

KANSAS SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS

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KANSAS FARMER

AND

MAIL & BREEZE



Volume 62

July 26, 1924

Number 30



101 Cents Worth of Gasoline in Your 1923 Dollar

As compared with the 1913 dollar, the dollar of 1923 bought 101 cents worth of gasoline, while it bought only 51.8 cents worth of clothing, 60 cents worth of shoes, 61.2 cents worth of rent, 68.5 cents worth of food, 45 cents worth of frame building, 53.4 cents worth of furniture and house furnishings, 46.3 cents worth of brick building, or 73.5 cents worth of farm crops. (National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.)

Gasoline is more than low in price. It is lower in price than almost any other essential commodity in general use.

This state of affairs has not "just happened." The fact that the 1923 dollar will buy more gasoline than the 1913 dollar could purchase is due largely to intelligent work and efficient organization by the leaders of the petroleum industry in general, and, so far as the Middle West is concerned, to the efficiency of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana).

In a recent interview, President Coolidge stated that "It was right for men to organize, and the ends of society were best served by organization, *provided the organization was for service.*"

The Standard Oil Company (Indiana) is emphatically an organization for service. From the very acquisition of the crude oil, to the last drop of gasoline run into your tank at a Standard Oil Company (Indiana) filling station, every thought, effort and act of this Company is bent toward giving the best service to the consumer.

This "best" service necessarily includes a low price. And the price of gasoline made by this Company has been perennially low, (both absolutely, and in comparison with other commodities) over a long period of time.

But price is only one angle of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) service. It is the comprehensive facilities provided by this Company, embracing a complete cycle of service, which increases the purchasing power of your 1923 gasoline dollar over and above the 1913 gasoline dollar.

The Standard Oil Company (Indiana) has anticipated automotive development. It has created great, modern refineries. It has trained a loyal and efficient body of employes. It has erected great storage depots to hold reserves of gasoline during the off-season against the period of rush demand. It has built an almost endless chain of service stations.

As a result, today you are able to fill up your gasoline tank at will, anywhere and everywhere, with uniformly dependable gasoline of high quality, at prices persistently and consistently low.

Standard Oil Company

(Indiana)

General Office: Standard Oil Building
910 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

KANSAS FARMER and MAIL & BREEZE

July 26, 1924

By *Arthur Capper*



Vol. 62 No. 30

Selling Purebreds Privately

By M. N. Beeler

SUCCESSFUL selling of purebred livestock at private treaty requires salesmanship, good judgment and knowledge of values that is well-nigh infallible. It requires bickering, time consuming argument and skill. In many cases it involves a complicated selling plan. But it is vastly more satisfactory to the breeder than selling at auction. And it is likely to prove a better investment for the buyer because the seller usually will give him greater subsequent consideration in the hope of repeat orders. Almost anybody can sell at auction successfully if he has a creditable offering because the auctioneer and sale manager, if one is employed, see to that, but it takes real salesmanship to succeed at private treaty.

Too frequently the man who makes the greatest success of selling at private treaty is more a salesman than a breeder. In a few rare cases the two qualities are combined in the same man. The greater proportion of breeders are indifferent salesmen, but there is nothing mysterious or unattainable in successful selling.

Sales by Private Treaty

More time is required to build up a trade and wider experience is necessary in private treaty selling. The broader a man's acquaintance is, the more readily he can sell in this way. His success depends in no small measure upon the reputation of himself and of his herd. Frequently the auction paves the way for exclusive private treaty selling. A study of the methods followed by some breeders discloses some ingenuity but for the most part their plans are simple.

L. V. Starkey, a White Leghorn breeder, Emporia, Kan., uses a mating list in selling his surplus birds. He advertises in poultry journals, the breed paper and farm magazines. To inquirers and to special mailing lists he sends his mating list. This is merely a brief description of his breeding pens together with the bloodlines that predominate in the birds. Prices of eggs, chicks and cockerels are given.

E. E. Silver, Wickfield Farms, of Cantril, Ia., sells many Hampshire swine by mail. He advertises and travels extensively. In this way he

comes in contact with many prospective customers. He maintains a mailing list which he circularizes regularly with printed matter, catalogs, letters and with "The Hampshire Squeal" a four page "house organ" of newspaper style. In this paper he prints interesting comments about Wickfield Farms, the employees, the hogs and his own observations and opinions upon the breeding business generally. Much of the space is devoted to advertisements of the farm and his selling plan, "Beginners' Specials" and "Farmers' Specials"

groups of pigs at reduced prices, featured on issue.

Two years ago Mr. Silver sold \$3,000 worth of purebred Hampshires at the Iowa, Sioux City, Minnesota, and South Dakota fairs. He believes that the show circuit offers a good opportunity for selling stock. And that is especially true if the breeder continues to exhibit at the same fairs year after year.

Paul Burg, Kearny county, Kansas, gets in touch with Shorthorn customers by persistent advertising. Then when he hears of a prospective cus-

tomers, makes a personal solicitation. He states that he does not wait for business to come to him, but gets in his car and goes after it.

Stants Brothers, of Abilene, Kan., find their customers by extensive advertising. Selling is done by mail. They give a full description of the animals and if the inquirer gives any hint of what he considers most important, they select a Duroc that will meet that requirement and dwell upon it in their selling letter. They specialize in groups of weanling pigs. A small folder containing facts about their place and herd and actual photographs of representative individuals is sent to prospective customers.

A. E. Pinnacek, of Atwood, Kan., prepared a special sale coop for his Plymouth Rocks. Some of his best individuals are displayed in this coop and he usually makes a sale. He follows similar practices in selling Shorthorns and Spotted Poland Chinas. The animals are carefully groomed and are displayed in specially prepared stalls.

Runs Mail Order Business

W. H. Charters, of Butler, Mo., uses catalogs, folders, mailing cards and various printed devices in following up his farm and breed paper advertising. His mail order campaign would do credit to any business house in the country. Type, white space, drawings, colors are used effectively. He sells on a money-back guarantee. Four years ago he sold \$25,000 worth of Poland Chinas by mail order. In that year his advertising and printing bill was \$5,000, which is heavier than it normally should have been because he was combating the enmity of two breed paper field men who endeavored to dictate to him where and how he should spend his advertising money and when he should hold his auctions. He abandoned the auctions and beat the fieldmen in their publicity work.

Many breeders use pictures in interesting prospective customers. J. O. Singmaster, Keota, Ia., has found pictures helpful in selling his Percherons. Ira Romig, Holstein breeder, Topeka, writes a selling letter and sends a picture of the animal for sale along with its record, and also records and pictures of its close relatives.

Sheep Will Increase Farm Dividends

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

KANSAS farmers who are looking for new lines of livestock industry in which to engage will find sheep a good safe bet under present conditions. Lambs and wool are in demand and prices are high enough to insure fair profits.

The plan of sheep management in Kansas which fits in best with a general or diversified farming system is the farm flock plan, and many farmers are adopting it as one of their principal livestock operations, according to H. E. Reed, associate professor of animal husbandry at the Kansas State Agricultural College. This plan in connection with the other farm work equalizes the distribution of labor thruout the year, utilizes a great deal of unmarketable feedstuffs, returns a large amount of fertilizing constituents to the soil, and brings to the farmer more profit than from any other farming operation having a similar investment.



Kansas Farmers Should Produce More Mutton and Wool as There is an Increasing Demand for Both and Good Prices Seem Now Assured

Let's Take Care of the Light Plant

By Frank A. Meckel

THE luxuries of one generation become the necessities of the next. The telephone—a decade ago enjoyed only by a few—is now a necessity in practically every farm home in the country. The automobile is rapidly passing out of the luxury class. The same is true of the use of electric light and power on the farm. A few of the rural population are within reach of central station current. They are in the minority, however, and the vast majority must depend upon the isolated electric plant for the conveniences now enjoyed by those living in thickly populated centers.

Three Main Parts

A farm light and power installation may be considered as being made up of three main parts—

- 1—The power producing, consisting of two units—the engine and the generator.
 - 2—The power storing, consisting of the storage battery.
 - 3—The power consuming, consisting of the lights, appliances and motors.
- It will be seen that the storage battery occupies a position of the utmost importance. The battery absorbs the current produced by the generator and delivers it for useful work as required. With these facts in mind the

importance of proper battery care is evident.

Give the battery plenty of food but do not over-feed it. The food of the storage battery is current from the generator. The operation of the electrical system and the function of the battery in this system may be compared to a water system. The generator corresponds to the pump; the battery to the storage tank and the load—lights or power—to the water drawn off thru the faucet. When the water tank is full the pressure at the faucet is good. When it is nearly empty the pressure is poor and the pump is started so as to refill the tank. When the storage battery is exhausted (discharged) by the use of the lights or other current consuming appliances it must be recharged, that is, it must have current put into it from the generator. When the water tank is full, any more pumping is so much waste—the water overflows. This is not only waste but if the tank is located in the house it may do damage. The same is true of a storage battery. Current put into the battery after it is fully charged is wasted and the life of the battery is shortened. The frequency of charging will be determined

by the size of the battery and the amount of power consumed. Experience will be found to be the best guide in determining this frequency. Once it has been determined charge the battery regularly and do not neglect it.

Give the battery pure drinking water. An every-day comparison can be made with the human body. The body will die of thirst if it is not provided with drink. Lack of water will ruin a battery. The use of impure water if it does not kill at once will greatly shorten the life of the battery. In the normal action of a battery, water is lost by evaporation and by charging. This causes the level of the solution in the battery cells to drop. The solution consists of a mixture of sulfuric acid and water, but only the water evaporates. For this reason only water should be used to maintain the level of the solution at least half an inch above the top of the plates. Distilled water is best but if it cannot be obtained use rain water collected from a slate or shingle roof in a glass or earthenware vessel.

Keep the temperature of the battery room as nearly uniform as possible; neither too hot nor too cold. The

temperature of the battery cells should never exceed 110 degrees Fahrenheit. The battery should not be exposed to low temperatures as it is likely to freeze when it is discharged. Keep the tops of the cells clean and free from accumulated dust and dirt. Make sure that all connections between cells are clean and bright when first made and are prevented from corrosion and oxidation by being coated with vaseline.

Size of Battery Important

Another point to be considered is the size of the battery used. When installing a plant or before renewing the battery on an existing plant, careful consideration should be given to the size of the battery. In many cases the life of the battery has been greatly shortened by overloading it. It is the tendency to add various electrical appliances after the plant is first installed and if provision has not been made for them the battery will soon be overworked. Here again we can draw a comparison with the body. A man can work from 16 to 18 hours a day, thus putting thru a lot of work in a short time, but eventually he breaks down and becomes an old man prematurely. A battery may be overworked for a certain length of time but its useful life is greatly shortened by such a procedure.

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WE GUARANTEE that all display advertising in
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from such advertising, we will make good such loss.
We make this guaranty with the provisions that the
transaction take place within one month from the
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

DURING the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, the Government reduced the public debt nearly 1,100 million dollars. This is really a most astounding accomplishment and if the same pace is kept up the entire public debt will be wiped out in 20 years.

At the close of the Civil War the debt of the United States was little less than 2,700 million dollars. There was a great deal of worry among people who declared that it would be impossible ever to pay this huge debt. Of course the Government could have paid this debt off long before the World War broke out but as a matter of fact it did not. Of the present public debt nearly 1,000 million dollars is a hangover from the old pre-war debt.

Those who are not somewhat familiar with the financial history of the United States during the period between the close of the Civil War and the beginning of the World War may wonder why the public debt was not paid. The principal reason was because the National banks did not want it paid. The Government bonds were used as a basis of the National bank currency. The National bank was permitted to buy Government bonds, deposit them in the United States Treasury and have issued to the bank an equal amount of bank notes. That was the reason why Government 2 per cent bonds actually sold at a premium. As a result of this exceedingly low rate of interest the burden of the public debt rested lightly on the Government, the annual interest payments amounting to rather less than 20 million dollars a year.

If we could collect from foreign nations all they owe us on loans made to them during the World War the Government could wipe out half of our present public debt and pay the remainder in about 10 years at the present rate of payment.

Japs Going to Missouri

I DO NOT know how much truth there is in the story that more than 40,000 Japanese are arranging to leave California and move to Missouri where there is no law as yet depriving them of the right to own land. In California they cannot own land. I suppose I will call down on my bald head a good deal of criticism when I state that I have no sympathy with the race hatred policy of California. The Japs in California so far as I have been able to learn, attend strictly to their own business. They are better farmers as a rule than the white men and much more industrious. As business men I found them more polite and accommodating than the white business men of Los Angeles.

To say that they are likely to take possession of California is ridiculous and always has been.

The Missouri lands they are talking about buying are down in the Ozark region. White men have not made much of a success down there; it will be interesting to see what the Japs can do with it. My prediction is that they will make it a great fruit country and incidentally will do a good deal of farming as well as fruit raising, but as soon as they demonstrate that they can succeed where the white man has not, it is quite probable that there will be a demand that they be driven out.

A Word About Independence

ONCE in a while I hear a man boast that he is entirely independent in his opinions, political, religious and every other way. If he really believes what he says, then he is just kidding himself. No man can live in the midst of our human society and be entirely independent. He must conform to a large extent to the opinions and customs of the society in which he lives.

Let me take a well known fact for illustration. The wearing of clothes is not originally a moral question. The natives in tropical countries wear very little clothing, many of them none at all. This is not because they are immoral but is the result of climatic conditions, in other words the wearing of clothes is not a moral question but purely a question of custom and climate. If it were the universal custom to wear no clothes in warm weather I apprehend that people would be

just as moral as they are now and the fact that people wore no clothes would excite no comment.

But custom decrees that people in this part of the world must wear clothes and custom makes it a moral question. Even if there were no penalty fixed by law for going about without clothing, I doubt if any perfectly sane man or woman in the city would go about naked. We are all bound up and restrained by the law of custom. We not

Sometime, Somewhere

U NANSWERED yet? The prayer your lips have pleaded

In agony of heart these many years?
Does faith begin to fail? Is hope departing?
And think you all in vain those falling tears?
Say not the Father hath not heard your prayer;
You shall have your desire, sometime, somewhere.

Unanswered yet? Tho when you first presented
This one petition at the Father's throne,
It seemed you could not wait the time of asking,
So urgent was your heart to make it known;
Tho years have passed since then, do not despair,
The Lord will answer you, sometime, somewhere.

Unanswered yet? Nay, do not say ungranted—
Perhaps your part is not yet wholly done;
The work began when first your prayer was uttered,
And God will finish what He has begun;
If you will keep the incense burning there,
His glory you shall see, sometime, somewhere.

