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Better Roads for Kansas

By M. W. WATSON, State Highway Engineer

WITH approximately 200 miles of hard-surface roads under contract at a cost of about 6 million dollars, Kansas today is in sixth place among the states in importance of road improvements under way. Six years ago Kansas was next to last in highway improvements. Altho costs of labor and material are almost prohibitive, Kansas counties have submitted petitions for roads that would require seven or eight times the present Federal aid fund of 8 million dollars allotted to the state, if all the projects were approved as originally proposed.

While prices for labor and material are so high, the sensible thing for many Kansas road builders is to do only their grading, filling and drainage work now. Roads that are to be surfaced with a rigid paving are much better if allowed to settle a year or more before the paving is laid. While waiting for the roads to settle, thus to make a more lasting foundation for the paving, the road builder also is waiting for prices to come down a little more.

Kansas, Minnesota, Florida and Louisiana are the only states without state aid in road building. State aid enables the costs of road construction to be more equitably distributed. It does not mean the issuing of bonds or the levying of direct taxes, as the state aid funds are taken from motor license fees, or, in a few instances, from a tax on gasoline. State aid is a long step toward solving the road-building problem, which is not so much that of raising money, but of distributing the cost fairly in accordance with the benefits derived from the roads. Once approach that accomplishment and all the money necessary for road building will be very easily obtained.

Nobody objects to good roads. The fight always has been on imperfect or unfair systems of distributing the costs. Kansas will vote on a constitutional amendment next November, giving the state the right to aid in road building. Voters should study the question carefully.

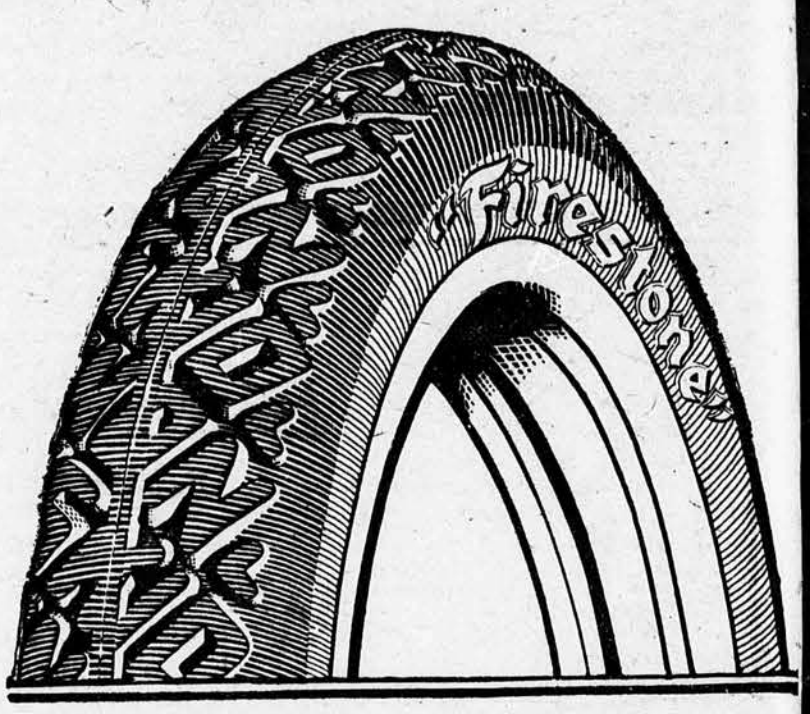
Firestone

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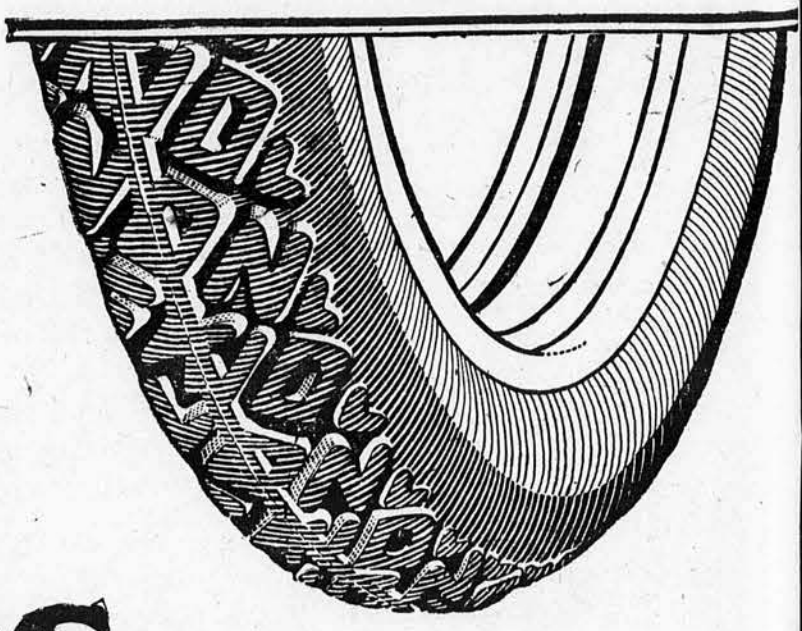
Firestone built an exclusive factory devoted to this size—and worked out a specialized way of manufacturing this tire in quantity—without a backward move—every tire good.

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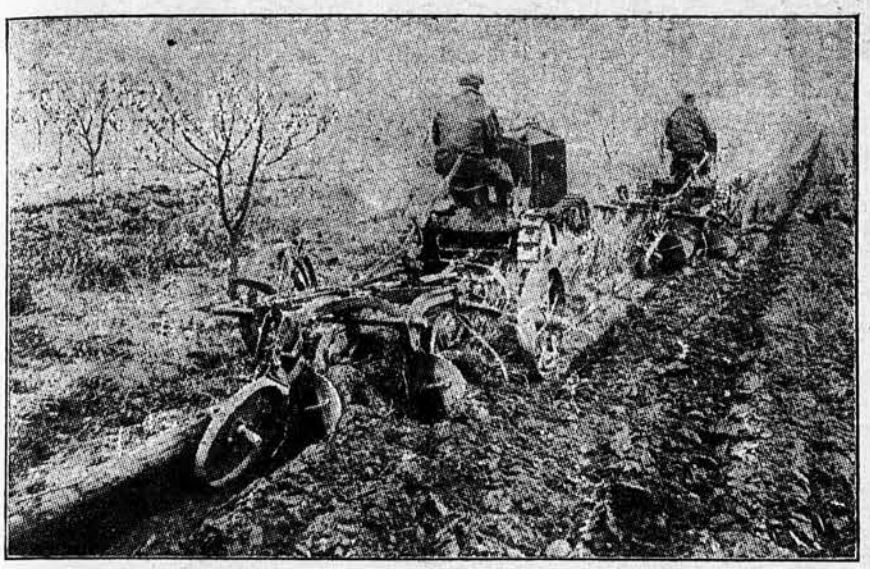


Most Miles *per* Dollar

KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE

Arthur Capper Publisher

Vol. 58 July 17, 1920 No. 29



Power Farming is Taking an Increasingly Important Place in the Agriculture of Kansas, Especially in the Central Part of the State.

Higher Prices For Food

By F. B. Nichols

A CONSIDERABLE amount of inflated atmosphere is being generated in regard to the cost of living and especially concerning food prices. There is much complaint in the cities regarding living costs, and about the alleged abnormal profits which farmers are supposed to be making. It seems that the supply of faulty economic thinking is unusually high, and it is probable that there is no immediate prospect of relief; not until a new administration is elected, and the country gets back to political conditions more settled than those of today.

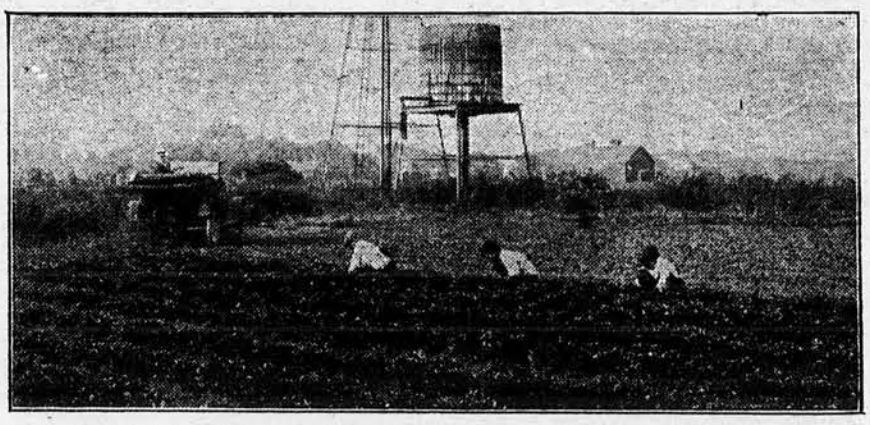
In a consideration of future costs of food it will clear up the situation somewhat if the probable demands in reference to the supplies are considered. When one starts an investigation of this kind, the most evident thing encountered is the prosperity of the industrial life of America, and the hopeful indication that this will continue. Despite the pessimistic observations of some writers and speakers, it is evident that there is a considerable degree of efficiency in the way that manufacturing, mining and other forms of industrial life are conducted, as compared with similar lines in other nations, and that this will be continued. An encouraging feature in this is the way that foreign markets are being opened, which will tend to take care of the marketable surplus. Briefly, it is evident that industrial America is on a strong and growing basis, and that this will be the rule in the future.

Naturally these people must be fed. We therefore are confronted with the interesting condition of greatly increasing demands for food at the same time that production, in many lines at least, is increasing little, if at all. The only possible result of increased demands for any article in connection with a stationary or declining supply is an increase in prices, and this applies to food as well as all other articles. It is evident that while food prices may decline somewhat in sympathy with reductions in other lines, they are certain to be relatively higher than before the war. The future is bright with promise, for we have, for the first time in normal American life, a prospect of fair prices for the products of the farm, as compared with other lines.

When the income of the people in any line is raised, the natural result is an increase in the standard of living. They demand better things, which will yield more of the happiness of life. This is the basis for the movement today for modern country homes—electric light plants, water supply systems, new houses and better furnishings. The satisfactory country life of the coming years will compare favorably with the attractions offered by the city, and it will reduce greatly the drift of the young people to the towns.

There is a way, however, to lower the cost of food to the people of the cities. This can be brought about by co-operation on the part of both the consumers and the producers, with the idea of reducing the costs and losses of distribution. It is evident that to reduce prices to the producers would be fatal; the only possible result would be a decrease in production, which has been evident in many communities this year even with the present market levels. As the situation exists at present, it is absolutely impossible for the farmers in many localities to compete with the cities in the labor market, with the result that many laborers have gone to the city. Lower prices for farm products will increase this movement and still further decrease food supplies.

Farmers have made much greater progress than the consumers in the matter of co-operation. Many communities in the Middle West are well organized; the progress of the Grange and of the Farmers Union in Kansas is especially encouraging. Co-operation is just at the beginning of an era of wonderful growth; it will do far more for the agriculture of this state in the next five years than ever.



On a Truck Farm Near Topeka; a High Degree of Skill in Production and Selling is Required in This Line of Specialized Agriculture.

Consumers should profit to the greatest extent from the example which the farmers have set. Buying clubs have been successful in many localities; it has been demonstrated that a united effort on the part of the consumers is well worth while, just as it has been with the producers. Instead of indulging in aimless attacks on the producers, the consumers would do well to do some real thinking on economic questions and some organizing, with the idea of getting a little real efficiency into the way they handle their affairs.

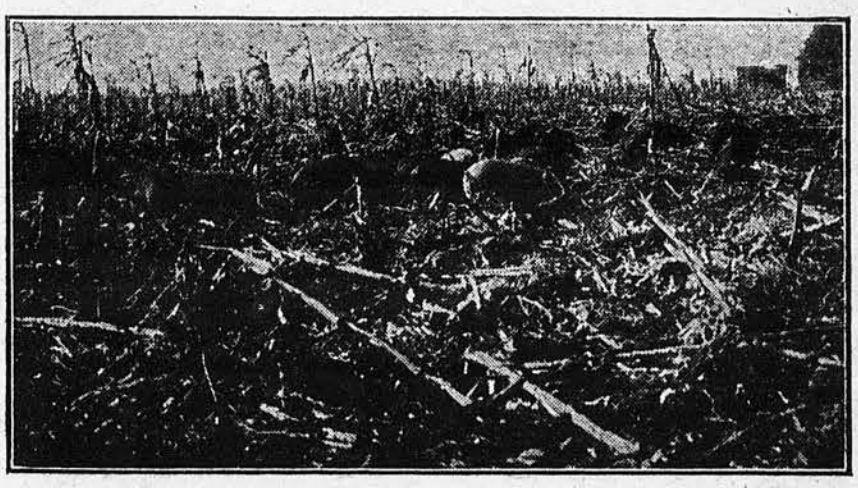
Naturally the lack of efficient cheap transportation is a great handicap on both producers and consumers, indeed, on the whole country. There is no indication that the transportation problems, so far as the railroads are concerned, will be solved very soon either. It is probable that rates will continue high or go higher in some cases, and that the movement toward the old efficiency of "the days before the war" will come slowly.

But there is a hopeful factor; this is the progress which motor truck transportation is making. It is probable that but few men, even among those closely associated with the manufacture, sale or use of trucks, realize the magnitude of the growth in rural motor transportation which is just at hand. A spectacular feature of this will be the development of motor express routes, which in the near future should cover the more thickly populated sections, at least. In addition to this, there is no doubt that in five or 10 years a large proportion of the farmers will own their trucks, and that the amount of farm produce hauled by horses on the roads will be small.

The development of motor truck transportation will depend to a considerable extent on good roads. Fortunately the Middle West is making progress in road building. It is true that this is not rapid enough to satisfy many men, but it also is true that labor and material costs are abnormally high. With many roads it has been good business judgment to grade them and build culverts and bridges, with the idea of adding the hard surface a little later—the roadbed ought to have some time to settle anyway. The larger proportion of the roads will be of dirt for a long time, and certainly these are maintained in much better condition, on an average, than in past years.

Progress made with water transportation will be of great consequence in many sections, altho it is probable that it will have little effect in the Middle West. There already is a revival in many Eastern states of the idea of canals—ask any soldier who was in Europe in regard to the canals found there, and he can tell you much that may be of interest. It will be possible within two years to load ocean going ships at Chicago and other ports on the Great Lakes; this will help a good deal in reducing transportation charges in that section. It is said that this will increase the value of wheat at Chicago about 5 cents a bushel.

So in the discussion of food prices, and their probable future trend, it is necessary to get a big vision, and a world wide view of the problem. A very hopeful thing is the excellent work being done by the (Continued on Page 8.)



Hogging Down Corn to Save Husking; the Farm Labor Problem is One of the Most Serious Things Which Farmers Have to Face.

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Passing Comment—*By T. A. McNeal*

THE NOMINATION of James M. Cox, of Ohio by the San Francisco convention makes it a certainty that the next President of the United States will be from Ohio, unless both Harding and Cox should die before either one can be elected and inaugurated.

It is an unusual thing to have both leading candidates from the same state, altho not without precedent. Twice before in the history of the country a single state has supplied both leading candidates. In 1860 Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglass were both residents of Illinois and in 1904 Theodore Roosevelt and Alton B. Parker were both residents of New York. This is the second instance in the history of the country in which both leading candidates have been not only residents of the same state, but both engaged in the same business. Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglass were both lawyers and both from the same state. This year Warren G. Harding and James M. Cox are both newspaper men and both from the same state.

Cox was born and raised on a farm. Harding worked at times when a young man on a farm but his father was a country doctor. Cox was 50 years old in March; Harding will be 65 years old on election day if he lives till then. Both of them are vigorous men, apparently in the prime of life. Cox has been elected governor of Ohio three times, once defeating Harding for that office. Harding is ranked as a Baptist and Cox as an Episcopalian. Harding's official life has been made up of a term in the Ohio state senate, a term as lieutenant governor of the state of Ohio and nearly a full term in the United States Senate. Cox was four years a member of Congress and is serving his third term as governor of Ohio.

Next to Governor Edwards of New Jersey, Cox was the favorite candidate of the "wets" at San Francisco. William J. Bryan insisted that the wets had no expectation of nominating Edwards and that the man they really were for was Cox. Harding, while not ranked as a prohibitionist, when in the state senate voted for the measures proposed by the anti-saloon forces and when in the United States Senate voted to submit the prohibition amendment to the Constitution and supported the Volstead law.

Radical prohibitionists declare that neither Cox nor Harding is acceptable to them and that there will be a third candidate in the field. In view of the fact that prohibition is in the Constitution and that the Supreme Court has fully upheld the Constitutional provision and the law enacted by Congress, it is my opinion that a third party prohibition candidate would not draw enough votes to affect the result seriously.

If William J. Bryan should decide to oppose Cox openly that would cut considerable figure. It is nearly certain that he will not actively support the Democratic nominee but it is also probable that he will not openly and actively oppose him. It is rather more probable that he will take no part in the campaign.

Will Cox be a strong candidate? My opinion is that he will be. He is more likely to carry Ohio than any other candidate who could have been nominated at San Francisco. The Democratic states which are rather strong for prohibition are stronger for the Democratic party than for prohibition. The Democratic voters of those states may not be satisfied with Cox but he will get the electoral votes from those states just the same and at the same time he stands a chance of carrying such normally Republican states as Ohio, New York, New Jersey and California.

There is one thing, however, which may occur and is likely to occur, that may upset this possibility. It is reasonably certain that the suffrage amendment will be ratified by the 36th state in time so that women all over the United States will have the right to vote in November. Women voters are not all prohibitionists by any means, but I think it is safe to say that a majority of them are and if they really get it into their heads that the election of Cox will be inimical to prohibition they are quite likely to get to the polls in sufficient numbers to defeat him.

So far as the two National platforms are concerned on the question of prohibition there is no difference; neither one refers to it altho the general declaration of the Republican platform in favor of enforcement of law may be construed as including the Volstead law. I have heard many people say that the election will be a rather one-sided affair; that Harding will win easily. I do not regard the situation that way. I think it will be a close contest and doubtful to the last. At this time I would say the odds are rather in Harding's favor, but that may be changed very easily before the election. Anyway the weather is too warm to get greatly excited about politics. The gentleman named by the San Francisco convention for vice president is Roosevelt. He is only 38 years of age and if, by chance, the Democratic party wins in the election and the President should die, Roosevelt on succeeding to the Presidency would be the youngest man who ever has occupied that position. He is slightly related both by blood and marriage to the late Theodore Roosevelt. His pictures indicate that he is a handsome man and I think he is generally credited with being a man of ability. I do not look for any great excitement in the coming campaign. I know of no reason why there should be. Both platforms are cautious documents, both built with the idea of catching as many votes as possible and offending as few as possible.

There will be a new party launched this week at Chicago and it will gather a good many votes. It may possibly carry a state or two but I do not believe it will. Republican leaders, I think, believe that it will draw more heavily from the Democratic than from the Republican party but that may not be the case. It may poll a heavy vote in the states of North Dakota and Minnesota, both of which are normally strongly Republican.

It was supposed before the two great party conventions were held, that the League of Nations would be the paramount issue in this campaign. It now seems to me that it will be considered much less than the booze issue, altho no mention is made in either platform of prohibition.

The Futility of War

UNDOUBTEDLY Marshal Foch is a great soldier, perhaps the greatest of his generation. But for his genius the allies would in all probability have lost the World War before the armies of the United States could get to France. But Foch has the weakness of the professional soldier in that he can only see National safety thru the exercise of military force.

He has no faith in moral suasion, or the cultivation of friendly relations between nations. The only way in his opinion to keep an enemy in check is to whip him and then keep him in a state of subjection by fear. He believes that the German people are plotting another war and that the only way to prevent them is to occupy their territory and threaten them with armed force. He wishes to have Germany surrounded by hostile nations, buffer nations, and for that reason has encouraged Poland to take up and continue the war with the Bolshevist Government of Russia in order to get control of territory that really does not belong to Poland, and so build a wall round Germany and prevent a union of Germany and Russia.

The whole of Foch's philosophy is covered by the word force, military force. And yet if the history of the world proves anything it is that such a policy has always failed. It was the policy of Bismarck. It was the policy of Napoleon; it was the policy of the militarists who ruled Germany. If it is followed now it means that Europe will continue to be divided into hostile camps.

It means that there is no such thing to be hoped for as a world peace. It means that our civilization has—either broken down or will soon break down. It means that there can be no such thing as a return to permanent prosperity in the world. It seems strange that a man of the wonderful genius of Foch cannot see the futility of his theory.

A few evenings ago I listened to a sermon or rather an address by a Methodist bishop. I cannot say that there was anything new in what he said, but it seemed to me to be full of good sense. The burden of his talk was that the church must become in fact as well as theory a great democratic institution, in which wealth and position will cut no figure so far as the standing of the individual is concerned. He did not rail against the rich at all but urged that the rich must become in fact as well as theory the brother to the poor; that he must help his poor brother, not as a matter of charity or in a condescending way but on the basis of fraternal equality.

If all the churches and church membership in the United States would really put that suggestion into practice I think it would create the greatest boom in church membership the country ever has seen and what is of more importance than simply increasing the number of names on the church rolls, it would very largely solve the economic and social problems that are up for solution. Real democracy is the hope of the world. If religion is not democratic it is of no value and is worse than no religion at all.

Proposed Amendments

I AM glad to see that there is considerable interest being manifested in the proposed amendments to the constitution to be voted on at the next election. There should be much more interest than there is because every one of these proposed amendments is of very great importance. The electors should understand and vote upon them intelligently. Whether you are for or against any one or all of these amendments you should at least give them considerable study before you go into the booth to mark your ballot.

The first in order in the session laws is what is known as the Purchase of Farm Homes amendment, the substance of which follows:

"To encourage the purchase, improvement and ownership of agricultural lands and the occupancy and cultivation thereof, provision may be made by law for the creation and maintenance of a fund in such manner and amount as the legislature may determine, to be used in the purchase, improvement and sale of lands for agricultural purposes. The legislature may provide reasonable preference for those persons who served in the Army and Navy of the United States in the World War and holding an honorable discharge therefrom."

It will be seen that the adoption of this amendment does not commit the state to any particular policy. It does not compel anyone to sell a farm. All it will do is this: the legislature can establish a revolving loan fund or purchase fund which may be used either in purchasing lands by the state to be resold to men desiring to get farms but who do not at present own farms, or loans may be made from this fund to persons desiring to purchase farms. The presumption is that the loans will be made on more favorable terms than the borrower could otherwise obtain, both in the way of interest and time of payment. I cannot see any harm that is likely to result from the adoption of this amendment and am therefore going to vote for it.

The second amendment to be voted on is known as "The Good Roads amendment." The substance of this proposed amendment follows:

"The state shall never be a party in carrying on any works of internal improvement except to aid in the construction of roads and highways and the reimbursement for the cost of permanent improvements of roads and highways constructed after March 1, 1919, but such aid and reimbursement shall not be granted in any county for more than 25 per cent of the cost of such road or highway, nor for more than $10,000 a mile, nor for more than 100 miles in any one county; except that in counties having an assessed valuation of more than 100 million dollars such aid and reimbursement may be granted for not more than 150 miles of road or highway."

If this amendment carries it will permit the state to issue bonds to any amount determined by the legislature for the purpose of aiding in

the building of roads. There is a good deal to be said in favor of the proposition and also something to be said in opposition. It will undoubtedly stimulate the building of good roads and of course it may be urged in objection that people in some parts of the state will be taxed to build roads from which they will get little if any benefit. On the ground that the probable benefits will outweigh the objections I expect to vote for the amendment.

The third amendment, known as the Tax amendment, has been discussed at some length in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze so that it scarcely seems necessary to refer to it again, but as I have here an inquiry about this particular proposed amendment I will quote the substance of it again. "The legislature shall have power to establish and maintain a just and equitable system for raising state and local revenue and may classify the subjects of taxation in order to obtain a just return therefrom and may exempt property when the public welfare will be benefited thereby; but all property used exclusively for state, county, municipal, literary, educational, scientific, religious, benevolent and charitable purposes, and personal property to the amount of at least $200 for a family, shall be exempt from taxation."

The objection urged to this amendment is that it will enable moneyed interests to escape taxation and thereby load a greater burden on the farmers and others whose property is in such form that it cannot be concealed. The argument in favor of it on the other hand is that at present, according to the estimate of the Tax commission, there is in the neighborhood of ¾ of a billion dollars worth of personal property owned in this state, which escapes taxation and always will escape taxation under our present system. It is the belief of the advocates of the amendment that with the authority under the constitution to classify property for taxation purposes this 750 million dollars which now escape taxation entirely could be made to pay a large amount of taxes into the state and county treasuries. They also contend that with the amendment in the constitution the double taxation of which we now complain, could be avoided.

Now it is true that the amendment would permit the legislature to pass a law which would relieve moneyed interests from their just share of the taxation necessary to run the state and local governments. I think, however that it is fair to assume that no legislature will be elected which will pass such a law. A legislature might pass a great many very unjust laws but no legislature does so, for the reason that the men who make up the legislature are chosen from among the great body of taxpayers of the state and when the legislative session is over they usually go back to live among the people who elected them. It is entirely unreasonable to suppose that a majority of them are going to pursue a course in the legislature which will bring down on them the ill-will of their neighbors. It seems to me that the arguments in favor of this amendment outweigh the arguments against it and for that reason I intend to support it and vote for it in November.

The Co-operative Farm

I AM feeling a trifle of encouragement. I do not mean by this that I am boiling over with hope and confidence that an idea I have been advocating for a long time, is going soon to be put into operation, but it has at least attracted the attention of the editor of the Literary Digest and will get the benefit of the publicity afforded by that widely read publication.

Also the idea seems to strike the editor favorably, which naturally pleases me. The more I study the situation the more convinced I become that the people cannot depend on National or state legislation to solve the problems that have to be solved. Government operation of industry either National or state, is generally extravagant and often inefficient.

There is always the very grave danger of political corruption and if the state or nation undertakes to manage industries generally there is also the strong probability of industrial despotism. All that is needed in the way of legislation is sufficient to permit and protect the organization of co-operative concerns to be conducted under private management.

The great corporate and co-operative farm I have suggested would bring about scientific management under the most favorable conditions both as applied to production and distribution. It would in my opinion increase production by at least 100 per cent and decrease the cost of distribution fully 50 per cent.

It would solve the back-to-the-farm problem because the young men and women would not care to leave the pleasant and profitable environment in which they would spend their childhood. It would quell the spirit of unrest, make financial panics almost impossible and bring to the entire country a well distributed prosperity never known heretofore. That I fully believe, but there are a great many times when I am tempted to say "Well, what's the use?" The old system of individualism has failed. It has brought war, waste and poverty to many with inordinate wealth and power to a few. It has bred dishonesty in public and private. It has tended to suspicion, strife and hatred and has sown the dragon's teeth from which seeding the world will garner a future harvest of war and woe unutterable. It is based on the law of the highwayman, that the strong has the right to plunder the weak and that the only thing upon which men or nations can rely is physical force.

It is based on an error so evident that the wayfaring man, tho a fool, should be able to see its destructive fallacy, but for some reason it continues to be the policy of business all over the world. So I am tempted to say "What's the use?" Or am I blind myself? Is it possible that what seems to me so entirely evident is a delusion and that there is in fact no future for the human race but a continuation of a policy which means misery and woe for mankind?

Too Many and Too Large Profits

Senator Capper in Washington Star

(Copyright 1920 by Washington Star)

LIVING costs are too high for a large proportion of the people. The percentage of the income of the ordinary family which is required for the necessities of life is so great that it does not have a chance to provide properly for education, music, travel, equipment for model living and for the other things which make for the brightness of life to which every one is entitled. A more efficient system of distributing is necessary if American life is to develop properly in the new day which is just within reach.

Despite all of our wonderful progress in growing farm produce—the man production of the farmers of the Middle West being about three times that of French farmers—we have failed sadly in getting this material to the people who need it. Hundreds of thousands of the children of the cities today are undernourished; they are starting in life with a terrible handicap, and if this is continued for any considerable time they will not be the most efficient agents in helping to grapple with the difficulties which will confront this country in the coming years, when the younger generation will have taken the places of those who are today directing affairs.

An underfed people provide the most fertile soil for the spread of bolshevism and for any new economic fallacy. America must feed its people; in this great land of plenty there is enough food and clothing and shelter to go around if it is distributed properly. With the right sort of an economic system it will be easily possible for the United States to support four or five times the population it now has. It should be the purpose of government and of individuals and of collective society in general to see that these efficient systems are introduced. Real changes in our present methods of distributing the produce of men's toil must be brought about if this country is to live up to the great destiny which God has reserved for us.

And it will not be possible to reduce the cost of living by lowering the prices paid to the producers. In many cases these will have to be higher, for farmers are confronted by abnormal production costs which are already beginning to limit production. Unless relief is provided, and farmers are given a chance to get a living wage—a return which will provide modern homes and the better things of life—a still greater number will leave the farm. Thirty-five thousand farmers and hired men have left the farms of New York in the last year, and a decided tendency along this line is evident in almost every state.

An investigation by the Kansas state board of agriculture recently showed that the larger part of the wheat crop of 1919—Kansas had one-fifth of the winter wheat acreage of the United States last year—was sold below the cost of production. In May of last year the milk producers in the Chicago district received 5.2 cents a quart for milk, while the consumers paid 14 cents. In New York producers got 6.1 cents, while the consumers paid 16 cents. Examples such as these could be given by the hundreds.

Any investigation of the problems of production and distribution brings one quickly to the middleman, the gouger, the get-rich-quick individual who talks 100 per cent Americanism, but who has built up a system which keeps little children from having enough food to develop strong bodies. Systems must be provided which will place food and clothing and shelter within reach of the average family at a cost which will pay a fair price to the producer and for the labor required in distribution. The bloated profit inflationist who has his feet in the trough must be compelled to back off and take his place as a producer and public servant with the rest of us.

The ordinary common sense of the American people—which has become evident in every great crisis with which the country has been confronted—and a properly developed spirit of co-operation will bring this about. Naturally good judgment in regard to buying is necessary. A wave of spending followed the close of the Great War—this has always occurred after these cruel days of trial—but there is some evidence that this is coming to a close. People are tired of being robbed by the pirates who deal in necessities and who have been quick to take the last ounce of flesh from a quivering public. A new day is dawning.

An opportunity is thus provided for a real development in co-operation in both city and country. This is going to be the happy result which will come from the buccaneering era thru which America has been passing. People do not work together until grim necessity forces them to do so, as has been demonstrated from the cave men on down; but when the lesson is finally learned they develop a greatness which builds nations and peoples and business organizations.

The farmers are much better organized for co-operative production and selling than city people are for buying. The great work of the Grange and the Farmers' Union and the hundreds of associations, ranging from community efforts up to the huge California Fruit Growers' Exchange, stand as encouraging indications of what can be done in the coming years. The pioneering has been done; it now is only necessary to apply the demonstrated principles of success to the problems of today.

A happy result of this working together has been a development of a spirit of community helpfulness; you will find, if you investigate, that a neighborhood which has a strong Grange or Farmers' Union is a good community. Co-operation in the economic phases of life has taught the people to work together in social affairs. Community spirit has been developed; a real rural life is being built in such neighborhoods. This, by the way, has done much to stop the drift to the cities from these sections, for the younger people have seen the opportunities which life in the open fields offers. May the work of these organizations increase!

The big task now remaining for the producers is to extend the range of co-operation work and provide for a united effort of the different communities. Great progress has been made in this in the last year. The growth of the American Farm Bureau Federation is one of the really great things in the life of this country; it means a happier and more prosperous agriculture and a larger production of food.

City workers also have been doing some pioneering in co-operative work which indicates better things. Much of the success of the buying clubs and the community stores of the industrial centers have been due to organized labor. Laboring men have learned of the benefits of the united efforts from their experience of the past, and they have been quick to apply this in the days of profiteering thru which we have been passing. While this growth of co-operative purchasing has not been accompanied by any brass-band music, it has, as a rule, been efficient, and well distributed over the country. It is now getting in position to give a real body blow to useless middlemen.

Already many sales have been made by organized producers to organized consumers. Most of the farmers' organizations which have functioned so efficiently in the sale of farm produce have purchased such essentials as binding twine, spraying materials, machinery, salt, coal and food products not produced in that section. The saving obtained by the fruit producers in buying spraying materials, fertilizers and packing material in co-operation has been especially large.

In other words, the net result of real co-operation is to eliminate profit hogs, so the money paid by the consumer goes entirely to the producer and for the essential costs of distribution, such as freight, storage, labor and fair pay for the directing minds of this exchange. This is the ideal plan. It is American, democratic and fair. If continued it will allow the producer his real share—a return large enough to enable him to develop a happy home life, with the chance to educate his children so that they, in turn, may become real producers in the great America of the coming years.

Real Dairying in Cowley

The Farmers Near Arkansas City Have Formed a Holstein Club and Purchased 74 Purebred 2-Year-Old Heifers

By Ray Yarnell

A FARMER'S remark that "his soil wasn't like it used to be" and that "crops didn't grow so good as formerly" had a whole lot to do with starting the new dairy movement near Arkansas City. Interest in improving the farming methods there, naturally, exerted a big influence and the desire of farmers and business men to give the boys of the community a chance to get started in a good business also played its part.

Those were the motives which led to the organization of the Arkansas City Holstein club, one of the largest in Kansas, and the purchase of 74 purebred, 2-year-old Holstein heifers.

The movement was sponsored by Arkansas City bankers who financed the original purchase and later lent money to individuals at a moderate rate of interest, to enable them to buy from one to five animals.

The Arkansas City community had been deficient in purebred dairy cattle. Both business men and farmers desired to develop this industry locally, and when the Holstein club was launched it met with hearty support from all sources. Farmers took a great interest in the plan and the orders for heifers came in rapidly.

Boys Study Farming

But their enthusiasm was more than equalled by that of the members of the vocational agricultural classes in the high school. These boys are studying farming as manual training students study carpentry. They are preparing themselves to take up agriculture as a vocation.

It was not surprising to Lester B. Pollom, head of the department, therefore, when members of the class came to him and placed orders for 18 Holstein heifers. The boys were intensely interested in getting a start in the dairy business on a small scale so they could be growing into purebreds as they went thru school, and could learn many valuable lessons thru experience.

The Holstein heifers were purchased thru W. J. O'Brien of Tonganoxie, Kan., and came from the best herds in Northern Ohio. They were bred to freshen this summer and next fall, and cost from $220 to $260 a head. The money to purchase the herd was supplied by the banks of Arkansas City.

The freight traffic tie-up caused a delay in the shipment of the cattle, but they arrived in Arkansas City in May. There they were classified. Following this the farmers who had placed orders were given an opportunity to inspect the herd and decide whether the shipment should be accepted. It was voted to accept the heifers and immediate arrangements were made for the drawing which would determine the ownership of the various animals.

Every heifer was numbered and tickets to correspond were placed in a hat. As the hat was passed around every purchaser drew a ticket. The number on the ticket determined the heifer he bought. The farmer buying more than one heifer drew repeatedly until he had as many animals as he desired.

This plan was adopted in order that the distribution of the Holsteins should be made on as fair a basis as possible and it was satisfactory to the purchasers.

The encouraging thing about the organization of the club was the interest of the vocational agricultural students. Members of the class who bought heifers were Everett Wilson, 16 years old, four; Kenneth Stanley, and his younger brother, five; Tyler Marsh and his younger brother, four; Francis Kloxin and his father, four; Merritt Kirkpatrick, one; Lawrence and Leonard Harp, one each; Myron Thompson, one; and Emerson Trunsler, one.

