this year. Six miles good fence and lease on some pasture goes with this farm.

For further information, write ELMER N. ORF, PIERCEVILLE, KAN.



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#### CHESTER WHITE HOGS

### Wiemers' Chester White Sale

Fairbury, Neb., Sept. 15

45 head of extra choice well grown spring boars and gilts, sired by a half dozen boars of great breeding merit; many by the CONSTRUCTOR, a great son of the grand Champ, Constructor. Some by CHIEF JUSTICE 2nd and ALFALFA RAINBOW. Plenty of new breeding for our old customers. This will be one of the best grown and best type offerings we have ever sold. Vaccinated double treatment. Write for catalog to

WIEMERS BROS., DILLER, NEB.  
Col. J. C. Price, Auct.

### Immuned Spring Boar Pigs

Champion blood lines. Free circular and photo. Priced right. Shipped C. O. D. on approval. Henry Wiemers, Diller, Jefferson Co., Neb.

#### SHORTHORN CATTLE

### Increase Farm Profits

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For literature address  
The American Shorthorn Breeders' Assn.,  
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W. J. CODY, Manager,  
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Topeka, Kansas.

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#### CATTLE

PURE BRED JERSEYS, BEAUTIFUL fawn color, ideal type, bred for heavy cream production. Descendants of imported prize winners. Young cows to freshen soon and in fall, \$60 each. Tuberculin tested. Ship cheaply crated by express, or larger number in car by freight. Satisfaction guar-anteed or money back. To produce more butterfat on less feed, better to have one of these fancy Jerseys than three medium quality dairy cows. Fred Chandler, Rt. 7, Charlton, Iowa.

#### HOGS

PURE BRED CHESTER WHITE SPRING pigs, prize winning stock. Raymond Scott, Rozel, Kan.

#### SHEEP

FOR SALE—HAMPSHIRE AND SHROP-shire rams, two year old, yearlings and lambs. Cedar Row Stock Farm, Burlington, Kan. A. S. Alexander, Prop.

FOR SALE: SHROPSHIRE RAMS, AMER-ican register; also flock of registered breeding ewes. J. W. Alexander, Burling-ton, Kan.

FOR SALE, REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE ram. Verni Stromme, Leroy, Kan.

#### POLAND CHINA HOGS

MONAGHAN & SCOTT'S REVELATOR. Grand champion and sire of champions; by Liberator, dam Lady Revelation. Bred sows, gilts, boars, fall pigs by or bred to Revela-tor. Monaghan & Scott, Pratt, Kan.

POLANDS, either sex, by Designer and Ci-cotte, Jr. Few Designers and Cicotte Jr. gilts bred to Liberator-Revelator. The Outpost and Checkers-Her-litage, at farmer prices. J. R. Houston, Gem, Kan.

#### SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Reg. Immune Spotted Poland China serviceable boars, open fall gilts, sows for fall farrow, spring gilts. WILKINS & ANDERSON, Chapman, Kan.



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