Unanswered yet? Faith cannot be unanswered,
Her feet are firmly planted on the rock;
Amid the wildest storms she stands undaunted,
Nor quails before the loudest thunder-shock.
She knows Omnipotence has heard her prayer,
And cries, "It shall be done, sometime, somewhere."

You gave on the way a pleasant smile,
And thought no more about it;
It cheered the life that was sad the while,
That might have been wrecked without it.
And so for the smile and fruitage fair
You'll reap a crown—sometime—somewhere.

You spoke one day, a cheering word,
And passed to other duties;
It warmed a heart, new promise stirred,
And painted a life with beauties.
And so for the word and its silent prayer
You'll reap a palm—sometime—somewhere.

You lent a hand to a fallen one,
A life in kindness given;
It saved a soul, when hope was gone,
And won a heart for Heaven.
And so for the help you proffered there
You'll reap a joy—sometime—somewhere.

only wear clothes but we wear certain kinds of clothes because custom or fashion so decrees.

That is true of a multitude of other things we do. None of us is independent, nor anywhere near independent. We simply cannot be. We are gregarious, we belong to and are a part of the herd despite ourselves and must travel with the herd or get out of it, which we cannot very well do.

Secretly all of us, and a great many openly, object to being so circumscribed and tied up by custom and here and there one even tries to break away entirely, but he discovers that to stay with the herd and be independent of it is impossible. Such a person either will be suppressed or driven out by the herd. I use the term herd, not in a derogatory sense but because it seems to be the most expressive and general term I can use.

Neither can I believe that it would be best that each individual have entire independence of action. Without cohesion and reasonable unity of opinion and action there would be little or no advancement; there would be anarchy and I am not ready to believe that anarchy would be good for the human race.

I would not have it understood, however, that I advocate the abject submission to the herd mind, on the contrary all progress is the result of objection to the herd mind but that does not mean that the objector is to stand foolishly in the way of the herd until he is run over.

Out in the range country one of the things to be dreaded was a stampede. Sometimes when the cattle were bedded down and apparently resting quietly something would occur to startle them. Maybe a sudden clap of thunder or the near howling of wolves. With a common impulse the herd would jump up and start off on a wild run. The experienced cowboy knew better than to get right in front of that herd if it was possible to avoid it. Maybe the stampede would start in his direction and if so he had to run for it until he could get out toward the edge. Then he would begin to sing to the frightened cattle and gradually turn those on the out edge in toward the center until he had part of the herd going in a somewhat different direction from the main body. These influenced the course of others until finally part of the animals were trying to go one way and part another and the process called "milling" commenced. The mad rush was over; the cowboy regained control and the herd was either bedded down where the stampede was stopped or taken back to the original bed ground.

If the cowboy had undertaken to stop that stampede by getting directly in front of the mad-dened rushing cattle he would simply have been run over and trampled to pieces.

The wise man who wants to change the direction of public thought or public custom does not stand stubbornly in the way of established prejudices and established customs but he does undertake to gradually change the direction of public thought and custom.

The cowboy who would have undertaken all at once to stop the stampeded cattle would have shown great courage but he would have been a dead cowboy and also his pony would have been dead and the stampeding herd would have rushed on probably until it dashed over the edge of a canyon and most of the cattle would have been either killed or so crippled that they would have been of little or no value after that. And the cowboy would not have gotten any praise for his courage. He would have been counted either a rank tenderfoot who knew nothing about range cattle, or a crazy fool.

To Stop Chinch Bugs

ONE of my readers, C. H. Turner of Rantoul, Kan., sends me the following account of his experience with the destructive pest, chinch bugs. He says: "I find it an easy matter to control chinch bugs. They will not cross over a windrow of hay but will crawl under and perish. On this farm we hauled out old hay and made a windrow between our oat and corn fields. We find the corn growing fine; no bugs. I believe at last we have found a way to control the bugs."

"This is the third year we have tried this and found it a success. We make the windrow fence a few weeks before the grain is cut so it will settle. Be sure that it is on a smooth path and well trampled down."

This has the merit of being easy to try and certainly Mr. Turner's three years' experience is worth something as a demonstration. Here is another remedy recommended by the Kansas State Agricultural College and it seems to fit in to some extent with Mr. Turner's. Cut bundles of green fodder or grass; it is best to have fodder, green corn or green cane or kafir. Scatter these bundles about the field. The green fodder will soon heat and sour and this sour fodder seems to attract the bugs; they eat and die. This also is easy to try.

Salt Your Money Down

FAKE stock salesmen are reported in the wake of the big harvest. They hope to reap the profits from this year's wheat crop after farmers have sold their grain. Their efforts in many cases will be successful. Farmers who "invest" with them will collect dividends of regret. If there is any money left after the expense of

producing the crop is paid, use it in wiping out debts, in buying better equipment or more land if that is needed. If there seems to be no place to put the money, salt it down in the bank until opportunity is offered to invest it safely. Building and loan stock, some Kansas public utilities, Government and local public securities offer safe investments at fairly good interest returns.

Rest assured that if the "opportunity" which the blue sky salesman offers were as good as he represents it to be, farmers never would be given a chance at it. Financial interests, eager to multiply their dollars, would snap it up. And do not take the advice of your local banker unless he warns you not to buy. In many cases the banker is given some of the stock or is offered the opportunity to discount your notes in payment for his recommendation.

Why not use the extra money this year in buying better equipment, making the home modern or in improving the herds and flocks? At any rate do not spend it with the wild catters.

Remedy for Poison Ivy

I AM A lucky man in some respects and one is that I do not seem to be susceptible to any considerable extent to poison ivy, but for a great many people poison ivy is as a terror by day and pestilence at night. I have known people who could not get within 10 feet of a poison ivy vine if they were to the windward of it without getting poisoned. It just naturally spoils the vacation of a great many people. James B. McNair, of the Chicago University, who has made a study of poison ivy, declares that the following will prevent poison from the ivy:

"Wash the exposed surface of the body with a solution of 5 per cent iron chloride in 50 per cent alcohol and water. This application will render harmless any ivy poison it touches; prevent the action of the poison before it enters the skin, and stop its spread from one part of the body to another."

Political Speaking

THE other day I received an invitation to attend a picnic and make a political speech. The person sending the invitation said that there would be a Democratic speaker and they wanted some one to make a Republican speech. In the past I have made a good many political speeches. I hope I may never make another party political speech. Political speeches, that is partisan political speeches, like the average sermon, weary me. As a rule they are not frank and fair statements. The average political speaker does not intend to make false statements but he is likely to tell only so much of the truth as seems to him will support his side of the case. He is likely to appeal to prejudice rather than to reason.

The average citizen means to be honest and is patriotic, but his decisions in political matters

are likely to be influenced by half truths and by prejudice, mostly inherited.

I wish it were possible for all of us to forget for awhile that we are attached to any political party, Republican, Democrat, Socialist, or what not, and discuss and study political science and political philosophy just as citizens of a common country who ought to have a common interest in good government, but we do not seem to be wise enough or independent enough to do that.

Brief Answers to Inquiries

SCHOOLGIRL—I do not know where the word limerick originated. A limerick is supposed to be composed of five lines with a jingle and no sense. For example:

"There was an old man from Tarentum,
Who gnashed his false teeth till he bent 'em
When asked what they cost
And how much he had lost,
He said: 'I don't know, I rent 'em'."

MARY JANE—You say that you are 19 years old and are in love with a man 75 years old and he is in love with you, furthermore that it was a case of love at first sight, and ask me what I think of it. Well, that was evidently a case where two fools met.

PROFESSOR JONES—You ask whether I would not be in favor of a law which would tend to eradicate fools. Certainly not. Do you think I want to make this world an uninhabited wilderness?

ANXIOUS WIFE—You say that your husband, who is a man past 60 years old thinks that he has a call to preach. My only advice is that you guard him from the squirrels. One of them is likely to bury him somewhere by way of providing for its winter store.

MINERVA—This man who is 20 years your junior may love you devotedly, as he claims, but I would advise you before the knot is tied that you manage to have the word slipped to him that you have lost every cent you had. I think you will discover that his temperature will fall rapidly.

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.

Working the Roads

Is there a law in Kansas against township officers working on township roads at all kinds of

work and drawing the same wages as other laborers?

A. A.
In 1917 the legislature enacted House Bill 601, an act relating to roads and highways, which bill reads in part as follows:

"No member of a township board of highway commissioners shall be eligible to appointment as township road overseer or assistant overseer."

On account of the difficulty in obtaining competent road overseers as it was claimed, the legislature of 1919 amended Section 38, Chapter 264 of the laws of 1917 leaving out that part of the former section which provided that no member of a township board of highway commissioners should be eligible to appointment as township road overseer or assistant overseer. So that the law as it now stands would permit a member of the township commissioner to act as either road overseer or assistant road overseer and draw the usual compensation for such services.

Division of Property

A and B are husband and wife living on a farm in Colorado which A homesteaded before their marriage. He also had personal property. B owns town property in Kansas and has money on interest there. According to the laws of each state what disposition would be made of the holdings of each on the death of the other, no will being made? There are no children.

H. W. B.
The surviving spouse would inherit all of the property.

Landlord's Lien

I have a landlord's lien on the wheat crop of my tenant. Is my lien prior to the mortgage which he may give on this crop?

W. B.
Yes. This was so decided in the case of Bank versus Burr, Seventh Kansas, in which case it was decided that the landlord's lien was paramount to the chattel mortgage given by the tenant.

Marriage of Cousins

1—A and B are first cousins. Can their children marry in the state of Kansas? 2—If A gives a dance in a hall Saturday night can he collect after midnight?

J. W.
1—The children of A and B are not first cousins and are permitted to marry under the laws of Kansas.

2—If this dance closed before midnight A would have a right to collect from those who used this hall for dancing purposes. If he continued the dance into Sunday he probably would not be permitted to collect for that time.

What is It Worth?

I bought 25 shares in the Kansas Gas and Petroleum Company in 1918. Are the shares worthless now as the company has been sold out? If the stock is of any value where can I apply and who is the present owner of the company?

S. C.
I fear that your stock is worthless but you might perhaps trace the ownership of this company by writing to the Blue Sky Department, in care of the Bank Commissioner's Office, Topeka, Kan.

Farm Prices Sure To Rise

FARMERS have been sick, but they're getting better; in fact they're going to live—and soon even make some real money on hogs—within 12 months, maybe sooner. The surplus of the last year has been wiped out. So now a hog shortage, even a beef-cattle shortage, is approaching. Today we have fewer hogs than for years.

A study of the ratio between people and the meat-bearing animals they live on is always interesting. We now have something more than 60 million head of hogs. Twenty years ago, when meat was cheaper, we ate more; in those days, of course, we probably ate less breakfast foods, fruits, salads, fish, and so on, than we eat now, in proportion to meat.

Yet in 1900 our animal meat consumption averaged 192 pounds per capita. Now it's down to less than 150. In those days we ate 83.4 pounds of pork per capita; now it's down to less than 70 pounds. Dieting isn't to blame for all this decline.

The Lure of the City

When you stop to think, also, that our farm people—mostly young men and women—are quitting the farms at the rate of more than 1 million a year to hunt city jobs, and that our population is increasing at the rate perhaps of 1½ million each year, it is plain that our meat is going to cost us more. For the same reason, a readjustment of other farm-product values cannot be indefinitely delayed.

Since the Civil War our population has multiplied four times, lacking a little; since 1900 it has increased from 25 to 35 a square mile. In that year two-thirds of our people still lived in the country. Now more than one-half live in cities—and the great trek to town goes merrily on.

In fact, this lure of the city, the constant cry of shops and business for more hands—and our barriers to immigration—all show that industrialism is growing faster than agriculture.

So the growing towns eat more and more of all the meat and grains our farms produce. This must, inevitably, bring better prices to farmers; and hence gradually cut down the surplus share of meat and grain we have for sale to Europe.

For that matter, Europe probably will increase her own farm output, especially of grain, which may tend to check our present speculative deals based on Europe's expected needs. The danger of overproduction will be much less. In perhaps 10 years there will be little chance of overproduction. The millions quitting the farms are alone bound to reduce the bulk of our crops, whereas our rapid growth in population means steadily rising consumption. That is why the man who sticks to his farm must win out in the end.

An Economic Absurdity

The spread today between what the farmer is forced to accept and what the consumer is forced to pay—or the difference between one dollar and three dollars—is an economic absurdity. This spread wouldn't be so great even now in spite of heavy production, if more farmers organized and marketed with better judgment.

What percentage of crops was handled by all the co-operatives last year? Probably 10 per cent, maybe more. Their total business was more than 2 billion dollars, and several million farmers belong. To show what a big business they did in 1923—2,600 grain organizations marketed products worth 400 million dollars; 1,841 dairy organizations, 300 million dollars; 1,182 livestock shipping organizations, 220 million dollars; 956 fruit and vegetable organizations, 280 million dollars; 73 cotton co-operatives, 100 million dollars; 14 tobacco associations, 132 million dollars. These are impressive totals.

Besides these, the citrus fruit groups sold crops totaling hundreds of millions.

But some short-order, mushroom co-operatives have gone on the rocks. Some co-operatives have failed. They are not a cure-all, and in the Middle West they are still to some extent in an experimental stage. It would be strange if this were not true, when you stop to think what a giant job it has been to get these millions of farmers to work in harmony.

It is no small task to develop and train enough new leaders, in new methods, so that a vast system of farm co-operatives can function smoothly

and dovetail into the complex banking, transportation and business life of today.

But on the whole, progress has been gratifying. In the co-operative marketing of livestock every stockman should join. The average small stockman has neither time nor opportunity to study the aspects of his business closely. And here is where the trained, capable, co-operative manager functions. Only the highest type of business ability can successfully swing a big co-operative.

New conditions, some national and some worldwide, now confront the farmer. To these new conditions our bankers and industrialists have readjusted themselves since the deflation of 1920 by working out new policies and by certain aid from Uncle Sam. In the same way now only new methods and policies can help the farmers to survive amid the new economic conditions.

But I say now—as I have said before—that the mere putting of more laws on the books can't save agriculture. To recover, farmers must adopt new methods and work to better advantage. But to find and apply new methods they need the quick, whole-hearted help not only of our Government but of every American, Democrat or Republican.

Chief Aim of Farm Bloc

To induce the Government—and to educate the public—to give farmers this help is one of the chief aims of the "Farm Bloc." The "Bloc" seeks to gain for itself no class or partisan advantage. It advocates nothing wild, impracticable or unfair. It knows the farmer's problem is the result of vast economic changes, a knotty riddle which cannot be solved by politics—or by new laws alone.