This is a complete list of the purchasers: Tyler Marsh, J. C. Webb, Edward Highes, Leonard Harp, A. A. Keown, Robert Davis, Frank Chaplin, R. L. Ward, W. E. Snodgrass, George M. Paton, A de Bard, W. E. Dole, Lawrence Harp, R. E. Harp, Tom Williams, H. E. Bowman, Hayward Marsh, Early Stanley, A. H Dole, Myron Thompson, Emerson Trunsler, Roy Hamm, Jefferson Keith, Roy Kuhns, Merritt Kirkpatrick, E. K. Mayfield, Francis Kloxin, F. F. Kloxin, Fred Leonard, B. S. Hall, Everett Wilson, E. S. Moncrief, Herman Goff, R. H. Parsons, R. J. Grover and I. N. Adams.

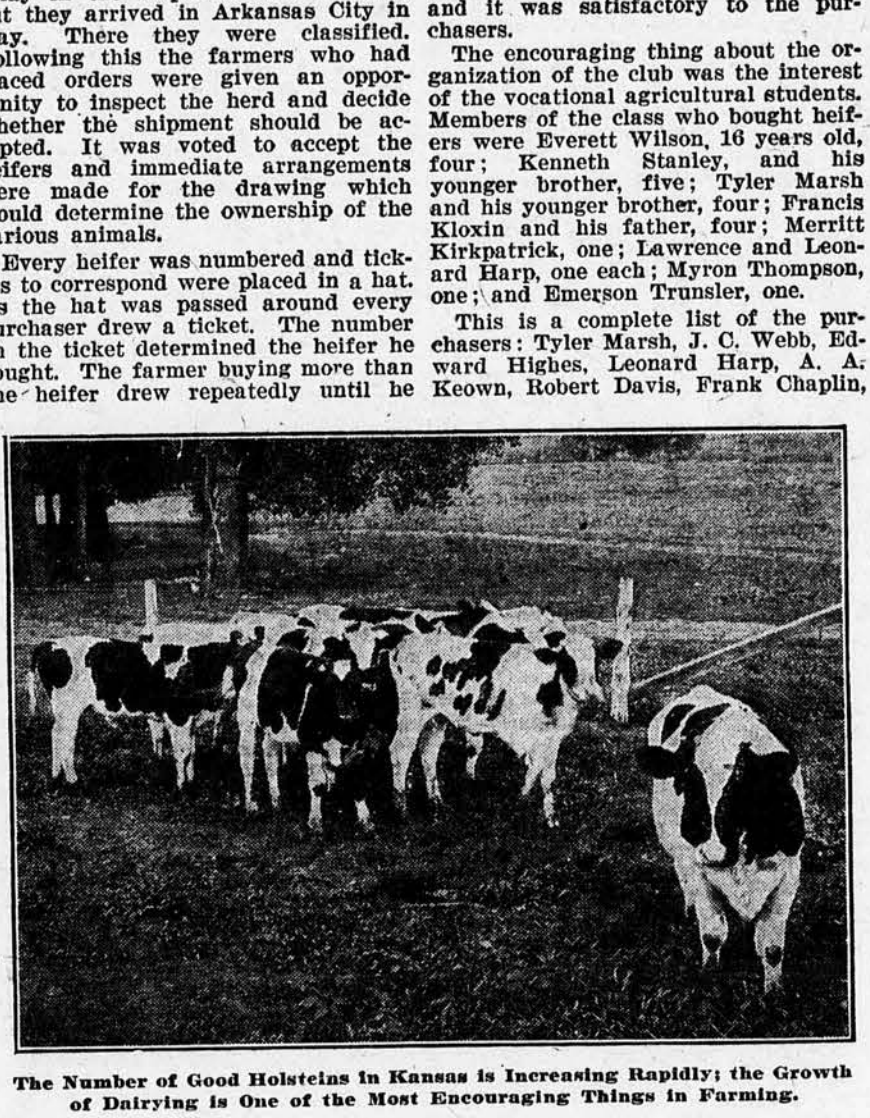
The Holstein club was originated by John B. Heffelfinger and Ralph Dixon of the Security National bank, and they, co-operating with A. H. Denton and Edward Hill of the Home National bank, R. J. Grover of the Union State bank and Ross Hayden of the Traders State bank, carried it on to success.

Livestock Show Planned

To maintain and increase the interest in purebred dairy cattle, the Arkansas City Chamber of Commerce is arranging for a two-day livestock show and sale to be held next fall. At this time the purchasers of the Holstein heifers may sell their animals if they desire. They are guaranteed 10 per cent more than they paid for the animals and if they sell for more than that amount the owner takes the profit. The owner has the privilege of bidding in his heifer if the price offered does not suit.

It is planned to make this project the beginning of a campaign to improve the livestock on the farms surrounding Arkansas City. Farmers are realizing that the long cropped soils must be replenished if they are to yield profitable returns, and that the cheapest and most effective way of bringing this about is thru the raising of good livestock and returning to the land the manure produced.

Recently the Cowley County Milk Producers' association, composed of farmers near Arkansas City, was organized. It contemplates building up a stable market for milk and milk products locally. There also is a movement on foot to form a cow testing association. Several farmers also are urging the organization of a Shorthorn club to increase interest in that breed.



The Number of Good Holsteins in Kansas is Increasing Rapidly; the Growth of Dairying is One of the Most Encouraging Things in Farming.

Let's Grow More Wheat

Average Yields With This Crop Can be Increased Greatly in Kansas by Better Methods of Seedbed Preparation

WHEAT yields can be increased greatly in Kansas if more attention is given to deep, early preparation of the seedbed. On the farm of the Kansas State Agricultural college at Manhattan, plowing 7 inches deep July 15 has given the highest average yield of any method. The average yield for seven years is 22.1 bushels an acre as compared with 20.7 bushels for plowing 7 inches deep August 15, and 14.8 bushels for plowing 7 inches deep September 15. In other words, plowing in July or the first half of August, as compared with plowing September 15, has increased the average yield nearly 6 bushels an acre.

For those plots where the ground was plowed only 3 inches deep, the difference between early and late plowing is somewhat less, but still enough to demonstrate the value of early plowing.

In the experiments at Hays, the average yield an acre has been about 4 bushels more on early plowing than on late fall plowing, while at Colby the difference in favor of early plowing is nearly 6 bushels an acre. At Hays, listing and summer fallow have given somewhat better yields than early plowing.

Disking immediately after harvest and then plowing in August has given almost as good results as early plowing. It is believed that disking is a benefit mainly in preventing a growth of weeds, which exhaust the soil of available moisture and plant food, and by putting the soil in a condition so it will absorb rain; it also helps in allowing one to plow the soil long after the undisked fields are too hard to work.

In the experiments at Manhattan the ground, in all of the plots but one, has been worked with a disk after plowing. One plot which has been regularly plowed 7 inches deep August 15 has not been worked until a month later. This practice has resulted in a loss of 1.5 bushels an acre as an average for seven years in these experiments.

Probably the principal object to keep in mind in working the ground after plowing is to control weeds and get the land in good condition for seeding. More work than is required to accomplish this is unnecessary. In fact, in Western Kansas too much work may actually be detrimental in getting the soil too fine and in a condition to blow in high winds.

In the experiments at Manhattan in which the wheat has been grown continuously on the same land, 7-inch plowing has given better yields than 3-inch plowing. When plowed in July, the average difference is 5 bushels an acre, but when plowed September 15, the difference in favor of the deeper plowing is only 1.2 bushels. At average prices, the difference for the plots plowed in September is no more than enough to pay the extra cost of the deeper plowing.

In those experiments in which the wheat is grown in rotation with corn and oats, 3-inch, 7-inch and 12-inch plowing have given practically the same yields. Thus, as an average for five years, 3-inch plowing has produced 26.4 bushels an acre, 7-inch plowing, 25.5 bushels, and 12-inch plowing 26.1 bushels. The differences probably are less than the experimental error.

As a whole, these experiments seem to show that deep plowing—6 inches or deeper—is advisable only when the ground is plowed reasonably early and the wheat is grown continuously on the same land or after other small grain crops. When grown in rotation with an intertilled crop for which the ground is plowed reasonably deep, deep plowing for the wheat usually will not pay for the effort required.

Early fall plowing with subsoiling once in three years at Hays has given an average gain of 3.1 bushels an acre as compared with early fall plowing without subsoiling. Subsoiling has not been included in the experiments at Manhattan and Colby. In other experiments in various parts of the United States, subsoiling has seldom given enough larger yield to pay for

(Continued on Page 8)



High Yields are Obtained as a Rule Only on Fields Plowed or Listed Deeply Early in the Season, and Usually in July if Possible.

To Increase Poultry Profits

Good Stock is Essential to the Success of the Average Farm Flock and Care Always Must be Taken in This Selection

By Rob R. Slocum

THE FIRST fundamental of successful farm poultry keeping is good stock. Of course it is well known that farmers may at times get fairly good results from ordinary stock, but at the same time it must be remembered that with the same care and attention better results will be obtained from good stock. By good stock is not necessarily meant stock which has been bred for exhibition purposes. It means standardbred stock, which by virtue of its pure breeding has been systematically developed and which is better fitted, therefore, to give the results expected of it and to yield a more uniform and certainly a much more desired product.

On the average farm the poultry flock is expected to furnish eggs and poultry for the farmer's table as well as to produce a surplus for sale. For that reason it usually is found that the so-called general-purpose breeds, such as the Plymouth Rock, Wyandotte, Rhode Island Red, and Orpington, which are good layers and at the same time make suitable carcasses for the table, are best suited to the farm needs. A further advantage of good stock is the fact that the owner will take a pride in such a flock which he will not feel in a flock of mongrels, and as a result, he will give the hens better care.

The selection of the breeding stock is important. In most farm flocks no trap nesting or pedigree breeding is possible on account of the labor and time involved, but if careful attention is given to the selection of breeders, advances may be made. It is much better to select from the flock as many of the best individuals as are needed to make up the breeding pen rather than to breed from the flock indiscriminately. The principal basis of selection of these breeders should be along the lines of vigor. Be sure the breeders show every evidence of health, vigor and stamina.

Cull Out the Boarders

In every flock there will be found a great difference in the productivity or egg-laying ability of the various individuals. While some hens will prove to be profitable, others are kept at a loss and are a drag on the profitable hens in the flock. It is important, therefore, to cull out the unprofitable producers, as this will increase the profit realized from the flock as a whole. Any hens found to be sickly or in poor condition should be culled as soon as discovered. In addition, at least one thoro culling should be made, preferably between August 15 and September 15. At that time every hen should be handled and examined carefully, and those which show evidences of laying should be retained, while those which have stopped laying and began to molt should be discarded from the flock for the following year. A further examination of the hens late in October or early in November will enable one to pick out those which are still laying, and by virtue of that fact probably are the best layers of the flock, and should be selected as breeders.

A suitable size of flock for the particular farm in question and for the kind of farming which is being carried on is an important factor in securing the best possible results. So long as the farm flock is intended as an agency for utilizing waste it should not be so large that the waste products available on the farm play a very small part in sustaining the hens. Practically any farm of average size can maintain to advantage a flock of 100 laying hens, and many farms can maintain considerably more. Judgment must be used with regard to the size of the flock on the basis of feed available and the range over which the hens can roam and pick up feed for themselves.

The size of the flock also has a direct connection with the housing which can be provided. It is not an infrequent occurrence for an effort to be made to keep a farm flock which is much too large for the available housing space. In such cases the hens, being crowded, do not give good results, and frequently a better profit would be realized by keeping a smaller flock which can be housed comfortably rather than the larger flock which results in crowding.

Suitable housing does not mean expensive housing. Frequently old sheds or other outbuildings can be easily and cheaply transformed into suitable poultry houses. While there may be a great range in the kind of house used, and while the owner may consult his preferences to a considerable extent, certain fundamentals of good housing must be observed. Such fundamentals consist of a house which is free from drafts, which provides plenty of ventilation either by an open front or by the use of windows, which is dry, and which provides space enough for the hens to keep them comfortable and contented. Where it is necessary to confine the flock to the yard, not less than 4 square feet of floor space should be allowed for every hen. With hens upon free range, as they should be whenever possible, a minimum floor space of 3 square feet a hen should be allowed.

Proper Feeding is Essential

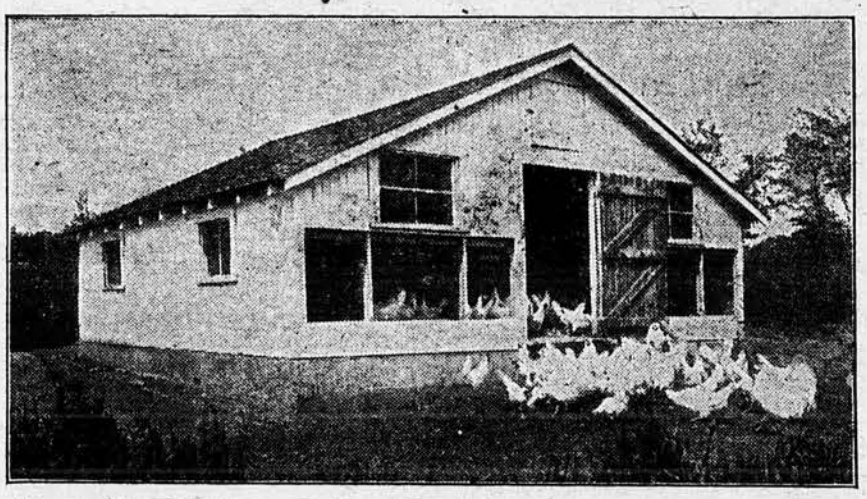
Feeding, of course, is important. If the hens do not get sufficient or proper feed they cannot be expected to give satisfactory results. A complicated ration is not necessary. The aim in feeding the hens should be to use, so far as possible, the grains which are grown on the farm or which are available in the immediate neighborhood. One of the most successful methods of feeding is to give a light feed of grain or a mixture of grains in the morning and a feed of the same material at night, the night feed consisting of about as much as the hens will clean up. In addition a dry mash should be provided where the hens can have access to it continuously. When considerable quantities of waste food are available for the hens to pick up from the fields, the amount of grain fed may be cut down. Oftentimes judgment in this respect is faulty, and but for the dry mash there would be danger that the hens would not receive enough feed. With the dry mash at their disposal they are able to make up any deficiency of feed due to faulty judgment as to the quantity they get in the fields.

One of the most common mistakes made in feeding farm poultry is failure to provide animal food in some form. Of course, during the spring and summer, when quantities of insects are available, they may supply the hens' wants in this regard, but during those parts of the year when insects are not available, or are scarce, it becomes necessary to provide animal food. Milk, usually fed either as skimmed milk or buttermilk, provides an excellent source of animal food, but when milk is not available the hens should have beef scrap or meat scrap. While this product is high in price, it is economical, and should be included in the hens' ration because of the increased production which always will result.

During the winter it is necessary to provide some form of green or succulent feed, such as mangels, cabbage, clover, alfalfa or sprouted oats.

With the average small farm flock where hens of a general purpose breed are kept, it may be most satisfactory to let the hens do the hatching. When the hens are of a nonbroody breed it is of course necessary to use incubators or else to purchase baby chicks. Whatever the method of hatching, it is most important that this be done at the right time of year. The aim should be to hatch the chicks at such a time as will allow the pullets to reach their full development and begin laying in October or November, as these earlier maturing pullets must be depended on largely for the fall and winter egg production. Late-hatched chicks do not mature in time to produce fall and winter eggs, nor do they live or grow so well during the hot weather, which comes when they are still young.

In raising the chicks, if hens are used for hatching, they of course can be used also for brooding. It is best to confine the hen to a coop for at least two weeks, allowing the chicks to come and go as they please. If hens are not available for brooding it becomes necessary to resort to a heated brooder. Perhaps the most successful method of brooding now in common use is the coal-stove hover, which is placed in a colony house and which allows brooding of from 300 to 400 chicks in one lot.



The Quality of the Farm Flocks in This State is Increasing; the Larger Part of the Feed is Obtained From Waste Products.

The important thing in raising chickens is to see that they are fed liberally and have proper conditions for development so they will make a continuous growth. Anything which checks the growth of chicks has a lasting effect on their development in later life. As the chicks grow older and larger and do not need heat it is necessary that they have plenty of room in their growing quarters. Nothing will do so much harm and cause so much loss and trouble in growing stock as to keep them in crowded quarters. Be sure the young stock have roost room enough so they can all get on the roosts without undue crowding.

Eliminate Unthrifty Birds

In any lot of chicks there will be found certain stunted or unthrifty individuals. Such birds will never pay for the feed and care used in trying to rear them. It is not only good sense but also good business judgment to cull these unthrifty chicks just as soon as they are discovered. There also will be found certain cockerels which exceed their fellows in the rapidity of growth and maturity. It is well to mark and save such cockerels which reach a good size to use as breeders. In the general care both of the laying stock and the growing stock it is necessary to use good common sense just as in handling any other class of livestock. Regular attention must be given and care must be taken to see that their quarters are kept clean and sanitary. Carelessness and thoughtlessness probably are responsible for more poor results than is lack of knowledge as to what the flock really needs. If a farm flock is to be kept the aim should be, of course, to make it profitable. It is, therefore, poor business to neglect or overlook the usual everyday care which must be given the flock to get these profitable results.

Lice and mites are common and are not conducive either to good results with the flock or to the comfort of the fowls. It is absolutely unnecessary for poultry to be seriously troubled by either lice or mites. Regular attention and proper treatment of the quarters will rid the flock of mites, and if body lice are found the birds should be treated for these also. Usually if a place is provided where the hens can dust themselves they will keep the lice in check.

Marketing the Products

The marketing of the product, particularly eggs, has an important bearing on the profits of the flock. Under most conditions it is impossible for the farmer to seek a special market for his eggs, but he should be careful to see that the eggs are gathered regularly and frequently and promptly taken to market. Failure to do this is responsible for the spoiling of a great many eggs. When the methods of buying are such that payment is made for good eggs only, a plan which is becoming more widespread and bids fair to be compulsory in most states, the farmer will suffer a decided money loss if he does not make it his business to see that all the eggs delivered are fresh and marketable at full value. One of the greatest causes of spoiled eggs during the hot summer season is the development of chick embryos in fertile eggs. This loss is preventable simply by producing infertile eggs. All that is needed to accomplish this is to separate the male birds from the females as soon as the breeding season is over. All the eggs sold will then be infertile and incapable of embryo development.

The farm poultry flock should be one of the most profitable branches of the farm business. To bring this condition about it is necessary to keep good stock and to have the flock of a suitable size, properly housed, fed and cared for. This is not a complicated matter and the farmer should not think that it requires such specialized knowledge and skill as to discourage him at the start, make him throw up his hands with the cry, "What's the use?" and let the hens shift for themselves. The farm flock needs the application of good common sense in the form of proper care regularly given, to which the hens will respond just as quickly as the hogs, cattle or horses.

Nebraska Tests Tractors

Tractor testing at the University of Nebraska is progressing at the rate of four tractors a week. It requires about 30 hours running time for each machine to complete the test, which includes a 12-hour "limbering up" run, a 2-hour brake test at rated load, a 10-hour drawbar test at rated load, a short maximum drawbar test, and 1-hour brake tests at half load, varying load and maximum load. Tests have been completed on the following tractors: Waterloo Boy, five models of the Case, four models of the Oil Pull, Huber, three models of the Minneapolis, two models of the Heider, Fordson, Twin City 10-20, three models of the International, and the Hart-Parr. Reports of the test will be published in the annual reports of the State Railway commission. The tractors are being tested in compliance with a state law requiring all tractors to stand an official test before permit is given for their sale.

Fruit Exhibits for Fairs

Always Consider Uniformity, Size, Color and Condition

BY M. F. AHEARN

THE PROPER time to begin preparation for the state or county fair is not after the premium lists are out but rather after the blue ribbons have been awarded the previous year. Too often it is the policy of the grower to delay until the superintendent of the horticultural department pays him a visit, a few weeks before the fair opens, and begs him to send up an exhibit for the good of the cause. Many a fruit grower would be glad to participate as an exhibitor if he were certain as to the best way to select and exhibit his fruit and the requirements for entry to the different classes.

The First Step

Having decided to send some exhibits to the state or county fair, it will become necessary to obtain the premium lists as soon as possible and carefully study the premium lists and the rules. Be certain that the fruit entered complies with the requirements of the class entered. Failure to comply with the rules has lost the prize for many a deserving exhibit, altho the winning of the first money should not be the principal aim of the exhibitor. Yet there is no objection to a man striving to excel in his particular class and at the same time collect a little prize money. The real sportsman thinks more of the blue ribbon and what it symbolizes than he does for the paltry sum of from $2 to $50. On the other hand there are men who sneak around trying to find a class with so few entries that they will be certain to win. Needless to say such growers are not popular with either their competitors or the judges. The former gains information from his experience while the latter leaves the show without adding to his stock of information in any helpful manner. Remember that the objects of an exhibition of fruit are to demonstrate the exceptional quality of Kansas grown fruit, to encourage better methods of production and to bring before the public the possibilities of fruit growing in this state. Every year at the "Big Free Fair" at Topeka hundreds of those, who visit the Agricultural Hall, will stop in front of the apple display and ask where all this fine fruit was grown. Upon being informed that it has all been grown in Kansas and most of it near Topeka, they shrug their shoulders and wonder how we rank in the Ananias Club.

Show Well Grown Products

The preparation of fruit for exhibition purposes, should start with the cultural methods that are conducive to the production of fine specimens. Proper spraying, thinning and pruning will be wonderful help in getting fruit that will be eligible to the prize winning lists. Having carried out instructions thus far the next question that will naturally come up is the selection of the fruit that shows signs of being of championship caliber. Let the process of selection begin in the orchard and pick out a great quantity of show fruit at first as a great many of the specimens are sure to be discarded later.

For plate displays there should be from 75 to 100 apples to select the five that are to make up the plate and the one extra that may be needed before the judges have completed their awards. Five or six boxes will be needed to obtain one box of apples that are worthy of being entered for the prizes. The larger collections of boxes may be taken from the fancy packs and set aside for exhibition purposes only. Unfortunately our state and county fairs are held at a time when most of our fruit is not ripe and often the exhibit lacks color. Whenever possible the fruit should be mature and of good color. Some fruits, such as pears and grapes are picked before they are ripe. The pears when the have reached a good size and the grapes when they have attained size and full color.

Points That Judges Consider

Fruits usually are judged for form, size, color, uniformity and condition. Form refers to the typical shape of the fruit for the section in which it is grown. Considerable latitude is permitted under form, but in close competition the specimens more nearly approaching the ideal type would win, other factors being equal. Size is taken too literally by the amateur exhibitor and he strives for large specimens which may have some minor blemishes, not realizing that smaller specimens in perfect condition always will beat imperfect fruits of large size. The commercial size of the fruit is now generally accepted and standard measurements are sometimes listed in our premium lists. Stone fruits very often are given extra credit for large size. Color is nearly always awarded more points than either form or size. Many growers aver that it is the color that sells the fruit. There is no doubt that color is a valuable aid to the retail merchant. The finest red for those fruits that are supposed to be red is not too much and the yellow or green apple should have these colors uniformly distributed over the fruit. Blushed apples should have a distinct blush on the cheek. Many fruits are covered with a bloom, which in the case of the apple, may be wiped off but should be left on the grapes and plums. Select fine colored specimens whenever possible, provided the specimens are fairly true to type with regard to form and size. Last, but by no means "least" the condition of the fruit is considered. Blemishes of any sort will cut down the score. Most judges throw out exhibits that show signs of codling moth injury, scale or fungous growths so it behooves the exhibitor to select his fruit with the greatest care. Fruit often is injured in transit and should be guarded against injury by careful handling and wrapping of the fruit. Uniformity is of prime importance and often a uniform plate of small fruit will win over a plate of very large fruit that lacks this quality. Uniformity of size, color and maturity will be given special emphasis so a word to the wise should be sufficient. Quality of fruit refers to flavor, texture, aroma, juiciness, cooking and keeping qualities, etc. Not generally given much attention except in the case of new varieties and sweepstakes.

Showing in Boxes

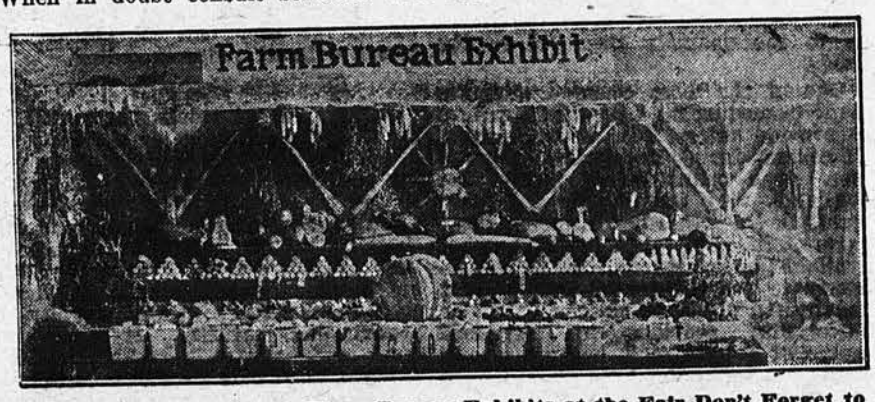
As yet the Kansas orchardists have not adopted the commercial box pack for their fruit but in places where the growers market nearly all their fruit in this manner, the pack is carefully considered in judging the products of the orchard. Bulge means the distance above and below the sides of the center and it usually approximates 1½ inches for each. The bulge should have a regular curve from end to end. Height of end rows should be about ¼ inch above the ends of the box and the fruit properly aligned. The fruit should be compact but not so tight as to injure the fruit by bruising. There are several different styles of pack and the grower will select the one best suited to his purpose.

After the fruit has been received at the fair grounds, it is well to go over it all and cull out the bruised specimens. This inspection may bring to light imperfections that were not apparent when the fruit was packed. Fortify your collection with a surplus so that it may be kept up to par.

Be certain that varietal names are correct because as a usual thing a variety incorrectly named is disqualified. When in doubt consult someone who has had considerable experience in nomenclature and on whom you can rely.

Remember that a plate of apples is usually made up of five specimens and the same is true for peaches, pears, quinces, prunes, plums and apricots and grapes at least 2 pounds.

Bear in mind that attractiveness of displays is given considerable credit and one should strive to have a pleasing arrangement of their exhibit. Often it will be necessary to construct special tables and shelves in order to show the exhibit to the greatest advantage. Spend considerable time and thought on the exhibit and you will certainly be repaid when the judges make the awards. Look over the premium lists and make some entries that will help to spread the gospel of better orcharding for your state.



In Arranging the County Farm Bureau Exhibits at the Fair Don't Forget to Give a Prominent Place to Some of the Best Fruits and Vegetables.

Let's Grow More Wheat

(Continued from Page 6.)

the extra cost. Undoubtedly the value of this practice will vary with different crops and different methods of farming. Probably it will prove most valuable on the heavier types of soil. Since there is some question as to the advisability of subsoiling, it should be tried out in a small way before being adopted as a general practice.

Early listing in all tests has given better yields than late plowing and at Hays has given better yields than early plowing. The difference at Hays in favor of listing as compared with early fall plowing is 2.5 bushels, and as compared with late fall plowing 6.4 bushels an acre. The yield for listing is about 3 bushels an acre less than for summer fallow.

Usually the advantage for listing is not so great as shown in these experiments. On the large fields of the Fort Hays Experiment station, where wheat has been grown in rotation with other crops, listing has not given such large yields in comparison with other methods.

Listing is advantageous principally because it is a rapid and economical method of preparing the ground. A larger acreage can be covered in a given time, and hence more ground can be stirred earlier in the season than if plowed. This often permits one to stir all the ground when it is moist and in good condition, when, if it is plowed, some of it could not be worked until it had dried out.

Where one has a large acreage to put into wheat, listing is a good method to follow. However, the fact should be kept in mind that ground listed late makes a poor seedbed.

Double listing, listing early and splitting the ridges a month later has given no higher yields at Manhattan than single listing. It is a more expensive method, and in Central and Western Kansas is likely to dry out the ground so a good seedbed cannot be secured.

It is not advisable to list ground in the same direction year after year. In such cases the lister has a tendency to follow the old furrows. It is a good plan where listing is the common practice to plow the ground occasionally.

Federal Grain Standards

In view of the many discussions now taking place in reference to the Federal Grain Standards the following letter written by E. T. Meredith, Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture to Senator Capper will be of interest. In his communication Mr. Meredith says:

"I have your letter of May 26, calling to our attention a resolution adopted at a convention of wheat growers held at Hutchinson, Kan., on May 18, 1920. We are informed that the meeting in question was one composed of representatives from Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Texas, Nebraska, South Dakota and New Mexico, for the purpose of organizing a unit of a National Wheat Growers' association. I am not advised as to what discussion was had at this meeting relative to the Federal Wheat grades, but understand that a resolution was adopted condemning the existing Federal System of Grain standards.

"Your letter and notice of this resolution came at a time when the Department had just completed a very full consideration of the Federal standards. At the request of a delegation from the Central Northwest a hearing was held in Washington on March 19, at which time certain recommendations for revision of the wheat standards were made. On May 31, 1920, a delegation of grain dealers from Texas, Oklahoma and Illinois visited Washington and requested a hearing in connection with the recommendations presented by the Northwest people. The hearing was granted and the ideas presented at this second hearing were directly opposed to those of the Northwest delegation. In order to get the views of representatives of every interest involved in the grading and handling of wheat, a third hearing was held in Chicago, on April 2, 1920. This meeting had been widely announced and producers' organizations were especially urged to be present or to present their views in written communication. At this hearing and in the written recommendations received here overwhelming opposition was voiced against changing the Federal wheat grading system.

"In connection with the Hutchinson meeting and the resolution adopted, we have a report of a series of one-day meetings at Kansas points held May 10 to 22, inclusive. The points covered were Dodge City, Larned, Great Bend, McPherson, Wellington, Kingman, Meade, Hays, Washington and Holton. The meetings were conducted by a Federal Grain Supervisor who explained the wheat standards to producers and country grain dealers in attendance and demonstrated the application of the standards. Sentiment against the grades was reported as entirely absent at all of these meetings and in fact we find this true in every instance where the growers and the country dealers have familiarized themselves with the grades. Last fall the department undertook similar meetings at many other country points in Kansas in cooperation with Governor Allen and J. S. Hart, chief inspector of the Kansas state grain inspection department. At every point covered in the work at that time, the grades were found satisfactory when they were explained to the producers and the benefits received from uniform application of the grades were made known to them."

Higher Prices for Food

(Continued from Page 3.)

Bureau of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture. It is giving a great service to the farmers of the country and to the consumers. By the way, this Bureau publishes an excellent weekly paper, The Market Reporter, giving a record of production and prices on agricultural products, which you can obtain free on application to the Bureau at Washington, D. C. Every farmer should be getting this publication.

It is evident that if the country is to make the right progress, an ample supply of food is necessary. This can be obtained only when prices are at a point where a farmer can compete with industrial lines of business in the labor market. The prices for farm products must be maintained at a point where agriculture will be prosperous if the Nation is to make the big growth we all wish.

French Percheron Exports

A recent communication to the Percheron Society of America from the president of the Percheron Society of France states that the French Secretary of Agriculture has authorized the exportation from France of 200 Percheron stallions and 100 mares. On account of the small number of mares to be exported, they have been proportionally allotted to the various countries which have been purchasers of Percherons in former years. Thirty mares have been allotted for exportation to the United States.

Overland

TRADE MARK REG.

Stamina

STAMINA is the power to suffer blows without succumbing. The Overland, on the new **Triplex** Springs, has lasting strength and staying powers because it has in-built stamina.

A Year's Abuse in Seven Days

March 3, 1920, a stock Overland finished a test run of seven days and nights over frozen Indiana country roads. It traveled 5,452 miles in 168 hours continuously. Yet under this ceaseless pounding it never failed or faltered and finished ready to run the gauntlet again.

Blazing the Trail for the Army

From July 7 to September 6, 1919, three stock Overland cars blazed the trail for the U. S. Army Engineers in their famous cross-continent drive. These cars covered almost impassable roads in all kinds of weather and in all altitudes. They proved again the marvelous stamina of the Overland, the modern light car.

42,104 Foot-Pounds Blow on Springs

Daily at the last annual Stock and Horse Show at Denver, Colorado, a stock Overland leaped eighteen feet, clearing a five-foot hurdle. In landing it sustained a blow of 42,104 foot-pounds on its spring system. On *Triplex* Springs, designed to ward off the jolts and jars of the roughest roads, it emerged with not so much as a cracked shackle bolt.

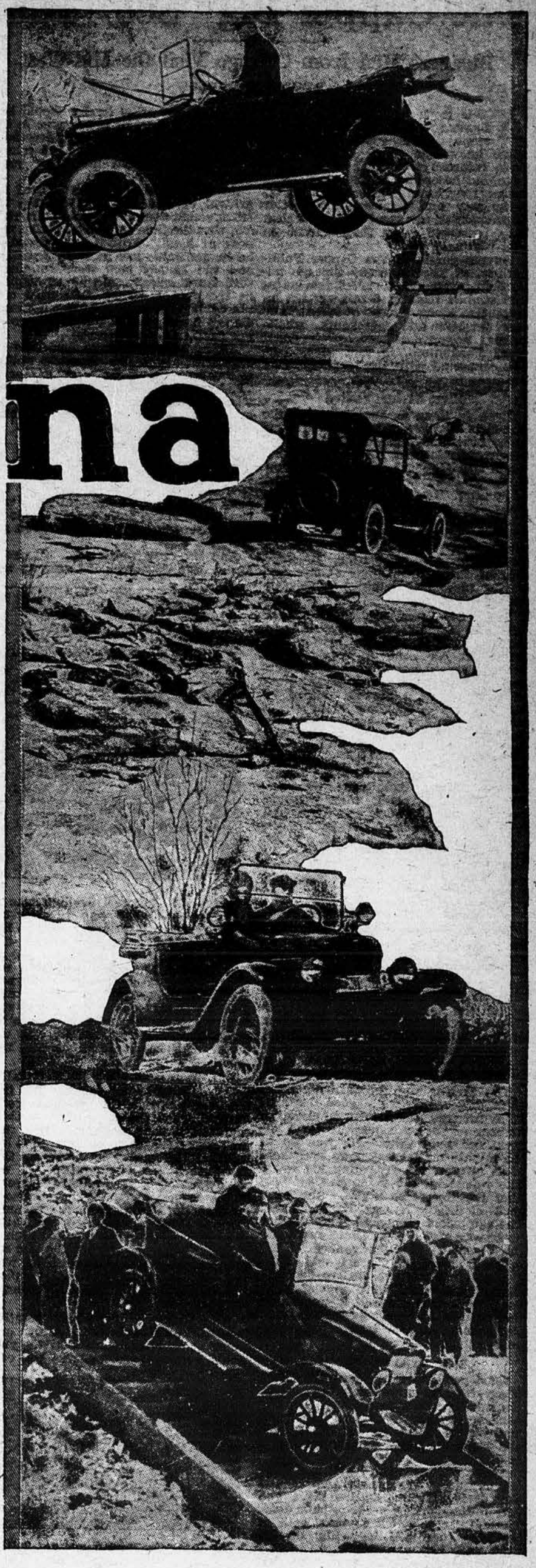
Races 25,000 Miles in Pursuit of Speeders

The Houston, Texas, police use an Overland day and night in pursuing "speeders." Since October, 1919, the car has covered more than 25,000 miles, much of it at 35 to 45 miles an hour. And in that time there has been absolutely no expense for mechanical upkeep. Because this car has never failed its drivers, six more Overlands have been purchased for similar arduous work.

YOU never would want to put your car through such punishment, but it is gratifying to know you could. Power plant and body are cradled upon the marvelous **Triplex** Springs, which create riding qualities undreamed of in a light car. They lower upkeep costs. They guarantee Overland Serviceability.

WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC., TOLEDO, OHIO

Sedans, Coupes, Touring Cars and Roadsters



The Capper Big "See" Tour

Business Men from Chicago Visit the Mid-West

BY RAY YARNELL

ALONG a trail, 1,900 miles long, flanked by regions rich in homes, crops and livestock, 19 seekers after knowledge have passed. They have returned to their homes in Chicago, but according to their own statements, they have returned with an utterly new and immeasurably better impression of the great Mid-West than they possessed when they started on this big "see" tour.

As the guests of the Capper Publications, of Topeka, these Chicago advertising agency men visited five states and studied them in detail, getting information along dozens of lines. They met farmers and merchants, wholesalers, newspaper men, professional men, distributors, in fact every person connected with the merchandising business in the territory.

Five States Visited

Even to these men who live on the outskirts of the great agricultural region of the United States, the big "See" tour thru Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and Missouri, was a revelation. Some of them had looked for a sort of frontier. Instead they found settled prosperity and a vigorous, ambitious, wide-awake and buying citizenship. They found steadiness and sanity, an absence of bolshevism, a clean-cut, keen, aggressive population, appreciative of the better things of life and buying those better things in steadily increasing quantities.

From Oklahoma City, around thru Wichita, Hutchinson, Salina, Lincoln, Omaha, Clarinda, Ia., St. Joseph, Mo., Hiawatha, Kan., and to Topeka, farm homes pictured a story that the visitors could not escape. It was an epic story of progress, of a growth upward by the farmer to a better standard of living. Farm homes were anything but dugouts. Commodious and well kept buildings prevailed. They were well furnished. Many of them were fitted with all the conveniences found in city homes. Electric light plants were frequently found, along with pressure water systems. Power was discovered to be playing an important part in the life of the farm family in all the states. And it was evident, from talks with dealers and farmers, that power would play an increasingly important role in the future.

Good Business Farmers

Farmers themselves, and the members of their families, possessed a better education than had been expected. The advertising agency men saw the farmer as a business man, with a good knowledge of economic problems that affect him and also of those that affect other elements of the population of the Nation. They found him liberal minded and deeply interested in putting his work of raising the food stuff of the Nation on a business basis.

The farmer and the farmer's wife, they discovered, were good readers. Many farmers took a surprisingly large number of papers, especially farm papers, and read them. He was up to the minute on general news and technical information regarding his work. The woman of the farm was not "behind the times" on styles. She wore good clothes and was buying more. The equipment she was buying for her home was of the best. Bath room fixtures sold to farmers ranked higher in quality than the average sold to the city man. Furniture dealers declared that the farmers were among their very best customers and it was found that the quality lines sold most readily. The same was also true of all other home equipment.

Best Type of Tractor

Good machinery was on every farm. Many tractors were seen but not in the numbers they should be. The advertising agency men were convinced, however, that the era of the tractor and the truck in the farm territory, is at hand. They ascertained that the farmer is ready to accept the tractor the minute it is demonstrated to him that it is efficient on his place and will do the work he needs to have done. The farmer is quick to take hold of anything that will help him do his work with less man labor.

The concensus of opinion was that the 10-20 and 15-30 tractor would best serve the purpose of the farmer in tilling his land. Many of the advertising agency men predicted that the sale of tractors during the next few years would be very heavy.

As far as trucks were concerned the general opinion was that the 1½ ton truck would dominate in the farm field and that the time of its domination was near at hand. Trucks were found to be in profitable use in many localities and the agency men were convinced that truck sales would mount rapidly in the future. They also were convinced that there is a strong tendency among farmer truck owners to go to pneumatic tires for trucks.

All agreed that there could be no argument about the farmer's ability to buy what he wished after a tour of 1,900 miles thru endless fields of wheat, corn, alfalfa and other crops, and great stretches of pasture over which cows were grazing.

Mid-West Has Great Wealth

The enormous wheat crop, harvested and in the process of being harvested, in itself was enough to convince the most skeptical that the Mid-West was wealthy. There were wheat fields in the shock which were too large to see across.

And the crop was made. It was a larger crop than even the growers had anticipated. Where threshing was in progress the yield was turning out several bushels larger an acre than had been expected. County agents and farmers said that the wheat was of high quality and that the yield was exceptionally good. On one farm where the party stopped to see the threshing machine in action, the wheat was running 30 bushels an acre. At other points it would run heavier. It was clean, with hard, plump berries, and promised a good test.

But if the wheat crop had fallen down on convincing the visitors that territory was rich, the corn crop would have clinched the argument. Nothing could have been more beautiful than the great fields of corn, much of it laid by, that the agency men saw as they drove thru the five states. It was wonderful corn, its stalks and leaves of the deepest green, giving promise of an exceptionally good yield. In many sections farmers were busy cultivating the corn. Some of it was too high to cultivate, some, because of the late season, was smaller and other fields were just right to be worked. At no place on the trip were the crops suffering in any way.

Rain has been sufficiently plentiful to convince farmers that the corn crop would be a good one and that the yield would be heavy. Of course the corn crop is not yet made, but the promise is unusually good.

Alfalfa, thruout the territory, was in excellent condition. Reports on the first crop were that the yield ran from 1 to 1½ tons to the acre and where the second cutting was being made the farmers said it would be as heavy as the first.

A growing tendency thruout the territory in favor of the raising of better livestock was noticed by the advertising ageney men. Increasing interest in dairying was regarded as very important because it meant a more stable agricultural life and more assurance of a steady income containing a good profit for the farmer.

The number of automobiles found on farms was also a subject of much comment among the visitors. All makes were represented and one man declared that of the farms visited it was his opinion that if the distribution of motor cars was averaged, every farm would have 1½ cars. Inquiries at more than 80 farms revealed that the better class of tires was being used and that price did not figure against quality in the purchase.

It was an interesting observation that the price of articles bought by farmers had little to do with their purchases. They bought for quality and efficiency, or purely from desire, and paid the price asked. There was no complaint about high prices except in a general way. Admission was made quite generally that the farmer was receiving fairly good prices for his product. The only objection voiced was against the fixing of the price of wheat which was held to have been discriminatory and unfair in view of the fact that the Government did not fix the price of commodities the farmer has to buy.

During the tour close contact was obtained with scores of farmers. The last two days of the tour, especially, was this end of the investigation featured. These farmers were asked detailed questions about the merchandise they were buying, about their crops, livestock, farm machinery and household equipment, labor scarcity, crop prospects, finances generally and many other questions, and the information obtained was very valuable indeed to the advertising agency men.

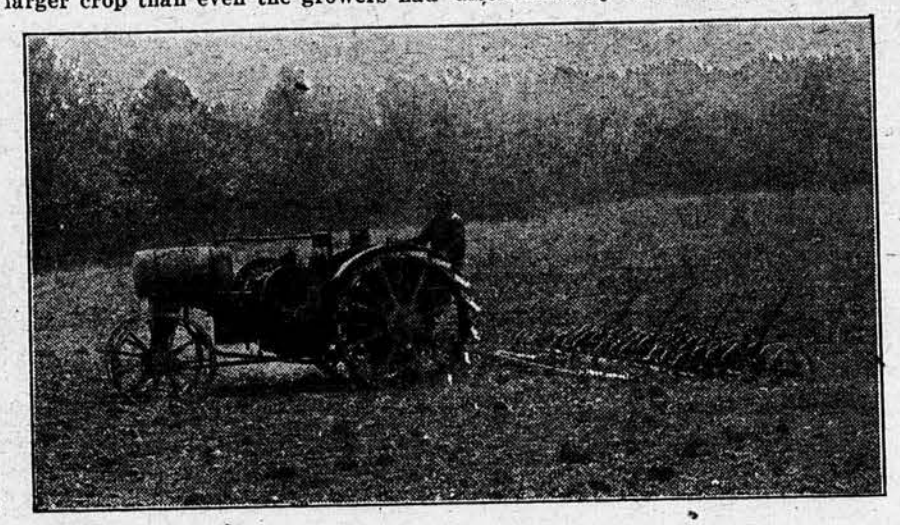
The dealer angle of the investigation was also important and yielded a great quantity of information which will give the investigators an idea of how they can proceed to help the dealer in this territory sell more merchandise and increase his business. Stores in all lines, were found to be unusually well arranged and the dealers were found to be favoring advertised goods in their displays and advertising. Store arrangement was said by the advertising agency men to be above the average, and the dealers themselves were aggressive, wide-awake and progressive.

Practically all of them were very optimistic about the future and anxious for the co-operation of the manufacturer, thru advertising, in the promotion of various lines of merchandise. Store fronts in towns thruout the territory, are very good and much attention is being given to the display end of the merchandising game.

Stocks of merchandise are very complete and varied and up-to-date. Goods are fresh and are apparently turned quite rapidly. The stores are doing a good business and the owners expect to do a larger business later.

The spirit of the people in this Mid-West territory made an unusual impression upon the visitors. Everywhere they went they received a cordial welcome from business men and citizens who sought to make their stay in the town pleasant and profitable. Commercial organizations were especially active in this respect and the co-operation of business men and newspaper men in every town visited was unusually complete and valuable.

The investigation made by the advertising agency men was in detail and it is impossible to give a real idea of the great mass of information they obtained from their study of the territory. This information will be used for the benefit of manufacturers who are marketing their products in this territory and for the benefit of the dealers who sell those products. The agency men declared repeatedly that the Capper big "See" tour had been of very great benefit to them in their work and that their appreciation of this territory had been materially increased as a result.





Alfalfa is the Most Important Soil Improving Crop Grown in Kansas. A Big Extension of the Acreage is Needed on Many Farms.

The Township Library

BY JOE BOYLE

The township library as a part of the educational system in Kansas has come to be a reality. The third township library in the state was established at Americus in Lyon county, under the supervision of Willis H. Kerr, librarian at the Kansas State Normal school at Emporia. Similar libraries are located at Canton and Peabody.

The township library according to Mr. Kerr is as essential as the consolidated school. Like the consolidated school it will come to be an accepted necessity of the educational system. The aim of the township library is better service for the whole community at a smaller cost. Its plan is to provide the farmer as well as the residents of the small town with the best reading material available, and particularly with books pertaining to the farmer's needs. This end will be attained by combining the library levies of the whole township, which are provided for by state law, into one general fund for a central library. Thus duplication of books is prevented and a larger circulation can be obtained. Moreover, the tax levy would be lowered one-half under this plan. Automobile delivery and deposit systems also facilitate better service and a wider range.

"The significance of the township library," says Mr. Kerr, "is that it marks a step toward a more desirable form of library service, namely, the county library. The county library provides the greatest maximum service to the people. It gives a still larger variety of circulation, at the lowest possible cost, and accomplishes this work at the least inconvenience. The county plan is in use in California, Minnesota, Indiana and Maryland at the present time. It is not permissible in Kansas under present laws. However an effort is being made by the State Federation of Women's clubs and the Kansas Library association to acquire new legislation needed for this purpose at the next session of the legislature."

A Harvest Picture

Like golden tents pitched on a spreading plain,
Painted with sunlight, bathed in dewy rain,
They stand
The stacks of grain that only late have felt
The reapers' hand.

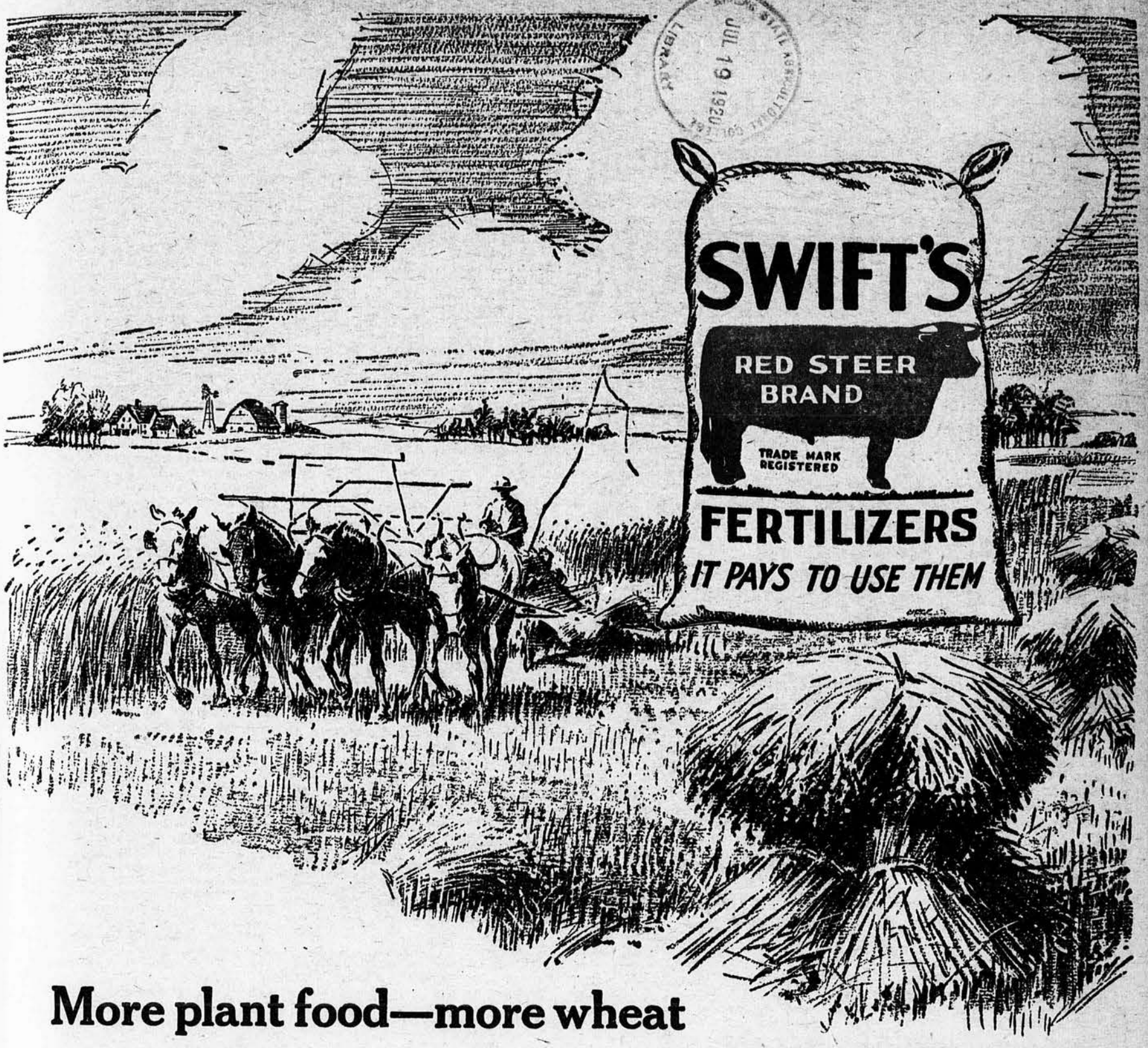
Silent, they stretch row after row,
Across the level field, kissed by the glow
Of evening light,
Weirdly they cast their tent-like shadows on the ground
As day melts into night.

As thru the haze the darkening shadows fall,
Weaving a soft mysterious veil over all
The land,
It seems the field of yellow grain is but a picture rare,
Painted by Nature's hand.

—Rachel A. Garrett.

Better preparation of the wheat seedbeds is needed in Kansas.

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LIBRARY JUL 19 1920



More plant food—more wheat

THE supply of available plant food largely determines your yield of wheat per acre.

You can't continue drawing against your bank account without making deposits. That's what some wheat farmers are trying to do with their plant food account.

Supplying the plants with available plant food to produce largest and most profitable yields is not an experiment. More than six million tons of fertilizer are used in the United States yearly.

More of Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers are being used each fall in the Middle West because of the growing knowledge of the increased profit from their use.

Use Swift's Champion Wheat and Corn Grower and get maximum returns per man and per acre.

Buy from our local dealer or write our nearest sales division.

Swift & Company, Dept. 96
National Stock Yards, Ill. So. St. Joseph, Mo.

What plant food does

Ammonia gives the plant a quick start, particularly necessary when seeding is delayed to combat the "fly," increases vegetative growth, and aids in stooling.

Phosphoric Acid increases root growth, aids in stooling, plumps the berry and hastens maturity.

Potash stiffens the straw and aids in starch formation.

Swift's Champion Wheat and Corn Grower, analyzing 2% Ammonia, 12% available Phosphoric Acid, and 2% Potash, is the brand we recommend for average conditions in the wheat belt.

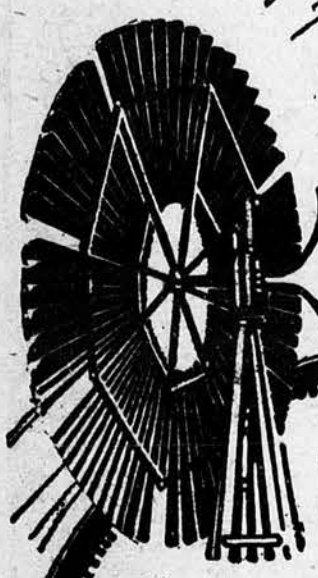
If another analysis better suits your needs our agent can supply it.

Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers are put up in 125-pound bags. While 100 pounds per acre gives big increases in yield, 150 to 200 pounds per acre gives much larger profits per acre.

Swift & Company

"IT PAYS TO USE THEM"

A full water tank the year round



ECLIPSE

IT'S a mighty still day when the ECLIPSE WOOD WINDMILL does not pump water into your tank. The ECLIPSE is sensitive to light breezes—pumps when other mills stand still.

FAIRBANKS-MORSE QUALITY F M 100%

Powerful, superior construction. Some ECLIPSE WINDMILLS erected 38 years ago are still pumping—without repair expense. Figured on this basis the ECLIPSE delivers a reliable water supply at a cost of about $1.65 a year, the cheapest possible.

The ECLIPSE is time-tried, solidly constructed, and powerful. Requires little attention, and no repairs.

Have your dealer tell you the complete story of the ECLIPSE.



Fairbanks, Morse & Co.
MANUFACTURERS CHICAGO

Cleaner, Richer Cream—And More Of It

That's what you will get from using a Sanitary Milwaukee—a bigger "Skimming" from the same amount of whole milk—a higher butter fat test—bigger profits from your cows. There's no guess work about it, for with the Milwaukee *You* buy, you get a *Signed Guaranty*, showing exactly what that very separator tested with fresh cows' milk before it left the factory.

Why take chances with Hard-to-keep-clean separators?

Why let good butter fat go to waste—Why not install a

SANITARY Milwaukee CREAM SEPARATOR



The separator that "grows with the herd." All four bowls are interchangeable and fit the same frame. When milking more cows makes bigger capacity necessary, simply exchange bowls, instead of buying a new separator.

You'll find the Milwaukee the most sanitary separator made—no pockets—sharp corners—or crevices to catch filth and impair the quality of the cream. Has fewest parts of any separator—fewer disks, and these are of aluminum, easily cleaned and interchangeable.

Easily operated by hand—special power attachment for electric power, gas engine, or line shaft drive.

Don't buy any separator until you have read the NINE BIG REASONS why the Milwaukee will pay you best. Write today for illustrated catalog and give us the name of your dealer.

TOWNLEY METAL & HARDWARE CO.
Desk A, Kansas City, Mo.

Send for Catalog



FARM WAGONS

High or low wheels—steel or wood—wide or narrow tires. Wagon parts of all kinds. Wheels to fit any running gear. Catalog illustrated in colors free.

Electric Wheel Co., 30 Elm St., Quincy, Ills.



LEARN TELEGRAPHY

Young men attend on credit. A practical school with railroad wires. Owned and operated by the A. T. & S. F. Ry. EARN FROM $115 to $165 PER MONTH. Write for catalog.

Santa Fe Telegraph School
G-505 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

Farming in Western Kansas

DURING the last few years, C. A. Horney, cashier of the Brewster State Bank at Brewster, Kan., has been interested in the promotion of dairying in the vicinity of Brewster. He reports that the interest in the dairy industry is increasing in that community. Mr. Horney has kept a record of the cream checks handled thru his bank since 1911. The totals are as follows:

1911	$13,009.77
1912	15,784.95
1913	17,142.82
1914	19,875.25
1915	17,378.10
1916	15,075.24
1917	27,033.91
1918	40,223.03

The increase noted may have been due in part to the high price paid for butterfat in recent years, but it also shows a decided growth in the amount of cream sold. In this connection the benefits derived from the distribution of this amount of money to the farmers in any locality in Kansas are clearly apparent.

Marketing Dairy Products

Most of the dairy products in Northwestern Kansas are sold as sour cream, to cream stations located in practically all the towns that have shipping facilities. A few dairymen living near the larger towns and cities sell whole milk or sweet cream, but this represents but a small percentage of the products sold. Ninety per cent of the creamery butter produced in Kansas is made by 60 centralized creameries, which have 2,000 cream stations distributed over the state. These cream stations receive the cream from the farmers, test it for butterfat, and pay them for the fat delivered. This butterfat is then shipped to the creamery for which it is bought.

Recently there has been much agitation among the creameries for the establishing of a grading system whereby cream would be paid for on the quality basis. To make a good quality of butter that will command the highest market price, the butter maker must receive the cream in good condition. For this reason the creameries are encouraging the farmer to take better care of his cream, by paying him according to grade. The ruling under the Kansas dairy law is as follows:

Rule 18.—All cream shall be graded according to the following rules, and each grade shall be kept in a separate can, plainly marked to indicate the grade contained therein.

1. First grade cream shall consist of cream that is clean, smooth, free from all undesirable odors, clean to the taste, and sweet or only slightly sour.
2. Second-grade cream shall consist of cream that is too sour to grade as first, that contains undesirable flavors or odors in a moderate degree, that is foamy, yeasty, or slightly stale, or that is too old to pass as first-grade cream. All sour cream containing less than 25 per cent butterfat shall be graded as second grade.
3. Unlawful cream shall consist of cream that is old, rancid, moldy, dirty, or curdy, and such cream shall not be purchased, sold, or used for food purposes.

At present the creameries, thru their stations, are paying 3 cents more for first-grade cream than for second grade. The difference in grade depends on two factors on which the quality of all dairy products depends. They are: (1) The production of milk under clean conditions, and (2) keeping the product cool.

The making of butter on the farm is in most cases an unprofitable operation. While the farm butter maker has all conditions under his control, his product usually is inferior and is far below creamery butter in price. The farmer had better take his cream to the cream station. He usually will receive more for the butterfat than for the butter he might have made from it. At least, he is seldom able to sell the butter for enough more to give a reasonable return for the extra labor required in the butter making. In general, farm butter making is advisable only for home consumption or where distance from markets makes the delivery of cream impracticable.

The Western Kansas farmer will find a good market for his cream thru the cream stations, and in practically all cases it will pay him to produce his product under clean conditions, cool it immediately, and market it at least three times a week during the summer and twice a week during the winter.

Winter Dairying

Much has been said in all sections of the country about winter dairying, but there is no place where it is more important or where it fits in with cropping methods any better than in Western Kansas. Milking cows during the winter months is a means of the profitable utilization of labor during this less busy season. The difference between failure and success on many Kansas farms depends on the use of available labor. Farmers who depend exclusively on wheat, work but four or five months a year. It is this type of farmer to whom winter dairying should appeal. Another reason why winter dairying is profitable is that dairy products are always higher priced in the winter than at any other time. If a farmer has on hand some cows that are due to freshen in the fall or winter, these cows can be milked during his idle months and allowed to go dry during the hot summer months when pasture is relatively poor and when crop work is most urgent.

Having cows freshen in the fall is not only the most convenient for the farmer, but it also is the best for both the cow and her calf. A cow calving in the fall will produce 20 to 30 pounds more butterfat than one calving in the spring. She can be fed on dry feed and silage during her period of highest production, and as her production declines in the spring she can be turned on pasture. This has a tendency to keep up her production. She can then be turned dry for the hottest part of the summer when pastures are short and flies are bad.

Small separators are popular in Kansas; a huge number has been sold this year.



Many Dairymen Neglect to Fit Their Cows Properly for Making Tests and Some Overfeed Them with Grain When They Learn the Tester is Coming.

Kansas Farm News Notes

IT IS ESTIMATED that the Kaw Valley potato growers will produce 1,090,000 bushels this year. The rain came just in time to save the crop and added at least 25 bushels an acre to the yield. Commercial growers between Rossville and Kansas City have out 8,720 acres. If the rain had come a week earlier, the growers say, the yield would have averaged from 150 to 175 bushels to the acre.

Produce Sugar in Kansas

More than 9,000 acres of sugar beets are being grown this year by the Garden City Sugar company. Several hundred acres are being grown by individuals. The district has out a record acreage of sugar beets this year.

Potatoes Make Good Yield

From land enriched with Sweet clover, Clyde Beaver and John Pearson of Bonner Springs dug and marketed potatoes last week yielding 200 bushels to the acre. Two men loaded the potatoes into the car as they were dug.

Farmers Stack Wheat

It is reported that many Dickinson county farmers will stack their wheat this year. The crop has been harvested in the best condition in years. The first new wheat was received in Abilene July 3. It weighed 59 pounds to the bushel.

Wheat of Good Quality

The first load of new wheat in Osborne county was delivered to an elevator in Osborne last week by John Wheeler. It was of good quality, showing a test of 62 pounds. Good harvest weather prevailed in the county all thru the week. The estimated yield as given by the growers ranges from 20 to 40 bushels to the acre.

Harvest Hands Ride Pullmans

Harvest hands headed for Northwest Kansas wheat fields have been competing with Colorado tourists for space in the Pullmans on Rock Island trains. Going into Colby one morning every chair on the outside observation platform of the rear car of the Denver Flyer was occupied by harvest hands, some of them clad in overalls and jumpers ready for the fields.

Royal Building Next Year

It will not be possible to start the new American Royal building this fall, but there will be ample arrangements at the stock yards for handling the American Royal Show of 1920. Some changes are being made in the big sheep barn and it will be possible to convert this building into one of the biggest arenas in the country for showing and judging livestock. The $100,000 pledged by the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce for the new building fund has been practically all subscribed.

Harvesting Costs with Combine

Accurate figures on the cost of harvesting with combine machines will be available from Sumner county this year. Three machines were used in the county and W. A. Boys, county agent, arranged with the operators of two of these to keep accurate account of all the expenses involved in getting the wheat cut and in the bin. These figures will be compared with the old methods of harvesting and if the machines do satisfactory work and at less cost there will without doubt be a much greater demand for them next year.

Farmers Plow Early for Wheat

F. M. Sumpter, one of the big farmers of Sumner county, expects to have all of his wheat land plowed by August 1. The experience of the best farmers bears out the results of the Kansas Experiment station tests that it is the early work that counts in preparing land for wheat. H. R. Wenrich of the same county operated his binder this year with a tractor and pulled a tandem disk behind. The ground is in good condition for plowing and disking, but may become too hard later in the summer. H. Wiley, a South Haven farmer, plans to start two double-row listers as soon as possible after his harvesting is done, pulling each lister with a tractor.

Test St. Mary's College Herd

Three inspectors under the direction of Dr. H. M. Graefe, in charge of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry work in Kansas, spent two days recently testing the dairy herd at St. Mary's college for tuberculosis. The college has 140 registered cattle, this being the largest Holstein herd in the state.

Kansas Apple Crop Short

Commercial orchards of Kansas will not yield more than 38 per cent of a full crop, according to the July 1 report of Edward C. Paxton, who represents the Bureau of Crop Estimates in the state. Mr. Paxton's figures are based on reports from 125 commercial growers. A crop of 313,000 barrels is the forecast. None of the orchards on the bottomlands escaped the Easter freeze. Apple production this year will be confined strictly to the hill orchards. Doniphan county has the best prospects at the present time, the estimates giving that county 43 per cent of a full crop.

Kanred to South Africa

Samples of Kanred wheat are to be sent to the agricultural college at Potchefstroom, Transvaal. J. F. Mostert, a South African student attending the Kansas State Agricultural college, has been observing the results this strain of wheat is giving in Kansas and, with the belief that in South Africa the conditions are enough like Kansas to warrant giving the wheat a trial, has arranged to send some home by his brother, who is now visiting him. Kanred has been successfully grown in Nebraska, Wyoming, the Dakotas, Colorado and Oklahoma in addition to Kansas. A consignment of Kanred wheat grown in Colorado last year topped the Minneapolis market. It has resisted winter killing as far north as the Dakotas.

Extra Grain Cars Promised

One hundred extra wheat cars will be available for Kansas farmers next week as a result of efforts of Charles R. Weeks, secretary of Kansas State Farm Bureau, J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas state board of agriculture, and other Kansans, who appeared before the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington recently to plead for cars to move the wheat stored on Kansas farms and in the local mills and elevators.

While the number of extra cars obtained will not be a sufficient increase to handle the wheat that should be moved, Mr. Weeks and Mr. Mohler hope that the number of extras will be increased during the next few weeks.

"According to the Commission," said Mr. Weeks, "the rail equipment is insufficient to meet the needs of the Nation. It has been the policy of the Commission to divide the cars up among the different industries. Heretofore, other industries have been more active than the farmers in presenting their demands, and we believe the Commission now better appreciates the position of the wheat growers, and will be more active in meeting their demands."

For Modern Country Living

The movement toward the city of the country young people will decrease about in proportion with the building of modern country homes. Younger people are going to the city today largely because of the attraction of modern living conditions there. The business of farming is on a more nearly secure economic foundation than ever, and it is evident that this will be true to an increasing extent in the future. If a farmer provides a modern home for his family he has overcome the principal attraction offered by city life.

It is evident that this fact is being appreciated by Kansas farmers to a greater extent than in any past year; that is well indicated by the huge sales made by the electric light and water supply companies. There has been a considerable sale of house furnishings and in many localities modern homes have been built. A big extension along all of these lines is coming just as soon as prices get a little lower; we are just at the beginning of the movement for modern country homes in this state.

An encouraging thing about the progress of modern country living is that in many cases it is costing nothing; the increased productive efficiency of the family more than makes up for the additional outlay required. Naturally modern living, in a country home equipped with real conveniences, tends to promote a high standard of physical and mental well-being so that every member of the family is in a frame of mind so he can really work while he works. In other words, in the best meaning of the term, a modern country home is an investment, not an expense.

Save the Vegetable Seeds

There is a considerable need for the conservation of vegetable seeds. Why not plan to save as much of the seeds produced as possible this year? As a rule it is not difficult to do this.

Most seeds which are not planted will keep over at least one or more seasons. The following sorts usually retain their vitality but a single year: onions, parsnips, parsley, celery and carrots. Most other varieties will keep at least two years. Peas, beans, sweet corn, cucumbers, melons and the gourd family generally retain their vitality five years or even more.

Seeds which are to be held over for another year's planting should be kept dry and should be protected from mice and weevil. Frequently it is customary to place them in a tight jar, box, or other air tight receptacle. Seeds kept in this way are likely to mold. Moisture slowly given off from the seeds cannot evaporate. A better way is to retain the seeds in their packages, put these in a cloth sack and hang them up or place them in a box covered on top with wire mosquito netting. The mosquito netting will keep out mice but will allow the seeds to dry and air out. They should be kept in a dry place.

Weevils and other insects may be kept out of seeds by the use of carbon bisulfide. Seeds should be treated once as soon as the planting season is over, which will protect them from weevil during the summer. The second treatment should be given in the fall before cold weather comes on. To treat seeds with carbon bisulfide, put them in a jar, tub or other vessel which can be covered tightly. Put in about 1 tablespoonful of carbon bisulfide for every 10 gallons of space in the enclosure. Allow the seeds to remain in the fumes of the carbon bisulfide over night then take them out and place again in dry storage quarters.

More attention must be paid to the conservation of soil fertility in Kansas; this is especially true in the use of better rotations and with the spreading of manure and straw.

Shut in the Moisture Behind the Plow

Better seed beds—better stands. Eagle Rotary Harrow crumbles the clods as the plow turns them up. Attaches to any sulky, gang or tractor plow. Adds only twenty pounds per bottom to the pull. The tractor harrow lifts out of the ground with the plows. Special harrows for Fordson and Moline Universal tractors. Farmers say: "Wouldn't want to be without it." Big results at little cost. Investigate today. Send for booklet.

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Food For A July Morning

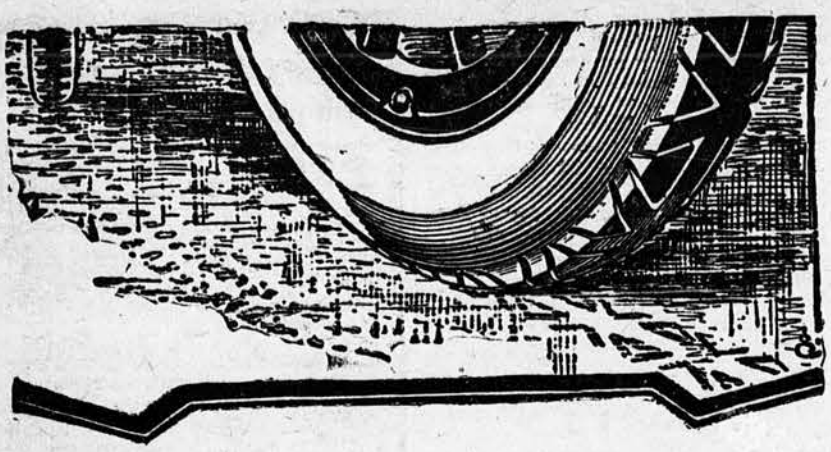


—and every morning when the thought of health enters into the meal time preparation—

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Jayhawker's Farm Notes

By Harley Hatch

WITH 30 acres of our allotted 160 acres of grain yet to cut a good rain of more than 2 inches fell in this part of Kansas. I say "good" rain but something more in the superlative would fit it better for it was as welcome as any rain I ever saw fall anywhere. Neighboring towns report the rainfall as follows: Emporia, 3.89 inches; Council Grove, more than 4 inches, and Burlington 2.24 inches. On this farm we had at least as much as fell in Burlington. This rain fell after three weeks of strictly dry weather and it also fell on a locality which has had less rain for the last year than any other part of Kansas. So you can see that it was a most welcome fall of moisture.

Harvesting With Tractor Power

Usually a rain of that amount makes the fields very wet but in this locality the ground was so dry that it drank up every bit of the moisture, little, if any, running off. What helped most was that the rain took all night in which to fall. By noon the next day the harvester was running and our part of the small grain crop was all in the shock at 8:30 a. m., July 2. We cut 160 acres with the tractor and 8-foot binder. This we cut at the rate of 20 acres a day and we had no trouble at all with the tractor and none to amount to anything with the binder. Considering the weather, it would have hustled us during every bit of daylight to have cut the same amount with teams and it would have been much harder on us and still harder on the teams. The 160 acres cut was in 10 different fields and some of them were of very irregular shape. This took much more time for harvesting than if the grain had been in large fields.

Fuel Costs Vary

One week ago I said that it took about 10 gallons of gasoline for a day's cutting of 20 acres. This held true so long as our cutting was all in the larger, level fields. When we struck the slope lands with looser soil and many more turns we found that gasoline consumption was increasing. Now that we have finished harvesting we find that to cut the 160 acres, including all the moves, an average of about ⅔ of a gallon an acre was used. The price of gasoline has increased also and it now costs a little more than 27 cents a gallon. This makes the acre fuel costs larger than I stated one week ago but it is still lower than feed costs would be for the two 4-horse teams needed to cut 160 acres.

Horses Suffer With Heat

The weather during the two days which followed the rain were very hot, or seemed so, at any rate. On the hot, windy day before the rain fell the mercury registered 96 degrees but we did not mind the heat that day because there was no moisture in the air. During the next three days the mercury probably did not reach much more than 90 but the air was saturated with moisture. This made the shockers sweat freely but had no effect on the tractor. A neighbor happening along about that time told us he was cutting with two 4-horse teams to one binder and that a change of teams had to be made every three or four rounds, the horses got so warm. I was one of the shockers whom I said sweat freely but perhaps I had better change that word in view of the following: A young lady at an Eastern school using the same word was reprimanded by a teacher who informed her that "horses sweat, men perspire and young ladies get in a glow." So perhaps I had better say that the shockers perspired very freely.