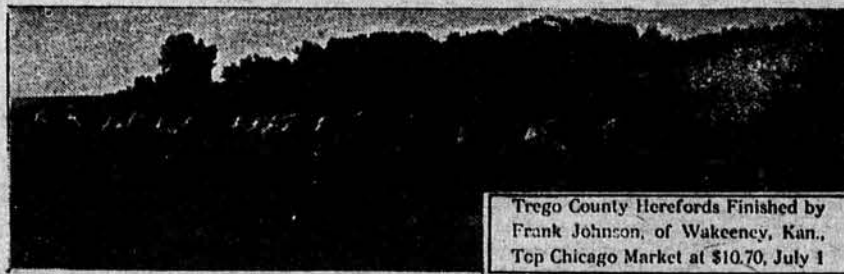
Our Government has again and again announced, as a fixed policy, its encouragement of co-operative marketing. This is shown by the Volstead-Capper act, giving Uncle Sam's stamp of approval to this plan. Now it's the farmer's move; he must choose trained leaders, and make use of this machinery.

Arthur Capper

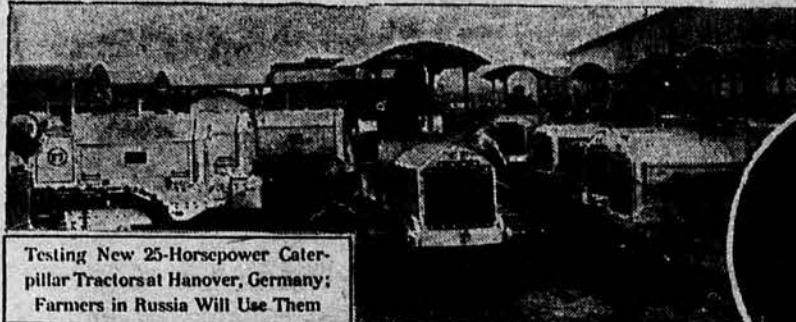
News of the World in Pictures



W. G. McAdoo Proves a Game Loser. Smiles and Waves a Last Farewell As He Sails for Europe



Trego County Herefords Finished by Frank Johnson, of Wakeeney, Kan., Top Chicago Market at \$10.70, July 1



Testing New 25-Horsepower Caterpillar Tractors at Hanover, Germany; Farmers in Russia Will Use Them



Miss Laura Biddle, Daughter of Craig Biddle, of Philadelphia, Famous American Beauty Summering at Newport



John W. Davis at the Left and Charles W. Bryan at the Right, Democratic Standard Bearers

The Glen Cove, Long Island Home of John W. Davis, Recently Nominated For President By the Democrats



Idaho Agricultural College Poultry Demonstration Train Touring Southern Idaho on the Union Pacific Railway



Great Disparity in Values; Half Grown Silver Fox Worth \$1,000; Half Bushel Wheat Worth Only 50 Cents

Wonderful Aerial View of Coney Island Which Was the Sunday Mecca For the Recent Democratic Convention



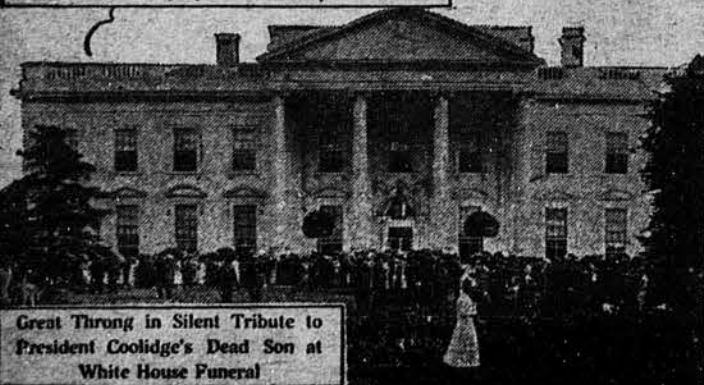
Robert Le Gendre, Former Georgetown University Student, Sets World Record of 25 Feet and 6 Inches in Olympic Broad Jump Event



Threshing Grain From Small Experimental Plots in Government Plant Breeding Work



Proposed Roosevelt Memorial Hall to Be Added to American Museum of Natural History in Central Park, New York City



Great Throng in Silent Tribute to President Coolidge's Dead Son at White House Funeral



Growing Watermelons in the Great Southwest; Two Carloads Had Been Shipped From This Patch Before This Picture Was Taken

Farmers Form Grain Merger

American Farm Bureau Federation Plans Big Marketing Agency to Eliminate Profits

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

WITH a view of placing at the disposal of farmers of the country a single marketing agency in order to eliminate middlemen's profits thru co-operative selling agencies, there was organized at Chicago recently under the supervision of the American Farm Bureau Federation the Grain Marketing Corporation of the United States which will take over the business of several large grain concerns.

Five companies were included in the original consolidation. These concerns are as follows: Armour Grain Company, Rosenbaum Grain Corporation, J. C. Shaffer Company, Rosenbaum Brothers, all of Chicago, and the Davis, Noland, Merrill Grain Company of Kansas City.

The Grain Marketing Corporation was organized under the co-operative marketing laws of Illinois in 1923.

The purchase of the five companies was sponsored by the American Farm Bureau Federation.

The new company has been capitalized at 20 million dollars. It will begin functioning immediately, handling the grain crops now coming to market. The purchase of the five companies gives the new organization control of 50 million bushels of elevator space at strategic points. Farmers are thus enabled to market as well as to produce grain, sponsors of the purchase plans stated.

The members of the board of directors of the new corporation will be as follows: John J. Stream, vice-president of the J. C. Shaffer Company; George E. Marcy, president of the Armour Grain Company; E. F. Rosenbaum, president of the J. Rosenbaum Corporation; Edward S. Glaser, president of Rosenbaum Brothers, and George H. Davis, president of the Davis, Noland, Merrill Company.

More Counties in Contest

Thirty-eight Kansas counties have entered the "Better Farming Contest," conducted by Kansas State Agricultural College, Kansas State Board of Agriculture and the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce. Atchison, Butler, Chase, Cheyenne, Clark, Crawford, Decatur, Dickinson, Doniphan, Finney, Lincoln, McPherson, Montgomery, Ness, Sherman and Thomas

have entered since the last report. The contest opened March 1, 1924, and will close March 1, 1926.

Organizations in the counties are competing for \$1,000 in prizes offered by the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce for the counties which show the greatest percentage increase in improved farming practices. Awards will be made upon the basis of increases in livestock, legume acreages, livestock products and forage crops as indicated by reports of the board of agriculture.

Brown Swiss Breeders

The annual meeting of the Brown Swiss Cattle Breeders' Association will be held at Waterloo, Ia., during the week of the Dairy Cattle Congress, September 22 to 28. Ira Inman, secretary of the association, states that because Brown Swiss will be judged on September 23 and 24 that the annual banquet probably will be held on the evening of September 23. This is the first time that this gathering has been held west of the Mississippi River.

Traveling Granger in Idaho

The old days of the "traveling parson" find modern expression in the case of a "traveling Granger" who is W. W. Deal, master of the Idaho State Grange, and one of the most active leaders in the organization of the country. State Master Deal owns a trusty Ford and his own hand at the wheel guides it safely over the rough mountain roads, across the sandy plains and up and down the risky river canyons in his visits to Granges widely separated by miles, but closely in touch in sympathies and interest in the work of the order.

State Master Deal thinks nothing of driving 200 or 300 miles a day and attending two or three Grange meetings as well, while his record for new Granges organized during the past six months leads all the states in the country in proportion to present membership. State Master Deal recently gave National Master Taber "the ride of his life" in the same trusty Ford and brought to the national leader some experiences that were decidedly new.

The Curve's the thing!

NO LOSS! NO STARTING ACCELERATION POWER NO WASTE

The "Distillation Curve" shows in an unmistakable manner exactly how your gasoline was made, and what its various qualities are.

The distillation curve makes it easy to answer these questions:

Does your car start readily?
Does it accelerate smoothly?
Has it plenty of pep and power?

If the test is applied to

SKELLY GASOLINE

the distillation curve will answer "yes" to everyone of these questions and here's why!

Because its "Initial" is low; it vaporizes quickly, and makes your car respond to the first pressure upon the starter.

Because its even chain of boiling points insures quick, even and smooth acceleration.

Because its "end-point" is low which means that it burns completely and delivers an even flow of power.

Every Drop Works

SKELLY OIL COMPANY

EL DORADO, KANSAS
The Makers of Tagolene

Fill up where you see this sign

IT'S BETTER



GASOLINE

CORRECT FOOD TO YOUR HENS

Plenty of pure water and crushed oyster shell all the time gets more and better eggs.



FOR POULTRY

Filled 40 Silos—Never Plugged

"Filled 40 silos this fall (1923) with an L-16 Papec Cutter, second season, and never had a plugged pipe." Ernest Kahler, Clinton Springs, N. Y.
The Papec is made in four sizes, to fit any power. N-15 and L-16 sizes are ideal for Fordsons. Send today for our new catalog and U. S. Gov't Bulletin "Making and Feeding of Silage"—both free. Learn why a Papec soon pays for itself.
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124 Main St.
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Your dollars buy more in the Papec

THE HEART
SEPARATOR
BOWL



Lacta
CREAM SEPARATOR
Closest thing to a vibrationless bowl. Made in six sizes.

\$2275
\$5 DOWN We pay freight—30 day free trial—year to pay balance
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105 S. LaSalle St., Chicago
BALTIC SALES CO., Inc.
United States Representatives

Plenty of Water When You Want It

You won't need to worry about having plenty of water for the stock if you put up this light-running No. 12

DEMPSTER SELF-OILING WINDMILL

Turns in the slightest breeze because of its new improvements. Hyatt Roller Bearing on main shaft. All working parts self-oiling. Large, thoroughly lubricated bearings. Straight Lift. No side pull. No squeaks—no rattles. It will pay you to get all the facts about the new Dempster No. 12. Write for Free Folder and prices today.

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The Dempster bearing and locking system of Tower Construction enables it to "stand the hard storms."

Only \$2 DOWN ONE YEAR TO PAY

You can now get any size of the New Butterfly Cream Separator direct from our factory for only \$2 down, and on a plan whereby it will earn its own cost and more before you pay.

We quote Surprisingly Low Prices and allow payments as low as

ONLY \$3.50 PER MONTH
No interest to pay—no extras. Every machine guaranteed a lifetime against defects in material and workmanship.

30 Days' FREE Trial on your new separator. Return it if not satisfied at our risk. Nearly 200,000 already in use on American farms. Easiest of all separators to clean and turn.

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ALBAUGH-DOVER CO. 2177 Marshall Blvd. Chicago, Ill.

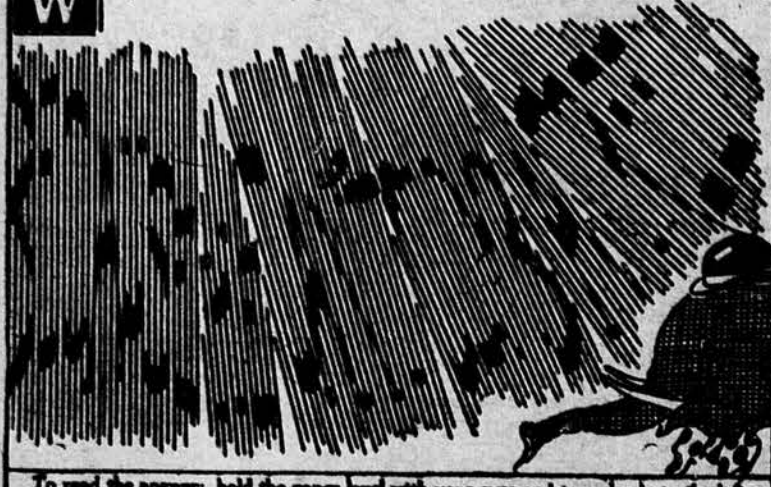
CORN HARVESTER cuts and piles on harvester or windrow. Man and horse cuts and shocks corn. Binder. Sold in every state. Only \$150 with blade tying attachment. Testimonials and catalog FREE showing picture of Harvester. PROCESS MFG. CO., Salina, Kan.



My! My! Read 'Em and Weep!

For the Little Folks in Puzzletown

Why is an Elephant like a wheelbarrow?



To read the answer: hold the paper level with your eyes and turn slowly to the left.

When you have found out "why an elephant is like a wheelbarrow," send your solution to the Puzzle Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. The first five boys or girls answering correctly will receive a package of postcards each.

Good Joke on the Grocer

A grocer-man one autumn day
Sat smiling 'neath his glasses,
When came a pitcher and a boy,
To get some new molasses.

The grocer, smiling, pulled the bung,
No sirup could be richer.
"Now, sonny, where's your dime?"
Quoth he, "It is in de pitcher."

More Cake for Tommy

Tommy was rather sad and looking
wistfully at his mother said, "I wish
I hadn't eaten that cake."

"Don't you feel well?" asked his
mother.

"It isn't that," Tommy explained,
"but if I hadn't eaten it, I'd still be
able to eat it."

Try to Say These Fast

Peter Pindar poured a pound of pep-
per in Peggy Perkins's pot of potatoes.
Silent Sallie Sue sat side Sarah
Sherman sewing soldier's socks Satur-
day so she should see soldiers safely
supplied with socks.

Wanda Wiggleton was washing win-
dows Wednesday without water while
weary Willy was watchfully waiting,

wondering why Wanda was working.
Somebody said small Sammy Smith
swallowed seventy-seven salted sand-
wiches Sunday.

Can You Guess These?

When a boy falls into the water,
what is the first thing he does? Gets
wet.

Why is a cat's tail like the world?
It's fur to the end.

What is there the same about a
pair of stiff shoes and a horse that
has never been ridden? They both
have to be broken in before they can
be used.

Why is the letter E like death? Be-
cause it is the end of life.

Two Amusing Stunts

Here are a couple of stunts which
are so simple that they are almost
foolish, but which are amusing and
baffling. First, place your index fin-
ger of your right hand, so that it runs
along the bridge of your nose. Invite
a friend to try and pull the finger
from the nose using as much strength
as he has—only pulling steadily, with-
out jerks or starts. It is impossible
to remove the finger—you may be
pulled around the room, but the fin-

ger will stay just where it was placed.
Another stunt of the same sort is to
put your hand on the top of your head
and ask someone to try and remove it,
using a steady pull—it just can't be
done.