Corn is Growing Rapidly

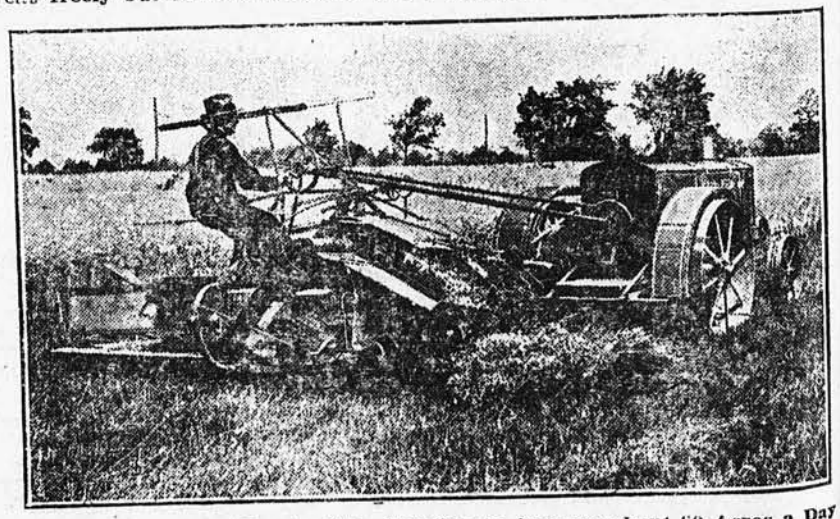
With the top soil well soaked and with 90 degree weather it may not seem necessary to say that corn is growing but I am going to risk the observation. I doubt if we do much more corn plowing this year for most of it is from waist to shoulder high now. We will do what cultivating we can, finish with the second crop of alfalfa and finally tackle the stacking of the wheat and oats.

Grain Should be Stacked

I am in receipt of a letter from a friend at Cottonwood Falls who has been farming in Kansas for almost 50 years. He is strongly in favor of stacking both wheat and oats as soon as the work can be done. He mentions many seasons in the past when it was dry at harvest time and when it seemed as if rain would scarcely fall again that summer only to be followed by a wet July which in every case spoiled much grain. In speaking of stacking our friend remarks that, after all, about the only thing that really matters in stack building is to keep the middle full and high and to keep it well tramped. If an extra hand is used to pass bundles on a wide stack, have him stand near the middle also. Water cannot run up hill without force behind it, we all know, and if the bundles in a stack all point outward and downward that stack is going to shed rain and keep well even if it does look ragged.

The Farm Cattle Herd

About 30 days ago we found just what suited us as a herd bull for our bunch of cattle and so we bought him altho he cost us much more than we ever paid before for a calf 10 months old. He was just 10 months old the day we brought him home and on putting him on the scales we found he weighed 770 pounds. Our cattle are Shorthorns with the Shorthorn colors of red, white and roan. The bull which we bought is roan in color and he is a beautiful animal. For farm cattle I like the Shorthorn breed and of the varying colors of that breed I like roan best of all. I am not quite ready to go so far as a friend who says that he never yet saw a poor animal of roan color but I will say that the roan steer or the roan cow is very likely to be the best in the herd. Give me dapple gray horses and roan cattle and I will have something good.



Thru the Use of the Tractor It is Possible to Average about 20 Acres a Day Harvesting Wheat Even in Hottest Weather on Jayhawker Farm.

Rural Engineering Hints

By C. E. Jablow

TIME is too valuable to the farmer, especially during a busy season, that he should be required to spend from 1 hour to perhaps 3 hours or more a day in chores when he could turn them over to his tireless helper, the gas engine, the oil engine, the gasoline engine or the internal combustion engine. Call it what you will, essentially they are all the same for no matter what fuel may be used it must be converted into a gas and mixed with the proper amount of air before an explosion can take place and drive the piston forward.

Gas Engine Lightens Burdens

It should be noted that when the value of manual labor is compared to the most wasteful of gas engines, considering interest on investment, cost of operation, depreciation and all other items, it will be seen that the total cost of doing a certain job is a mere fraction of the amount required when using human labor. Perhaps during idle periods the reader does not value his time highly and will conclude that the hand method will be satisfactory. However this conclusion the writer will not accept, but even considering that the foregoing condition is true, the gas engine will be justified for the two or three months when a man's time is very fully occupied. During the less busy season the gas engine will be appreciated by removing the back breaking, nerve racking labor from some human soul, besides making life a comfort for its owner if the owner only wills that it be so.

It would be almost impossible to enumerate all the possible uses to which the gas engine can be put on the average farm. Some of the more common uses, however, will be mentioned by way of suggestion. In pumping water for any purpose the gas engine is well adapted and its use has made modern plumbing possible in many a farm home. One farmer who makes use of his engine for pumping has arranged a float in his tank that automatically operates to open a switch and render the ignition on his engine inoperative, thereby stopping it when the desired level is reached. This man only has to see that fuel, water and oil is provided the engine and then starts it and goes about his other duties.

Provides Lights for the Home

The use of the engine for the electric lighting outfit is bringing joy to many a home where the depressing effect of a poorly lighted room was previously the rule. The job of operating the grindstone or the sheep shearing machine with the engine certainly releases one man for other work.

Your forge blower, the cream separator, the churn and a dozen other items can be placed in the hands of this maid of all work, the gas engine. The wife will breathe a sigh of relief and be truly thankful if she can use the engine on wash days for driving the washing machine.

Uses for Large Engines

Such jobs as just described can well be handled by an engine of 3 or 4-horsepower. For some of the heavier jobs such as sawing wood, ensilage cutting, hay baling and similar jobs a larger engine will be found necessary. An engine of approximately 8 or 10 horsepower should answer the purpose. With the two engines mentioned much of the farm work would be considerably simplified.

We are all more or less familiar with the balky engine and this fact has led many to suspect that there was some mysterious power that made the thing go. This, of course, is not the case and for the initiated the principles of operation are well understood. Besides the modern automobile has done much to clear away the mystery of internal combustion engine operation and now it should not deter any reasonably intelligent man who is at all mechanically inclined from attempting to operate a gas engine. We know that some man will speak highly of an implement that is condemned by some other person. The same thing applies to engines. Where one man may be particularly successful with a gas engine, his neighbor is making a dismal failure under practically the same conditions. To insure a good measure of success, the writer would recommend that the engines be placed in charge of the youths about the farm after they have received proper instruction concerning their operation.

By loading the engine we do not imply overloading, for poor results are a certainty under such conditions; however, if the engine is operated at a small fraction of its rated load poor fuel economy will also result. An engine will do the most work with a gallon of fuel when operating at or near its rating.

Another point to observe in order to get the greatest return on the investment is to have the engine doing something useful for you a large portion of the time. On several occasions previously the writer has discussed in these columns the different type of gas engines on the market and their application, also the different troubles that are likely to be encountered and their remedies. For the benefit of those who are having their troubles, the services of this department are offered free of charge. Let us hear of the difficulty you have had or are having with your gas engines.

Information on Wheat Growing

The following Farmers Bulletins on wheat growing may be obtained free on application to the Division of Publications of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.:

596. The Culture of Wheat in the Eastern United States.
616. Winter Wheat Varieties for the Eastern United States.
678. Growing Hard Spring Wheat.
680. Varieties of Hard Spring Wheat.
732. Marquis Wheat.
827. Shallu, or "Egyptian Wheat."
895. Growing Winter Wheat on the Great Plains.
1006. The Wheat Jointworm and Its Control.
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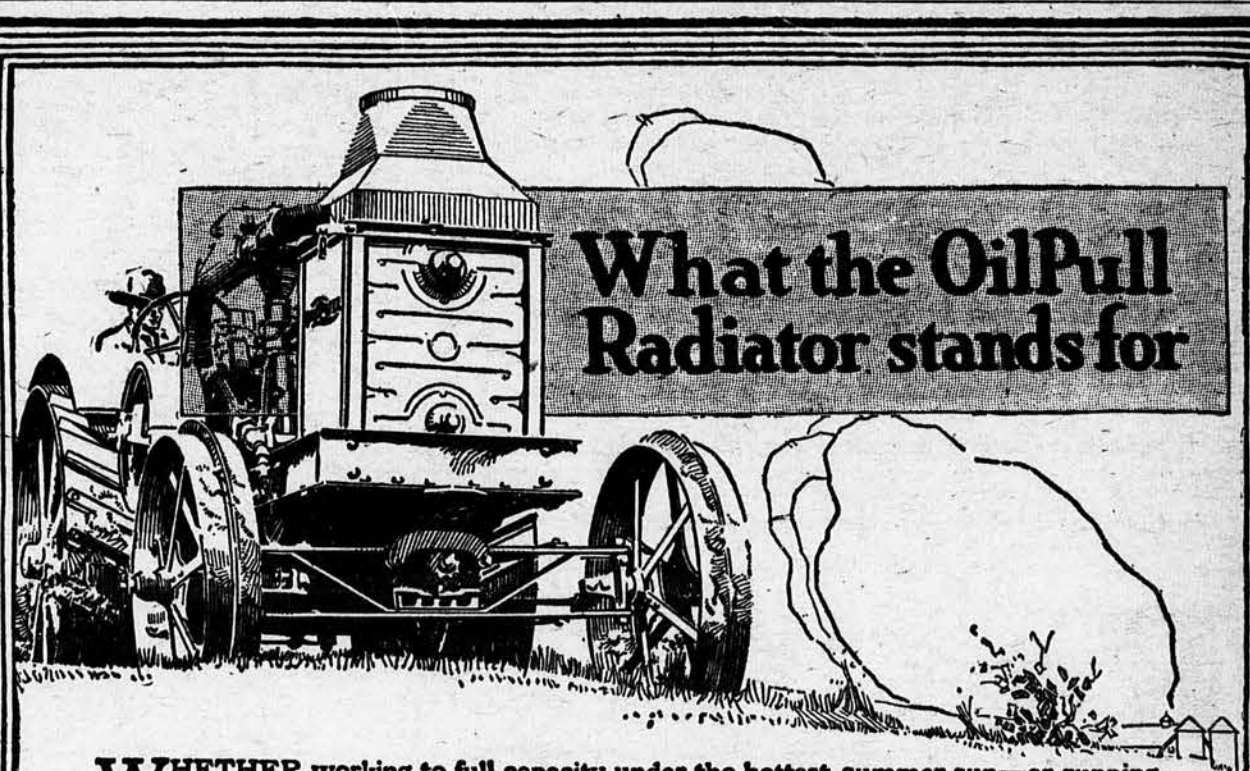
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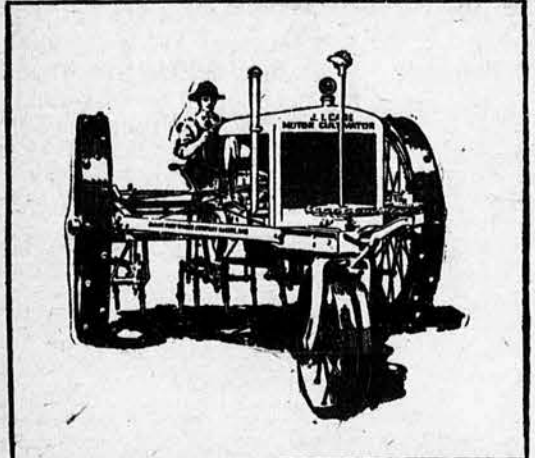
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Oil-Cooling	Water-Cooling
No boiling—no evaporating in hottest weather—goes indefinitely without refilling.	Water evaporates quickly—requires frequent replacement.
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No deposit of scale or sediment—circulating system always open.	Water boils easily, produces sediment and clogs the circulating system.
Oil is a metal preservative—prevents rusting—the OilPull radiator lasts as long as the tractor.	Water rusts the circulating system parts—the metal quickly deteriorates.
The OilPull oil-cooling system automatically keeps the motor at the right temperature at all loads—warm for low loads—increasingly cooler from half load to full load. *The harder the OilPull works, the cooler it runs.*	Water cooled tractors get hotter as the load increases.
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Splendid Addition to Case Line

FARMERS who grow corn or other row crops will be interested in the Case Two-Row Motor Cultivator, recently added to the famous line of Case Farming Implements.

This splendid addition to the popular Case Power Farming Machinery makes it possible to largely increase production of the vast acreage put under crop by modern farming methods.

The Case Motor Cultivator is as easy to handle as a team of horses. It saves time, labor and expense. Has ample power and flexibility. Its large, wide driving wheels are adapted to an extended range of soils and enable you to do rapid, accurate work.

The Case Motor Cultivator possesses all the qualities of simplicity and reliability first built into the line by Jerome I. Case, and for which Case Implements have always been famous.

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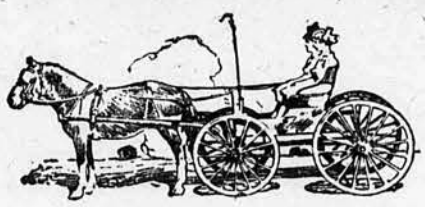
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TWO-ROW MOTOR CULTIVATOR

(247)

Name the Presidents



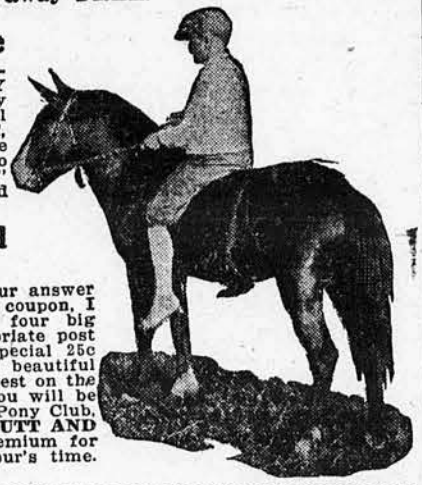


FOUR GREAT MEN—WHO ARE THEY

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

3 Shetland Ponies Free

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



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As soon as you send in your answer to the above puzzle with the coupon, I will immediately send you four big packages of beautiful, appropriate post cards to distribute on my special 25c offer. Everyone wants these beautiful post cards. They are the newest on the market. When distributed you will be an honorable member of the Pony Club, and you will receive a 46 page book of **MUTT AND JEFF** free and postpaid, as an extra premium for joining the Club. Many do it in an hour's time. Mail the coupon right now—TODAY.

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

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

Name .....

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Capper Pig Club News

New Officers for Breed Clubs are Elected

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN
Club Manager

LIFE CERTAINLY is just one thing after another for Capper Pig club boys, isn't it? Just at the time they were working faithfully in the harvest fields the election of officers for the breed clubs took place. Did they shirk the duty of voting? No indeed, and I have an idea the percentage of votes was higher than will be the percentage of ballots cast by the men next November in the National election. This is just one more place where Capper Pig club boys are being trained in the duties of citizenship as well as in the business of raising good livestock.

But of course you're interested in the results of the breed club election. Every candidate was a keen, wide-awake boy, and while it is difficult to decide on one's choice when one is unacquainted with any of the candidates, the club members voted so evenly that the club manager took an intense interest in counting up the ballots. The race was especially close in the Poland China election. An apology to Duroc Jersey boys is due from the club manager, for thru an error two names were confused on the letter and ballot card. Here's the way the election turned out:

Poland China Breed Club.

President, Ira A. Scott, Ness county; vice-president, Donald Harrell, Anderson county; secretary, Ralph Cain, Pottawatomie; assistant secretary, Wayne Ewing, Mitchell county; directors, D. F. Gillespie, Coffey county; Waldo Rogers, Jefferson county; Mervin Moore, Ellsworth county.

Duroc Jersey Breed Club.

President, J. C. Stewart, Lyon county; vice-president, Frank Lupton, Franklin county; secretary, Floyd Herman, Harper county; assistant secretary, Howard Shrauner, Comanche county; directors, G. W. Hagerman, Stafford county; Edwin Snyder, Pottawatomie county; Paul Buchenau, Dickinson county.

Spotted Poland China Breed Club.

President, Keith Wilson, Wilson county; vice-president, Glenn Hall, Linn county; secretary, Chester Wheeler, Coffey county; assistant secretary, Harold Leffingwell, Wallace county; directors, Forrest Brown, Morton county; Walter Hensley, Morris county; Floyd Bosch, Morris county.

Hampshire Breed Club.

President, Harry Hoskinson, Stevens county; vice-president, Clarence Roeder, Marshall county; secretary, Rozelle Blowey, Harper county; assistant secretary, Claud Sims, Greenwood county; directors, John Mulcahy, Marshall county; Nelson Hayward, Pottawatomie county; Arthur Langdon, Jefferson county.

Chester White Breed Club.

President, Robert Knight, Linn county; vice-president, Orville Ford, Edwards county; secretary, William Dewey, Wilson county; assistant secretary, Henry Dibbern, Jackson county; directors, Robert Boy, Montgomery county; Roy Freeman, Jackson county; Francis Scherman, Shawnee county.

In the next club story I plan to print the first standing of the Capper Pig club baseball league. All county leaders should have their reports, showing all points made up to July 1, in the club manager's hands by July 20. Believe me, fellows, there's going to be some excitement when county clubs see where they stand, and it's going to mean some honest-to-goodness work from then on to the end of the contest. And while we're talking about this baseball game, let's decide what name we shall give it. Think it all over, then write your suggestion for the name of the baseball contest to the club manager. There are 50 additional points—one home run—waiting for the county that sends in the best suggestion. Here's a chance for a small club that may feel handicapped because it hasn't more members. Let's have all suggestions by July 25.

Pep is Important

While pep's a mighty important thing, and worth talking about often, those pigs scattered over Kansas are the center of interest. "How're your pigs?" That's nearly always the first question I ask a club member when he comes to the office to visit me. Are your pigs doing as well as they should? How do they compare with this opinion, taken from the American Swineherd:

"A breeder of good standing, who is a close observer, states that the pig which is fed just upon a growing ration and kept in good thrifty condition, free from fat, up to the first 100 days, and weighs 1 pound for each day's age, would be considered of good standard weight. The pig that weighs more than 1 pound for each day's age would be above standard, and could be bragged upon in comparison with the amount above standard."

Many Interesting Letters

Despite the busy season, many interesting letters come from club members. So many contain news of interest to boys over the state that I am going to give a few here:

That club pin is a dandy, for sure. My pigs are doing fine, I guess, as Fred G. Laptad looked at them the other day when I wasn't at home and told mother they were the best bunch of Durocs he had seen this spring, including his own. Some compliment on my hogs, wasn't it?—Fred Rausch, Johnson county.

I received my club pin but haven't worn it yet as I haven't been any place. Our Sunday school is going to have a picnic, so I'll get to wear it then. I'm surely proud of it. I think I'll have seven pigs registered. I guess we'll have feterita to feed in a little more than a month, if nothing happens to it, as it looks fine.—Herbert Fry, Meade county.

The Wilson county Capper Pig club had a meeting at Raymond Gillett's home the latter part of June. At our business meeting we decided to adopt a uniform of blue overalls and blue shirts, with "C. P. C." on the front of the overalls. We also decided to have a program at the next meeting. We were served with sandwiches and cake, which surely were appreciated by all of us, then we had time to visit, see Raymond's pigs, and play. Many thanks for the pin. I think it is fine to wear it so that when I go some place folks can tell that I am a member of a good, growing pig club which is the best yet.—William Dewey, Wilson county.



Bob Montee of Labette County, Poland Booster Extraordinary, Showing His Contest Sow and Six Pigs. "I'm the One With the Cap on," Says Bob.

Farm Questions

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

Mare Has Indigestion

I have a mare whose ailment seems to puzzle everyone that has seen her. She is 11 years old and has always been in perfect health until about two months ago. She seems to be in great pain at times, mostly when she is eating or after she takes a drink. A READER.

R. 1, Enterprise, Kan.

It is almost impossible to make a positive diagnosis in conditions such as that affecting your mare. Possibly the animal may be affected with a form of indigestion. In this disease symptoms of colic are usually observed shortly after eating or drinking. I also have noticed similar symptoms in animals that had worms in the blood vessels that supply the intestines. It seems to me that it would be a good plan to have your veterinarian make a careful examination of the animal, as he may be able to find out the true nature of the trouble by such a procedure.

In the meantime you might try giving the animal a good digestive tonic consisting of the following: 1 heaping tablespoon of powdered artificial Carlsbad salts mixed with the feed three times daily. R. R. Dykstra.

Brooders for Chicks

Please tell me what kind of brooder is best for young chicks. Please tell me how to make a home-made brooder.

Oatville, Kan. SUBSCRIBER.

The most satisfactory brooders are the oil and coal brooders found upon the market.

It is rather difficult to make a satisfactory homemade brooder. Usually the danger of fire and poor ventilation make it a bad investment. Some people use what is called a cold brooder in which there is no heat at all except that which comes from the chicks' bodies.

A box 2 feet by 2 feet and 10 inches deep is large enough for 50 chicks, and a height of 4 inches from the bottom of the box a frame, over which muslin or flannel is loosely stretched, rests upon cleats on the four sides of the box. Upon top of this one may use pads made of old quilts until the box is full, the number used depending upon the outside temperature.

F. E. Fox.

Sheep With Skin Disease

I have a few sheep, seven head with three lambs, and the one ewe is losing her wool in spots and where the wool comes out it is left sore and scabby. This effect takes place each time after lambing, otherwise she and the lambs are well. Can you tell me what to do? M. N. S.

I believe it would be best to handle the condition as for mange or scab, because that is the most serious skin disease of sheep. I would recommend that this animal be separated from the rest, or better still, if facilities are available, separate the healthy animals from the diseased one. The diseased one should then be clipped, if the weather is not too bad, and its entire body should be thoroly scrubbed with druggists' green soap, warm water and a stiff bristled brush. Scabs especially should be removed. This is to be followed by a thoro washing with a diluted hog dip. The extent of the dilution is usually indicated on the original container. The above treatment should be repeated at the end of 10 days.

It is also possible that the animal is affected with either rain rot or eczema. The treatment recommended for scab would not be harmful if either of the last two conditions is the cause of the trouble. Dr. R. R. Dykstra.

Course in Veterinary Work

How long a course in veterinary work is necessary to obtain a diploma and where is the best veterinary school in this state?

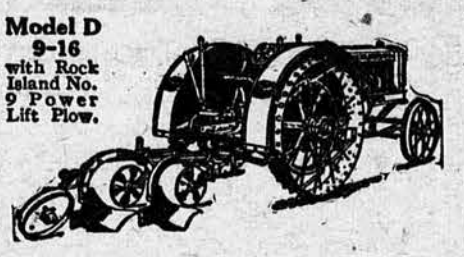
A SUBSCRIBER.

The limit of time required to complete courses in veterinary medical science will range from two to four years, according to the amount of previous college training, that a student has had. College graduates often can complete within two years. Those who have not had such training, usually have to spend about four years in the work. The Kansas State Agricultural college, of Manhattan, Kan., maintains a very good veterinary course and information in regard to this work can be obtained by addressing Dr. R. R. Dykstra, at that institution.

J. W. Wilkinson.

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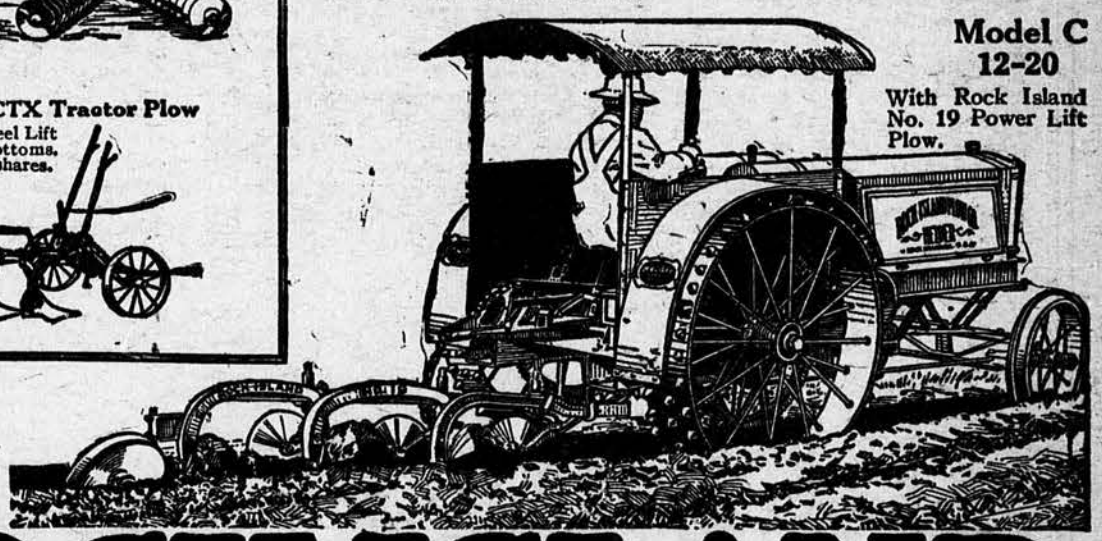
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Capper Poultry Club

All Together Now, Boost Your Breed of Chickens

BY MRS. LUCILE A. ELLIS
Club Secretary

THE VOTES are all in and officers have been elected, so it's time to get together and boost your breed. I know you think that your chickens are the best, but it's not enough that you think so, it's up to you to convince others. Be a booster. One good way is to tell each girl you try to line up for 1921 the good qualities of the chickens you are raising. Perhaps she'll decide that that's the kind she wishes to enter next year. I wonder if you wouldn't like to write to the officers of your breed club and see if they have some good ideas in regard to breed club work. I know they'd appreciate suggestions from you, too. This year, the Plymouth Rock breed club has a membership of 62, the Rhode Island club comes second with 49, Wyandotte third with 36 members, Leghorn fourth, Orpington fifth, Langshan sixth, Minorca seventh, Brahma eighth, and the Hamburg and Ancona clubs come out ninth, each having but one member.



Claire Jamison and "Jerry."

Plymouth Rock—President, Bessie Taylor, R. 1, Turon; vice-president, Edith Grover, R. 1, Lebo; secretary, Dorothy Dirks, R. 3, Latham; assistant secretary, Virginia Bryan, R. 3, Gardner; directors, Violet Booth, R. 3, Soldier, and Lucile Fields, R. 5, Abilene.

Rhode Island—President, Adelaide Scruggs, Kincaid; vice-president, Henrietta Stanley, Meriden; secretary, Ruth Wheeler, R. 2, Hartford; assistant secretary, Marjorie Smith, R. 1, Lyons; directors, Nina Haworth, Liberal, and Wilma Rogers, R. 2, Blue Mound.

Wyandotte—President, Esther Teasley, R. 2, Glasco; vice-president, Carrie Kaufman, R. 1, Gridley; secretary, Anita Townsdin, Hugoton; assistant secretary, Elsie Morrell, R. 2, Blue Mound; directors, Mary Morton, R. 6, Girard, and Ethel Banks, R. 1, Horton.

Leghorn—President, Mabel Hodges, R. 6, McCune; vice-president, Annie Laurie Edwards, Box 55, Burdick; secretary, Gwendolyn White, R. 4, N. Topeka; assistant secretary, Agnes Kiger, R. 2, Burlington; directors, Thelma Boyer, Box 500, Salina, and Merle Blauer, R. 2, Stockton.

Orpington—President, Lillian Johnson, R. 6, Lincoln; vice-president, Beth Beckey, R. 2, Linwood; secretary, Blanche Ewald, R. 6, Marysville; assistant secretary, Pauline Griffin, R. 2, Lyons; directors, Gladiola Bowman, R. 2, Hartford, and Elma Parmley, R. 2, Parker.

Langshan—President, Mabel Shaw, R. 1, Lawrence; vice-president, Eileen A. Speerschneider, R. 1, Linwood; secretary, Nola White, R. 2, Olathe; assistant secretary, Helen Andrew, R. 2, Olathe; director, Nellie Edyth Foster, R. 1, Humboldt.

Minorca—Secretary, Maggie Madsen, Atwood; president, Lula Thompson, Miltonvale.

Brahma—President, Lena West, R. 1, Belleville; secretary, Hattie Tudhope, R. 1, Linwood.

Hamburg—Secretary, Grace Hovey, Cambridge.

Ancona—Secretary, Rubie Guffey, Blue Mound.

Goldie Kerns of Scott county boosts the Rose Comb Rhode Island Whites. This isn't a recent letter, but I know you'll enjoy it. "My chickens surely are beautiful. I have 60 little chicks and 80 eggs setting. My eight hens are fine layers and are large birds. I get from seven to eight eggs a day. I feed my contest pen kafir in the morning and corn at night. I keep sour milk and fresh water before them all the time. I have lost very few."

Protects Her Chicks From Rats

"I am getting along fine with my chickens," wrote Esther Evans of Rooks county. "I have 143 young chickens, 52 of which are all feathered out. I'd have more but the rats got quite a few. Grandpa made a large coop for me so that I could shut them up tight. It is about 6 feet long and is divided into two parts. It has screen doors in each end that slide up and down and has a tin roof so that it will not leak. I keep my coops scrubbed out clean and straw on the floors. I see that my chickens have plenty of green feed. I must tell you about the fine meeting we held at the home of Irvin Miller, Capper Pig club member. We had to go 34 miles, so we started about 9 o'clock in the morning. We didn't get there till about 1 o'clock. We had a fine basket dinner out in the grove and my, the good things we had to eat! After dinner we took several pictures of the crowd and some of the club girls, then we held our meeting. Each girl gave a report on her chickens and then we had a program. After the program, the pig club boys and poultry club girls played a game of ball but the boys won."

I have received several letters from girls in counties with only two members, stating that as there are only two of them it isn't worth while to hold a meeting. But it has been proved that a meeting with only two girls in attendance can be just as interesting and full of pep as if there were 10 or more there. "There were only two present at our last meeting, Ramona Barner and I," wrote Hazel Taylor, leader of Sumner county. We spent most of the day playing croquet and wading in the river. We had a fine dinner."

I want you to meet Claire Jamison of Cloud county and "Jerry," her Golden Wyandotte pen cockerel. Claire is assistant secretary of the Golden Wyandotte club.

I know you're very busy, as it is the harvesting season, and no doubt that is the reason I haven't received many requests for application blanks for lining up social members. I thought that so many girls would want blanks that I'd have to have a new supply printed. I'm sure, tho, that after the rush of work is over, you'll have more time to get out over the county and solicit members. I hope so anyway, for it is my ambition to have a membership of 500 next year. Don't forget that mothers may line up as social members, too.

And there's something else I'd like to remind you of. That's our big three-day pep meeting during the Topeka Free Fair in September. Are you coming? I'll be looking for you. If you have ever attended one of these meetings you know what fun they are—something doing every minute, from the time you register at the Capper Building until you leave the banquet hall on the evening of the third day. It's too good to miss, that's all.

County Club News

The members of the Crawford county club certainly had a fine picnic at Lincoln Park in Pittsburg. We had an attendance of 38. Of course, this isn't anything compared with the number of persons present at meetings in some of the other counties, but we hope to get more people in our county interested in our club work. Nina Hosford, who was a member of the club last year, and her mother and sisters were among the guests. After a good picnic dinner we gave a program of songs, readings and recitations. Then we held our election of officers. Edith Brower was chosen for president, Nola Rose vice-president, Clara Armstrong secretary-treasurer, Marion Gregg yell leader, and I shall be the reporter.—Adeline Grother, Crawford county.

My little chicks are doing fine, but they aren't very little any more. I have some



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that weigh about 2 pounds. I still have all 20 of them. I did not give them anything to eat until they were 48 hours old.—Arietta Hanlon, Reno county.

I attended this month's meeting and I want to tell you what a success it was. Nettie McNee took us to a grove for a picnic. After dinner we climbed to the top of a very high hill, where we took some pictures. We then played games and had our business meeting. Frank Schwab, a pig club member, and myself were chosen as a program committee. I think Nettie will make an excellent county leader.—Lenore Rosiska, Clay county.

I am getting along just fine with my chickens. I have over 100 and some of them weigh nearly 2 pounds. I feed them skim milk, cornbread, and cheese made from sour milk. You should see them when I go to feed them. They are especially fond of the cheese. Thanks very much for the club pin. I think it is very pretty.—Blanche Ewald, Marshall county.

I think the club work is grand for the girls and think Mr. Capper is very kind to help them the way he does. Rubie wants to enter a pen of chickens next year and I also want to join the mothers' division if there is room.—Mrs. D. C. Guffey, Linn county.

We surely had a fine time at our meeting yesterday. There were 30 people there, including the pig club boys, poultry club girls and calf club members. We held our business meeting in the morning and at noon a fine dinner was served. After dinner, a program of 13 numbers was given. Then games were played and a lunch of cake and lemonade was served. A picture was taken of the club members and visitors.—Agnes Neubauer, leader, Republic county.

Progress of the Aggies

Excellent work is being done in the farm courses of the Kansas State Agricultural college, and by the graduates of these courses. In a recent letter to the agricultural graduates of this institution, F. D. Farrell, dean of agriculture, said:

The school year just closed was one of the best we have ever had. The total registration at the college was 3,352, or 12 more than the previous high record made in 1916-17. The enrollment in the division of agriculture was 640. After the difficulties of the year, 1918-19, when war conditions and influenza made college work almost impossible, the last year was a delightful relief.

The graduating class on May 27, last, numbered 231, distributed as follows: agriculture, 72; veterinary medicine, 17; home economics, 72; engineering, 27; and general science, 43.

A total of 891 students have received the bachelor's degree in agriculture here since 1900, when the first strictly agricultural class was graduated. Of these graduates 60 per cent are engaged in farming and 36 per cent are in other agricultural occupations. The percentage (86 per cent) of four-year graduates engaged in agricultural work probably is not exceeded by any other agricultural college in the country. It is certainly higher than that of most other first-class agricultural colleges. The showing made by the Kansas State Agricultural College in this respect is regarded as a credit to the students who have been graduated here and as evidence that the atmosphere at the college is a wholesome, practical one, which develops in the agricultural student a desire to serve society and himself by using the agricultural training the college affords.

Our agricultural alumni have a right to feel proud of the work done during the last school year by two student judging teams which participated in inter-collegiate judging contests. The dairy team competed with similar teams from 15 other agricultural colleges at the National Dairy show at Chicago in October, 1919, and was awarded first place. This is the first time our dairy judging team has received highest honors. In November, the animal husbandry judging team took part in the judging contest at the International Livestock show at Chicago in competition with teams from 17 other colleges. The Kansas team won third place, coming within 60 points of the Texas Agricultural college team which won first place with a total of 4,119 points. At the National Western Livestock show at Denver in January, 1920, our animal husbandry team won first place.

A good deal of interest is developing at the college in crops judging work to parallel the work of our animal husbandry and dairy judging teams. It is hoped that a crops judging contest will be held at the International at Chicago next fall in connection with the Hay and Grain Show, so a team from this institution can compete.

The new swine barn for which the last legislature appropriated $10,000 is completed and in use. It is modern in every respect and will add much to the effectiveness of the swine work, both teaching and investigation.

You may be interested in knowing that of the 72 members of this year's graduating class, all but nine had arranged or were arranging for work when they were graduated. Several of the nine who were undecided were considering offers either in farming or in other agricultural work. The occupations which the members of this class expect to follow include farming, teaching, county agent work, dairy inspection, live-stock commission business, investigational work, agricultural work for a bank, employment by breed associations and nursery work.

Buy Cockerels Now

Progressive poultrymen are already looking forward to the mating of their flocks next spring. Cockerels which have been hatched this spring are now available for sale on many farms for breeders. They may be bought more cheaply now than they can be late this summer or next fall. A breeding male that will command from $5 to $10 in November may be purchased now for about $3.

In purchasing cockerels one should insist that an exact pedigree be given on delivery of the bird, says O. W. Hervey of the University of Missouri. It is believed that the male bird is more important than the female in transmitting the character of high egg production. Not all male birds transmit the character. Ordinarily, a hen which lays 30 eggs or more during the winter season of November, December, January and February, will lay approximately 200 eggs a year. Of course, some environmental factor such as a late spring, which we have been having this year, may affect the summer laying cycle and thus reduce the production of the hen to a figure less than 200, even if the winter cycle has been 30 eggs or more. The fact remains, nevertheless, that with our present knowledge of breeding poultry for egg production, cockerels from hens that have exhibited this 30 egg production during the winter laying cycle are the ones to buy to head the breeding flock.