The Dictionary Girls

How many words in the dictionary
do you know that can be pronounced
as girls' names? You can make a
game of the questions below. Every
question must be answered with a
word that can be pronounced as a
girl's name. See how many you can
guess without looking at the answers
given below.

- A warlike girl
- A large girl
- A sad girl
- An uncertain girl
- A lively girl
- A muscular girl
- A nervous girl
- A clinging girl
- A star girl
- A profound girl
- A musical girl
- A flower girl
- One of the best girls
- Not orthodox
- A geometrical girl
- A clear case of girl
- A seedy girl
- A smooth girl
- A happy giver
- A sweet girl
- A disagreeable girl
- A dreamy girl
- A lad girl

(Answers: Millie Tary; Ellie Phant;
Ella Ge; Eva Nescent; Anna Matlon;
Callie Sthenics; Hester Ical; Jessie
Mine; Meta Oric; Mettle Physics;
Sarah Nade; Rhoda Dendron; Ella
Gant; Hettie Rodoxy; Polly Gon; E.
Lucy Date; Cora Ander; Amelia Ra-
tion; Jennie Rosity; Carrie Mel; An-
nie Mosity; Clare Voyant; Delle In-
quent.)

A Mother Cat's Strategy

The life of a kitten which fell down
a deep well was saved in a remark-
able manner. After two unsuccessful
attempts had been made to recover the
kitten in a bucket, a police constable
lowered the mother cat, which at once
seized the exhausted kitten and held
on to its neck until both had been
pulled up.

In Our Letter Box

I am 6 years old and in the first
grade. I go to school at Paradise. It
is 3½ miles from home. I want to
thank you for the sack of marbles you
sent me by my grandpa when he was

in Topeka. I have a dog named
Tommy and a cat named Nick.
Paradise, Kan. Ross Booth.

Sevina Likes Farm Life

I am 14 years old. I like farm life.
I have lived on a farm all my life. I
have four brothers and one sister. For
pets I have a pony, a rabbit, some
geese and ducks. I would like to have
some of the boys and girls write to me.
Helberger, Colo. Sevina Johnson.

Won Prize in Spelling

I am 12 years old and in the sixth
grade. I won second prize in spelling
at our Stafford county field meet. I
am sending some "ifs" for the boys
and girls:

If the looking glass saw the table-
cover would the cornstalk?

If Arkansas would Tennessee?

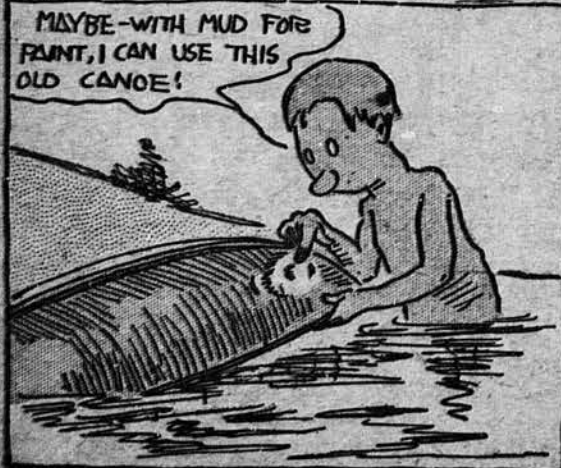
If the houses paint will the baking
powder?

If the irons holder will the lemon
squeezer?

St. John, Kan. Elinor V. Saylor.

Enjoys Her House Plants

I have two brothers and five sisters.
I am 12 years old and in the sixth
grade. I live ½ mile from school. I
am 4 feet tall and weigh 78 pounds.
My teacher's name is Myrtle Gregg. I
have 11 house plants. I would like to
hear from some young readers.
McCune, Kan. Grace Burris.



New Wheat in Big Demand

Threshing Grain and Harvesting Hay Crops Make Busy Times on Jayhawker Farm

BY HARLEY HATCH

THE new crop of wheat is pouring into the primary Kansas markets at the rate of 100 to 200 carloads each a day. Our local Kansas markets are certainly developing when Wichita gets more than 700 carloads of wheat in one day. Up to this time, all this wheat has been threshed dry and is of a quality better than probably will come from any other part of the country this year.

Mills are taking this wheat at a rapid rate; they know the advantage of having full stocks of Southwest high test protein wheat to mix with their poorer quality grain. It is not to be wondered that the Minneapolis mills are buying heavily of our Kansas wheat.

As to the price, opinions differ; some are selling because, judging this year by the last two, they think that sold first is sold the best. Many are selling because they must, as debts are pressing. On this farm we are going to hold our wheat awhile; even if there is plenty of wheat to supply every demand, it seems to me that wheat must later feel the effect of the high corn market which now quotes corn at \$1 in Kansas City and shows signs of going higher.

Too Many Small Threshers

Since wheat is no longer the main crop here, this community appears overstocked with threshing machines. Within a radius of 4 miles there are nine machines, all but two being of the small sizes. On this farm we still have our 22-inch machine which we run with the 10-20 tractor.

We do our own threshing and that of two or three of the neighbors. This year the wheat and oats acreage is not large, the straw is rather light and it should go thru quickly. It cannot go thru too quickly to suit us for we wish to get at the prairie haying as soon as possible.

Owing to threshing, we have for the last two years delayed haying longer than we should. Last summer the first two stacks we put up were of prime quality; after that the grass began to dry somewhat and we could note during the winter that the early cut hay fed out much better than that cut later. We have one day's work on the threshing machine and then will be ready to try the crop of 1924.

Small Machine Saves Time

We are often asked, both in person and by letter, if we find it profitable to own this small type of thresher; if it is cheaper to do our own work than it would be to hire at going prices. We presume there is not a great deal of difference financially between owning a machine or hiring. If we could always be sure of threshing just when we wish there would be little or no profit in owning a machine. We bought our machine, not to save on our threshing bill, but to be able to thresh just when we wished. On those grounds it pays the grower of 75 to 100 acres of small grain to own a small type thresher, providing a tractor is already owned.

If one had to buy both thresher and tractor for threshing alone, we question if it would pay, especially at the present high machinery prices. We pull this 22-inch cylinder machine with the 10-20 tractor, using one bundle pitcher at the machine. We run three bundle wagons, one man to a wagon and each man pitching off his own load. In this way we run with very little outside help and can fix our own working hours. Last season the price charged for threshing here was 8 cents a bushel for wheat and 4 cents for oats, the machine owner providing fuel.

Strong Has Fine Record

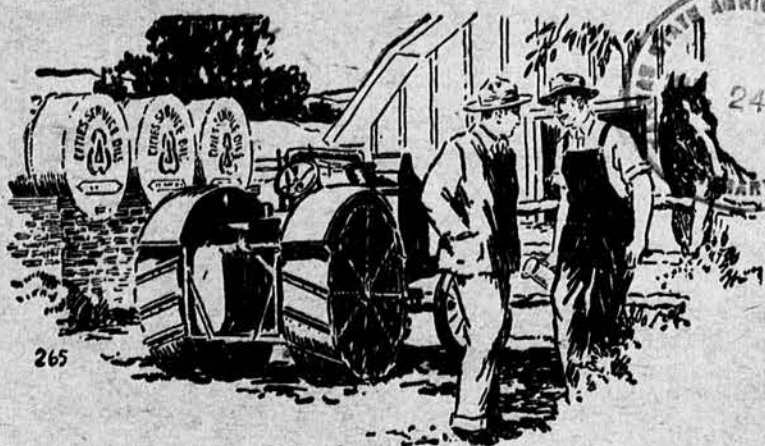
One of the attacks being made on Congressman James G. Strong relates to farm legislation. It is difficult to see how any Congressman could have a better record on this score than Mr. Strong. It was his bill that revived the War Finance Corporation, thru which 400 million dollars has been ad-

vanced to the farmers and stockmen of the country. He had charge of the debate on this measure in the House and pushed it thru that body in the face of great opposition. He was selected by the farm organizations to introduce the resolution creating the Joint Agricultural Commission.

He succeeded in forcing out of the Banking and Currency Committee of the House, against the opposition of Chairman McFadden of Pennsylvania, the bill putting a farmer on the Federal Reserve Board. He is the author of the bill providing for the Intermediate Credit Banks created by the merging of two other bills with it, and known as the Capper-Lenroot-Strong bill.

He is further intimately connected with agriculture thru the ownership of a 240-acre dairy and stock farm in Washington county, to the management of which he gives personal attention, and where he specializes in Holstein cows and Duroc Jersey hogs. Only recently he shipped 20 registered Holstein cows to this farm from Wisconsin. His record for economy is equally good. As Chairman of the War Claims Committee, he considered more than 500 bills making claims aggregating more than 200 million dollars against the Government and so careful was his scrutiny of them that the bills that were reported carried a total of less than \$100,000.

He voted for every justifiable measure of economy proposed during the service. In Washington it would be considered a joke to charge Jim Strong with lack of economy; he is regarded as one of the watchdogs of the Treasury. Congressman Strong has been an able and conscientious representative of the people of his district, and his influence has increased from the day he first took his seat.



There's as much difference in tractors as in horses

"You can't properly lubricate all kinds of tractors the same, any more than you can handle or feed all horses the same. My tractor needs a different grade of lubricating oil than Joe Gooch's tractor down the road, and lots of others in this section. Since I started using only the grade of Cities Service Oil made especially for my tractor, I've gotten much smoother operation, with not a minute's worry or trouble." With five special grades of Cities Service Oil, we can give you the grade of oil that your tractor needs. Sold by Cities Service Oil trucks, dealers and service stations.



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DO YOU KNOW

that you can help both your neighbor and us by asking him to subscribe for the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze? If he becomes a regular reader he will thank you—so will we.

How The Santa Fe dollar was spent in 1923

Taxes more than dividends. Rate reductions more than taxes

The measure of success in railroad business is the relation of costs to returns. If the dollar earned does not cover the cost of earning it, the business fails. If it covers the cost with a margin over, the business succeeds.

THE SANTA FE DOLLAR IN 1923 WENT AS FOLLOWS:

Maintenance of track, buildings, etc.	13.37 cents
Maintenance of locomotives, freight and passenger cars	19.36 "
Train, station and switching, and other transportation	19.68 "
Traffic agencies	1.69 "
Fuel	8.49 "
Salaries and expenses of clerks and other general office employees	.96 "
Legal, valuation, general officers, pensions and death benefits and miscellaneous	1.06 "
Depreciation and retirements, equipment and ice plants	3.69 "
Loss, damage and casualties	1.07 "
Rent of equipment, joint facilities, etc.	1.04 "
Interest on bonds and other interest charges	4.60 "
Dividends on capital stock	8.06 "
Taxes	8.14 "
Balance available for expanding facilities	8.79 "

100.00 cents

Of the last item 3.02 cents came from sources other than rates so that a reduction of less than 6% in rates would have wiped out the entire margin of safety from earnings through rates.

Even a decline in gross business such as has occurred this year inevitably reduces this balance of 8.79 cents, because not many of the cost items can be cut down in proportion.

The adjustment between success and failure is a delicate one in the transportation industry. For the welfare of the country, it should not be lightly tampered with, either by laws or by the various commissions that control the main elements of railroad earnings and costs.

It is particularly notable in the above statement that taxes were more than dividends and only a little less

than all the fuel used for the System. Taxes were \$20,316,491.

Good service requires ample money for operation and maintenance. Even a rather substantial reduction in rates would benefit individuals so slightly as hardly to be known, while it might readily (because of poor service) cause them tremendous loss which would be quickly and keenly felt.

A railroad gets money from its rates and has no other large source of supply, even though attempts seem to be made to have the public believe otherwise. Since 1921 freight rates have been almost continuously in process of reduction. Santa Fe freight earnings were decreased \$14,500,000 in 1922 and \$23,945,000 in 1923 from what they would have been with 1921 rates.

The Santa Fe already has reduced freight rates many millions. But adequate service is vital for shippers. It can be furnished only when fair rates provide the money needed.

W. B. STOREY, President
The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway System

Our Kansas Farm Homes

Mrs. Ida Migliario
—EDITOR—

Amy Kelly Talks About Living to Women in Southeastern Kansas

YOU'VE given us some worth while things to think about, Miss Kelly; wish the men could have heard you, too." That was the consensus of opinion in the five counties which it was my good fortune to visit when the Livestock-Legume Prosperity Tour was being made in Southeastern Kansas July 8 to 17.

Miss Kelly's message was based on the theme of prosperity in the home and she asked that we think of prosperity as right living. Miss Kelly believes that one of the best ways of telling whether one's mode of life is right is to ask oneself, "What am I like? Am I well and strong? If not, why not? What is my family like? Is every member vigorous? If not, why not?"

Perhaps the children have poor teeth because their food has not been selected wisely. Perhaps adults and children alike suffer from constipation. That may be caused by faulty food selection but there is every chance that worry, excitement or nervous strain might bring it on—eliminate the cause and the effect will take care of itself. Irregularity of the bowel movements causes constipation and many times carelessness is present because of the repulsive, unsanitary condition of the outdoor toilet. Face a plain fact squarely; in what condition are the toilets in your community?

We have, many of us, grown to believe that to be economical is to do without but in some instances doing without is the greater waste. Water

in the house is the one important expenditure which is a saving of nickels and dimes. Last year Kansas creameries had 1 million dollars' worth of dockage because of dirty cream. Dirty cream means that the equipment was not clean, probably because water was not easily available. With a simple \$20 or \$30 water system in the house there would be clean utensils and the cream would have a chance to make

grade one, bringing back speedily the cost of the system. Have you ever thought how much water in the house would do toward cutting down the doctor bill 10 or 15 years from now?

The women were given an opportunity to study a plan for a simple system. You know I am inclined to think that if the husbands had been standing aside as I was listening to the expressions of desire for this most needed piece of prosperity they could no longer refuse to invest two or three 10-dollar bills in this right kind of living. I simply refuse to believe that there are many men like the one in—well, I guess I won't mention the county—who boastfully said, "I've just finished putting a system in the barn so I won't have to carry water for the stock, but that is not going to be done for the house."

I wish that man had to wash the dishes three times a day, do the washing, prepare the meals and bathe babies for six solid months. I am pretty sure there would be a pitcher or force pump with sink and drain right at hand long before the six months were up.

Mrs. Ida Migliario.

IF AMY KELLY, who is state home demonstration leader, division of extension, Kansas State Agricultural College, ever speaks in your community be sure to hear her. You'll go home with enough helpful thoughts to season the day's routine of work for weeks.

it the business of every farm woman to have this convenience.

Have you false teeth? There is something wrong with your diet.

What does the mirror tell you about yourself?

The way we eat has much to do with our efficiency.

There is a leak in the home when we spend money for medicine.

I believe every woman has more ability than she gives herself credit for having.

If you are clever enough to get a husband I should think you would be clever enough to make him eat what he should.

Leaf Hopper is Checked

Many in our neighborhood have found it necessary to spray their potatoes for leaf hopper. The little green hoppers sucked the juice from the base of the leaf and in some unknown way caused the leaf to appear burned. A small patch of potatoes near the gar-

den showed considerable tip burn. Now, the beans present a similar appearance. We are spraying them and the tomato plants with Bordeaux mixture. The prepared Bordeaux powder is used in a 5-gallon sprayer at the rate of about a pound to 5 gallons of water. Mrs. Dora L. Thompson, Jefferson County.

Delicious String Beans

We are very fond of string beans flavored with vinegar. The recipe for preparing them is one my grandmother gave me when I married. I believe other readers of "Our Kansas Farm Homes" department would like it too. Here it is:

Melt 1 tablespoon of fat and add 1 tablespoon of flour, 1 teaspoon of salt and ¼ teaspoon of pepper. When thoroughly mixed, pour on ¼ cup of vinegar and ½ cup of the liquor from canned beans or the liquid in which fresh beans have been cooked. Add 1 teaspoon of sugar and boil. Stir in 2 cups of canned or cooked string beans and serve while hot. Mrs. G. M. G. Osage County.

Heard Livestock and Legume Day

IN PAOLA

I SPEND 30 minutes every day washing my separator and I've never had a pound of second grade cream since I've been selling."

"When we get together at our little community club we have such a good time that we forget all about having to work so hard."

"Wagstaff community club makes from \$25 to \$60 selling lunches during 'sale season.' We find potatoes boiled in the broth made from a pot roast sell well at 5 cents each."

IN IOLA

"I have a new aluminum roaster with a perforated rack in it. This is proving to be a splendid device in which to sterilize my cans of vegetables."

"Since I've learned to can meat I look ahead to butchering time instead of dreading it as in 'days of yore.'"

"Our club dues—only 5 cents a meeting—go a long ways toward helping us with some little amusement, decoration or extra bit of entertainment on 'family night.'"

IN FORT SCOTT

"We are looking ahead to the time when we can have clubs for young mothers in Bourbon county. More and more we are realizing the necessity of carefully and wisely feeding our children."

"My baby is a 'clock baby.' He eats, sleeps, is bathed and played with by the clock. I find that method saves me much time and energy—a saving that I need with my duties as a farmer's wife."

"I hope you can help me by talking to my husband about putting a force pump in my kitchen. Water in the house would lighten my work 50 per cent."

IN GIRARD

"As a farm woman I readily can see that it is easy for us to get into a rut. Such meetings as we are having today make us stop and look and then go ahead, really doing some thinking."

"I wonder why I've kept house all of these years and failed to pay any attention to the things that have been called to my attention today."

"A home demonstration agent would help us women go ahead and do some of the things we know we should but don't because we haven't a leader."

IN CHANUTE

"That boys' band has been an inspiration to every one in town today. No, they haven't a leader; he is away on his vacation but that doesn't make any difference. The lads are out to do their best and we'll have plenty of music."

"I'm sorry I missed the parade but I had so much to do. I got up at 5:30 and canned 10 quarts of blackberries and 1 gallon of beans besides feeding the chickens and doing the housework. It was the program in which I was interested mostly, tho. Think I'll learn some new and better ways of doing things."

"We hope to accomplish much in the social life of our community this year. Our newly elected chairman of community activities is planning some interesting things for us to do in our individual sections. Then we'll get together and exchange ideas, thus uniting our interests."

Mrs. Ida Migliario.

Women's Service Corner

Our Service Corner is conducted for the purpose of helping our readers solve their puzzling problems. The editor is glad to answer your questions concerning house-keeping, home making, entertaining, cooking, sewing, beauty, and so on. Send a self-addressed, stamped envelope to the Women's Service Corner, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, and a personal reply will be given.

If You've Spilled Ice Cream

I read all your hints in every issue and find them helpful. May I ask you to help me? I have a light beige colored crepe dress on which I have spilled ice cream. Can you suggest something to take out the spot that will not circle or fade the dress?—Mrs. E. M.

Yes, I believe you can remove the ice cream spot without affecting the color of the material or leaving a circle. Sponge the stains with benzine or chloroform with a blotting paper under the spot to absorb the moisture. When dry, sponge with tepid water and rub with a flannel until dry.

Fly Killer

Will you please tell me if there is a fly killer I can make at home that is not poisonous to dogs or cats?—Mrs. F. T. Y.

An inexpensive and effective fly killer which can be used on the farm without danger to livestock is made by mixing ½ cup of milk, 1 teaspoon of formaldehyde and 1½ cups of water together. This is poured into shallow pans and is especially effective if set in places where water is scarce.

A Home Gardener Writes

What flowers do well on the north side of a house? And what should one plant on a hot west side?—Miss E. H.

Pansies and lily of the valley do well on the north side of a house and your neighbors. Let us consider

friend of mine puts her winter house plants on the north side of the house during the summer and she always has lovely plants. Cannas, zinnias, bachelor buttons, four-o'clocks and moss do well on the west side of a house.

Washing Feather Pillows

Is it possible to wash feather pillows without removing the feathers? And will they be stiff and harsh when dry?—Mrs. R. A. N.

Feather pillows may be washed satisfactorily without removing the feathers by boiling them in borax water to which a small quantity of ammonia has been added. Use ½ cup of borax to 1 boiler of water and add 1 teaspoon of ammonia. Boil 15 or 20 minutes. After removing the pillow from the boiler, scrub the tick if it is badly stained, with a stiff brush. Rinse in two or three waters and hang on the line in the shade to dry. Shake the pillow and change ends two or three times a day. Bring the pillow into the house before night and in case of rain as it takes a long time at the best to dry the feathers thoroly. This process makes the feathers light, fluffy and sweet smelling.

Kellygrams

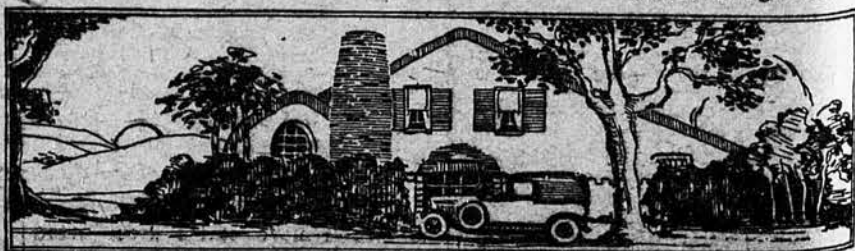
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Midsummer Clothes News

2149—This delightful summer model is made with raglan sleeves. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

2147—Good Looking Summer Style. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

2155—For wee girls of 2, 4 and 6



years this pattern has been designed. 2143—Of Summer Silk or Fancy Cotton. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

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

Capper Pig Club News

BY RAYMOND H. GILKESON
Club Manager

ANDERSON county boys are doing their level best to make a good showing in the contest this year. Hot weather doesn't seem to bother them in the least. First thing they do is to see to it that their pigs have the proper care, then they all attend their county meetings, and each member has been sending in a good number of bulletin reviews. Aside from that the manager just received a club paper and the three Sanders brothers sent in several special items that were printed in their county papers about their work.

That is efficient club work, and without a doubt Anderson will make a good showing. In the Anderson county club paper we find some very important points, and here are some of them: "The vital months of a hog's life are the first five. The boar is half of a herd. The idea of 'root hog or die' is 25 years behind the times. Ask Capper club boys why." Any club member can give an answer to the last, I'm sure.

Another item in this club paper reads, "It is much easier to prevent disease than to cure it." That is true, and every club member should do his level best to keep the pens, sheds and lots occupied by hogs in as sanitary condition as possible. It requires work, but it is worth it. However, it sometimes seems impossible to keep hogs disease proof. There is one disease for example that does cause considerable trouble. It is called "Necrotic Enteritis," and affects digestion. A coating forms over the inner surface of the intestines, thus preventing proper digestion. It doesn't kill the pigs quickly, but stunts their growth and causes scours. In case your pigs are bothered in this way, or with other diseases, be sure that you get the very best remedies available.

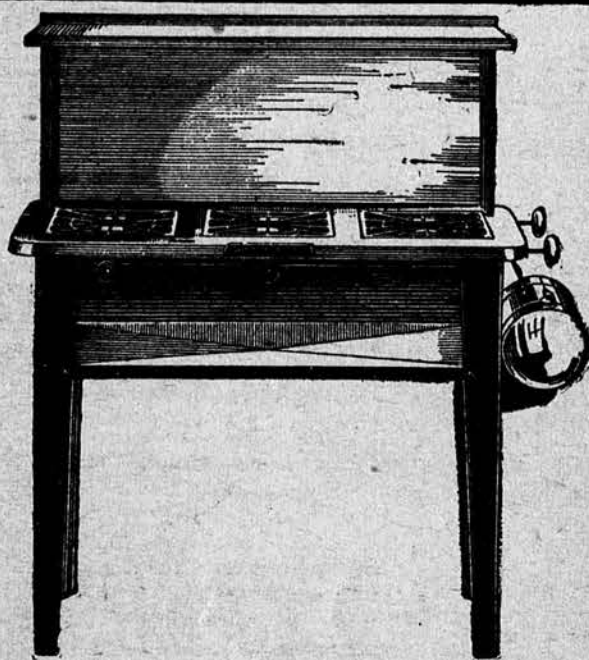
When cleaning enamel ware try a little table salt instead of soap. It also will remove stains from china ware.



The above illustration shows the remarkable safety of the Kitchenkook. It is a reproduction of an actual photograph made while the stove was burning.

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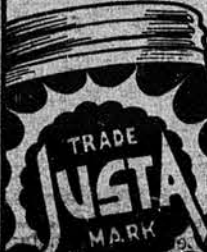


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Prompt Free Live Delivery. Per 100 Leghorns, \$16; Rocks, \$18; Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Anconas, \$21; L. Bantams, \$18; Assorted, \$19. Free Catalog gives quantity prices. Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Mo.

Kansas Now a Top Notcher

Bumper Crops of Corn, Wheat and Sorghums Worth Millions Put Farmers on Easy Street

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

KANSAS this year will be in the top notch class with its bumper crops of corn, wheat, alfalfa, and sorghums that will command good prices on account of decreased acreages and smaller yields in other states. As a consequence prosperity flowers are beginning to bloom all over the state, and farmers are able to smile once more and forget some of the troubles that harassed them in the past.

Wheat Yield Worth 135 Millions

This year's Kansas wheat crop of 130 to 135 million bushels promises to bring into the state at least 63 million dollars more than was realized from last year's crop.

All kinds of business of all classes of persons should be benefited. Already the farmers are reported to be shedding their gloom; business men are seeing a quick return to "the good old days." And Kansas bankers who have been thru a most trying time as a result of the agricultural depression are able to see above their noses once more and are becoming certain that Kansas financial institutions will soon again be back where they were before the hard times hit the Middle West. An era of good times has arrived and farmers are buying more liberally and paying cash for their purchases and the effect has been stimulating to all lines of business.

Kansas planted 6 per cent more corn this year than last, but has an average 2 points above that for the country, and has a winter wheat average 2 points above its own 10-year average.

In a season of slow-maturing corn, late planted, Kansas has a further advantage in a comparatively late frost. A good corn crop in Kansas in a year with a half billion bushels shortage would set the farmer up again in fair condition after three depressing years.

The Corn Situation

Last year's corn acreage of the United States was 104 million acres. Private estimates of the Nation's corn crop so far have approximated 106 million acres with a condition of 72 to 77, compared with an average 10-year condition at this date of 85 and a condition last year of 84.9.

With these trade anticipations the Government report now gives the corn acreage as 105,604,000 or practically the estimate of private crop experts, with a condition July 1 of 72, the figure of the most pessimistic of the private estimates, and 8 points lower than the lowest July 1 condition on record. This means at best a short corn crop and high prices and bears out the most pessimistic forecasts. Corn has advanced 50 per cent over the low figure of 1923 and is apparently due for a greater rise in the next crop year.

While the Government crop report makes the Nation's wheat crop 47 million bushels greater than earlier estimates, the last few weeks before harvest having been ideal wheat weather, the crop is still short 46 million bushels of the 1923 yield. With such a wheat yield and a corn crop now promising to be half a billion bushels short

of normal, grain prices all along the line will be high for the next year.

Those farmers who are fortunate enough to have a fair crop are already profiting by the shortage, since the advance in price came this year just before and during harvest.

Extra Good Milling Wheat

Not only will Kansas have a crop of high yield but it also will have a crop high in protein content which makes it of the quality desired by millers everywhere. Kansas has the best quality wheat it has produced in 10 years and the yields are among the highest the state ever has known. The millers are buying every pound of wheat that the farmers will sell now and they actually are paying a small premium to get immediate deliveries. They want to get their elevators full to give them a large supply of the finest milling wheat Kansas has produced since 1914. It is low in moisture and high in protein, the berry is round, smooth, hard, and well proportioned.

No doubt when the Eastern mills find out the quality of the Kansas wheat this year they will be fighting hard to get it.

There is much wheat in the state that is testing as high as 65 pounds to the bushel, something seldom heard of in Kansas. The yields are tremendous. In Saline county for example there are some spotted fields that are yielding from 15 to 18 bushels an acre. But there are thousands of acres which are yielding above 30 bushels and many going up to above 40 bushels an acre.

Forty Bushel Yields Common

In fact 40 bushel wheat in Kansas is no exception to the rule this year, according to reports reaching J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

The Kansas State Board of Administration has been informed that 60 acres of wheat belonging to the state at the Hays Station made 47½ bushels an acre. A field of 115 acres there averaged 40 bushels to the acre. This wheat is reported high in protein content and weighed 63 pounds to the bushel.

E. I. Burton, former president of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, has informed Mohler that his wheat in Montgomery county averaged 26 bushels.

E. E. Frizell, member of the board, reports that his Pawnee county wheat is making 25 to 30 bushels an acre.

One of the most notable yields reported to the state board was that of M. M. Sherman of Ellsworth county. He reported that 1,500 acres of his wheat averaged 40 bushels an acre.

"Most all of this year's wheat is weighing at least 60 pounds," Mohler said. "In addition it is exceptionally high in protein content."