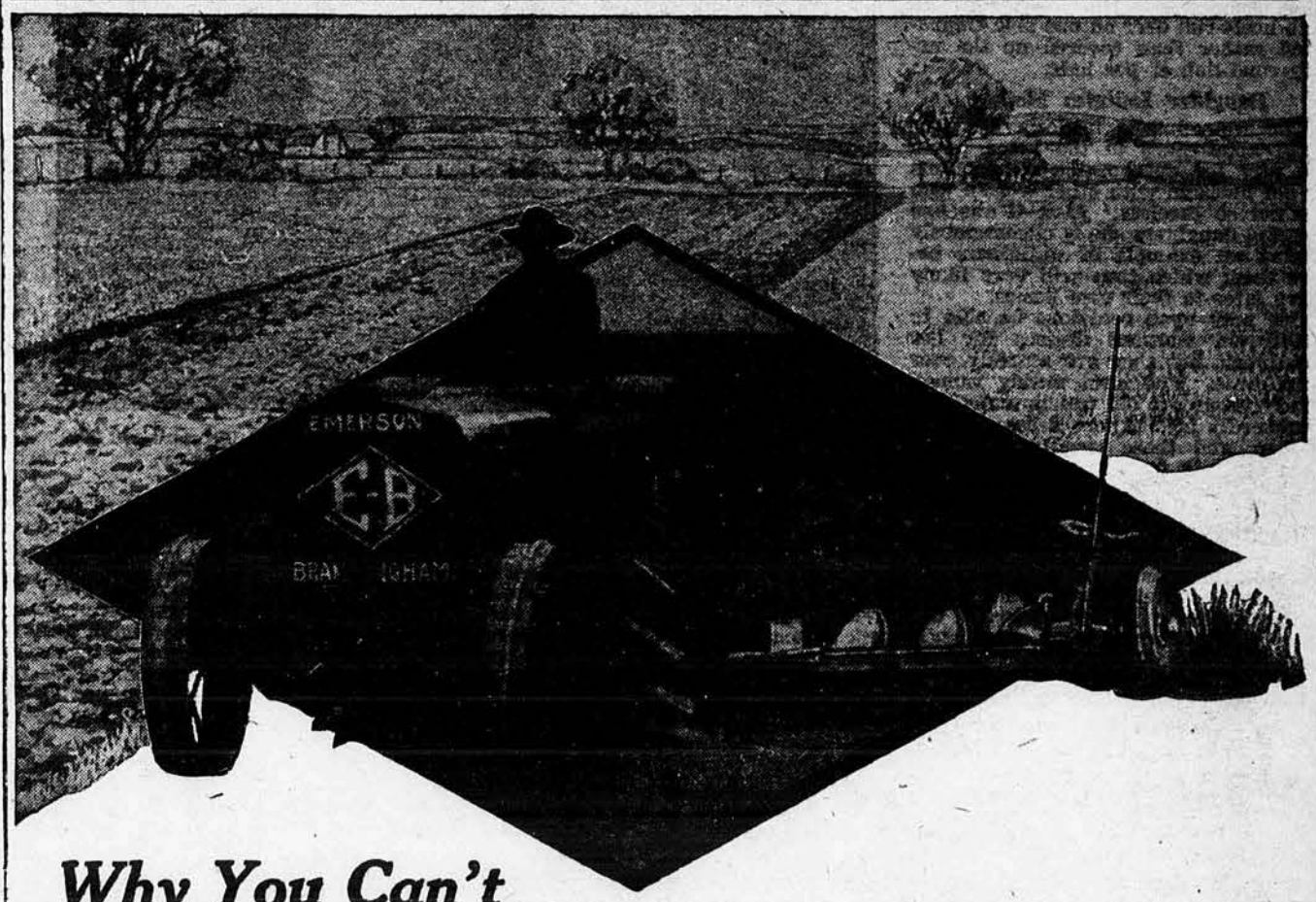
It is but a small proportion of the flock that lays 200 eggs or more during the year. The day of the 200-egg flock has not yet been attained. Poultrymen must not be misled by advertisements that have been appearing in the poultry papers by large fanciers offering birds for sale which have exceptional fancy points and at the same time are said to be from a 200-egg strain. A flock average of 150 to 160 eggs a year is excellent production. Of course, there are exceptional individuals in every flock. Approximately 10 per cent of the White Leghorn pullets on the University of Missouri Poultry Farm show a trap nest record of more than 200 eggs a year. It is this small proportion of the flock that is used in pedigree breeding. Cockerels from this selected number are the ones that are believed to transmit the character of high egg production. If the farmer buys a cockerel without getting a trap-nest record of its mother's pullet year's production he has no means whatever of knowing whether the bird can transmit the ability for a 30-egg production during the winter season, in other words 200-egg daughters, or whether he will transmit an ability for producing no eggs at all during the winter season when eggs are highest in price. A trap nest record which shows that the mother of the cockerel has laid 30 eggs from November to March inclusive should always be insisted upon when purchasing new male birds for breeding. To buy on any other basis is a very uncertain procedure, and the chances are less than half for increasing, even in a small degree, the general flock average.

Good preparation is required with alfalfa seedbeds; the soil must be firm at seeding time.

The number of pit silos in Western Kansas is increasing.







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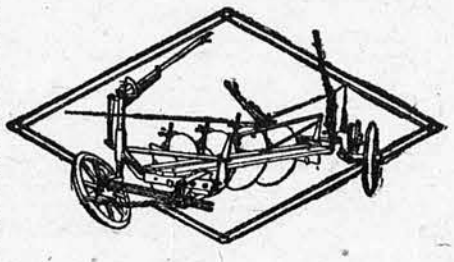
What makes a plowing outfit as dependable as this? No one feature, nor for that matter, a dozen. Only the longest experience, under the widest variety of farming conditions—and then a manufacturing organization big enough and far-sighted enough to utilize all the lessons of that experience.

Sixty-eight years of implement making have taught us what is necessary for dependable service. A manufacturing organization of vast extent builds this knowledge into E-B plowing outfits.

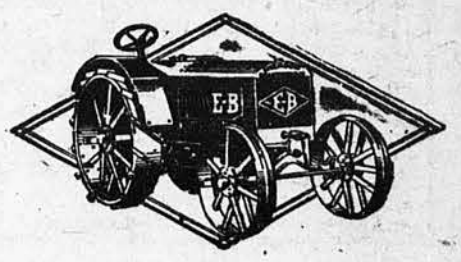
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With the Homemakers

Stella Gertrude Nash
EDITOR

To Do Our Work Well We Must be Properly Dressed for It

WHY DON'T you buy some new clothes for the house, Julia? Someway when you are at home you always look as if you hadn't a nickel in the world and had to wear your old things until they almost drop from you. The Smiths are no better off than we, and yet Mrs. Smith always has on a simple but pretty housedress, no matter when we happen into her home. Why don't you put those antiques in the rag bag and see how you would look in some real housedresses?"

It isn't to be wondered at that Mr. Jones spoke thus to his wife for she presented anything but an attractive appearance when he came in for the noon meal that day. An old faded silk waist with a cotton skirt which must have been worn several seasons, and shoes much the worse for wear with high heels run over on one side emphasized rather than covered up the untidy condition of her hair.

Daughter Imitates Mother

The woman who neglects her personal appearance in the home paves the way for unfavorable comparisons by her husband with other women who are not so careless. Also, if she has growing daughters she is unconsciously setting an example of untidiness before them which they will very likely carry later to their own homes.

One may upon occasions be able to utilize old wornout dresses for her housework, but they are scarcely ever practicable. The most untidy women I know wear out old waists and skirts or absurdly incongruous dresses in the kitchen, and these usually have lost most of their fastenings and gape at various places. Nothing is quite so suitable for kitchen wear as the bungalow aprons, as they permit freedom of movement, are neat, and made of washable materials. In cold weather a warm tea-jacket may be worn under them with heavy petticoats, but in the summer they form a simple cool garment that is easily put on and off and looks well at all times.

There are a number of types of these aprons, of course, but the most comfortable and easiest to make are the plain straight slips with sleeves cut with the apron. Buttons may also be eliminated if the opening in the neck is left large enough to slip the head thru, and this style of apron may be given great variety by adding little touches in the making without altering the general cut of the goods. For instance, one woman who always has dainty morning and afternoon aprons makes hers by putting an inch tuck on each side of the waist line in front, giving a panel effect, and under each tuck is fastened half of the belt. These belts meet in the back and are buttoned, producing a semi-fitted effect. Another pretty finish for an apron is to scallop the edge of the sleeves and the bottom of the apron, binding the scallops with plain material to match the figured material in the apron. A straight piece may be set on under the scallops at the bottom of the skirt part if desired.

There is an endless variety of collars and pockets from which to choose and these and the belts can be of contrasting material. One woman who has small children and finds it impossible to wear anything but wash materials around the home made a very pretty pink tissue gingham apron to wear summer afternoons by simply setting a straight belt piece about 4 inches across the front at the waistline, gathering the apron just a bit under it, and attaching white organdie ties to this belt which formed a large bow in the back. The pockets and collar were also touched up with the organdie and many were the compliments she received on this simple dress. Dark percales are best for morning wear and these have the advantage of coming a yard wide, but the 32-inch ginghams cut very well with a gore near the bottom of the skirt.



The Housedress Shown Here Has the Attractive Scallop Trimming. The Picture was Taken by the Paramount Artcraft Company.

Nothing so detracts from the personal appearance as a head of unkempt hair. A woman may be dressed ever so neatly and if her hair is not combed she looks dowdy. If it is impossible to comb one's hair upon first arising, a neat cap pulled over it will save appearances until the time can be taken to comb it. Not a dirty pink silk and lace cap—that is worse than nothing—but a plain one matching the other garments worn. This looks better than the uncombed hair and there is not so much danger of strays getting into the food or making the neck uncomfortable.

Sensible Shoes are Necessary

Last but not least, comes the dressing of the feet. This is very important for if a woman wears uncomfortable rundown shoes to work in it will tell on her health and disposition. There are strap house slippers with sensible heels and round toes which are cool in summer and rest the feet. For winter many women find the type of shoe with the rubber insets at the sides both comfortable and warm, as they fit up pretty well around the ankles. The housewife who attempts to wear out her old high-heeled shoes around the home is as absurd as the one who wears her old silk dresses.

To do our work well it is essential that we be properly equipped for it. It eases a homemaker's mind a great deal if a neighbor drops in in the morning and finds her in a neat dark apron and cap instead of some rags that should have been discarded long ago. Besides, a husband has the right to see a resemblance once in a while to the girl he courted. As they see their wives most in the home, some husbands must have lost the connection entirely.

Velma West Sykes.

Desserts to Serve on Hot Days

HOT SUMMER days suggest frozen desserts. They should be served often during hot weather, not only because they are pleasant but because they are nourishing as well. They do not require much more time to prepare than other desserts, especially when a vacuum freezer is used. The vacuum freezer does not need turning. It is made with a hollow wall or air space, formed by double-walled construction which prevents heat from entering the freezing chamber and cold from leaving it. It is no more expensive than other freezers.

Plain vanilla ice cream can be made the basis for many pleasing desserts when served with fresh crushed fruit or sirups. Fruit ice cream can easily be made by combining thin cream with mashed fruits and sweetening to taste. Try some of these recipes when you wish to serve something that will please the family.

Vanilla Ice Cream—Mix 1 tablespoon of flour, 1 cup of sugar and ⅓ teaspoon of salt, and add gradually 1 egg beaten light and 2 cups of scalded milk. Cook over hot water 20 minutes, stirring constantly at first. Should the custard have a curdled appearance, it will disappear in freezing. When cool, add 1 quart of thin cream and 2 tablespoons of vanilla. Strain and freeze.

Burnt Almond Ice Cream—Make a custard the same as for vanilla ice cream, and caramelize ⅓ cup of sugar and stir in slowly. To make the caramel, put the sugar in a skillet, place over a hot fire and stir constantly until melted and of the color of maple sirup. Add 1 cup of finely chopped blanched almonds. This recipe makes caramel ice cream when the almonds are omitted.

Chocolate Ice Cream—Melt 2 squares of unsweetened chocolate, add ¾ cup of hot water slowly and stir until smooth. Add 1 quart of cream a little at a time, 1 cup of sugar, a few grains of salt and 1 tablespoon of vanilla. Freeze.

Coffee Ice Cream—Scald 1½ cups of milk with ⅓ cup of coffee, and add 1 cup of sugar. Mix the yolks of 4 eggs, slightly beaten, with ¼ cup of sugar and ¼ teaspoon of salt. Combine the mixtures, cook over hot water until thickened, add 1 cup of cream and let stand on the back of the range 25 minutes. Then cool, add 3 cups of cream, strain thru double cheesecloth, and freeze. This is especially fine when served with maraschino cherries or in halves of cantaloupes.

Banana Ice Cream—Use 4 tablespoons of cream, 3 eggs, 1 dessert spoon of cornstarch, 2 cups of water, ½ cup of whipping cream, 6 bananas, 1 tablespoon of lemon juice, and 3 tablespoons of sugar. Mix the plain cream with the water. Dissolve the cornstarch with a little of the milk, boil the remainder, add to it the blended cornstarch and milk, and stir and simmer for 5 minutes. Cool slightly, then add the beaten eggs and stir over the fire until the mixture thickens; it must not boil, Remove from the fire, add the sugar and lemon juice. Rub the bananas thru a sieve and add them with the cream whipped to a stiff froth. Freeze and serve in dainty glasses.

Milk Sherbet—Use 2 cups of cream, 2 cups of cold water, 3 cups of sugar, the strained juice of 5 lemons, and the beaten whites of 3 eggs. Mix the milk and water together and put them on to boil. While boiling, stir in the sugar and let it boil for a few minutes longer; remove from the fire to cool. When cool, begin to freeze, and when half frozen, stir in the lemon juice and the whites of the eggs. Continue to freeze until it is like ice cream.

Honey Mousse—Beat 4 eggs slightly and pour over them 1 cup of hot, delicately flavored honey. Cook until the mixture thickens. When it is cool, add 1 pint of cream, whipped. Pack in salt and ice and let stand 3 or 4 hours. For honey ice cream, use ¾ cup of honey for 1 quart of thin cream. Mix the ingredients and freeze.

Pineapple Frappe—Make a sirup by boiling 2 cups of water and 1 cup of sugar 15 minutes; add 1 can of grated pineapple or 1 pineapple shredded and the juice of 3 lemons; cool, strain, add 2 cups of ice water and freeze to a mush, using equal parts of ice and salt. If fresh fruit is used, more sugar will be required.

Raspberry Ice—Make a sirup by boiling 4 cups of water and 1⅔ cups of sugar 5 minutes, cool, add 2 cups of raspberries, mashed and squeezed thru cheesecloth, 1 cup of water and lemon juice to taste, then freeze. Raspberry ice prepared in this way retains the natural color of the fruit.

Frozen Chocolate with Whipped Cream—Scald 3 cups of rich milk. Melt 2 squares of unsweetened chocolate in a small saucepan placed over hot water, add ½ cup of sugar, a few grains of salt, and gradually, 1 cup of boiling water. Boil 5 minutes, add to the scalded milk with ½ cup of sugar. Cool, freeze and serve in glasses. Garnish with whipped cream, sweetened and flavored with vanilla.

Frozen Tapioca Pudding—Put 1 quart of milk in the top of a double boiler, add ¼ cup of granulated tapioca and cook until clear. Beat 2 eggs and 1 cup of sugar together until light and add them to the boiling tapioca. Remove from the fire, add ½ teaspoon of salt and ½ teaspoon of vanilla. Cool and freeze.

Frozen Caramel Custard—Heat 1 quart of milk in a double boiler. Mix 4 tablespoons of cornstarch with a little cold milk, 2 eggs, well beaten, 1 cup of sugar and ½ teaspoon of salt. Cook 10 minutes. Melt 1 cup of sugar, and burn slightly, add ½ cup of cold milk and add to the custard. When cold, add 1 teaspoon of maple flavoring, and freeze.

Manhattan Pudding—Mix 1½ cups of orange juice, ¼ cup of lemon juice and sweeten to taste. Turn into a mold. Whip 1 pint of heavy cream, add ½ cup of powdered sugar, ½ tablespoon of vanilla and ⅔ cup of chopped walnut meats. Pour over the first mixture, cover with buttered paper, fit on the cover, pack in salt and ice, and let stand 3 hours.

Florence K. Miller.

Women's Service Corner

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

Hair Dressers Make Switches

Where can I get combings of my own hair made into a switch or where can I sell the combings?—Mrs. Edna Brown, Arkansas.

Most hair dressing establishments make combings into switches, and buy combings. If there are no hair dressers in your town, write to one in the city nearest you.

The Old Color Question

I have blue eyes, brown hair and a dark complexion. What colors would look best on me? My favorite color is old rose. My cousin has light hair, blue eyes and a light complexion. What colors can she wear best?—A Reader.

You should be able to wear old rose well. Most dark complexioned persons do. Navy blue is usually very becoming to girls of your type, also. Your cousin should look well in black with touches of color, all shades of blue and pale pink.

Wishes to Take Business Course

Where can a girl borrow money to go to business college?—R. B.

You should be able to borrow money from a bank or a loan association if you have something to give as security. A relative or friend probably would lend you money for this purpose. Many girls work their way thru business college. They earn their scholarship by doing office work at the college for a certain part of the day, and sometimes they assist the janitor. Many families would be glad to give a business college girl board and room for helping with the housework or taking care of children outside of school hours. Business colleges usually are able to provide or suggest means by which a girl can earn her own way while she is attending school.

Games for a Party

Can you suggest some games to play at a party for young folks?—A Farm Girl.

If the evening is warm and you have a pretty lawn, give an out-of-door party and play any favorite out-of-door games. A booth can be constructed in one corner of the yard from which refreshments may be served cafeteria style. Light the lawn with Japanese lanterns and decorate the booth with lanterns and flowers.

If you wish to give an indoor party, the following games will be found successful: Admit the guests, one at a time, into a room to have their pictures drawn. Cut common wrapping paper into 1½-foot squares. Pin a square on a sheet and arrange a lamp so that the shadow of the person's head will be reflected on it. The guest is to be placed so that the outline of the face will show on the paper. With a heavy pencil or crayon draw the profile and write the name on the back of the portrait. When all the guests have been drawn, cut out the profiles and paste them on a piece of black paper. The guests then try to guess who is who, and the one guessing the most names correctly may be given a small prize.

Try this "monkey" stunt. Ask a man to leave the room and when he returns all the guests are to remain silent. Puzzled by the serious faces of the guests he naturally will ask, "What is the matter?" They all repeat in chorus, "What is the matter?" The guests then repeat everything he says until he sees the joke.

This prize fight stunt caused much merriment at a party I recently attended. Two boys were blindfolded and given a piece of folded newspaper to use as the weapon. The handkerchief was then removed from the eyes of one boy without the knowledge of the other. Of course, the boy who was blindfolded hit into space as the other boy dodged around him and always succeeded in hitting him. The blindfolded boy soon discovered that a joke was being played on him.

Free Bulletins on Cooking

Housewives will find the following bulletins on food and cooking very helpful. They may be obtained free from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

142—Principles of Nutrition and Nutritive Value of Food.
156—Preparation of Vegetables for the Table.
375—Care of Food in the Home.
391—Economical Use of Meat in the Home.
487—Cheese: Economical Use in the Diet.
535—Sugar and Its Value as Food.
553—Popcorn in the Home.
565—Corn Meal as a Food: Ways of Using It.
653—Honey and Its Use in the Home.
712—School Lunches.
717—Food for Young Children.
771—Homemade Fireless Cookers and Their Use.
808—How to Select Foods: I. What the Body Needs.
817—How to Select Foods: II. Cereal Foods.
824—How to Select Foods: III. Foods Rich in Protein.
850—How to Make Cottage Cheese on the Farm.
871—Fresh Fruits and Vegetables as Conservers of Other Foods.

The Young Girl's Dress

9723—Girls' Dress. Pockets stand out from the front of the gathered skirt. The snugly fitted bodice buttons at the back and has set-in sleeves. Sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

9719—Ladies' Two-Piece Skirt. There are many practical uses to which a skirt like this can be put as it is simple and adapted to wash materials or woolens. Sizes 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure.



9704—Misses' and Small Women's Dress. This cool frock is made on straight lines. The body and sleeves are in one and the neck is slashed and bound to give ample room when the dress is slipped over the head. Sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years.

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

Let's Go Picnicking

No matter how busy I am I try to have a picnic luncheon either at the fair grounds or at some lake or cozy fishing place occasionally. To make as little work as possible I always buy paper napkins, tablecloths, ice cream dishes, plates and lemonade cups. I always have plenty of oiled paper on hand to wrap the luncheon also. Ground chicken sandwiches, ham sandwiches, nut sandwiches, deviled eggs and two kinds of salads form the main part of my picnic hamper. I seldom take pie as it is so mussy. Cakes, homemade candy, lemonade or other cold drinks are included and most important of all, the ice cream freezer full of well frozen cream.

I always find room for an umbrella, kodak, a magazine or two, a robe, a pillow and a few whistles or horns for the children, also a fishing pole.

Mrs. Mills.



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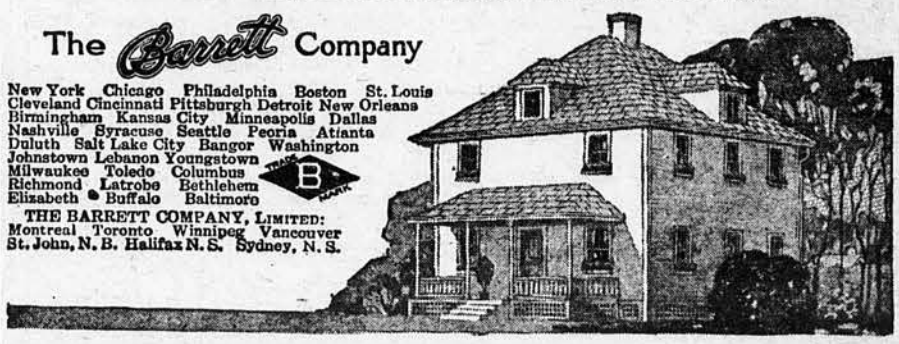
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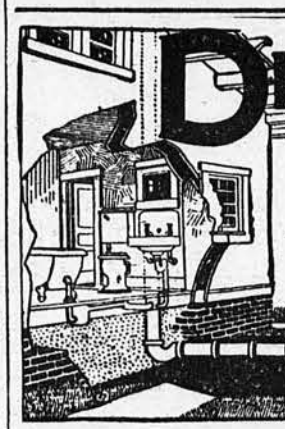
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The Flower of the North — Isobel — The Hunted Woman

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By Jean Webster

This is an appealing, unforgetable story of "Judy," who grows up to the age of seventeen in the John Greer Home for Orphans. Then a wealthy unknown, in reality one of the directors of the home, sends her to college, with plenty of pretty clothes and pocket money, and Judy takes to good times and culture with all the enthusiasm of an intense young nature.

Seventeen
By Booth Tarkington

No one but this author could have conceived and portrayed so intimately and inimitably the love-lorn Willie Baxter and the shining Lola Pratt, to say nothing of Jane—the Immortal Jane, l'enfant terrible, and Genesis, owner and some-time master of the dog, Clematis. Beyond question the funniest book of our generation.

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By Zane Grey

The story of a fine young clergyman whose experience with his narrow congregation makes him feel a failure as a minister. He becomes a wanderer in the great, lonely, western uplands—but a wanderer with a purpose, until at last love and faith awake and he finds "the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow."



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What About Fruit Juices?

They are Delicious and Have Many Uses

BY LENO OSBORNE

HOME CANNED fruit juices have so many uses in the home it is a wonder more are not canned. Women who have canned most of these juices say they find them as valuable as the fruits themselves. To be able to go to the pantry or cellar and make a selection from perhaps a half dozen varieties of canned fruit juices is like being able to tip the horn of plenty until the contents tumble all over you, then you just reach down and take your choice.

The greatest use of these juices is in the making of refreshing drinks, but ingenious women have other and as delightful uses for them. In sherbets, ice creams, puddings, cocktails, gelatines and all dessert they are handier and easier to use than the fresh or canned fruits.



"Drip" Instead of Press the Juice

Every home should have, not just a few quarts of grape juice, but an abundance of several varieties of fruit juices. Plum juice, blackberry juice, currant and cranberry or rhubarb juice as well as several quarts of strawberry, peach and apricot juice to make up the variety.

Instead of making their entire winter's supply of jelly in the summer when the weather is most disagreeable for such work, many housewives can fruit juices and then make their jelly a little at a time thru the season as it is needed. Everyone knows how much better flavored fresh jelly is. Then, too, with sugar scarce and expensive it is real economy to can all fruit juices and make jelly later in small amounts as it is needed.

One advantage in canning fruit juices is that riper fruits may be used for the juice than for canning in any other way. In fact the juice from real ripe fruits is much preferred.

Commercially canned grape juice has excelled in flavor over home canned grape juice for one reason only—it was processed at a very low temperature, and not boiled or allowed to reach the boiling point at any time. Extreme heat changes the flavor of the product.

Pick grapes from the stems, wash and put in a preserving kettle. Mash with a potato masher or bottle. Heat only to the simmering point. The heat should be brought up to the simmering stage gradually. Strain thru several thicknesses of cheesecloth or better still, flannel. If a very clear juice is desired, let it set several hours, then drain the clear top off—leaving the dregs at the bottom of the vessel. If the juice is to be sweetened—1 cup of sugar to a gallon of juice is a very good proportion.

Fill well washed jars with this juice, up to within an inch of the top. Put the lids in place. If a composition sealing lid is used, put a clamp or screw band on to hold the lid in place. If a rubber ring is used, screw the lid quite securely. Fill the boiler with water until it is several inches over the top of the lids. Heat until the water is simmering—but no hotter. After it begins to simmer, count the time up to 30 minutes, then remove the jars. The lids of the composition sealing tops will seal themselves as the jars cool, and they must not be touched after the jars are removed from the water. Do not invert them. The rubber ring jars must have the seal completed and the jars should be inverted to test the seal.

Cranberry Juice—Cover the cranberries with water and simmer until soft. Strain, heat to the boiling point, fill hot jars and seal. Cranberry juice is fine for ices, will make jelly any time of the year, also makes a very refreshing drink in hot weather when mixed with pineapple juice and weakened with water.

Blackberry Juice—The juice of raspberries, currants, loganberries or any berry is made about the same way. Wash the fruit, and lift dripping into the cooking vessel. Heat only to the simmering point. Crush, strain thru several thicknesses of cloth, heat to the simmering point, pour into hot jars and put on caps. These juices will make jelly, ices, drinks by thinning with water, egg drinks for the sick and convalescent, desserts—yes, a dozen ways they may be used if the pantry shelves are well filled.

Sitting Down to Work

Not long ago a group of farm homemakers attending an afternoon club were discussing various kinds of labor-saving apparatus they were using or hoped to use soon. One of them was so enthusiastic over her new kitchen stool that the president of the club asked her to take a place on the program with "The Kitchen Stool" as her subject.

"Please do not think I have no zeal, because I sit while I prepare my meal," said this housewife. "For I really have taught myself that a great deal of my work can be done just as quickly when I sit on a stool as when I stand.

"I often have to laugh when I think how I hesitated to buy one. The first kitchen stool I ever saw was last summer when I was visiting my sister. I was surprised to think she could not stand while washing her dishes. But when I reached home I got to thinking about it and finally told my husband I desired one. He was enthusiastic and brought me one the next time he came from town.

"The stool that I use is a combination step ladder and high stool. The ladder is just the right height for the climbing around the house that I have to do. By standing on the top rung I can reach my curtains with ease. Some of my cupboard shelves are too high for me to reach from the floor so I use my ladder. When working around the fruit shelves in the basement I find it a convenience.

"It is a habit of mine to sit with my feet on the rung of the ladder. That position is not only restful to me, but it places my lap in such a position that I can hold pans of fruits and vegetables without spilling them. I use my stool when washing and drying my dishes. And, believe me, I have learned to sit down when I do my ironing.

"The stool without the ladder is comfortable to sit on, but it does not seem to be so useful. I told my husband the other day that I liked my stool well enough to wish to give stools as birthday, anniversary or Christmas gifts to folks I usually remember at such times. They would make inexpensive gifts and I know they would be practicable."

A number of the members said they knew it would be difficult for them to learn to sit down while they worked, but they were going to try it for they realized they wasted a lot of energy by standing. Mrs. Ida Migliario.

Asparagus Salad

Use 1 can of asparagus. Arrange it on lettuce leaves, and slice a layer of pimentos over it. Serve with mayonnaise dressing and crisp crackers. Fresh asparagus may be used if boiled in salt water until tender.—Elizabeth Bretz, Russell Co., Kansas.

Farm Home News

The cool days following the Fourth of July gave many garden slackers a chance to hoe out long neglected weeds. Harvest was just completed here and time found for other tasks such as gardening. Our upland garden was planted so that all early stuff on one side would be gone by the last of July. It is our aim to plow this part of the garden and sow it to turnips for winter chicken feed. In that way we hope to keep down the weeds that often make a growth and a crop of seed in the part of the garden that is not bearing any crop.

A lower ground truck patch has received more attention. Rows of tomatoes, cucumbers and melons have made an excellent growth and promise to yield well. A part of this patch not yet planted is intended for a late garden. We plan to try late cucumbers and beets. These may not amount to anything if the rain fails to come at the right time. Sometimes, such cucumbers are the best. They thrive well in cool, damp weather.

Some persons who planted cucumbers early and mulched them are now putting them by the bushel and selling the same at $2 a bushel. The easiest way of picking cucumbers that we have learned is in quite general use in this locality. There is no soaking in brine or scalding. The cucumbers are washed, placed in the can and for each 2-quart can ½ cup of salt is used and enough cold vinegar to fill the can. It is then sealed and put away until it is desired for use. These pickles remind one of dill pickles. They are good sour pickles.

For most tables a slightly sweet pickle is preferred. We usually boil a cup of salt in 3 quarts of water with a very small piece of alum. The brine is skimmed and cooled before we add the washed cucumbers. If one has only a few vines, she may soak the pickles in brine, changing every day or two for a week and finally soak over night in cold water. This enables one to sort and can like sizes in the same can. Over these a boiling pickle vinegar, spiced and sweetened to suit the taste, is poured and the can sealed. A mixed pickle may be prepared in the same way. Many persons prefer to steam beans and cauliflower until tender and place in with the cucumbers.

A few jars of mustard pickles are aids in giving variety to spring meals. Either pickle mixtures or straight cucumbers may be used. We pour boiling water over the cucumbers and let them stand over night. In the morning we pack them in glass jars and pour over them the following mixture: ½ gallon of vinegar, ½ cup of salt, ½ cup of sugar and ¼ cup of dry mustard. This is thoroly mixed and poured over the pickles cold. The jars are then sealed and put away.

Beets and vegetables of bright color will retain the color better if canned by the simple boiling method. It is evident that the extreme heat of the pressure cooker will lighten the color of beets. In canning for exhibition, some women have found it necessary to can over the beets sterilized in the cooker. It is an easy matter, too, to draw the water out of the cans by opening the pet cock of the cooker before the pressure is reduced to zero.

July 11 was the date set for dedicating our new church. Preparing the basement for the day meant housecleaning on a large scale. Cement, boards and trash had accumulated as the other parts of the building were completed. It required scoop shovels, baskets and strong arms and backs to remove the big loads of cement and dirt. The line-up of old brooms would make a pathetic looking picture with their various wops and angles.

In the cleaned basement tables were placed so as to cut off one corner of the room. Back of them the baskets were stored and on them the food, arranged in order. Fried chicken, salads, bread and butter sandwiches, pickles, pies and a barrel of ice water were lined up and served by waiters. Paper plates and small spoons did away with dish washing. There wasn't much style to this dinner but there was a good deal of comfort. Everyone had his plate filled in a hurry and went where he chose to eat it.

We are told that many farm women who are short of both help and strength are using the paper plates of large diameter for threshers. When the meal is completed the plates are thrust into the stove. Those who must serve meals in the field or at a distance from the house should think only of paper plates.

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

Swat the Flies Now

BY WALTER PLUMMER

The house and the stable fly are very similar in appearance, only the house fly does not bite. Its mouth parts are not equipped for biting. The stable fly has a sharp beak with which it penetrates the skin, causing a sharp, stinging pain. The ordinary fly traps will catch the house fly, but are not effective against the stable fly. The house fly breeds in horse manure and in all kinds of filth. The stable fly breeds chiefly in moist oat and wheat straw stacks and in manure that contains straw. It does not breed in human excrement, as does the house fly.

In combating the house fly, the screening of the home and the proper constructing of the outbuilding, so flies cannot enter to feed and to deposit eggs are essential. The more frequently and regularly barnyard manure is spread, and not left to pile up, the fewer house and stable flies there will be, for the eggs require warmth and moisture to hatch and the larvae cannot live in dry manure. Keeping the premises free of garbage, any decaying vegetable or animal matter and keeping slop pails covered, will help to reduce the number of house flies and with windows and doors screened, an ordinary fly trap on the back porch, a couple of swatters and few pieces of fly paper, the pest can be greatly reduced.

The stable fly is more difficult to handle. Even where it is practical to keep manure spread daily—and I don't believe there is such a place—the straw stacks, particularly those that got a rain soon after the blower loosely scattered the straw about, are still ample breeding grounds to supply millions of flies. Several repellants, used as sprays, are effective in a measure. One of these suggested by the Department of Agriculture consists of:

1 gallon of fish oil.
2 ounces oil of pine tar.
2 ounces oil of pennyroyal.
½ pint of kerosene.

This mixture should be sprayed on horses, cattle or mules, neck, body and legs, thoroly but lightly, as a heavy application is likely to burn. Repellants, however, "wear off" in a short time and, therefore, give only temporary relief. For work animals, a covering made of old gunny sacks or burlap, covering back, neck and sides and reaching well down the legs, is good. These fancy little fly nets we used to see so frequently aren't much account. I've been milking in a darkened barn this summer. That has eliminated the pest during milking time, but it's certainly an uncomfortably hot method.

Stable flies were thick at the army's remount station at Camp Lee, Virginia, in 1918, despite the fact that corrals were cleaned out, down to the ground, at least once every three weeks, stalls were cleaned daily and the manure was hauled away promptly. A hard-boiled commandant of the post, who had a long head, traded manure to nearby farmers for chickens. He turned the chickens loose in the camp and there was a remarkable decrease in flies after that. Cleanliness, chickens and screens make the best fly-fighting equipment, I believe.

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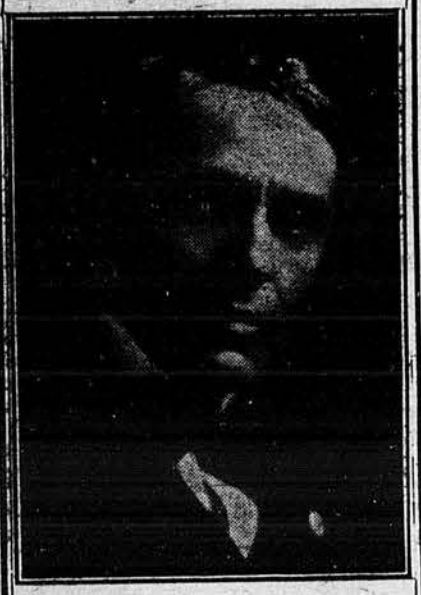
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For Our Young Readers

Boggy-Froggy Decides It's Best to be Himself

BY MYRTLE JAMISON TRACHSEL

POOR BOGGY-FROGGY was very unhappy. To be sure he had a wonderfully big voice and a beautiful green and yellow satin suit which was not only beautiful but very serviceable. It was waterproof, and he could jump into the water whenever he was frightened without having to change his clothes. But in spite of his big voice and pretty suit he was only a frog.

"No one respects a frog," he said to himself as he sat on a log that lay across the stream.