Dollar Wheat at Many Points

Prices paid at interior points in the state thus far have been fairly good and may go higher before snow flies. Mills at Abilene have been paying 95 cents to \$1 a bushel. Wichita reports prices of \$1.05 to \$1.12 while at Kansas City extra fancy milling wheat last week sold within a few cents of \$1.50

a bushel. Wheat futures at that point have made an advance of 22 to 28 cents since June 1.

Crop conditions as a whole in Kansas have been very satisfactory in the last 10 days. Good rains have fallen in nearly every part of the state. Wheat harvesting is about finished and farmers now are busy threshing and stacking their grain. This work was simplified and expedited in Central and Western Kansas this year by the use of numerous combines, which have been found very satisfactory.

Busy Disking and Plowing

"Farm work of all kinds in the state," says J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, "is progressing rapidly and satisfactorily. Plows, disks and listers are closely following binders and combines in Central and Western Kansas fields. Rains halted threshing operations in some Eastern and Central Kansas communities but for the most part machines are busily at work. Some splendid yields of both wheat and oats are reported from all sections where threshing has been done.

Barley was late sown last spring and the resulting crop now being harvested is for the most part light.

"Corn improves in condition and prospect as rains and favorable weather continue. A good share of the crop in Eastern Kansas is now laid by. Chinch bugs have damaged fields to a varying degree in this portion, some heavy damage being reported. For the most part fields are well cultivated and the major part of the crop is free from weeds.

"The second cutting of alfalfa shows a quality of hay uniformly good and in most sections it was put up in good condition. Other hay crops also are making yields of fine quality."

Big Potato Yields

The potato crop is surpassing expectations in many sections, especially in the Kaw Valley.

According to information received by officials of the Union Pacific and the Santa Fe Railroads the Kaw Valley's production of potatoes, the biggest production in America at this time of the year, is larger than last year and is a fine average crop. With 15,000 acres in potatoes, the valley's production, it is estimated, will require 3,900 cars for shipment.

The bulk of the potatoes is being shipped to Kansas City and consigned to Chicago, Denver, St. Paul, Minneapolis and points in Illinois and Texas.

Vegetable and fruit crops of all kinds are reported as very satisfactory. The berry output has been unusually good.

Kansas Conditions by Counties

Local conditions of crops, livestock, farm work and rural markets are shown in the following county reports of the special correspondents of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze:

Allen—We are having an excess of rain at the present time. Some corn and kafir are getting foul. Flax is nearly ready to cut and is a fine crop. Chinch bugs are bad in some parts of the county. Early potatoes are excellent. Rural market report: Eggs, 22c; hens, 17c; broilers, 24c; cream, 32c.—T. E. Whitlow.

Barber—We are having sufficient rainfall for spring crops. Corn is in excellent condition. Wheat harvest is delayed by rains and will be finished in a day or two. Nearly 4 inches of rain fell last week. Pastures are in splendid condition.—J. W. Bibb.

Butler—Threshing is progressing nicely. Wheat is yielding better than was expected. Late oats are poor. Corn is late and small, but looks well. Chinch bugs are doing considerable damage. The second crop of alfalfa is being harvested. Rural market report: Wheat, 98c; oats, 45c; corn, \$1.05.—Aaron Thomas.

Cheyenne—A five-weeks dry spell was broken July 15 when good rains fell over most of the county. There are some reports of hail having damaged some crops in the western part of the county. Wheat is making better yields than pre-harvest estimates indicated. Barley and oats are making light yields in most parts of the county. Corn is late, but with favorable weather and a late fall may make a good crop. The cherry crop was light, but there is a good prospect for apples.—F. M. Hurlock.

Greenwood—A heavy rain, which was badly needed, fell June 11. Chinch bugs have been working on the corn and kafir. Threshing has begun, but not much grain has been threshed. Wheat is yielding from 5 to 7 bushels an acre. Oats are yielding from 30 to 35 bushels an acre, and of very good quality.—A. H. Brothers.

Harper—We have been having very light showers recently. Corn is progressing under adverse conditions. Listing for wheat starts briskly. Rural market report: Wheat, 93c; corn, \$1; kafir, 95c; eggs, 20c; cream, 30c; oats, 40c.—S. Knight.

Jefferson—Corn is being plowed for the last time and it is infested with wire-worm in some places. Pastures continue good owing to rains received almost every week. Farm labor is very scarce.—A. C. Jones.

Johnson—Three heavy rains have fallen within 10 days, and potato digging and threshing have been delayed. The rains, (Continued on Page 15)

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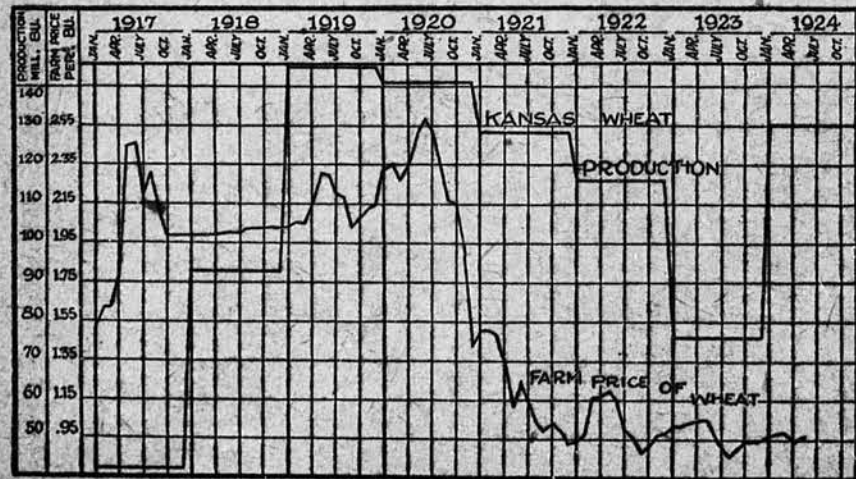
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Kansas This Year Will Have a Wheat Crop High in Protein and High in Price That Will Add Millions to State's Farm Wealth

Market Has Upward Trend

Business Revival Predicted by Bankers; Farm Crops and Livestock Show Big Improvement

BY JOHN W. SAMUELS

REPORTS heard before the Middle West Regional Advisory Board, made last week at Chicago, indicated that business in general throughout the Middle West is healthy. The reports were submitted by representatives of the shippers of 40 of the principal commodities transported by rail.

The regional advisory board is an organization of the shippings interests who are co-operating with the railroads in giving them accurate estimates of the transportation requirements so that the carriers may make arrangements to protect themselves with proper service.

Real Business Revival Coming

Midsummer dullness this year was accentuated greatly by a continuation of the severe business reaction which began nearly a year ago. Business forecasters generally pronounce fundamental conditions sound and predict an increase of activity during the fall. This opinion is based on a plethora of money available at low rates of interest, reasonable stocks of merchandise on hand; sharply curtailed production adjusted to orders in sight; a most conservative program of ordering goods for immediate needs only, evidenced by low records of unfilled orders; and finally, the existence of heavy purchasing ability of consumers. These all are factors contributing to soundness and also are stimulants to better business likely to become effective in the near future. Money, not needed for the moment in business, is seeking outlets for investment, as witness the feverish activity in bonds at rising prices.

Recent reports reflect general improvement in livestock, especially in the Middle West. Summer cattle pastures and ranges are about filled. The dairy interests are expanding and money returns are increasing. The Mountain states report a heavy lamb crop. Sheep yielded a good clip of wool, with a possibility of duplicating last year's clip of 32 million pounds for the Tenth Federal Bank District. Prices of lambs, sheep and wool are holding up, but wool sales are slow.

Good Outlook For Sheep

The sheep industry presents one of the bright spots in the present agricultural outlook, according to the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation. The number of sheep in the United States has been increasing for two years, but is still far from being back at wartime or pre-war figures.

The United States produces only about 10 per cent of the world's total wool crop, but consumes 25 per cent of it. World carry-over stocks of wool have been shrinking for four years and are now low. World production last year was 66 million pounds below the previous year and 600 million pounds below the 1909-13 average.

The prices of both wool and lambs have been strong the last two years and under adequate tariff protection the outlook for reasonable profits in sheep is excellent for several years to come.

Some improvement in the livestock situation is noted this week at Kansas City. Lambs and hogs are higher, but cattle are a little lower. Except for a few choice grain fat steers that sold at \$10 to \$10.25 there was an uneven decline of 15 to 50 cents in most classes of fat cattle. The most decline was in the medium quality fed steers and grass fat steers. Hogs started on the upgrade Tuesday and today prices were in a new high position for the year. Sheep and lambs advanced 25 to 50 cents. Receipts for the week were 48,475 cattle, 18,750 calves, 47,885 hogs, and 19,875 sheep, compared with 27,400 cattle, 7,000 calves, 49,050 hogs and 27,750 sheep last week, and 50,450 cattle, 15,250 calves, 51,050 hogs, and 28,950 sheep a year ago.

Beef Steers Show Declines

Chicago had an unexpected heavy run of grain fed cattle this week, and with increased offerings of grass fat cattle at other markets, prices ruled lower. Here declines of 15 to 50 cents were quoted, but this loss was smaller

than elsewhere and there was no congestion in the trade. Some choice handy and light weight steers that sold at \$10 to \$10.25, were steady with last week. Those good enough to bring \$9.25 or better were 25 cents off and the 25 to 50 cent decline was quotable in grass fat and short fed steers. Cows and heifers broke 25 to 40 cents and sold slowly. Veal calves were off \$2 to \$2.50 a hundred pounds.

Prices for stock cattle remained steady, but most grades of feeders showed the effect of the break in fat cattle and sold lower. Inquiry is beginning to increase.

The hog market took a general advance this week and passed into a new high position for the year. The advance followed a rather sharp break Monday, and the ease with which the market rose indicates that further gains will be made next week. The top price was \$7.75 and bulk of sales were \$7.50 to \$7.70. Packing sows sold at \$6.75 to \$6.85, and stock hogs at \$5.50 to \$6. Receipts were moderate.

(Continued on Page 15)

Germozone for "Necro" in Hogs

Germozone has, for twenty-five years, been the standard remedy for bowel disorders in poultry. That it was equally effective for Hogs, especially for the insidious and dreaded "Necro," or Necrotic Enteritis, was discovered by accident. Pigs that drank Germozone water with the chickens escaped "Necro," while other pigs on the same farm contracted the disease. This discovery was followed up by us with extensive field work on hundreds of farms, during the past year, with great success.

GERMS IN MANY YARDS

"Necro" is a disease that forms a coating on the inner surface of the intestines, preventing absorption of nutriment from the food passing through from the stomach. It is not as a rule, quickly fatal, but the pigs do not grow and thrive; they scour, become emaciated, etc. Many owners of hogs have "Necro" in their yards, but do not know it.

INFORMATION AND ADVICE FREE

We want every man, owning pigs, to become acquainted with the symptoms of "Necro" and the method of treatment. See our dealer (we have one at most every town) or write us for information and consultation which is free.

GEO. H. LEE CO.,

Omaha, Nebr.

To Thriftville
and
Comfort

After you read your Mail & Breeze, hand it to a neighbor who is not a subscriber. He, as well as you, can profit by the experience of others engaged in similar work.

Do You Know About the Power Take-Off?

The Greatest Improvement in Ten Years Is a Feature of the McCORMICK-DEERING Tractor

THE Power Take-Off helps you use the McCormick-Deering Tractor not only to pull your machines but to run the mechanism of the machines by power conveyed direct from the tractor through a revolving shaft.

This feature opens up great new possibilities for more efficient and bigger-scale operation behind McCormick-Deering Tractors. It does away with such well-known troubles as slipping bull-wheels, clogging and stalling where the ground-gripping action of the machine is not sufficient to run it.

The corn picker is one of the machines that demonstrates the value and efficiency of the Power Take-Off. Many corn fields will see its use this season. Grain binders [the new McCormick-

Deering 10-ft. tractor binder which cuts 30 to 40 acres in 12 hours], rice binders, spray pumps, etc., may all be run under difficult conditions, when the tractor power runs them as well as pulls them.

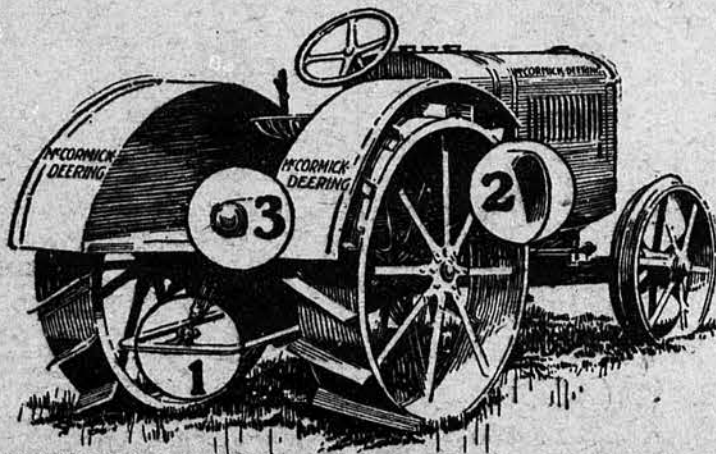
McCormick-Deering 10-20 and 15-30 are especially designed so that this useful equipment can be added. You may not need it right away but it is ready when you want it in years to come. Make sure the tractor you buy is made for the power take-off and you will find it has all these things, too—crankshaft and crankshaft ball bearings guaranteed for life, removable cylinders, unit main frame, ball and roller bearings at 28 points, throttle governor, belt pulley, platform, fenders and brake. Write for a catalog or see the dealer.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

606 So. Michigan Ave.

of America
[Incorporated]

Chicago, Illinois



The Three Sources of McCormick-Deering Power—

1. The Drawbar
2. The Belt Pulley
3. The POWER-TAKE-OFF

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RELIABLE ADVERTISING

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 guarantee 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

SALESMEN WANTED TO SELL OUR FAMOUS trees, flowers, shrubs, etc. You can easily earn \$40 to \$75 each week—we help you. Regular weekly pay. No experience needed. All or part time. Mt. Hope Nurseries, Box 299, Lawrence, Kan.

EARN \$2,000 TO \$5,000 A YEAR 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. A 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, 602 Victor Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

EDUCATIONAL

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

MEN-WOMEN, 18 UP. GET GOVERNMENT jobs. \$95-\$250 month. List positions free. Write immediately. Franklin Institute, Dept. N14, Rochester, N. Y.

SERVICES OFFERED

PLEATING, ALL KINDS, HEMSTITCHING. First class work, prompt service. Mrs. M. J. Mercer, 800 Topeka Blvd., Topeka, Kan.

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.

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.

TOBACCO

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

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: CHEWING, FIVE pounds \$1.75, ten \$3.00. Smoking, five pounds \$1.25, ten \$2. Pipe free. Pay when received. Tobacco guaranteed. Co-operative Farmers, Paducah, Kentucky.

AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES

SAVE 85% ON YOUR PARTS. MID-WEST Auto Parts Co., Council Bluffs, Ia.

KODAK FINISHING

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

HONEY

NEW EXTRACTED HONEY, 60 LBS. \$6.50; 120 lbs. \$12. T. C. Velra, Olathe, Colo.

SEEDS—PLANTS—NURSERY STOCK

CERTIFIED KANRED SEED WHEAT. Tests 61%. Write for prices. Bruce S. Wilson, Keats, Kan.

SECURE PURE SEED WHEAT OF Standard adapted varieties: Blackhull, Turkey, Kanred, Harvest Queen and Fulcrum. Write for certified seed list. Kansas Crop Improvement Association, Manhattan, Kan.

MACHINERY FOR SALE OR TRADE

FOR SALE, USED 10-20 TITAN PARTS. R. Hill, Route 4, Manhattan, Kan.

FOR SALE: WALLACE CUB TRACTOR and plows. Write Russ Cline, Coffeyville, Kan.

AVERY SEPARATOR 22x36, WORKING condition, \$250.00. Ray Barner, Belle Plaine, Kan.

HAY PRESS, I. H. C., FOR SALE OR trade; what have you? Merle Klous, Meriden, Kan.

FOR SALE: AVERY 4 bottom selflift plow, independent beam, nearly new. Dewey Sprague, Bellair, Kan.

10-20 TITAN TRACTOR AND 3-BOTTOM plow, to trade for ton truck. Stants Brothers, Abilene, Kan.

NEW TRACTORS, UNCLE SAM 20-30 AND other makes for best offer. 5032 Gateway Station, Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—3 AND 4 BOTTOM LACROSS plows at \$75.00 and \$85.00. These plows are new and are closing out stock. C. C. Perry, Leoti, Kan.

FOR SALE: ONE EXTENSION FEEDER, 32 inch, 14 feet long, good as new. H. Middendorf, Route 1, Humboldt, Kan.

FOR SALE: NEW MOLINE TRACTOR, new Oldsmobile Touring. Both bargains. Thompson Brothers, Minneapolis, Kan.

LARGE SIZE SILO FILLER, BOUGHT new last fall, used little, take half price. Address B. C., Mail & Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

RUDE MANURE SPREADERS, TWO sizes; not a manure "thrower," but guaranteed to tear up and spread the toughest kind of manure 7 ft. width. Low down, simple and light draft. Write Birdsell Mfg. Co., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE: 20 H. GARR-SCOTT; 12-20, 16-30 Rumely Tractors, rebuilt like new; 25-50 Avery good condition; 34x56 and 32x56 Rumely Separators, rebuilt. Write or phone us. Abilene Tractor & Thresher Co., Abilene, Kan.

30-60 AULTMAN-TAYLOR TRACTOR, used 10 days; 36x60 Case and Avery separators in fine shape. Also blacksmith shop fully equipped; good location and plenty of work. Will sell one or all at big bargain. Shem Yoder, Yoder, Kan.

FOR SALE: NEW AND USED WALLACE K. tractors, guaranteed condition, \$750 to \$1,265. One nearly new Massey Harris reaper thresher; one Deering Harvester; two Fordson tractors. Used 3 bottom Case plows \$100 to \$125. New 3 row Case listers. M. O. Koesling, Bloomington, Kan.

PET STOCK

PUPPIES \$5 UP. PARROTS, CANARIES. Pets shipped. Beautiful colored catalog free. Kansas City Bird Store, Kansas City, Mo.

DOGS

PURE BRED WHITE COLLIE PUPS, \$5. G. A. Rathbun, Sedan, Kan.

SHEPHERD PUPPIES, NATURAL HEELERS, \$10. G. Yordy, Brookville, Kan.

PURE BRED AIREDALE DOG PUPS, TEN dollars each. C. H. Stolius, Emporia, Kan.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS FOR SALE. FARM raised, eligible to registry. I. P. Kohl, Furley, Kan.

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

STRAYED NOTICE

TAKEN UP ON JUNE 4, 1924, BY JOHN W. Dauma, of Modoc, Kan., one dark brown mare, weight about 1100 pounds, bald face, white spot on left side behind front leg. John L. Whitson, County Clerk, Scott City, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS

I BUY OLD AMERICAN PICTURES, Published by N. Currier and Currier & Ives. Send description to F. J. Peters, 384 Broadway, Flushing, N. Y.

FARMERS: PROTECT YOUR STOCK AND poultry against Hoof, Mouth or Body diseases. Use Crudocure. My expense. (\$1.00 box absolutely free.) Write J. B. White, Fort Wayne, Ind.

DO YOUR OWN HEMSTITCHING and piecing. Our original and genuine attachment fits any machine. \$1.50. No skill required. Checks 10c extra. Light's Mail Order House, Birmingham, Ala.

FOR SALE: 2 MAJESTIC COAL RANGES, 1 malleable coal range, 1 Superior coal range. The above ranges are in excellent condition. They are being sold at a great reduction by the Home Economics Division of the Kansas State Agricultural College. For further information address the Department of Food Economics and Nutrition, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

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

BABy CHICKS, ALL BREEDS, POSTPAID. Lewis Electric Hatchery, Garnett, Kan.

ELECTRIC HATCHED CHICKS, ELEVEN breeds. Price list free. Hamilton's Electric Hatchery, Garnett, Kan.

CHICKS: PURE BRED BARRON LEG-horns. Strong, healthy, grow fast, mature quickly. \$7.50 hundred, delivered alive. Jones's Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.

BABy CHICKS

BABy CHICKS, 16 VARIETIES. SUM-mer prices 6¢ up. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 553, Clinton, Mo.

ORDER AUGUST BABy CHICKS NOW. Leghorns 8 cents, others ten. Hay's Electric Hatchery, Ottawa, Kan.

FOR SALE: BEST 20 CENT CHICKS from now to October 1st, only \$10 per 100. Colwell Hatchery, Smith Center, Kan.

QUALITY CHICKS, REDS, ROCKS, WY-andottes \$9.50; Leghorns \$8. Postpaid alive. Jenkins Poultry Farm, Jewell, Kan.

250,000 CHICKS, LEGHORNS \$7; AN-conas \$8; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wy-andottes, White Rocks \$9; left-overs \$6.80, 100% live arrival. Illustrated catalog. Bush's Poultry Farms, Clinton, Mo.

BABy CHICKS: ROCKS, REDS, ORP-ingtons, Wyandottes, Leghorns. Orders filled year round. Large breeds \$8.50; small \$7.50. Postpaid. Ivy Vine Hatchery, Floyd Bessard, Manager, Maple Hill, Kan.

QUALITY CHICKS—POSTPAID, 100, LEG-horns, Anconas, large assorted, \$8; Rocks, Reds, \$9; Orpingtons, Wyandottes, \$10; Lt. Brahmas, \$15; assorted, \$6. Catalog free. Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Mo.

CHICKS—PURE BRED, LEGHORNS 8c; Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes, 9c. Exceptionally strong, vigorous, healthy. Will grow fast, mature early. High grade, big value, 100% live delivery guaranteed, postage paid. Clay Center Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.

FEBRUARY WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS laying now on our Bronson farm. August chicks will produce for you next January. Yearly record hens over 300 eggs each both sires and dams' sides, our own stock. August chicks \$8.00-100, 300-\$22.50, 500-\$36.00, 1,000-\$70.00. Other Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Langshans, Wyandottes, same price. Postpaid, 100% live arrival. Get guaranteed goods. Sunflower Hatchery, Bronson, Kan.

The Real Estate Market Place

RATE

For Real Estate Advertising on This Page
50c a line per issue

There are 7 other Copper Publications that reach over 2,000,000 families which are also widely used for real estate advertising. Write for special Real Estate advertising rates on these papers. Special discount given when used in combination.

Special Notice

All advertising copy must be received by the Real Estate Department at least 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication.

REAL ESTATE

OWN A FARM in Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, or Oregon. Crop payment or easy terms. Free literature. Mention state. H. W. Byerly, 81 Northern Pacific Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

KANSAS

LAND on crop payment. One crop pays out. Why rent? Morris Land Co., Lawrence, Kan.

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

FOR SALE: Improved 80 acres, Wilson county. J. D. Orman, Route 1, Altoona, Kan.

160 A., \$12,000, well imp., dairy country, 4 mi. concrete rd., access 2 condensaries, \$4000 cash, bal terms. C. M. Meddock, Bronson, Kan.

160 ACRES, lays good, improvements fair. 80 rods from school, 3 miles to town, in Jackson Co. \$120 an acre. Write E. Thonen, R. R. 5, Hiawatha, Kan.

FOR SALE: Good Kansas farm land. Cash and terms, or on crop payment plan. Some real bargains for cash. Emery R. Ray, Ingalls, Kansas

IMPROVED 240-acre farm, 4 1/2 miles Princeton, Franklin county, Kansas. Black land. Unusual price for quick sale. Possession now. Invest your money in land at bargain prices. Mansfield Brothers, Ottawa, Kan.

1560 ACRES Stock, Grain and Alfalfa farm, 2 sets improvements, running water. Priced \$27.50 per acre. 100 acres alfalfa, 400 acres farm land, balance pasture. A. J. Smith, Gem, Kan.

ARKANSAS

IF INTERESTED in fine land, Northwest Arkansas, crop failures unknown, write for lists. F. M. Messer, Hoxie, 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.

COLORADO

FOR SALE: Irrigated ranch, grain, alfalfa, peas, potatoes grown. Write for particulars. E. F. Long, Monte Vista, Colo., R. 1.

OUR COLORADO LANDS are selling on our \$1 an acre down and \$1 an acre a year plan. Buy while they last. Lincoln Co. Inv. Co., 532 Equitable Bldg., Denver, Col.

MISSOURI

WRITE for free list of farms in Ozarks. Douglas County Abstract Co., Ava, Mo.

MISSOURI 40 acres truck and poultry land \$5 down and \$5 monthly. Price \$250. Write for list. Box 22A, Eklwood, Mo.

FOUR MAN'S CHANCE—\$1 down, \$5 monthly buys forty acres grain, fruit, poultry land, some timber, near town, price \$300. Other bargains. Box 425-O, Carthage, Missouri.

LOUISIANA

FARMERS WANTED. To settle our cut-over pine lands. Fifteen dollars an acre, unusually easy terms. Modern schools, healthful section, good roads and good town. Industrial Lumber Co., Elizabeth, La.

BABy CHICKS

JULY, AUGUST CHICKS, LEGHORNS, \$7.50; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, \$8.50; White Leghorns, \$9. Postpaid. Ideal Hatchery, Eekridge, Kan.

LANGSHANS

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN CHICKS \$12-100, postpaid. Cockerels. Guaranteed. Sarah Greisel, Altoona, Kan.

LEGHORNS

S. C. W. LEGHORN COCKERELS, FERRIS strain, May hatched, 75c each. E. Frazier, Fowler, Kan.

IMPORTED ENGLISH BARRON. HIGH, set egg pedigreed blood lines S. C. W. Leghorns. Trapnest record 303 eggs. Chicks, eggs, pullets, cockerels. Geo. Patterson, Richland, Kan.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

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

SHIP YOUR POULTRY AND EGGS TO Witchey Produce & Packing Co., Wichita, Kan. Coops furnished.

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

POULTRY SUPPLIES

TURKO, GUARANTEED REMEDY FOR cholera in half grown turkeys. Satisfaction or money back. \$1.00 prepaid. Turkey Remedy Company, McAllister, Kan.

Pay No Advance Fee

Don't give option fee for any kind of contract without first knowing those you are dealing with are absolutely honorable, responsible and reliable.

TEXAS

TEXAS—Wharton Co. prairie land. Cotton, rice, cattle; abundant rains; good drainage. \$60 A. Wm. Henry, Asheville, N. C.

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. Gross, North Topeka, Kan.

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

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY for cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 615 Brownell, Lincoln, Neb.

FOR RENT

FOR RENT: Two improved farms. Immediate possession. Can be put to wheat. Owner, John Deer, Neodesha, Kan.

FRANKLIN COUNTY farms. Want five-year leases. Possession of two this fall. Mansfield Brothers, Ottawa, Kan.

FOR RENT: 310-acre imp. bottom land, 270 A. under cultivation; pasture, hay, orchard. Cash-share rent. References required. Dr. O. R. Speirs, Kinsley, Kan.

FOR RENT: One of the best farms in Cherokee county, Kan. Good house and barn, stocked with horses, cattle, hogs, chickens. Reason for renting, old age. Party must come well recommended. E. B. Davis, Columbus, Kan.

400-ACRE RANCH FOR RENT. Near Fredonia, Kan. 140 acres good hay land, 160 acres grazing land and 160 acres cultivation, 80 acres of which can be planted to wheat if taken soon. For further particulars write F. E. Beal, Care Home State Bank, Herington, Kan.

REAL ESTATE LOANS

FARM LOANS in Eastern Kansas. 5%, 6%, and 8% and small commission. W. H. Eastman, 209 Columbian Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

IS YOUR MONEY EARNING ALL IT SHOULD?

IF NOT, let us tell you about our full paid seven per cent guaranteed dividend investment. This investment is non-taxable under Oklahoma law and partially exempt from income tax. It is secured by first mortgages on improved real estate only, and the security gets better every month. It is cashable if you need the money. Semi-annual interest dividends are earned and paid in January and July each year without effort on your part. This investment is safe, sure and dependable.

If you have money to invest, it will pay you to write us for particulars. Your name on a postal card will bring you full information.

THE PONCA CITY BUILDING AND LOAN COMPANY, Ponca City, Oklahoma. L. K. Meek, Pres. and Manager.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

TRADES EVERYWHERE—What have you? Big list free. Bersie Agency, Eldorado, Kas.

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

480 A. imp. 6 mi. town. Price \$12,000; clear. Owner wants \$8 to 100 East Kan. Box 222, Garden City, Kan.

WHATEVER you have for exchange write me. Give full particulars first letter. Eugene Oaks, West Plains, Mo.

Dairying Gets a Boost

The Dairy Division and the Bureau of Animal Industry were divorced July 2. This change was authorized by act of Congress approved May 29 by President Coolidge. Dr. C. W. Larson, chief of the division under the Bureau of Animal Industry became chief of the new bureau by designation of Secretary Wallace of the Department of Agriculture.