Indeed it was sad to be only a frog and as Boggy-Froggy thought about it two big tears fell from his goggly eyes and splashed into the water. Poor Boggy-Froggy! He would have lost many more tears, I am afraid, if he had not chanced to see something very interesting just at that moment. A tiny little fairy was standing on a broad pond-lily leaf and leaning far over to kiss its lovely flower. As he watched, the fairy's foot slipped and the next instant she was splashing about in the water getting her gauzy wings all wet. Quick as a wink Boggy-Froggy dived into the stream and came up directly under her. He lifted her from the water and carried her to the grassy bank.

"Oh, dearie me!" cried the fairy as she shook the drops from her robes, "you have saved my life. We fairies can fly, walk and run, but we never have learned to swim. What can I do for you in return for your kindness?"

The little frog looked down and saw Ned Turtle lying in the sunshine. "I am very tired of being a frog," said Boggy-Froggy. "If you have the power, I should be very glad to be turned into a turtle, so I could hide under my shell if anyone tried to harm me."

"One good turn deserves another,
You shall be the turtle's brother."

As she spoke she touched the frog with her wand and lo—he was now a turtle. The fairy wished him luck and floated away. The little frog was well pleased to find himself a turtle so suddenly and he crawled over to where Ned lay.

"Hello, Ned Turtle! How are you today?" he asked.

Ned Turtle ran a long neck out from under his shell and looked at him sharply.

"And who are you?" he asked.

"I am a new turtle," said the little frog. "Boggy-Froggy Turtle is my name and I have come to play with you."

"Huh!" grunted Ned Turtle and, pulling his head back under his shell, he went to sleep again.

Boggy-Froggy Turtle crawled off in search of a more lively playmate. It was very slow going for one who had been used to traveling with big long jumps, and Boggy-Froggy thought it very tiresome. He found more turtles, but they all wanted to sleep.

"Gracious," exclaimed Boggy-Froggy Turtle, "I never saw such lazy folks. I must say I am ashamed to be a turtle."

Some distance up the stream he came to a beaver colony and stopped to watch the beavers running to and fro. "How lively they are, and how wise!" he thought. "Everyone speaks well of the beavers and I would like to be one."

So he hunted up the fairy and asked to be turned into a beaver.

"A beaver you would rather be?
Then, just leave it all to me."

Again the little fairy touched him with her wand and Boggy-Froggy Turtle became Boggy-Froggy Turtle Beaver. The other beavers gave him a hearty welcome and put him to work on the dam. All day long he gnawed down trees and carried stones and branches to fill up the holes, and all the time every joint in his body ached. At night he was invited into the little upper room of one of the beaver houses and offered a supper of flag roots and green twigs. Even tho Boggy-Froggy was now a beaver, he still had a frog's appetite for gnats and flies, and he couldn't eat the beaver's food, even tho he was very hungry. He did not sleep much that night and had plenty of time to realize that he had made a mistake in being dissatisfied with the life of a frog. The next morning when the beavers went to work again Boggy-Froggy slipped away to find the fairy.

"Good Fairy," he said, "I have made a mistake. Make me a frog again, please, for that suits me best."

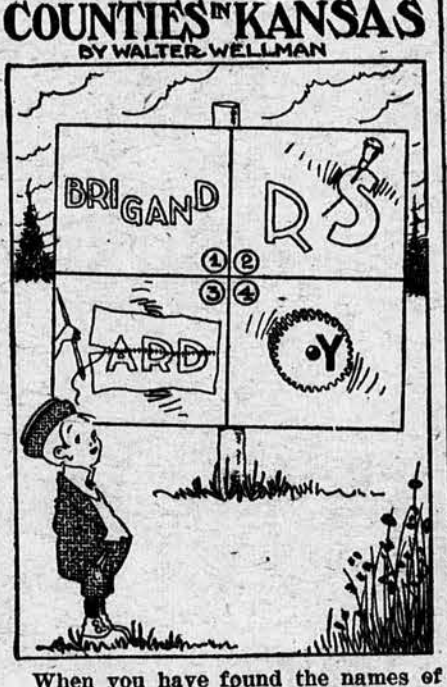
The fairy smiled and waved her wand.

"We cannot change our natures, you know.
The great Creator made it so."

Once more Boggy-Froggy was only a frog, but he was no longer unhappy, and no more did the big tears fall from his goggly eyes and splash into the water.

COUNTIES IN KANSAS

BY WALTER WELLMAN



When you have found the names of the counties represented in this puzzle, send your answers to the Puzzle Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. There will be packages of postcards for the first six boys and girls who send in correct answers.

Solution July 3 Puzzle—Hidden Names of Girls: Frances, Evelyn, Bertha, Ida, Cecilio, Nora, Rose, Isabel, Mildred, Amy. Prize winners are: Allen McGee, New Cambria, Kan.; Mary Thompson, Almena, Kan.; Vera Woodard, Eudora, Kan.; Manta Clemmons, Augusta, Kan.; Dorothy Inlow, Little River, Kan.; Marjorie Lee Smith, Lyons, Kan.

A Chance for Girls, Too

Tryouts are being held in the different counties in the state for choice teams to compete in the stock judging contest at the Free Fair at Topeka, September 13. Plans are being made this year for the most extensive program that ever has been held in Kansas, according to Nevels Pearson, leader of the livestock clubs in Kansas.

There will be a free trip to the International Livestock Show at Sioux City, Ia., for the team winning at Topeka. And for the winning team there a trip to the livestock shows at Chicago and Atlanta, Ga., will be the prize. Then for the winning team at Atlanta there will be a free trip to the Royal Livestock Show in London, England. This trip will also be given the person making the highest number of points at Atlanta.

"Girls enter these clubs as well as boys," says Mr. Pearson. "Among some of the keenest livestock students in club work are the girls. The team must be chosen from members of the club and must be between the ages of 10 and 18 years."

Nine counties are now competing and probably more will enter the contest. Last year Shawnee county won first place at Topeka, but the team was not

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ent out of the state. This year the oung folks are trying to represent the tate at Sioux City. In preparation he county agent plans to have the boys nd girls work on the stock at the Kansas State Agricultural college at Manhattan. This will give them good raining in judging the classes of live-tock.

To Teach American Scouting

Work for the boys by the boys themelves will be the slogan of the Camp School for the boys of the war devasated regions of France, to be established by the American Committee for Devastated France, with Lorne W. Barclay as director general.

In this camp the American methods f scouting will be adapted as far as ossible to conditions in the devastated egions. The boys will be taught scoutng in the American style, especially n reference to outdoor activities which ave been developed here on a scale unknown in France or any foreign country.

Many of the boys who will be members of this camp are orphans as a reult of the war and have been for some ime without adult leadership. They will be divided into troops and patrols ollowing the American plan under coutmasters and patrol leaders and will be taught team work, sanitation, ersonal health and all that makes for lean morals. Many kinds of up-to-ate camping equipment to serve as nodels will be shipped from America.

Sunflower Silage Good Feed

Silage made from a crop of tame Russian sunflowers at the Oklahoma Experiment station gave as good reults combined with corn, cottonseed eal and alfalfa hay as Darso silage. hese two kinds of silage were comared in a test recently made. Fourteen high-grade Hereford calves were ed in two lots of seven each. The teers fed sunflower silage made an verage daily gain of 2.24 pounds to he animal for a 150-day period. They te an average of 13 pounds of silage aily, 11 pounds of ground corn, 1.07 ounds cottonseed meal and 2 pounds f alfalfa hay. The steers fed Darso onsumed the same amount of this ilage and the other feeds as the steers ed sunflower silage and gained 2.29 ounds each daily.

The sunflowers were planted early n April on rather poor upland where afir and corn burn out nearly every ear. The crop was run into the silo he third week in July when the heads ere just passing out of the milk stage. he yield was about 5 tons to the acre.

Darso is a new sorghum developed nd named after the Oklahoma Experient station. It is probably a hybrid etween a non-saccharine and a saccharine sorghum. It is early maturg, drouth resisting, uniform in height nd yields a heavy foliage.

At first the calves were a little slow taking the sunflower silage, but fter they were started they never issed a meal. They ate it with a elish and it had no bad effect other an causing an apparent increase in ine and a slight tendency to scourg. Hogs were kept in each lot. The gs following the steers that were d Darso silage got more grain and ade larger gains than the hogs in the her lot. In the sunflower silage lot e pork produced was valued at $15.87 d in the Darso lot $29.80. The catle were sold in Kansas City June 16 d brought $15.50 a hundred. A price $13.74 a hundred for the sunflower lage fed cattle would have just paid r feed and other costs, making allowce for the pork produced. In the arso silage lot the necessary price pay expenses would have been 3.36 a hundred.

In summarizing the results of this st Prof. W. L. Blizzard who had arge of the experiment predicts that nflowers of the cultivated variety ay become an important cattle feed some of the poor lands of Oklama. It was also shown that Darso akes thoroly satisfactory silage for eding beef cattle.

The shrink in shipment of the cattle the sunflower silage was unusually all, amounting to only 5.03 pounds the head, while those fed Darso sil- e shrank 21.5 pounds to the head.

The Kansas River Valley is one of noted sections of the world in the oduction of apple tree roots.

Jackson County Jersey Club

A dairy club for boys and girls is to be put in operation in Jackson county as a result of the efforts of the Jersey Cattle club of the county. The breeders organized this county club at a meeting held in the Jackson County Farm Bureau office June 24. Getting back to the boys' and girls' Jersey cow club was the first undertaking proposed and discussion of the proposition occupied almost the whole time of the meeting. The breeders elected W. W. Walton, Holton, Kan., president of the organization, L. K. Bacon of Holton, vice-president and E. C. Latta of Holton, secretary-treasurer. It was voted to depend upon special assessments for any funds needed and no annual dues will be collected. The charter members are very anxious to get every Jersey breeder in the county enrolled in the organization and boosting for Jersey interests in the county.

In promoting the boys' and girls' Jersey cow club it is the purpose to make it possible for any boy or girl in the county enrolling to obtain a high-class purebred cow, paying for the animal from the sale of her milk and cream. The proposition was explained to the bankers of the county and met with their hearty approval. Boys or girls who do not have the necessary funds can borrow the amount needed from their bank, giving a note and agreeing to turn in 50 per cent of the proceeds from the sale of milk, butter or butterfat produced by the cow each month. This plan gives the club members an opportunity to start payment on their notes at once. It will bring them into contact with the banker and teach them how to transact business.

The cows to be purchased for club members will be young animals of good breeding and conformation. R. A. Gillilan, W. W. Walton and Frank Knopf were appointed as a buying committee to purchase the cows. Five members enrolled in the boys' and girls' club the evening of the organization meeting and four additional members have enrolled since. The promoters of the club are hoping to bring the membership up to 20 if possible. The county agent, E. H. Leker, is very much interested in the project and will give it his active support.

How Many Friends?

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

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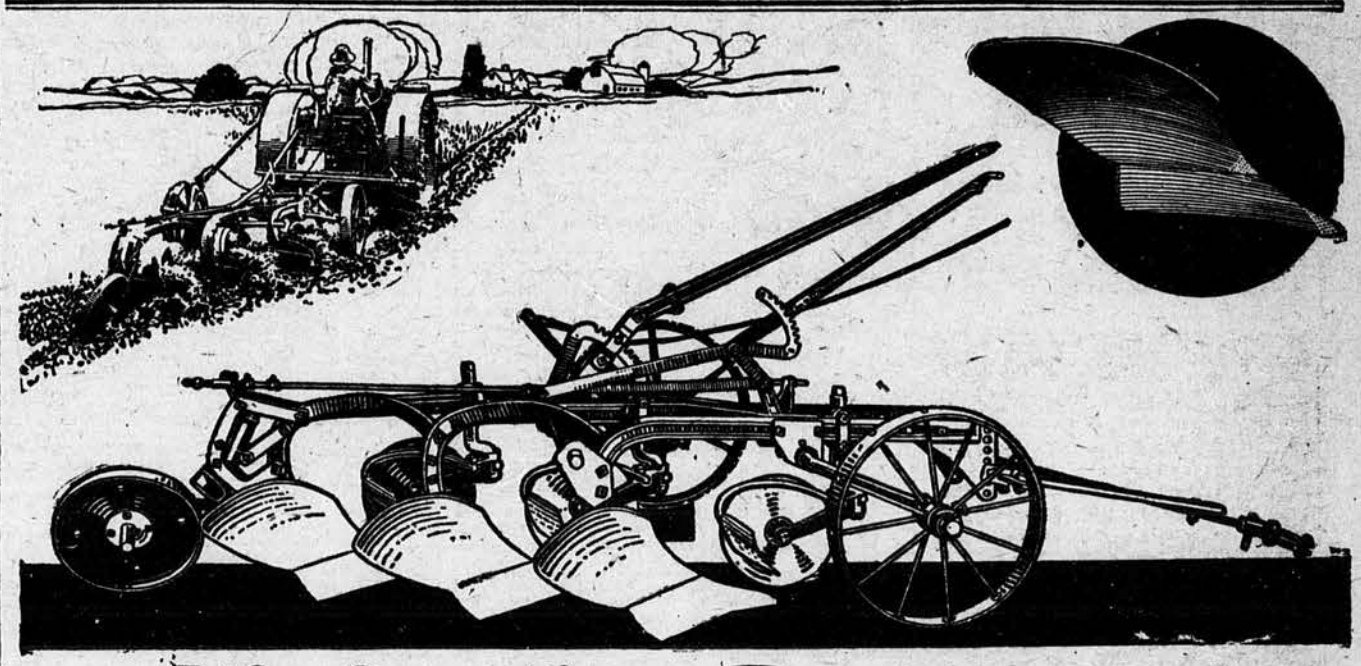
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Placed anywhere, DAISY FLY KILLER attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient and cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, can't spill or tip over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed.



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It's in the Bottoms

BOTTOMS are to a plow what the blade is to a knife or the barrel is to a gun. They govern the quality. They determine the investment value when you buy. Before you buy a tractor plow, take time to examine the bottoms on

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Into everyone of these bottoms goes the best of material and workmanship. They scour, make thorough seed beds and are long lived. There are shapes and styles to suit every requirement.

Compare them point by point with any other bottoms you have seen. Note the shape that assures good scouring, pulverizing and light draft, the special reinforcement at points where wear is greatest, the close-fitting of parts, and how the extra strong frog gives perfect support to the moldboard, share and landside.

Note the simple, durable, convenient device that makes the shares quick detachable and keeps them close fitting. You can remove a share by loosening one nut. Tighten the same nut and the share is on tight. *It stays tight.*

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The beams are guaranteed not to bend or break—there is no time limit on this guarantee. The heavy beam braces are long lapped and securely joined to beams with heavy bolts and lock washers. The simple strong and positive power lift raises bottoms high and level.

The lifting mechanism moves only when the plow is being raised or lowered—practically no wear. There is great clearance in throat of beam—no clogging in trashy soil. The hitch is widely adjustable up and down or to the side—these plows can be used with any standard tractor.

Don't fail to go to your John Deere dealer's store to see John Deere Tractor Plows. You can get the size to suit your tractor—two bottom, three bottom or four bottom.

SEND FOR THIS BOOK—Write today for a free booklet describing John Deere Tractor Plows. Address John Deere, Moline Ill. Ask for booklet F'S-411.

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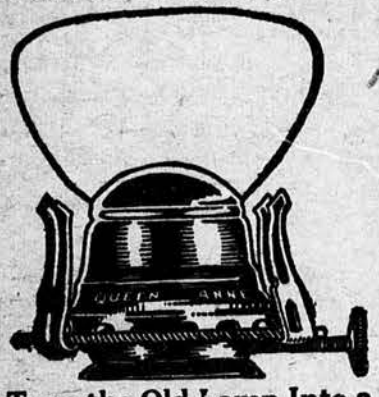
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Get This Burner Now—Don't Put Up With a Poor Light Any Longer

We will send you the Queen Anne Burner FREE and POSTPAID with a one-year (new or renewal) subscription to Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze for $1.00. With this burner you can then read the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze without your glasses. Our supply is limited, send in your order TODAY.

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Enclosed find $1.00 for which send me your paper one year and the Lamp Burner free as per your special offer.

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$44 Buys the New Butterfly Jr. No. 2½ Light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable.

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We want one exclusive representative in each locality to use and sell the new Mellinger Extra-Ply, hand made tires. Guarantee Bond for 8000 Miles. (No seconds). Shipped prepaid on approval. Sample sections furnished. Write quick for dealer-agent offer and prices.

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Selling scientific Stephens Inner Tyres. Prevents blowouts and punctures. Makes old tires go 3,000 to 5,000 miles farther. Easily applied between casing and tube. Cost little. Big Profit. Circular free.
A. J. Stephens Rubber Co., 212 Stephens Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Crochet and Knitting Book The book is a treasure of attractive ideas for beginners as well as expert crochet workers. Anyone can follow the simple instructions and do beautiful work. Contains more than sixty-five new designs.

We are going to give one of these crochet and tatting books, postage paid, with a yearly subscription to the Household at 30c. Address, Household, Dept. C.K., Topeka, Kan.

Panama Canal Book 10c

A story of the building of this great canal; 36 pages; profusely illustrated; will be sent postpaid for 10 cents, stamps or silver. Novelty House, Dept. 2, Topeka, Kan.

The Midnight Marriage

A fascinating tale of love and romance; thrilling scenes; startling climaxes. To quickly introduce our popular monthly magazine, the Household, containing from 20 to 32 pages of short stories, serials and special departments we will send this book free with a 3-months subscription to the Household at 10 cents. Address

The Household, Dept. MM. 2, Topeka, Kan.

$200.00 IN GOLD GIVEN

How Many Words Can You Make?

A	N	O	E	O	Y	R	S
T	F	L	M	I	M	R	A
O	O	A	I	N	M	T	O
M	O	F	I	A	E	B	L
Y	A	P	B	I	N	O	H
G	N	O	S	A	A	O	T
T	A	A	C	R	B	O	Y
A	R	M	N	A	N	T	W

This Puzzle is a sure prize winner—absolutely everyone in this Club gets a prize. It is not hard, either—just a little ingenuity and skill. The Puzzle is to get as many words as possible out of the letters herewith given. Use only the letters given and only as many times as they appear in the ad. For instance, the letter Y appears three times, so in all your words you must not use Y more than three times. If you use Y twice in one word and once in another, you cannot use Y in any other word as you have already used it as many times as it appears in the advertisement. It is not necessary that you use up all the letters. The Puzzle looks easy and simple, but if you can make as many as twelve words, send in your list at once, as the person winning first prize may not have more than that many words.

OUR OFFER We are the largest Magazine Publishers in the West and are conducting this big "Every-Body Wins" word building and prize contest in connection with our introductory and advertising campaign, and we want to send you a sample copy and full particulars as to how you can become a member of this Word Contest and share in the $200.00 in gold and the other valuable premiums. We give 100 votes in the Contest for each word you make. To the person having the most votes at the close of the Contest we will give $100.00 in Gold; to the second highest, $50.00 in Gold; to the third highest, $25.00 in Gold to the fourth highest, $15.00 in Gold and to the fifth highest, $10.00 in Gold. In addition to these prizes we are going to give away a number of other valuable premiums of all kinds, too numerous to mention in this advertisement.

NOTICE—Every new Club Member this month also receives a beautiful genuine, gold filled, orange blossom ring, guaranteed for five years free and postpaid—just for promptness. Any one may enter and bear in mind, there is absolutely no chance to lose; positively every Club Member gets a prize. If there should be a tie between two or more club members for any of the prizes, each tying member will receive the prize tied for. Get your share of this $200.00. Send in your list of words TODAY.

WORD CLUB, 801 CAPPER BUILDING, TOPEKA, KANSAS

Health in the Family

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

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

Mind the Paint

As long ago as my boyhood days there was a popular play in London called "Mind the Paint." And it was pretty generally understood that the paint in question was that used for personal rather than mural decoration. The whole thing was a huge joke, because it was quite well understood that no one used such artificial aid to beauty except chorus girls and actresses in their make-up, certain very rich but shockingly bad-mannered women of society, and the erring sisters who were not received into society at all.

But here comes a young girl, a Kansas girl if you please, admittedly 19 years of age, and calmly asks whether painting the face and lips does any harm!

Does it do any harm? To use the slang of the day—I'll say it does. Look at the rouge artist who has been at it 30 years and compare her face with that of your mother. The accomplished lady certainly has a wonderful complexion. Wonderful! Why it strikes the eye of the veriest child that it is a work of art. But no one envies her, for "artificial" is written in every one of the many lines that show in spite of her best efforts at concealment. Read this clever quotation from an old book written by Dr. J. V. Shoemaker many years ago.

When an artificer in cosmetics shall be able to change an ordinary skin to one fine in texture, color, translucency and brightness, then, and not till then, can he make a fine complexion. If complexion were derived from a dense, mat surface, art would be adequate to tint it so as to look like nature. But, as complexion is the result of the combination of natural qualities—fineness, color, translucency—modified by the affluence and effluence of light acting under divine law, it is impossible successfully to imitate its effects. Carried to the extreme, the result of the attempt is ghastly.

"Yes, but does it do harm?" persists my young lady.

Now, isn't that harm enough? As to the actual poisoning of the skin by paint, let me remind you that the skin has great powers of absorption. One way of administering mercury, iodine, and other drugs is by rubbing them into the skin.

You are doing the same thing with your paints. If they are perfectly safe to eat you may rub them on the skin in safety. Otherwise not. What's in the paints? Please don't ask me that. I never buy or use them.

Questions and Answers

I have just read your last article on "Electricity in Medicine" in the June 26 issue. I am greatly interested in the use of electricity in treating the different skin diseases, because I have had acne on my face for over three years. What is your advice to the treatment of acne? Do you think it cures most of the cases of acne by using electricity? I would like you to give me all the information you can as to the treatment of acne and the removal of moles by electricity. K. V. S.

Electricity is valuable in acne for the removal of the pustules. It will not remove scars that have been left by old lesions. Neither is there anything about it that will keep other pustules from coming. So while taking electrical treatment it is also necessary to treat the skin and general system to remove the tendency. The handling of acne by electricity needs repeated treatments. In the case of moles, however, unless they are hairy, they may be removed by a single treatment. Treatment of hairy moles takes more time because the root of each hair must be treated separately.

Various Inquiries

What should I do as a first aid treatment for a rattlesnake bite while waiting for a doctor to come 25 miles over bad roads? It would take him quite a while to reach this locality.

Also tell me whether smoking cigarets is injurious to the eyesight or not. S. J. L.

If working where you are likely to disturb rattlesnakes wear boots, as the bite of a snake thru heavy clothing is robbed of its danger. Keep at hand a hypodermic syringe and some tablets of potassium permanganate. In case of snakebite apply a ligature so as to constrict the circulation. Any broad strip of stout goods torn from the clothing will do. Expose the fang marks and cut down on them with a clean knife, a sharp pocket-knife will do. Do not make one deep gash but make a number of criss-cross cuts. There is no danger of hurting an important blood vessel unless you cut carelessly. Let the wound bleed freely. It will be venous blood if your ligature is applied, and its discharge will help clear out the poison. Sucking the bites without making an incision does no good and with an incision is unnecessary. With your hypodermic syringe inject a solution of potassium permanganate all around the bitten area. Keep the patient very quiet and give any stimulants that are available. Remember that snakebite is only 10 per cent fatal.

Smoking cigarets is injurious to eyesight.

Pimples and Blackheads

For two years I have had pimples and blackheads all over my face. I have taken 16 treatments from the doctor, but it didn't help. I am 13 years old. Will you please tell me a cure? M. E. W.

Pimples and blackheads are the constant annoyance of young people in their teens. The trouble is a disease of the oil glands of the skin, called acne. I do not know of a sure cure for every case for there seem to be so many variations. I do know that every case is benefited by care in eating and drinking, free daily bowel action, and attention to the hygiene of the skin every day. Most young people who have this trouble spend too much time on the face and too little on the rest of the skin. They will cheerfully massage the face for 20 minutes but do not wish to give 5 minutes to the remainder of the body. But it may as well be remembered that the skin of the face will not respond kindly to treatment that ignores the rest of it. The very best skin treatment is a cool or cold bath all over the body every morning followed by brisk friction with a rough towel. This quickens the general circulation and is good not only for the skin but for every organ of the body. The diet of young persons with acne should be rather abstemious, especially as to sweets and fats. The medical treatment varies with the individual. Many cases respond favorably to the autogenous vaccine, which now can be prepared readily by any doctor.

KANSAS MAP TO READERS

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

Time to Return It

"A Missouri man boasts that he has an umbrella that has been in his possession for twenty years," said Smith.

"Well," replied Jones, "that's long enough. He ought to return it."—Agricultural Review.

The growth of the farm bureau movement is one of the hopeful things in the progress of American agriculture.

Tom McNeal's Answers

What proportion of the automobiles in the state of Kansas are owned by the farmers and what proportion by the people living in the cities and towns? L. P. R.

There is no separate record kept of the town and city automobiles and I therefore cannot answer the question.

Misrepresentation of Seed

If a purchaser calls for a certain variety of seed and receives something very different marked "Variety Called For," thereby causing considerable loss to the purchaser, would the seed house be liable for damages? R. N. R.

It would.

Division of Property

A and B are man and wife. B dies leaving property and real estate but no will. How should this property be divided? There are children living. M. K.

Half of the property goes to the surviving husband and half to B's children.

Can She Marry?

Can a girl in Kansas, who is 18 years old, or older, marry without her folks' consent? FARM HAND.

She can.

Ex-Soldier Who Worked in Mines

What record was kept of the ex-soldiers who went to Pittsburg last winter during the coal strike? I am looking for a relative who I believe went there last winter. Would like to know if his name appears on the record. If one was kept, how can I find out? READER.

Write to Hon. Ben. Gaitskill, Girard, Kan.

Dissatisfied Subscriber

A subscribed for a well known trade journal, paying for it in advance. It was a monthly publication, but instead of receiving it regularly, he has received but four copies of the seven. He has written the publishers twice and received no answer. It is possible, but scarcely probable, that the copies and correspondence all get lost. What can be done to make the publishers come to time? H. E. S.

If this publication is a responsible one, you can, of course, collect for whatever numbers of the trade journal you have not received for which you have paid. The amount involved, however, is so small that it would scarcely pay you to begin any legal proceedings, altho I have no doubt that you would be able to obtain judgment.

Breaking a Will

When I was very small my mother died and my father gave me to a family who adopted me, but did not have papers recorded. I always was called by their name. This can be proved by school records and parties who knew me. One of them is dead and willed everything to the other party, leaving me completely out of the will. Can I break this will? It was made in Missouri, where I lived until after marriage. This couple had no children of their own. I was the only child they had. A READER.

Unless it can be proved your foster parents were mentally incapable of making a will, the probability is that the will cannot be broken.

Disposition of Property

My brother and I have been left some property thru our mother's parents, my mother having died when we were babies. My grandparent left no will, but we thought we should share equally with other heirs. Could our father, who remarried shortly after our mother's death, take part of this property away from us? N. N. S.

Your father would inherit one-half of whatever property belonged to your mother at her death. The other half would descend to you, provided of course, that it was held in her name.

Hay Contract

I sold a man some hay in January at $22 a ton and I don't think he intends to get it. Hay has gone down considerably since then. No money changed hands and it was only a verbal contract. There was one witness to the verbal contract. What can I do about the matter? READER.

If you can prove that he contracted to purchase the hay at $22 a ton, you can sue him on his contract and either compel him to take the hay at that price, or if he does not take the hay you can collect from him the difference between the present price and the price at which the hay was originally sold.

Not Enough

"Swept by saline breezes and washed by the waves of the sea. That's our town."

"Any other street-cleaning facilities?" inquired the old grouch.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

More attention is needed in the fight against tuberculosis in Kansas among farm animals. This is a disease which is causing huge losses.



When You Buy a Fordson Buy a Little Giant Belt

At the time you place your order for a Fordson Tractor order a Little Giant belt to go with it.

It is just as important to get this belt as it is to get your plow, for if you are farming efficiently, if you are going to get the greatest value for your investment in your tractor, belt work will form 40% of your tractor's operations.

It is highly important that you get the right belt. The belt that will deliver full power from your Fordson, the belt that has been especially designed for use with the Fordson tractor is the Little Giant Tractor belt.

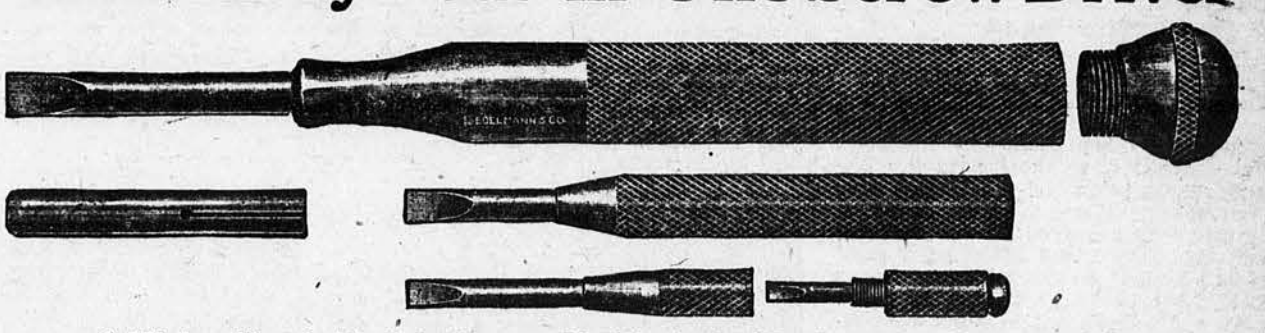
The Little Giant tractor belt is a stitched canvas, endless belt and is made in three lengths—50 ft., 75 ft. and 100 ft. It grips the belt pulley in a way that eliminates slippage and loss of power and is so treated that it will withstand any sort of weather or climatic conditions and the exposure that a belt must endure in operating farm machinery. Extra stitching on the edges practically eliminates all the effect of edge wear and its special design makes the Little Giant run straight and true, always.

Get a Little Giant tractor belt from your Fordson dealer at the time you buy your Fordson tractor, or get it now if you have not already done so.

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The Handy Four-in-One Screw Driver



A Mighty Handy Tool, Indispensable For Light Machinery and Automobiles

The largest screw driver measures 6 inches in length; three smaller screw drivers fit into the handle. FOUR COMPLETE SCREW DRIVERS IN ONE. All blades made of the best grade steel, highly polished and hardened. The entire screw driver is beautifully nickel plated all over. The most complete and practical screw driver ever offered. Nothing more convenient for the office, store or home, and it fits nicely into the automobile tool kit. Every auto owner will want one.

SPECIAL 10-DAY OFFER

We will send this four-in-one screw driver postpaid with a one-year subscription to Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze for only $1.25 or with a 3-year subscription at $2.25

KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL AND BREEZE,
Topeka, Kansas.

Enclosed find $..... for which enter my subscription for a term of.....years and send me the four-in-one screw driver postpaid.

Name. .....

Address. .....
State whether subscription is new or renewal.

Farm Crops are Excellent

New Wheat Will Bring Kansans Many Millions

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

CROPS OF ALL kinds in Kansas apparently were never more promising than at the present time. Wheat, corn, kafir, milo, feterita, oats are all very satisfactory and they will bring many millions of dollars to the state this year which farmers will use to good advantage. Tractors, motor cars, motor trucks, threshers, wagons, straw spreaders, and all kinds of farm machinery will find ready sale with farmers who need such equipment.

General Conditions

Crop conditions in Kansas for July according to a recent report of Edward C. Paxton of the United States Crop Bureau, forecast a production this year of 110,313,000 bushels of winter wheat; 104,636,000 bushels of corn; 321,000 bushels of spring wheat; 52,418,000 bushels of oats; 16,605,000 bushels of barley; and 22,092,000 bushels of grain sorghums.

The corn forecast is predicated on the basis of a preliminary estimate of 5,594,000 acres with a growing condition 87 per cent of normal. This is 25 per cent more corn than Kansas planted last year and the July condition is 6 per cent better than a year ago and 7 per cent better than the 10-year average. Corn generally shows normal growth, good stands and high promise in Southern Kansas, and slightly sub-normal development with only fair stands in Northern Kansas.

Tractors and Big Yields

The winter wheat forecast is based on the preliminary estimate of 7,725,000 acres for harvest with a condition of 84 per cent of normal at cutting time. The 110,313,000 bushels promised represents an average probable yield of 14.28 bushels an acre.

However, much larger local yields are reported from many places. On summer fallowed land in Southwestern Kansas yields of 30 bushels an acre are common. Decatur county reports yields of 35, 37 and 42 bushels in some localities. Ottawa, Smith Center, Republic, Oberlin, Salina, and many other places report exceptionally large yields. Deep plowing made possible thru the use of tractors as well as the favorable season has made many of these large yields possible. This was shown very forcibly on the farm of W. A. Gladfelter near Emporia. Wheat grown on a field plowed by tractors in a tractor demonstration averaged 40 bushels an acre while wheat grown in an adjoining field plowed by horses and ordinary plows averaged only 25 bushels an acre. The heavy yield extended only to the edge of the deep plowed field where the tractors demonstrated. Wheat generally will be of high grade, plump, well-filled grains and dark color. Early threshing returns are fully up to promise. Southeast Kansas will have the lightest yield in recent years. It is estimated that 13,590,000 bushels of old wheat was still in the hands of Kansas farmers July 1.

Other Reports

Oats show a condition of 83 per cent and a possible yield of 29.5 bushels. The oats in North Central Kansas and in Southwest Kansas were short and prematurely ripened, but in Southeast Kansas they were about normal. The barley crop is one of the largest ever produced in Kansas. The condition of this crop averaged 90 per cent for the state July 1 and indicated a yield of 22.5 bushels on 738,000 acres. About 1,352,000 acres were seeded to kafir, milo, and feterita which show a condition of 86 per cent. About 790,000 acres have been seeded to sorghum canes. The broomcorn acreage is about 40 per cent greater than a year ago and is estimated at 28,000 acres. A possible yield of 5,386 tons is forecasted for 1920 as compared with 3,300 tons for last year. The potato crop is in fair condition and a yield of 4,754,000 bushels is expected. The acreage is estimated to be 68,000 acres.

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

Atchison—Harvest is in full swing. Farmers are cutting wheat and oats, plowing corn and putting up the second crop of alfalfa. Wheat is in good condition. Oats straw is short but the heads are well filled. Corn is growing well as showers provide plenty of moisture.—Alfred Cole, July 10.

Barber—We had two good rains this week and the ground is well soaked. All spring crops are growing fast. Wheat harvest is almost completed and the rains are interfering with cutting. The danger of wheat falling is small as the straw is short. An oil well here is down more than 600 feet and the drilling is progressing well. Another well will be started soon. No livestock is going to market. Pastures are good and cattle are fattening. Corn is laid by but it is too wet to cultivate kafir and cane.—Homer Hastings, July 10.

Cheyenne—We have had two good rains recently, which extended over most of the country. The weather now is cooler. Several headers were started this week but harvest won't be in full swing until the middle of next week. Wheat and barley are well filled and the yields will be high. Good harvest hands are plentiful. The second crop of alfalfa soon will be ready to cut. Grasshoppers are plentiful and flies are bothering stock. Wheat, $2.35; hogs, $13 to $14.—F. M. Hurlock, July 10.

Clay—Good showers have benefited all growing crops which are satisfactory now. The rains delayed stacking and threshing. The wheat yield is not good but is better than farmers expected. The grain tests 61 and 62. Twelve to 30 bushels an acre seems to be the general yield. The second crop of alfalfa is being cut, but is scarcely worth harvesting. Wheat is $2.50; hogs, $14.50; butterfat, 54c; eggs, 31c.—P. R. Forslund, July 10.

Cowley—Weather has been good for threshing the past week and just enough rain has fallen to make all crops grow well. Harvest is finished and threshing has begun. Wheat is making from 10 to 35 bushels an acre. Chinchbugs are doing considerable damage to sorghum crops. Prospects are better for corn than they have been for several years. The crop will be assured if we have one or two more good rains. The second crop of alfalfa is harvested and was better than the first. Prairie hay will make a good crop. The acreage of potatoes is small but the yield is good. Pastures are good, and livestock is healthy. Potatoes are worth 6c a pound; eggs, 35c; hogs, 14c; butter, 40c; cream, 52c.—L. Thurber and Fred Page, July 10.

Elk—Weather continues pleasant for all farm work, but owing to a 2-inch rain the first part of the week and showers later, wheat threshing has been retarded. Wheat is of a good quality and makes from 8 to 26 bushels an acre. Some fields are infested with chinchbugs where the wheat was winter killed. Oats also is making a satisfactory yield and is of good quality. Corn is laid by and prospects are excellent for a good crop. New wheat sells for $2.40 to $2.50; alfalfa hay, $17 to $20; eggs, 30c; cream, 52c.—Charles Grant and D. W. Lockhart, July 10.

Finney—We have had warm weather and an abundance of rain has fallen. Crops look well. Wheat harvest is almost completed. Cattle are doing very well. Chickens, 40c; eggs, 28c; butter, 50c.—Max Engler, July 9.

Geary—Weather has been dry and hot since May. We had ¼ inch of rain July 9. Wheat is cut and the quality is good. Threshing has begun and some farmers report wheat as yielding 20 bushels an acre. The dry weather cut the yield of oats. Corn is still satisfactory.—O. R. Strauss, July 9.

Hamilton—Small grain harvest is in full swing and will be finished next week. The grains are of good quality, and the yields are satisfactory. Sorghums and corn are in excellent condition, and there is a large crop of grass in pastures. Some blackleg among calves and yearlings has been reported. Most gardens look well and bring good returns. We have very little fruit here, and what has been shipped in is very high priced. The lamb crop is very satisfactory but the price offered for wool is depressing to sheepmen. Country butter is worth 50c to 60c; fries, 45c; cream, 53c; cows, $75 to $125.—W. H. Brown, July 10.

Gray—Harvest is almost half completed. Some wheat on sod or plowed land is excellent. Much of it is volunteer wheat, from seed cut by grasshoppers. These spots are uneven. Several combined machines are running here, and seem to be giving satisfaction. Grasshoppers are numerous but are not cutting wheat as they did last year. —A. E. Alexander, July 9.

Harvey—Shock threshing has begun and the average yield is low but the quality of the grain is satisfactory. Late rains have benefited growing corn, grass and pastures. We will have no fruit to speak of. Wheat is worth $2.50; butter, 50c; eggs, 33c; potatoes, 12c.—H. W. Prouty, July 10.

Jackson—Harvesting is almost completed, and threshing has begun. Wheat yields from 15 to 20 bushels an acre and tests 58 to 63 pounds. Chinchbugs did considerable damage in some places. Corn is laid by and looks well. There seems to be a big demand for Kanred wheat seed. Farmers are cutting the second crop of alfalfa. Stock is doing well and pastures are good.—F. O. Grubbs and Earl Askreu, July 10.

Jewell—Harvest is progressing. Oats will make a good crop but wheat shows the effect of the wind last spring and is ripening very unevenly. There is not a shortage of help here. The weather is cool and 1⅛ inches of rain fell this morning. Corn looks well. Pastures are good for this time of year.—U. S. Godding, July 10.

Labette—Farmers are stacking and threshing. Wheat is yielding from 3 to 12 bushels an acre. Oats also yields satisfactorily. We need rain for pastures. Corn is healthy except where infested with chinchbugs from adjoining wheat fields. New wheat sells for $2.52; oats, 80c; cream, 52c; eggs, 28c; bran, $2.80; flour, $3.60; chops, $4.—J. N. McLane, July 10.

Morris—Two good rains fell over the county during the past 10 days, which relieved the drouth of 12 months and provided an abundance of stock water. Many farmers had been hauling water. Harvest is almost completed and threshing will begin next week. Corn, kafir and pastures are doing well. A destructive hail storm struck a part of the county July 9. The potato crop will be small. Very little stock is being shipped. Two dollars and fifty cents is the price being offered for wheat.—J. R. Henry, July 10.

Linn—We are having excellent weather for crops. It is a little dry in some localities, but we have had some local showers. Harvest is finished and farmers are stacking. Sorghums are showing up well. Our co-operative store is doing a good business. Farmers are almost thru harvesting the second cutting of alfalfa. The potato crop was fair. Young chickens are plentiful. New potatoes bring 6c a pound; fries, 35c; eggs, 32c; butter, 40c.—J. W. Clinesmith, July 10.

Pottawatomie—Harvesting is finished and threshing is in progress. The yield of wheat is satisfactory and tests 58 to 62. Alfalfa fields are being cut the second time. Corn is in good condition. Pastures and prairie hay need rain. Not many hogs are left to go to market. Wheat brings $2.58.—F. E. Austin, July 9.

Pratt—Wheat harvest is almost completed and threshing has begun. Several harvester-thresher machines are in use. The quality of our wheat is good. Corn is doing better since the hot weather came. Some farmers are listing for wheat. We are having showers frequently.—J. L. Phelps, July 9.

Rooks—Harvest is progressing. Wages are $7 a day. Some farmers report wheat from barge testing 64 pounds. Corn is growing slowly. Eggs, 30c; butter, 60c; hens, 24c; roosters, 8c; frys, 30c.—C. O. Thomas, July 8.

Smith—Weather is very dry and hot and growing crops need rain badly. Some farmers are thru harvesting. The combine machines are being used with success. A little wheat has been threshed and yielded from 18 to 20 bushels an acre. Wheat is worth $2.50; butter, 40c; eggs, 30c.—C. R. Rock, July 10.

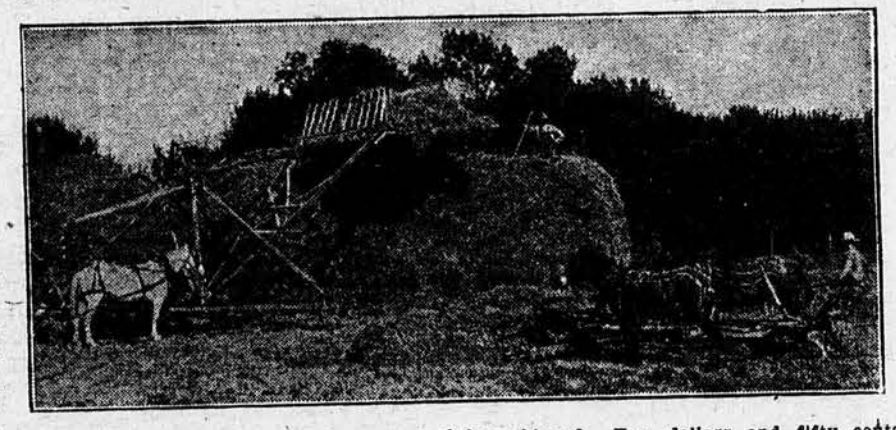
Scott—Harvest is almost completed and some thresher-harvesting machines are at work, turning out 58-pound wheat. More grain is being bound than usual. All row crops are growing well as frequent light rains fall. Cultivation will be continued after harvest. Threshing will be in full swing in ten days as most of the oats and barley were bound and will be threshed from the shocks. Farmers are raising many turkeys and chickens.—J. M. Holfrick, July 10.

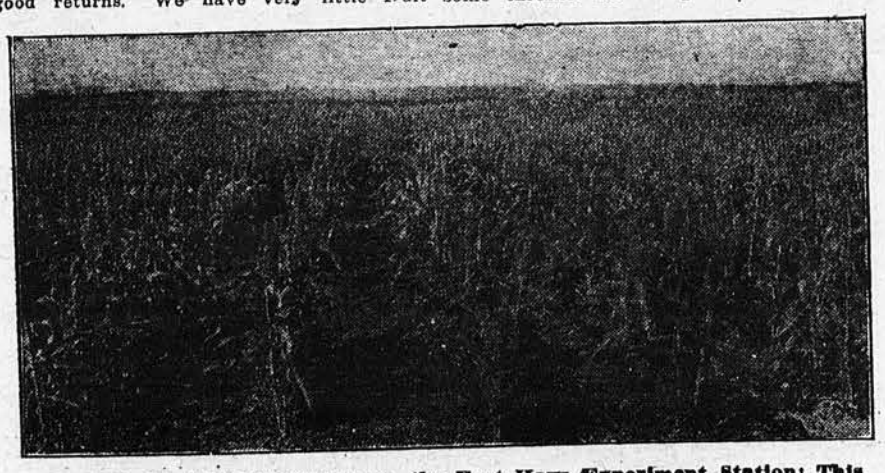
Stafford—Weather is hot and dry. Harvest is progressing well, and we have plenty of help. About 100 combined harvesters are working in this county. Corn is satisfactory. Potatoes will make an average crop. Stock is doing well on pasture, but there is not the usual number. Wheat, $2.35; corn, $1.60.—H. A. Kachelman, July 3.

Sumner—Wheat harvest is completed and threshing has begun. The wheat is of excellent quality and tests from 60 to 62. It yields from 11 to 18 bushels an acre. The quality of oats also is good, and it yields from 25 to 35 bushels an acre. Corn, kafir and the sorghums look well. Corn is tasseling and silking. Wheat is $2.50; oats, $1; corn, $1.80; eggs, 32c; butterfat, 56c; butter, 55c; hens, 26c; young chickens, 35c.—E. L. Stocking, July 10.

Wabaunsee—Wheat and oats are cut and a great many fields have been threshed. The quality of the grain is good and tests 58 to 63. It yields from 8 to 30 bushels an acre. There is some wheat and late oats that was blown badly in the spring that is not cut yet. Farmers hired very little help. Corn is silking and needs rain. Eggs are worth 35c; butter, 50c; corn, $1.65; oats, $1.05.—F. E. Marsh and A. H. Reynard, July 9.

Washington—A small amount of rain has fallen during the past week but a great deal more is needed. Harvesting is almost completed and threshing has begun. The acreage yield and quality of grains are above normal. Grasshoppers are thick and in some places are cutting off the corn. It is laid by and will make a satisfactory crop if sufficient moisture falls. Eggs bring 30c; butterfat, 52c; new wheat, $2.35.—Ralph R. Cole, July 9.





Dwarf Blackhull Kafir Grown on the Fort Hays Experiment Station; This is a Crop of Increasing Importance in Western Kansas.

The Swimming Pool

Sheltered by the branches of shade giving trees,
Surrounded by moss and bright nodding flowers,
Is a nook hid away from the rest of the world,
A kingdom for boys during warm summer hours;
It's down at the creek that so quietly flows,
While the breezes blow by it sweet scented and cool,
And beneath the deep shade of a giant old elm,
Is a spot known to all, the old swimming pool.

During long summer hours when the sun's rays burn hot,
The boys make a pilgrimage from homes far and near,
To this shrine in the woods that invites them to take
A dive in its waters so sparkling and clear;
Or perched on the bank while awaiting their turn,
They learn many lessons from Nature's great school,
For the birds gaily sing as they fly in and out
Of the trees overhanging the old swimming pool.

With gay, boyish laughter the shady woods ring,
While they count off the moments of each gladsome day,
And swaying from trees or romping with glee,
They shout and they sing as they merrily play;
Then into the waves that wait to receive them,
They swim round and round in the waters so cool;
All the rest of the world is lost and forgotten,
While they play in the depths of the old swimming pool.

—Rachel A. Garrett.

Care of Trees

The first year is the critical one in the care of trees in Western Kansas, so far as moisture is concerned. A little water during dry periods will be appreciated by the trees during the first summer, but may not be absolutely necessary.

With only a few trees to attend to in one's door-yard, the following device, successfully applied by a resident of one county, may be employed: Dig a square depression 5 feet on the side and 6 inches deep. Dig the hole for the tree and plant it in the center of the square depression. With a soil-auger or crowbar make a hole 2 feet deep at each corner of the depression; fill these four holes with straw or broken bits of brick. Fill the depression with a mulch of straw until it is flush with the top of the ground around it. Occasionally apply water, which will seep down the holes in the corners and wet the soil under the roots, thus encouraging a deep-root system. The straw is held in the depression with a chicken wire staked to the soil. As mice will likely live in the mulch, the stem of the trees should be protected with a fine wire mesh, such as window screen wire tied with fine wire. This protection also will serve lawn trees against clawing by house cats, which commonly injure young trees.

Another method successfully followed by one planter in Western Kansas consists in spreading a layer of sand 3 or 4 inches deep around the tree after the soil has been filled in. This forms a mulch and does away with much of

e cultivation ordinarily needed. Stake e tree to keep it from growing ooked; one stake may be a 3 or nch board placed 6 inches from the ee and on the south or southwest de to afford a little shade during the ttest part of the day.

Cultivation, however, is the usual actice in successful tree-raising, pecially with the broad-leaf species, moisture is thereby conserved when e weeds competing for it are kept om appearing. Cultivate cleanly and equently a grove or shelter-belt, as u would a fruit orchard. Trees ound a door-yard can be cultivated spading near the tree. Not only is e cultivation advisable to conserve isture, but with the removal of eds mice and rabbits do not find a ver in which to live.

Marketing Conference

The Mid-West Group of State Farm ureau Federation presidents and ecretaries met at Ames, Ia., June 22, nd following an extended discussion the grain and livestock situation, ere of the opinion that it is very de-rable, both from the viewpoint of the roducer and the consumer, to effect me movement looking to the stabili-tion of prices.

With this in view a request was for-arded to the American Farm Bureau ederation to call a Conference of all armers' Co-operative associations in-erested in the marketing of grain and vestock, to see what steps can be mu-ally taken to promote this end.

In compliance with this request the merican Farm Bureau Federation is suing a call for this conference to eet July 23 and 24, at the La Salle otel at 10 a. m., Chicago, Ill.

This notice is being sent to the state residents and secretaries of state co-perative grain dealers' associations, o-operative livestock shipping asso-ations, Farmers' Unions, Societies of quity, Farm Bureau Federations and masters of the State Granges of the rious states of the Middle West and many other organizations actively terested in co-operative marketing which we have knowledge. The ureau of Markets of the United ates Department of Agriculture, the arketing divisions of the state de-rtments of agriculture, agricultural lleges and the agricultural press e also invited.

Sudan Grass for Pasture

Sudan grass furnishes good pasture r horses, cattle, sheep or hogs. It is st not to pasture a young seeding til it is about a foot high. By this me it will have become firmly rooted d under average conditions will not injured much from tramping and lling by animals. A hay crop can cut about the last of July and an undance of succulent pasture secured rnout August when other pastures re burned up, or it can be pastured e early part of the summer and a hay op secured afterward. The crop also ay be cut and fed green with good sults.

Seed Some Alfalfa Next Fall

BY S. C. SALMON

Every farmer who contemplates an crease in his alfalfa acreage—and ere should be a large number—can ll afford to consider the possibility getting some of it started next fall. uch, of course, depends on the soil, e location in the state, and the sea-n, but the advantages of fall seeding e such that no one should fail to nsider it carefully wherever there is fair chance of success.

Best Date in Western Kansas

In the Western half of Kansas, fall eding is seldom practicable. There ldom is sufficient moisture early ough in the summer to insure prompt rmination and a good stand.

Deeper seeding is usually more nec-sary in the fall than in the spring prevent drying out before the seed n germinate, and this usually is an jection. But grasshoppers are the ost serious drawback to fall seeding this section. If grasshoppers are merous, one should not consider fall eding, no matter how favorable other nditions may be, unless he is well pplied with poison bran mash, and prepared to wage battle with these rsistent pests.

In Eastern Kansas fall seeding if properly done is generally better than spring seeding. The most important advantage is the practically full crop that is obtained the first season. If sown in the spring either with or without a nurse crop, a partial return only from the land is obtained. If sown alone, enough hay to pay for clipping the weeds and cutting the hay usually will not be obtained. If sown with oats, a small crop only will likely be obtained, and the alfalfa may be spotted, stunted, or fail entirely. Another advantage of fall seeding is the elimination of the weed problem. If alfalfa is sown in the spring without a nurse crop weeds very frequently crowd the alfalfa out, or must be clipped which calls for extra labor and may injure the young alfalfa. When sown in the fall, the alfalfa plants get such a start that the weeds can cause but little or no trouble in the spring.

The advantages are not all on one side—or rather there are seasons when it is impracticable or impossible to seed in the fall. Sometimes the alfalfa cannot be sown early enough. The result is a poor growth and winterkilling. Again labor is scarce and work is rushing at this season of the year. These things must be considered in determining the time to seed.

A successful "catch" of alfalfa depends much on the preparation of the ground. A good plan and one that is followed by many successful farmers is to seed oats in the spring, plow the ground shallow immediately after harvest, disk and harrow sufficiently to get a good firm seedbed and seed about August 15, if moisture is plentiful at that time. Sometimes the oat stubble is merely disked after harvest. This has the advantage of less work and a firmer seedbed, but is objectionable because of the volunteer oats which may make sufficient growth to stunt or smother the young alfalfa plants. The better plan is to plow shallow and use the disk sufficiently to control all volunteer wheat and then compact the soil. The latter is especially necessary, in getting a good stand of alfalfa.

As a rule drilling rather than broadcasting will give the best results, and this is especially true of fall seeding. There are likely to be hot drying days after seeding, which are very likely to dry the ground below the seed if sown broadcast.

The typhoid fly is always on the job!

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Stackers and Sweep Rakes

Harvesting hay the Jayhawk way means time, men and money saved. Jayhawk Stackers and Sweep Rakes make it easy to harvest and save every hay crop. Pays for itself the first year. Fully guaranteed. Sold direct at manufacturers price. Write today for free catalog and price list.

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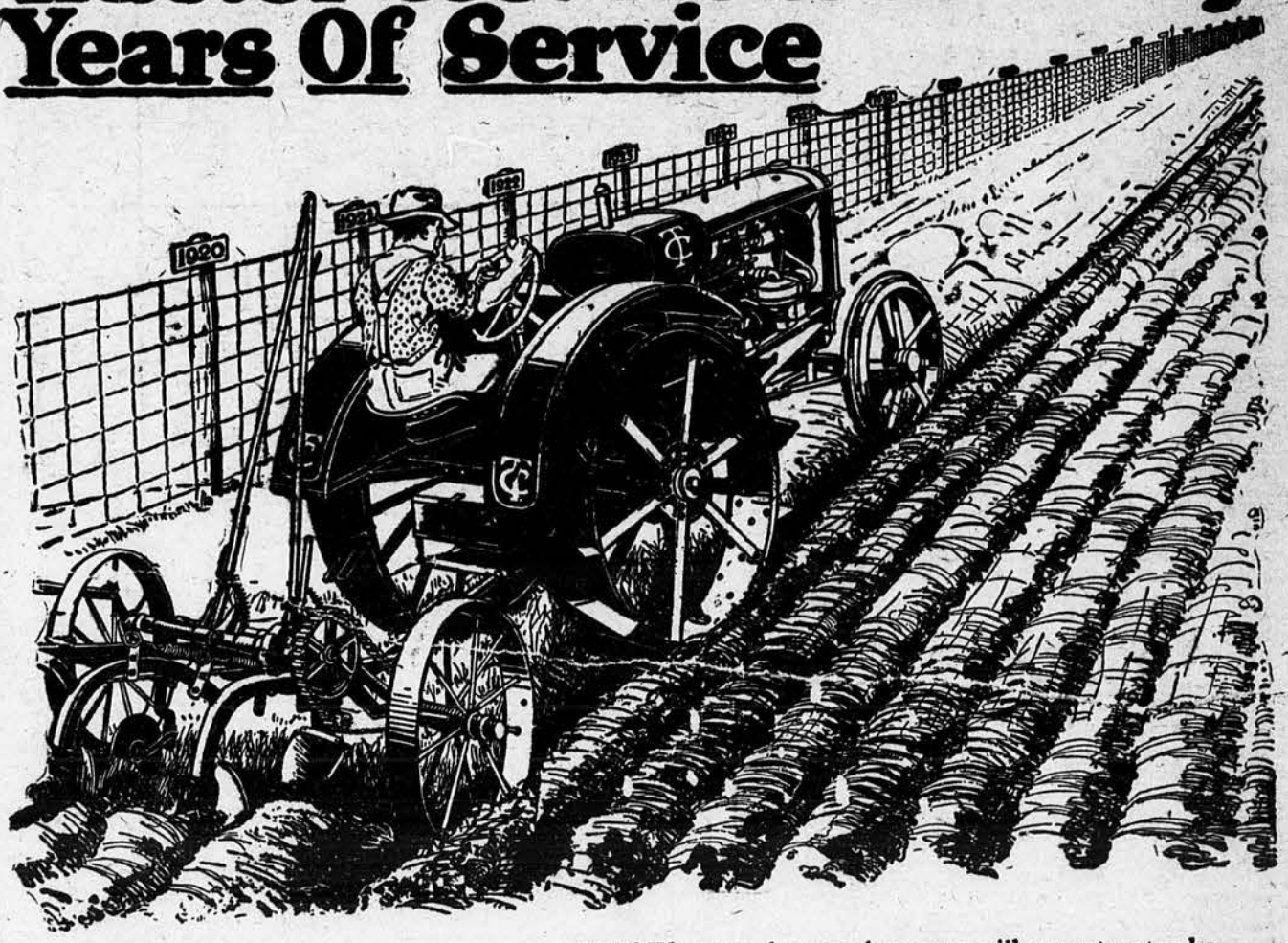


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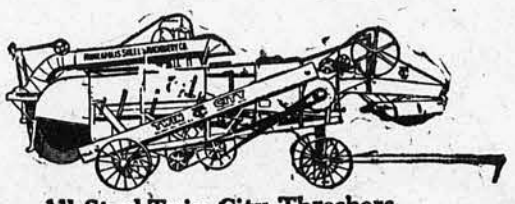
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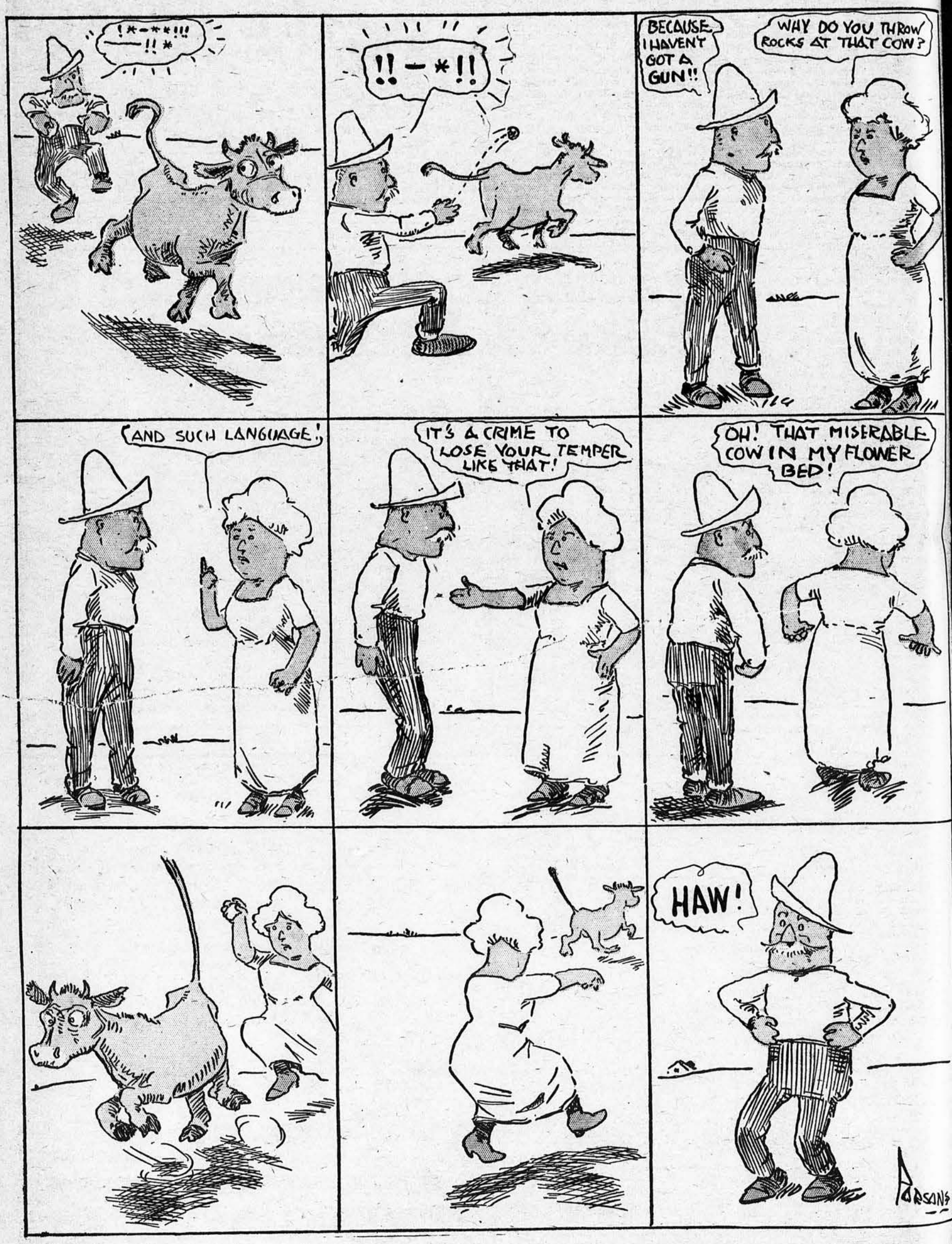
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The Adventures of the Hoovers

It Makes Little Difference Whether the Cow is in the Cornfield or the Flower Bed If the Owner is Not Considered. It is Erysipelas Either Way



Money Made in Dairying

UTTERMAKING begins with the production of the milk. Good utter can be made only from l, clean-flavored cream. To obtain ctically all the cream from the milk have it in the best condition re- es the use of a cream separator. he thoro cleaning and sterilizing of dairy utensils is essential to the uction of butter of good flavor. am for buttermaking should con- about 30 per cent butterfat. A on of such cream will yield about unds of butter.

ream should be kept as cold as pos- e until time for ripening, when it uld be warmed to from 65 degrees 5 degrees F. and held at that tem- ature until a mild-acid flavor is de- oped. A thermometer should always used in order to know that proper peratures have been obtained.

ream that is overripe (too sour) es poor butter.

he churning temperature should be h that (1) the churning will re- e from 30 to 40 minutes, and (2) butter granules will be firm with- being hard—usually from 52 de- es to 60 degrees F. in summer and m 58 degrees to 66 degrees F. in ter.

ll churning utensils should be ned, scalded, and cooled before y are used. The churn should be oped when the butter granules are size of grains of wheat. The but- in the granular condition, should washed twice with pure water at ut the same temperature as the termilk.

uttermilk must be washed out, not ked out. Salt should be added at rate of about ¾ of an ounce to pound of butter.

utter should be carefully worked il the salt is evenly distributed and olid, smooth body is formed. The butter has a waxy body, a bright earance and, when a slab is broken, rain like broken steel.

verworked butter has a sticky, y body, a dull, greasy appearance, a gummy grain. Its keeping prop- es are not so good as in properly ked butter.

ottled butter is caused by uneven tribution of salt. Butter for market uld be in prints, wrapped in parch- nt paper, and inclosed in paraffined tons.

Disease Contamination

attle, as well as humans, are sus- tible to tuberculosis, which is a m disease. The tuberculous cow in erd, in time, will give the disease to er cattle of the herd. The milk is ost certain to be infected, exposing who drink it (if unpasteurized) to of the most dreadful of all human . All dairy cows should be given the erculin test. If they react, they uld be destroyed. Aside from the nace to human life, it is a business position to save the remainder of herd, since the tuberculous cow short-lived, and a whole herd may lost in the mistaken protection of diseased animal.

ater containing the germs of hoid, diphtheria, and scarlet fever, nk by a cow, will contaminate the k, hence pure water for the dairy d is of the utmost importance. ally, the contamination of milk m unsterilized dairy utensils, due putrefying organisms, often develops sons in milk, cheese, butter, and ice am, causing the death of thousands nfants as well as many children and wn people annually.

Mineral in Milk

ilk holds a valuable place in the rage dietary, on account of the position of its mineral constituents. eal foods contain relatively little cium, sodium or chlorine, hence ani- ls are unable to grow on diets com- ed solely of cereals unless these in- anic deficiencies are supplemented. ilk, on the other hand, is rich in cium, for it contains about three es as much as does the entire wheat in, and about six times as much as s cornmeal. The presence of an ndant supply of calcium in the food ssential, for it not only contributes the maintenance of the proper neu- lity of the body fluids, but is needed to form strong and well-developed skeletons.

A liberal consumption of milk by growing children is, therefore, desirable as a "factor of safety" against deficiencies in the mineral nutrients of the other constituents of the dietary.

Cost Factors in Production

What does it cost to keep a cow for a year or to produce 100 pounds of market milk. To answer this question in terms of labor, feed, and other cost factors the Dairy Division of the United States Department of Agriculture has been collecting for several years facts and figures from various sections of the country. The results for Northwestern Indiana, typical of many farms supplying the Chicago market, are now available in bulletin form. In collecting the information the department worked in co-operation with Purdue University.

To give permanent value to the figures, the investigators determined the cost of milk production chiefly in terms of feed, labor, and other important factors. Thus by applying current values to any of the items a dairyman, or anyone else interested, may compare his present costs with those published by the department. Practical farms owned or handled by resident farmers were used in the investigation.

Among the outstanding results are the following: The unit requirements for keeping a cow one year were: Concentrates, 1.02 tons; dry roughage, 3.64 tons; hauling and grinding concentrates, $1.53; bedding, 0.36 tons; pasture, 1.36 acres, human labor, 164.5 hours; horse labor, 16.2 hours; overhead and other costs, $27.11. Credits other than milk: Manure, 6.8 tons; calves, 0.87 of one calf.

Feed and pasture comprised 57.6 per cent of the total cost of production; labor, 19.5 per cent; oyerhead and other cost, 22.9 per cent. The total cost was offset 22.3 per cent by calves and manure. A different percentage relationship would exist, however, if present prices for the various items were used.

The extent to which cows of high production save labor was shown clearly by comparative figures for the 25 herds studied. The owner of one herd of cows averaging 9,200 pounds of milk annually had to feed and milk only nine cows to obtain the same quantity of milk as that given by 12 average cows in other herds.

The results mentioned, together with other details, are given more fully in the new publication Department Bulletin 858, "Requirements and Cost of Producing Milk in Northwestern Indiana."

Value of Corn Roughage

The feeding value of corn silage, corn fodder, and corn stover in the dairy ration is not sufficiently appreciated, especially in those regions where legumes do not thrive, says a specialist of the Dairy Division, United States Department of Agriculture. A recent study of records from cow testing associations points to the conclusion that the growing of more corn roughage and less non-leguminous hay would increase the profitableness of the ration.

Experimental work done at the South Carolina and Pennsylvania Experiment stations has shown that it is practicable under some conditions to feed dairy cows on a ration of corn silage and grain without hay.

No matter what other conclusions may be drawn from the evidence available showing the value of corn fodder and corn silage as dairy feeds, it seems certain that the corn plant provides an excellent roughage.

Hay is often damaged very much by becoming overripe. Storms damage it seriously. The feeding value of corn is not damaged by its becoming mature, and if it is properly shocked storms do little damage to it.

There are undoubtedly many dairymen who can well consider the wisdom of reducing the amount of non-leguminous hay produced, of increasing their pasture, and of growing more leguminous feed, corn fodder, and silage to feed their dairy cows.

The number of purebred livestock breeders in Kansas is increasing.

HOT WEATHER

the season when a



DE LAVAL SEPARATOR

saves most over any other separator or skimming system

IT'S A GREAT MISTAKE for any dairy farmer without a separator or using an inferior machine to put off the purchase of a New De Laval Cream Separator in the summer months especially with butter-fat at the present unusually high price.

Great as are the advantages of the New De Laval over all other separators, as well as over any gravity setting system, at every season of the year, they are even greater during the midsummer season than at any other time.

This is because hot weather conditions occasion greatest butter-fat losses with gravity setting and render it most difficult to maintain quality of product with any gravity system or unsanitary separator, while, moreover, the quantity of milk is usually greatest, and any loss in either quantity or quality of product means more.

Then there is the great saving in time and labor with the simple, easy running, easily cleaned, large capacity New De Laval machines over all other methods or separators, which naturally counts for more at this time of the year.

Hence the great mistake of putting off the purchase of a New De Laval Cream Separator in summer, whether you already have a poor machine or none at all, and every dairy farmer should keep in mind not only that a De Laval will pay for itself in a few months but may, if desired, be bought on such liberal terms as to actually save its own cost while being paid for.

Every claim thus made is subject to easy demonstration, and every De Laval local agent is glad of the opportunity to prove these claims to you, in your own dairy, without cost or obligation on your part.

Why not see the nearest De Laval agent at once? If you do not know him, write to the nearest office for catalog or any desired information.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

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50,000 Branches and Local Agencies the World Over

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There's more good, lasting taste in a little of the Real Tobacco Chew than you get out of the ordinary kind.

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Flag Pins are now being worn by all patriotic American Citizens. Get in line and show your patriotism by wearing one of our Gold Plated enameled pins which we send for only 10c to help pay advertising expenses. Jewelry House, 141 Eighth St., Topeka, Kan.

The Grain Market Report

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

CORN HAS not reached a permanently lower level. Sharp declines of the last few weeks probably will be regained before the summer season is far advanced. The position of the market for the coarse grain is not so bearish as one might surmise from the recent action of cash and future prices, despite the fact that losses of 40 to 50 cents a bushel from the high point recorded during May have been witnessed. Within the past week the better grades of feeding corn have been available on the Kansas City market around $1.50 a bushel, the lowest figure in more than three months, which compares with a high point a few weeks earlier above $2 a bushel.

Corn Market Not Bearish

Much pressure has been exerted on both the cash and future markets for corn, and rather sharp declines in prices have been recorded. But a full rebound is expected and some are anticipating a higher level of values than has thus far prevailed on the crop. The wheat position is quite bullish, while oats are undergoing a moderate seasonal readjustment.

For the feeder who must replenish stocks for feeding in August, the market offers an excellent opportunity to purchase requirements for at least a month, possibly two months ahead.

The Corn Outlook

The first government report on the 1920 corn crop indicates a yield of 2,779 million bushels, which compares with a final outturn a year ago of 2,917,450,000 bushels, 2,502,665,000 bushels two years ago and a five-year average from 1913 to 1917 of 2,749,340,000 bushels. The area devoted to corn, 103,648,000 acres, compares with 102,075,000 acres a year ago and 107,496,000 acres as the average for the five years between 1913 and 1917. The statistics on the new crop, while not particularly bullish, do not offer increased hope to the bearish element.

Marketing of corn by the country has not increased in volume, tho the pressure on cash prices has caused such a belief. Scattered increases in arrivals have occurred, none of which are of a significant character nor reflecting a further broadening in the shipments from the country. Weakness in the cash market has resulted from a falling off in the demand for the coarse grain by feeders. The excellent condition of pastures and enlarged supply of feed on farms resulting from early grain harvests permitted feeders to reduce their demand. The rush of work on farms was also a restricting influence.

Another bullish item in the corn trade is the fact that hogs are today selling at a considerably higher level than at any time in recent months. The improved position of hogs will stimulate feeding of corn, and this will be felt on markets. Stocks of corn in hands of feeders in the sections which have provided the principal outlet for the grain are not large, producers having bought on a hand-to-mouth scale as a general rule. The current prices for corn range from $1.40 to $1.65 a bushel in Kansas City, a decline of about 5 cents a bushel. The speculative market has declined 12 to 16 cents a bushel the past week, the September holding around $1.51 at this writing and the December at $1.36.