The dairy work formerly performed by the animal husbandry section has been transferred to the Bureau of Dairying along with 150 employees. Doctor Larson will have about \$400,000 made available by the last Congress, for carrying on the work of his bureau.

Larson is a native Iowan, was brought up on a stock farm and graduated from Iowa State College at Ames. He has had experience in dairy manufactures, dairy investigations and in teaching. He is the author of many bulletins and text books on dairying. He has been fitted for the work by 20 years of study and experience here and abroad.

A Free Subscription

As soon as you have read this issue of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze pass it along to your neighbor and if you get his subscription for a year, send the dollar to us and we will credit your own subscription a whole year for your trouble. Your neighbor will enjoy the weekly visits of the paper.

Fitch to Judge at Waterloo

J. B. Fitch, head of the dairy department of Kansas State Agricultural College, will judge Brown Swiss at the Dairy Cattle Congress, Waterloo, Ia., September 22 to 28. This will be the 15th session of the show. Judges of other breeds are: Jerseys, F. W. Barber, Nashville, Tenn.; Ayrshires, H. H. Kildee, Ames, Ia.; Holsteins, R. E. Haeger, Algonquin, Ill.; Guernseys, L. S. Wilson, St. Paul, Minn.

The premium lists have just been issued and dairymen who expect to exhibit may obtain copies by addressing E. S. Estel, secretary-manager, Waterloo, Ia. Cash prizes total \$18,000 this year.

Kansas Now a Top Notcher

(Continued from Page 12)

however, have been beneficial to the corn, alfalfa and pastures. Blackberries are a good crop. Apples and grapes are promising. Rural market report: Potatoes, 90c a cwt.; corn, 95c; butterfat, 34c; eggs, 23c.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Kingman—We received a very good rain recently. It will help the growing crops. Corn is progressing nicely. Threshing of bundle grain is showing good quality of wheat. Volunteer wheat is yielding as well as any other. The average yield is from 10 to 15 bushels an acre. Rural market report: Wheat, 93c; corn, \$1.10; fries, 17c and 24c; eggs, 16c; cream, 30c.—J. F. Kirkpatrick.

Labette—Harvest is nearly completed. Wheat and oats crops are excellent. We had a very much needed rain recently. Feed will be more plentiful this winter. Farmers are more optimistic now than they have been for some time. Rural market report: Wheat, 97c; corn chop, \$2; eggs, 27c; flour, \$1.85.—J. N. McLane.

McPherson—Harvest is nearly finished. The best kind of weather aided greatly during harvest. Corn is small and late, but is due to a month of dry weather. We received a rain the second week in July which will help the corn, feed crops and pastures. There are some fields infested with chinch bugs. Threshing and stacking are

at a standstill because of the rain.—John Ostlund.

Rooks—Harvest is nearly finished. Threshing will start soon. Wheat is of good quality. Many farmers and their families did their own harvesting. Farmers have managed harvest with about half the help usually used, as wages have been high.—C. O. Thomas.

Colorado Crop Reports

Kiowa—We received a very beneficial rain last week. Hail has been doing considerable damage in some parts of the county. Harvest is in progress. Most of the grain crops are turning out much better than was expected. Corn and kafir are being cultivated and are making a splendid growth. Rural market report: Butterfat, 31c; eggs, 17c; country butter, 35 to 40c.—C. T. L.

Morgan—We have had no rain for over 6 weeks. All crops are suffering except when we are irrigating. There is an abundance of irrigation water. Wheat harvest has begun. The yield will be cut on account of drought. Grasshoppers are more numerous this year than usual and are doing great damage to crops.—E. J. Leonard.

Public Sales of Livestock

Shorthorn Cattle

Oct. 14—R. W. Dole, Almena, Kan.
Oct. 16—C. A. Crumbaker, Onaga, Kan.
Oct. 21—Mitchell Bros., Valley Falls, Kan.
Oct. 22—S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.
Nov. 26—Northwest Kansas Breeders, Concordia, Kan. E. A. Cory, Sale Manager, Concordia, Kan.

Hereford Cattle

Oct. 25—D. J. Selbe, Phillipsburg, Kan.
Aberdeen Angus Cattle

Oct. 4—Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.
Jersey Cattle

Oct. 14—E. H. Taylor, Keats, Kan.
Nov. 11—Goldstream Farm, Auburn, Neb.

Holstein Cattle

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 manager.

Oct. 20—W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan.
Oct. 22—Woodlawn Dairy, Lincoln, Neb.
Oct. 30—Breeders' sale, Topeka, Kan., W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.

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

Spotted Poland China Hogs

Feb. 26—Breeders' sale, Chapman, Kan.
Chester White Hogs

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

Duroc Hogs

Aug. 28—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.
Oct. 25—Bohlen Bros., Downs, Kan., and James Milholland, Lebanon, Kan., at Lebanon, Kan.

Feb. 4—E. A. Cory, Sale Manager, Concordia, Kan.
Feb. 5—Woody & Crowl, Barnard, 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—E. E. Norman, Chapman, Kan.
Feb. 19—Kohrs Bros., Dillon, Kan.

Feb. 20—W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.

How to Make a Dollar

Do you want to make a dollar easy? If so, interest three people and get them to take the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze a year, collect \$1 from each one and send us the names and addresses, with \$2 to the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Livestock Classified Advertisements

Rate: 10 cents a word, each insertion, on orders for less than four insertions: four or more consecutive insertions the rate is 8 cents a word. Count as a word each abbreviation, initial or number in advertisement and signature. No display type or illustrations permitted. Remittances must accompany orders. Minimum charge, ten words.

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 guaranteed 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, R7, Chariton, Iowa.

FOR SALE: REGISTERED AYRSHIRE bull 2 years old; also Ayrshire bull calf, pure bred. Alvah Souder, Newton, Kan.

FOR THE VERY BEST HOLSTEIN OR Guernsey calves, 7 to 9 weeks old, write Spreading Oak Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULL, 6 MONTHS old, from good milker. John P. Jones, Beattie, Kan.

THREE REGISTERED SHORTHORN CAT- tle, three years old. G. A. Rathbun, Sedan, Kan.

GUERNSEY BULL 17 MONTHS OLD. Reg. No. 92465. L. L. Willard, Baxter Springs, Kan.

HOGS

FOR SALE, CHESTER WHITE PIGS. G. A. Rathbun, Sedan, Kan.

GOATS

HIGH GRADE MILK GOATS FOR SALE. Price reasonable. J. R. Davis, Columbus, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

By Thanksgiving

You may own a Holstein bull for light service, have one with excellent records, individuality and breeding that you can buy now at a saving. A postal will bring you pedigree and description. My last bull went to C. V. Peterson, Salina, Kansas.
ELMER G. ENGLE, ABILENE, KAN.

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.H.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.

HOLSTEIN BULL

Three of his dams averaged 108 pounds milk 1 day, 40.94 lbs. butter 7 days. \$100.
Wisconsin Live Stock Assn., Appleton, Wis.

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

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

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

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Guernsey Bull

For sale reg. Guernsey bull serviceable age. Will also spare a few reg. females any age desired. Write
DR. E. G. L. HARBOUR, Lawrence, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE

BULLS, REAL DAIRY TYPE

Raleighs and Noble of Oakland breeding. From cows milking from 30 to 50 pounds per day. Ready for service and priced for quick sales. Government accredited herd. A. H. Knoepfel, Colony, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Increase Farm Profits

Use Shorthorn bulls and cows. Produce market topping steers and increase your income. Quality counts.
For literature address
The American Shorthorn Breeders' Assn., 13 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago, Illinois

RED POLLED CATTLE

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

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Immured Spring Boar Pigs
Champion blood lines. Free circular and photo. Priced right. Shipped C. O. D. on approval.
Henry Wiemers, Diller, Jefferson Co., Neb.

DUROC HOGS

BRED SOWS AND GILTS
Reg. Immured Durocs, shipped on approval and a year to pay. Write for prices.
STANTS BROS., ABILENE, KANSAS.

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 immured. Address J.C. Long & Sons, Ellsworth, Kas.

VALLEY SPRINGS DUROCS

Boars, all ages; sows bred for spring farrow; any bloodlines wanted. Immured, registered, guaranteed breeders. Year's time to pay.
E. J. Bliss, Bloomington, Kan.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

SPOTTED POLANDS. Bred Sows, \$27.50. Fall boars, \$12.50. Weanlings, \$8.50. Trios, \$15. Extra yearling boar, \$25. T. L. Curtis, Duntap, Kan.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

DEMING RANCH POLANDS
Early January boar pigs, wt. 150 to 175 lbs. Immured. Gilts same age. Fall gilts bred for Oct. and Nov. farrow. Deming Ranch, Oswego, Kan. H. O. Sheldon, Mgr.

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 Revelator.
Monaghan & Scott, Pratt, Kan.

POLANDS, either sex, by Designer and Cl- cote, Jr. Few Designer and Clcote Jr. gilts bred to Liberator-Revelation. The Outpost and Checkers-Heritage, at farmer prices. J. R. Houston, Gem, Kan.

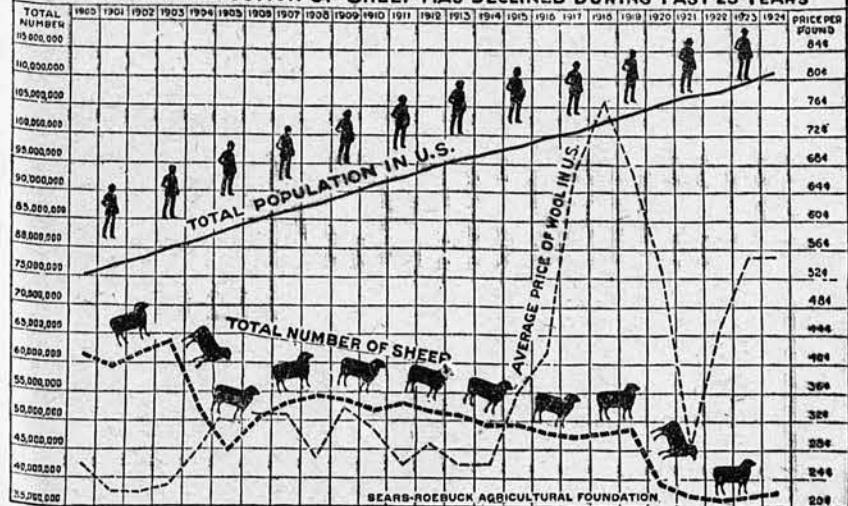
LIVESTOCK NEWS

By J. W. Johnson
Capper Farm Press



W. T. McBride of Parker, Kan., owner of one of the good herds of Duroc hogs in Kansas, writes that he has 130 spring pigs that are growing out in fine shape. Mr. Parker has the best blood lines of the breed in his herd and has announced a public sale of Durocs to be held August 28.

PER CAPITA PRODUCTION OF SHEEP HAS DECLINED DURING PAST 25 YEARS



Most Market Authorities Agree That There is a Splendid Outlook for Sheep As Demand for Mutton and Wool Must Grow As Population Increases

How to banish chatter from your Ford —and still lubricate the engine perfectly

This new economy oil, made for Fords exclusively, does both these jobs and makes possible 8 definite economies in operation

EVERY time your Ford chatters when you start, stop, or reverse, you are that much closer to a costly overhauling of your entire car.

All too often, you blame chatter on the transmission bands, and pay to have new ones installed. Yet in nine cases out of ten, worn bands are not the cause of chatter. It is usually caused by the use of an oil which fails to lubricate the transmission bands properly.

The problem of selecting your Ford oil

The selection of an oil to lubricate your Ford is a highly important matter. There is a scientific reason why this is so. The lubrication system of your Ford is so designed that the same oil which lubricates the Ford transmission must also lubricate the engine.

There are oils which temporarily stop chatter in the transmission—but fail to lubricate the engine properly. They cause a variety of engine troubles.

Likewise there are oils which lubricate the Ford engine properly but which fail to silence the chattering transmission bands. Again—only half the job done.

That is why you should use an oil which lubricates both the engine and the transmission properly.

Made for Fords exclusively

That Veedol Forzol, the new economy oil for Fords, does both these jobs perfectly has been proved by chemists in laboratories, engineers in road tests and—most important of all—by the practical experience of hundreds of thousands of Ford owners who now use it.



Veedol Forzol is made to lubricate Fords exclusively and is purposely designed to meet the unique requirements of the Ford lubricating system. Veedol Forzol stops chatter immediately. It lubricates the engine perfectly. And it thus makes possible 8 definite economies in operation.

The 8 Economies of Veedol Forzol

1—10 to 25% saving in gasoline—Hundreds of tests have demonstrated that Veedol Forzol conservatively saves 10% on gasoline consumption. 25% to 33% savings have been developed repeatedly.

2—Eliminates costly chatter—Veedol Forzol lengthens the life of Ford brake and transmission bands by properly lubricating them. Chatter, a result of faulty lubricants, is entirely eliminated.

3—10 to 25% saving in oil—The savings in oil consumption run from 10% to 25%. The exact savings depend upon the mechanical

condition of the engine and the lubricant formerly used.

4—10 to 25% less carbon—Veedol Forzol forms on an average from 10% to 25% less carbon in the Ford engine cylinders. The exact savings depend on the mechanical condition of the engine and the lubricant formerly used. Less carbon means more power with fewer repairs.

5—Resists heat and friction—Veedol Forzol possesses the famous characteristic of all Veedol oils to resist heat and friction.

6—Increased ability to coast—With average lubrication, a Ford will only coast down steep hills. With Veedol Forzol, coasting is possible down the slightest grades.

7—Resists fuel dilution—Even with poor fuel, Veedol Forzol maintains its power-seal and lubricating value longer than other oils. Result—more miles per gallon of gas and per quart of Veedol Forzol.

8—Fewer repairs—Because Veedol Forzol masters the lubricating problem of the Ford power plant, it gives a new freedom from engine vibration and costly repair bills.

Why not banish chatter from your Ford, once and for all, and along with that relief, enjoy the seven other economies that Veedol Forzol gives you? Any Veedol dealer will be glad to drain your crankcase and refill it with Veedol Forzol.

Tide Water Oil Sales Corporation: 11 Broadway, New York; Chicago, 3433 So. Racine Ave.; San Francisco, 414 Brannan St.

* * *

Veedol Forzol is the identical oil formerly known as Veedol Fordol, a name which could not be registered or protected. The name Veedol Forzol is a trade name registered by us in the United States and foreign countries as a protection to the motoring public, the trade and ourselves.

Tide Water Oil Company

VEEDOL FORZOL

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

The economy



oil for Fords