A New Factor

A new factor—new for the past two years only—must now be considered in the price movements in the corn market. The resumption of trading in wheat futures, which was witnessed Thursday, the first time since August 25, 1917, is the "new" influence. Corn will be influenced, sympathetically or sentimentally, by the price fluctuations in wheat, similar to the influence exerted by corn on oats, tho probably not to the same degree. The future market for wheat also will play a vital part in the trend of the cash market for the bread grain, almost to the same extent that cash will influence the futures. So producers should follow closely the ideas of future prices on wheat as reflected by the changes in the quotations on the deferred deliveries.

Wheat Shows Firmness

Wheat is in a very firm position. Among the interesting sales of the past week was the purchase of a car of new No. 1 dark hard winter wheat at $2.95 a bushel in Kansas City, the highest figure paid for either old or hard in more than a month. A further gain of about 6 to 8 cents a bushel occurred on hard winter and dark hard wheat, and 4 to 6 cents on red winter. Movement of the grain from Kansas and surrounding states to market continues of a light volume, despite the completion of harvest in many sections and the numerous promises of rail officials to increase the supply of cars for moving the crop. The market is on an export basis, the bids by foreign buyers being closely followed by the actual changes in the prices in Kansas City, this indicating the importance of European demand as a bullish trade influence. The exporters paid around $3 a bushel, delivered on vessels at the Gulf for No. 2 hard or red winter wheat, July or August shipment, and some instances of premiums for spot offerings have been reported recently. Mills are buying sparingly, and any broad demand from domestic consumers, including Northwestern and Eastern mills, would doubtless cause a sharp spurt in prices.

Oats are on the Decline

Oats are working down to a new crop basis. The cash market receded 3 to 7 cents a bushel, with a top quoted at $1.07, while futures were off 5 to 6 cents, down to 97 cents for the July delivery, 77 cents for September and 75 cents for December. Oats are yet selling at an abnormally high level and can easily undergo a slight readjustment. The excellent condition of pastures is having a depressing influence on the market, permitting a contraction in the demand for the grain by feeders. The new crop grain is not moving to market freely, but there is scarcely sufficient demand to absorb the current offerings.

Pressure on coarse grains and other feedstuffs has influenced bearishness in the market for bran and shorts. Consumptive demand has fallen off sharply, and tho the movement of offal from mills is light, some distress offerings have been available on markets, representing feed in transit for which handlers have failed to obtain an outlet. Bran is available in Kansas City around $48 a ton for spot offers, around $46.50 for August and $46 for September, showing a decline of about $2 a ton in a week. Gray shorts have held up well, selling around $58 a ton. Flour mills are beginning to grind more freely, and with the increased supply, millfeed prices may tend further downward.

Prairie and timothy have held firm, while readjustment continues in alfalfa hay, declines of as much as $3 a ton having been recorded the past week. The pasture situation is responsible in a large measure for the weak tone of the alfalfa market. A surplus of the forage has been accumulated in the Southeast and East, the principal outlets, and until this is worked off the trade will remain in a weak position. Where producers have the facilities for storing, sales on the basis of the current market should not now be made, as a rebound in prices is expected later in the season.



Motor Trucks Make the Marketing of Potatoes, Wheat and Other Farm Products Much Easier and More Rapid Than by the Old Method of Wagons.

How to Repaint Your Own Car

BY JAY D. EARLE

An investigation conducted among the leading paint and varnish makers of the country has shown that the repainting of automobiles by owners is more popular among farmers and residents of the smaller towns than among any other class of persons. This may be due to the fact that car owners in the smaller communities have been disappointed in the results turned out by the local carriage and wagon painter, and they have found that in many instances they can produce better-looking jobs at home with much less expense.

But satisfactory results have not been obtained by every owner who has repainted his own car, because there are so many opportunities to ruin the work. The job of painting is easy in itself, and the average person likes to use a paint brush, but in repainting an automobile the important part lies in getting the car ready for the paint.

No matter whether you are the owner of the cheapest and most popular car, or the proud possessor of the handsomest limousine, you can produce a job that will be as beautiful as your local painter can do, if you will proceed in the right way.

First, decide what color you wish to put on the car, then buy 2 quarts of it from your local dealer. Go to the best dealer in town and get the most expensive brand of varnish colors he has in stock. We talk of "repainting" a car, but in reality we mean "revarnishing" it, because the material used is a high-grade of long-wearing varnish in which the colors have been thoroly mixed and ground. In the better grades of varnish colors there are three distinct mixing operations. This costs the manufacturer more money, and naturally it will cost you more. But there will be no tendency on the part of the better grades to "liver," meaning that some of the cheaper brands are unsatisfactory because the varnish and color pigment sometimes separate when used.

Two Quarts Enough

Two quarts of the varnish color will be enough to repaint the average car, leaving a small quantity over to touch up an occasionally damaged lamp or fender. If you desire to paint the wheels in a different color, 1 pint of the varnish will be sufficient for them.

At the same time, buy two good bristle varnish brushes, some fine sandpaper and a box of No. 0 steel wool, also 1 quart of turpentine and 1 quart of benzine. Sprinkle the floors, walls and if possible, the ceiling of the barn or garage in which the work is to be done, so as not to raise any dust which will settle on the wet varnish and spoil the job. If no hose is procurable, buckets of water may be satisfactorily used.

With an old knife or piece of metal, scrape all mud and tar from the wheels and running gears, and clean off the grease with a rag saturated with benzine. The body and fenders should be thoroly washed and dried. Then, beginning at any desired point, apply the sandpaper and cut down the old paint. If the old finish is checked and cracked, sandpaper it down until the surface is smooth. It is not necessary to sandpaper down to the bare metal. This should be followed by an application of the steel wool, which further smooths the surface.

It is impossible to brush off all of the dirt and dust resulting from this operation, as tiny particles of the sand and steel wool will remain, and the brush will cause some of the dust to float around in the air, later settling on the car. The better plan is to wipe the car off with a rag that has been dipped in varnish about an hour previous. This will effectually remove all dust and dirt.

The wheels, spokes and running gear are rather unhandy parts to reach with the sandpaper or wool, so they may be treated with a good paint and varnish remover. Simply dip a clean brush in the remover and apply it liberally to the wood or metal, permit it to remain 5 or 10 minutes, then you can easily remove the old paint. Bear in mind, however, that every part on which the remover has been used must be thoroly washed off with benzine before the varnish color is applied.

If these instructions have been carefully followed, the next step is the application of the first or priming coat. There are a number of prepared primers on the market, but very satisfactory results are obtained by making your own primer. This is done by reducing the varnish color with 15 per cent turpentine, which makes a primer that works equally well on bare metal and wood surfaces, and on the sanded-off body surface.

Varnishing Requires Care

Now, if there is any art in applying varnish to any surface it is this: flow it on. Don't dip the brush in the can sparingly and attempt to brush the varnish color into the pores. Get your brush full of the liquid and apply it liberally—flow it on. In a short time the varnish will level up and all brush marks will disappear.

The priming coat should be given at least 24 hours for drying. Then rub it lightly with the steel wool to remove the gloss and permit the following coat to adhere, wipe the dust off as before and apply the second coat of varnish color just as it comes from the can after thoroly stirring it, of course.

Flow the second coat on the surface, then go over it again lightly with the brush to insure that it is evenly applied, and to remove any possibility of "sagging." After this second coat has been permitted to dry for 48 hours, the car is ready for use. If a mirror gloss is desired, buy a small quantity of rotten stone, dust it on the surface and then rub with a clean rag saturated with linseed oil.

Some car owners feel that after the necessary time and attention has been put on a repainting job of this nature, it is worth going a step farther. They rub down the second coat of varnish color and apply over it a coat of pale body varnish. This is really an economy, because the life of the varnish color is lengthened, and if extreme weather exposure cracks the varnish, all that is necessary is to rub it down with steel wool and then apply another coat of the colorless varnish.

Registration of Dairy Cows

Kansas dairy breeders interested in the advanced registry of their cows will find a circular just published by the Kansas Experiment station of value. It is entitled "Rules for Testing Dairy Cows for Advanced Registration."

The Kansas State Agricultural college is called upon to provide supervisors for advanced registry tests, and these supervisors are guided by the rules of the breed associations. In many cases the breed association rules do not cover all conditions with which the supervisor must contend. The regulations contained in the circular have been passed upon by all the associations and are intended as a guide for the supervision of advanced registry tests in the state and for the guidance of the breeder in making the tests.

The circular is No. 82 and was written by J. B. Fitch and F. W. Atkeson.

Kansas Fairs for 1920

The following is a list of the fairs be held in Kansas in 1920, their es, where they have been decided locations and secretaries as report- to the state board of agriculture d compiled by Secretary J. C. hler:

State Fairs

Kansas State Fair—A. L. Sponsler, secre- y, Hutchinson, September 18-24.
Kansas Free Fair association—Phil East- n, secretary, Topeka, September 13-18.
nternational Wheat Show—Henry B. rks, manager, Wichita, October 4-16.

County Fairs

llen County Agricultural society—Dr. F. Beattie, secretary, Iola, August 31- tember 3.
nderson County Farmers Fair—Geo. N. ndler, secretary, Garnett; October 8-9.
tchison County—Effingham, Atchison nty Fair association—C. E. Sells, secre- y, Effingham, September 22-24.
arber County Fair association—Wm. C. chle, secretary, Hardtner; September 1-3.
Barton County Fair association—Porter ung, secretary, Great Bend; September 17.
Bourbon County Fair association—W. A. oud, secretary, Uniontown; September 1.
Brown County—Hiawatha Fair association . D. Weltmer, secretary, Hiawatha; gust 24-27.
Cherokee County Fair association—B. W. ss, secretary, Mineral; August 25-28.
Clay County Fair association—R. A. ueggeman, secretary, Clay Center; Sep- mber 1-2-3.
Coffey County Agricultural Fair associa- n—C. T. Sherwood, secretary, Burlington; ptember 13-17.
Comanche County Agricultural Fair asso- tion—A. L. Beeley, secretary, Coldwater; ptember 8-11.
Cowley County—Eastern Cowley County ir association—W. A. Bowden, secretary, rden.
Crawford County Fair association—D. H. lt, secretary, Girard; August 31-Septem- r 3.
Dickinson County Fair association—N. le, secretary, Abilene; September 29- tober 2. (Free).
Doniphan County Fair and Memorial as- iation—C. R. Hewins, secretary, Troy; ptember 28-October 2.
Douglas County Fair and Agricultural iety—H. B. Sparks, secretary, Lawrence; gust 31-September 3.
Ellis County—Golden Belt Fair—H. W. ttenden, secretary, Hays; September 24.
Ellsworth County—Wilson Co-operative ir association—J. W. Somer, secretary, lson; September 28-October 1.
Ford County and Southwest Kansas Fair Soldiers Reunion—E. C. Minner, secre- y, Dodge City.
Franklin County Agricultural society—P. Elder, Jr., secretary, Ottawa; September 0.
Franklin County—Lane Agricultural Fair ociation—F. B. Martin, secretary, Lane.
Gray County Fair association—H. J. ams, secretary, Cimarron; September 29- tober 1.
Greenwood County Fair association—Wil- m Bays, secretary, Eureka; August 24-28.
Harper County—The Anthony Fair asso- tion—L. G. Jennings, secretary, Anthony; gust 11-13.
Jackson County Stock Show and Fair— s Beachamp, president, Holton; Septem- 28-October 1.
Jefferson County—Valley Falls Fair and ck Show—Lou Hauck, secretary, Valley lls; October 5-8.
Jewell County Farm and Home Festival— arles S. Putt, secretary, Mankato; Octo- .
Johnson County Fair—Harry S. Wilson, nty agent, Olathe.
Kearny County Fair association—W. E. vens, secretary, Lakin; August 4-6.
Labette County Fair association—Clarence ntgomery, secretary, Oswego; September 25.
Leavenworth County Free Fair—I. N. apman, county agent, Leavenworth; vember 9-12. (Free).
Lincoln County—Sylvan Grove Fair and ricultural association—W. A. Busick, retary, Sylvan Grove; October 6-8.
Lincoln County Agricultural and Fair ociation—E. A. McFarland, secretary, coln; September 14-17.
Lyon County Fair—C. R. Phipps, presi- t, Emporia; October 11-15.
Lyon County—Hartford Agricultural Fair . R. Turner, president, Hartford; Sep- mber 30-October 2.
Marshall County Stock Show and Fair ociation—J. N. Wanamaker, secretary, e Rapids; September 7-10.
Meade County Fair association—T. N. lters, secretary, Meade; September 8-10.
Miami County—Eastern Kansas Agricul- al association—William H. Brooks, acting retary, Paola; October 13-15.
Mitchell County Fair association—E. E. ker, secretary, Beloit; September 28- tober 2.
Montgomery County Fair association— tt Irvin, secretary, Coffeyville; Sep- mber 14-17.
Morris County Fair association—H. A. borne, secretary, Council Grove; Octo- 5-8.
Nemaha Fair association—J. P. Koelzer, retary, Seneca; August 30-September 3.
Neosho County Agricultural society—Geo. Bideau, secretary, Chanute; September October 2.
Norton County Agricultural association— J. Johnson, secretary, Norton; August September 3.
Osage County—Sunflower Days—B. B. ig, president, Melvern; August 26-27.
Pawnee County Agricultural association— M. Lawton, secretary, Larned; September 30.
Phillips County—Four County Fair asso- tion—Abram Troup, secretary, Logan; tember 14-17.
Pottawatomie County Fair association— D. Dammast, acting secretary, Onaga; tember 22-24.
Rawlins County—Community Fair—Bur- Powell, secretary, McDonald; October.
Republic County Free Fair association— R. Barnard, secretary, Belleville; August 20. (Free).
Rooks County Fair association—F. M. ith, secretary, Stockton; September 7-10.
Rush County Agricultural and Fair asso- tion—T. C. Rudicel, secretary, Rush ter; September 1-3.

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14	1.68	5.60	30	3.60	12.00
15	1.80	6.00	31	3.72	12.40
16	1.92	6.40	32	3.84	12.80
17	2.04	6.80	33	3.96	13.20
18	2.16	7.20	34	4.08	13.60
19	2.28	7.60	35	4.20	14.00
20	2.40	8.00	36	4.32	14.40
21	2.52	8.40	37	4.44	14.80
22	2.64	8.80	38	4.56	15.20
23	2.76	9.20	39	4.68	15.60
24	2.88	9.60	40	4.80	16.00
25	3.00	10.00			

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

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

A GOOD BUSINESS WITHOUT CAPITAL, new, honorable, true and straight; worthy of investigation. Turn it over and under, inside out, up side down, a clean high class business, prove it out for yourself. George Welles Moseley, Newburgh, N. Y.

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

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

AGENTS.

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

SEEDS

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

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

ORANGE CANE, $2.50 CWT. BLACK AMber, $2.25; Red and White kafir, Milo Maize, and Feterita, $3.20; Darso, $3.20 cwt.; millet, $5 cwt. All recleaned. Union Mill and Elevator Co., Severy, Kan.

Distraction

Oh, that you ever wakened me from sleep!
I would go back to dreaming as before
When my closed eyes saw not how beauty wore
Yourself for her own semblance. I would keep
My own calm thoughts, that lived and brooded deep
On undiscovered wonders—all the lore
Of darkest wisdom. But today no more!
Now you alone can make me laugh or weep.
Today you are fleet joy, to lead astray
My thoughts that cannot follow you in flight;
Tomorrow I shall find you different,—
Demure—remote—such is your changing way.
But always you are beauty, whose clear sight
Makes me pursue you in my discontent.
—By Bernice Lesbia Kenyon.

More care is needed in farm woodlots.

MACHINERY.

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

RUMELEY ENGINE, 15 HORSE, GOOD condition. J. T. Barnes, Morrowville, Kan.

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

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

FOR SALE—30-60 AULTMAN-TAYLOR Tractor, 36-56 Aultman-Taylor Separator, Garden City Feeder, Hart belt weigher, wind stacker, used one season, good as new. J. N. McKinney, Baldwin, Kan.

FOR SALE—STEAM THRESHING OUTfit, 16 horse engine, 33-52 separator with self feeder, wind stacker, and weigher; also 12 bbl. water wagon. Gar Scott & Co. make. Warren Watts, Clay Center, Kan.

WE SPLICE RUBBER BELTS LIKE FACtory job, make light thirty-foot extension feeders, rebore cylinders and turn pistons. Call for Supply Catalog. Richardson Machine Shop, Cawker City, Kan.

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

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

AT AUCTION—AUGUST 4, 1920, AVERY 12-25, 1918; 12 in., 4 bottom Grand De Tour plow, 2 sets shears, furrow guide, gas-kerosene, plowed 300 acres, pulls 16 in. Ensilage cutter. This engine is practically as good as new one. Sale in Eastern Kansas Agricultural Pavilion, Paola, Kan.

FOR SALE—ONE 20 H. P. DOUBLE CYLinder Reeves steam Engine, simple. One 25 H. P. Double cylinder Reeves steam Engine, simple; One 25 H. P. Reeves Cross Compound Steam Engine. One 32-inch Advance Separator; One 8-bottom Steam Engine Plow. All in fine shape. Wakefield Motor Co., Wakefield, Kan.

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

TRACTORS

SALE OR TRADE—NEW FOUR CYLINder tractor. S. B. Vaughan, Newton, Kan.

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

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

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

FOR SALE—8-16 MOGUL TRACTOR OUTfit, good working condition. Might trade. Anthony Zlatnik, Delia, Kan.

FOR SALE—RUMELEY OIL PULL 12-20 Tractor and three-bottom plow, good condition, new last September. J. E. Smith, Dunavant, Kan.

FOR SALE

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

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

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

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

LUMBER AT GREATLY REDUCED prices, direct from manufacturer. Freight paid, quick shipment, high grade shingles $5.35 per square. J. E. McKee, 4 N. Klein, Oklahoma City.

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

FOR THE TABLE.

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QUEEN'S TASTE COFFEE, A HIGH GRADE 60c coffee direct to you by prepaid parcel post. Ground or berry. Trial pound, 49c; three pounds, $1.45; 10 pounds, $4.60. Queen's Taste Coffee Co., 606 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION FIRMS.

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

SERVICES OFFERED

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

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

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

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

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

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

PENSIONS, NEW LAW FOR SPANISH War Veterans. For information, prompt action, send Company, Regiment, Service, to James I. Parker, Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

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

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

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

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

EDUCATIONAL

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

PET STOCK.

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

STRAY NOTICE.

TAKEN UP BY C. R. SLONDUCH WHOSE residence is E½ of N. E. ¼ Sec. 10 Twp. 34, R9 Blaine Township, Harper County, on the 20th day of June, 1920, one Bay gelding, with white stripe in face, with mark on left front and hind foot, weight 850 pounds, age 10 years, appraised value $25. C. E. Kennedy, County Clerk.

POULTRY

BABY CHICKS

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

LEGHORNS

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN HENS, $18 doz. Pullets, $16.50. H. Vinzant, McPherson, Kan.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS 4 months old, dandies. Best egg strains, $1.25. W. F. Abels, Clay Center, Kan.

PURE BRED BARRON'S STRAIN S. C. White Leghorn yearling hens. $10 per dozen. A. L. Oveson Overbrook, Kan.

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

PURE BRED ROSE COMB WHITE LEGhorn pullets and cockerels. May hatched. $1.25 each. Mrs. Homer Spence, McPherson, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

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

POULTRY SUPPLIES

CHICKS WILL GROW TWICE AS FAST if you will keep Brooks Meat Mash before them at all times in hoppers, as it contains meat scraps, dried milk, and grain meals necessary for quick growth that are not found in grain feeds. Hundreds of poultry raisers claim to have two and one-half to three-pound chicks in 8 to 10 weeks time by using Brooks Meat Mash as a growing feed. If your dealer won't supply you, we will ship in 100-lb sacks only on cars here, 100 lbs. $4.50 or 500 lbs. $21.25. The Brooks Co., Mfgrs., Ft. Scott, Kan.

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

POULTRY WANTED.

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

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

Real Estate Market Place

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

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

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KANSAS

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

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

SMOOTH, inexhaustible underflow irrigation land. **Carl Errebo, Garden City, Kansas.**

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

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

FOR SALE—Improved farm, Washington Co. Address **E. B., 543 Melrose, Chicago, Ill.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

700 A. improved Arkansas Valley 240 under irrigation. 350 a. cultivated, $80. Terms. **Templeton & Johnson, Spearville, Kansas.**

FOR SALE—160 acre farm in Rush County. Price $11,500 if bought now. Address **Mr. John Gerlach, 110 8th West, Hutchinson, Ks.**

CARY & HOARD, Real Estate Exchange and Loan Agent. Ranches a specialty, sold on commission. **Phone 13, Anthony, Kansas.**

FOR SALE—All kinds of farms in N. E Kan. Send for printed list. **Silas D. Warner, 727½ Commercial St., Atchison, Kan.**

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

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

HOMES on my monthly payment plan in Neodesha, and Fredonia, Kansas. **John Deer, Neodesha, Kansas**

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

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

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

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

480 ACRES, all fine smooth, rich, tillable land, black soil, no rock, 2 sets buildings, ½ mile town, only $85 per acre. Easy terms. **Sewell Land Co., Garnett, Kansas.**

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

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

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

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

OWN A HOME IN EASTERN KANSAS
Wheat, corn, clover, alfalfa land. Ottawa, the County seat, Franklin Co., 10,000 population. University, excellent schools, manufacturing interests, mill, creamery and condensory. Fine location. Buy now. Write for Free Booklet and new list No. 457. Farms and City Property for sale. **Mansfield Land & Loan Company, Ottawa, Kan.**

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

A Real Bargain

160 acres 3 miles of Waverly, 2½ of Agricola, 40 acres wheat, 50 acres oats, 10 acres alfalfa, 35 acres timothy and clover, balance prairie and blue grass pasture, well watered, lays smooth, best of limestone soil, 1 mile of school. Good house of 6 rooms, new barn 36x44 ft., smoke house, hen house, etc., all in good repair, telephone and rural mail. Price $110 per acre with best of terms. **GEO. M. REYNOLDS, WAVERLY, KANSAS.**

KANSAS

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

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

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

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

FOR SALE—Well improved farms in Franklin Co., Kan. Good farm lands in West Kan., $20 to $40 per acre.
Ask J. M. Stewart, Hutchinson, Kan.

BEAUTIFUL 160 A. Shawnee Co. Kan. farm, near Topeka; only $16,000, half cash, best buy in Kansas. **J. E. Thompson (The Farmer Land Man) Route 15, Tecumseh, Kansas.**

160 ACRES, 2½ mi. from Lenora. 70 acres alfalfa land. Improved, $40 per acre. Good terms. Special bargains in wheat land. Write for list. **J. H. Brotemarkle, Real Estate, Lenora, Norton Co., Kan.**

120 ACRES, 9 miles Ottawa, 2½ good town. Good improvements, land lays well, well watered. Possession fall. $100. Write for list.
Dickey Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

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

FOR SALE—Our improved hundred and sixty acre farm eight miles from Kingman, Kan. Three miles from shipping point. A dandy home for sixteen thousand dollars. Terms to suit purchaser. K. L. Shull, Owner, Plevna, Kan.

A SNAP—560 a. farm, 4 miles from market, 7 miles from County seat, 2 good sets of improvements, 400 acres in cultivation, creek bottom land. Price cut to $65,000 to settle estate. Terms. Write for other bargains.
Pagett, Moore & Cooke, Beloit, Kan.

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

WHEAT LAND! 320 acres Scott County, Kansas, 7 miles town, all smooth, 90 cultivation, balance grass, no improvements. Priced for quick sale at $25.00 per acre. Write for list and Map. **Mansfield Investment & Realty Company, Healy, Kansas.**

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

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

FARMS FOR SALE—160 acres mile of good country town, 60 acres pasture, balance cultivation, good improvements, $125.00 per acre. 160 acres well located, 120 acres cultivation, small improvements, $90.00 per acre. Other bargains to offer at right prices in Clay Co. **Ford & Malcolm, Oakhill, Kan.**

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

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

DAIRY FARM, Lawrence, 3 miles depot. 160 acres. 20 alfalfa, 15 wheat, 80 blue grass pasture, 6 timber, 60 valley. Orchard, water piped to buildings. House, 9 rooms; horse barn 32x40; cow barn 50x60; chicken house; stock shed; fences good. Price $28,000, mortgage $7,000. 6% due 1923. Possession 30 days. **Hosford Investment & Mortgage Co., Lawrence, Kansas.**

640 ACRES WICHITA COUNTY KANSAS.
All smooth; all joining; 8½ miles from county seat; 5 miles from railroad shipping point. Fenced; abundance of sheet water; small frame house; stabling and other outbuildings. Splendid proposition. Can give possession at once. For price and terms address
D. F. CARTER, Leoti, Wichita Co., Kansas.

EASTERN KANSAS FARMS, Dairy District, Rock Roads, Borden Condensery, fine schools, factories, five railroads, 240 acres tillable, eight room house, good barn, windmill, two miles good town, $18,000.
158 acres, mile Fort Scott, 90 crops, 30 meadow, 30 blue grass pasture, fair small improvements, underlaid with coal, high power line past farm, mining coal adjoining farm, only $110 per acre. Farm list.
Depue & Slaughter, Fort Scott, Kansas.

KANSAS

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

FOR SALE—160 acres of good laying upland, 100 acres in cultivation, 60 acres in pasture, 5 room house, good barn and out buildings. Well with windmill, cistern at house, pasture watered by spring. 9 miles from Salina, 4 miles to shipping point. Price $85 an acre. Write
V. E. Niquette, Salina, Kansas.

SPLENDID DAIRY FARM, 160 acres, 5 mi. town, well improved, good water, good soil, lays well, all tillable, 20 a. alfalfa, 65 a. cult., bal. fine bluestem grass, bargain at $65 an a. For list of best Grain, Alfalfa and Dairy farms on earth at prices that will make you big money. Write E. B. Miller, Admire, Kan.

MISSOURI

VALLEY FARMS—Fruit and berry farms. Write, **Chambliss & Son, Anderson, Mo.**

LISTEN! Well improved 60 acres, nice house, $2,500, $600 down. **McGrath, Mtn. View, Mo.**

FREE—All about the Ozark country, map and list of cheap lands.
Durnell Land Company, Cabool, Mo.

THE HOMESEEKERS GUIDE FREE. Describes 100 south Missouri farms.
Blankenship & Son, Buffalo, Missouri.

IF YOU WANT a large or small prairie or timber farm, pure spring water, no crop failures, write **J. E. Loy, Flemington, Mo.**

ATTENTION FARMERS
Do you want a home in a mild, healthy climate, where the grazing season is long, the feeding season short, waters pure, soils productive? Good improved farms, $30 to $50 acre. **Frank M. Hamel, Marshfield, Mo.**

REAL HEREFORD FARM
528 Acres in beautiful Belton district, 25 miles south Kansas City; bluegrass, wheat, clover, alfalfa and corn; living water, substantial buildings; priced to sell.
Mansfield Land & Loan Company
Bonfils Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FARMS WEST CENTRAL MISSOURI
Well improved forties, eighties or larger tracts, $60 to $150. Terms. 80 acres, 3 miles R. R. town, 2,000 population. Good house; large new barn; fifteen acres timber; balance black limestone cultivating land; price $115.
Weaver Land & Loan Company, Clinton, Mo.

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

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

320 ACRES 2 miles Oakwood, 140 cultivated, balance pasture, 80 acres under woven wire, 4 room house, stable, granary, orchard, on State Road, ¾ mile school. Price $8,500, terms on half.
L. Pennington, Oakwood, Okla.

320 A. 3½ miles from good R. R. City this Co. All bottom and second bottom land, 175 A. cult. 50 A. meadow. Bal. timber and pasture. Fair Imp. All crops good. $50 per A. Terms.
Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Oklahoma.

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

COLORADO

FOR SALE—My 320 acre improved farm. A bargain. **Vern Garver, Kutch, Colorado.**

EASTERN COLORADO.
Irrigated farms. Any size, ranches and upland farms. Write for list.
C. A. Quimby, Granada, Colorado.

20 IMPROVED eastern Colorado farms for sale at bargain prices; terms; information and literature on request.
Frank Sutton, Akron, Colo.

EASTERN COLO. LANDS OUR SPECIALTY
Large lists, personally owned, selected lands. Live agents wanted.
Wolf Land Company, Yuma, Colo.

MONTEZUMA VALLEY FARMS.
Both irrigated and dry ranches. Large list. Information and literature on request.
The Montezuma Finance & Land Co., Cortez, Colo.

FARMS BOUGHT AT PRESENT PRICES
in the San Luis Valley, Colorado, are the best investment a man can make. We offer 320-acre farm, 5½ miles of Alamosa, with good improvements, 80 acres fine alfalfa, fenced with woven wire, has first class water right, for irrigation, fully paid up, also has two artesian wells, for domestic and stock use, on good highway, telephone, and close to school. Price $75 per acre. We have farms of 80 acres and up.
ELMER E. FOLEY,
1001 Schweiter Bldg., Wichita, Kansas.

7,000 ACRES
I bought right, will sell right, corn, wheat, alfalfa, etc. Our crops are proof. Write for particulars.
R. T. Cline, Owner, Brandon, Colo.

STOCK RANCH
Best stock ranch on western slope, 800 a., 100 in hay, 200 grain land, best water right for irrigation, joint free range and forest reserve. 500 a. pasture, partly fenced. Write for full description, terms and price. Am 71 and must sell. Possession this fall.
R. M. St. John, Owner, Emma, Colorado.

ARKANSAS

WRITE TOM TETER, SHERIDAN, for bargains in good farms.

WRITE W. C. Stenzel, Peabody, Ka Owner, for Northwest Arkansas la

WRITE TOM BLODGETT LAND CO., Bluff, Ark., for real bargains in farm

DOWELL LAND CO., Walnut Ridge, Fine corn lands, easy terms, plenty ra

BUY A FARM in the great fruit and ing country of northwest Arkansas land is cheap and terms are reasonabl free literature and list of farms, wri
J. M. Doyel, Mountainburg, Ark.

TEXAS

ONE cabbage crop often pays for the in Lower Rio Grande Valley. Save $ per acre by dealing with owner.
L. W. Heagy, La Feria, Texas.

WE HAVE BLACK LANDS for cotton grain; loam lands for diversified far sandy loams for sweet potatoes and nuts; grazing lands for live stock; lands suitable for special crops, fru vegetables, either improved or unimp in small or large tracts. Write us what you want, and give us a chan furnish it.
Railroad Farm Bureau, San Antonio,

NEBRASKA

80 ACRES of the best irrigated land, and a fourth miles from Culbertson. per acre.
A. R. Smith, Owner, Culbertson, Nebr

PIERCE COUNTY, NEBRASKA, FARM sale. 160 a. 7 mi. from Pierce. 40 a. 40 a. oats, 35 a. rye, bal. pasture. Good Good water. $125 a. Good terms. soil. **Pierce Investment Co., Pierce, N**

MINNESOTA

PRODUCTIVE LANDS—Crop payment easy terms. Along the Northern Ry., in Minnesota, North Dakota, Mon Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Free ture. Say what state interests you.
Byerly, 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Minn.

CALIFORNIA.

300,000,000 ACRES Gov't land in U. S. for free descriptive circular of page book "The Pathfinder." Tells good farm, timber, oil, grazing land send $3 for book direct. **Gem Publ Co., Dept. 104, Los Angeles, Calif.** the world no book like this.

MASSACHUSETTS

GOLDEN NEW ENGLAND farms with and tools. Send for a copy of "The today. **D. B. Cornell Company, Great rington, Mass.**

NEW YORK

IF YOU ARE LOOKING for a good farm any size and for any purpose, near markets, in the state of New York, cially in the Mohawk Valley, write to
LEO J. FELD,
307 State Street, Schenectady, N.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

SALE OR EXCHANGE—195 acre stock grain farm. Neodesha seven miles. Deer, Owner, Neodesha, Kansas.

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

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE
Northwest Missouri farms, the grea corn belt in the United States. Also ern ranches. Advise what you have.
M. E. Noble & Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

REAL ESTATE WANTE

I HAVE CASH BUYERS for salable fa Will deal with owners only. Give desc tion and cash price.
Morris M. Perkins, Box 378, Columbia,

MISCELLANEOUS

SELL YOUR PROPERTY quickly for c no matter where located, particulars **Real Estate Salesman Co., 515 Brow Lincoln, Nebraska.**

LANDS ON PAYMENTS, nice smooth l lands, good deep soil, some of these q ters now in crops. Near the new rail running from Shattuck, Okla., to Spear Texas. $25 to $30 per acre, one-sixth balance yearly payments and interest. W for literature.
John Ferriter, Wichita, Kansas.

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Farm AND Ranch Loan
Kansas and Oklahoma
Lowest Current Rate
Quick Service. Liberal Option.
Interest Annual or Semi-Annual.
THE PIONEER MORTGAGE CO.
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

The Livestock Markets

BY SAMUEL SOSLAND

EW lows for the year are reported on prices of stock cows. Good grades that have been d are available at $6 to $6.50, ght Herefords of high quality are nd $7.50 and plain stock cows ble for a finish on grass are d at $4.50 to $5.50 on the Kansas market. Prices on other yards at a correspondingly low level. ith the bulk of sales of medium ood grass cows at $7.50 to $9 to ers, and with choice heavy cows as as $11.25, there is a fair margin he trade in the stock grades. Allow-, however, must be made for the ability that grass cows will not on the Kansas City market, and the movement promises to continue to expand, as usual at this season. Increased arrivals of fat cattle at Kansas City last week were absorbed at gains of 25 to 50 cents, mostly 25 cents. There were continued heavy marketings of South Texas steers on the quarantine division, which are coming so fat that some are dressing out as high as 60 per cent. The top on corn-fed steers was $16.65, compared with $16.80 in the preceding week and $15.40 a year ago. Bulk of sales of native steers was made at $10.50 to $15.50. On the quarantine division, the fat grassers brought $10 to $13 last week. Calves reacted as much as 75 cents to a top of $13, but sales were largely at $11 to $12 for the better veals. Stock calves of mixed colors were down to $4 and $5.

Altho stock hog prices are as much as $2 higher than the recent low level, when purchases were advised, they are still considered inviting for a short feeding period.

"Stock hogs have undergone radical changes in the past year," commented B. R. Bridgeford, an extensive buyer and seller at Kansas City. "When fat hogs were bringing $22 or more a year ago, stock hogs were practically on a parity. On the present market the stock hogs can be obtained at $14 to $14.50 for the best grades, while finished offerings are bringing around $16. I feel that fat hogs are due for a rise agreeing with your view of the market. For this reason and because corn is lower, I believe the purchase of 125-pound stock hogs for feeding up to the latter part of September is desirable. Stock hogs bought at $14.25 will cost about $15.25 loaded out, this including the expense of vaccination. I would not buy light weights because the hog market generally breaks after September, and purchases should be made so that the finished porkers can be ready for sale before that month expires. It is my opinion that we are going to see light supplies of hogs this summer, with an increased European demand. The Kansas City market territory, including Kansas, has in prospect marketings of only 75 per cent of a year ago from the spring pig crop. I believe the Northern markets, where hogs are received in larger numbers, will show a reduction from the spring pig crop amounting to 15 per cent as compared with the past year."

Kansas City is relatively the highest hog market in the Middle West, its average cost having at one time last week passed $15.50 while Chicago reported only $14.88 and Omaha $14.41. A top of $16 was paid at Kansas City last week, against $16.15 the preceding week and $22.35 a year ago. The market averaged a shade higher, with the best finished grades of all classes gaining in premiums over plain and mixed offerings. There was a general decrease in receipts. Export business improved. Record stocks of lard were reported in the hands of packers, but there is a big foreign demand in prospect.

With no change in the depressed wool trade and with larger receipts in sight, the advance of $1 on lambs last week was in the nature of a temporary reaction. Packers paid $7 to $8 for cull lambs, while $15.25 was the top on the best natives. The better fat ewes are quoted at $6.50 to $7.25, with medium grades as low as $3.50. Range ewes are expected from Utah and Idaho before the close of July. Native ewes for breeding are available at $6 to $9.50, depending on the ages and quality.

Larger Marketings of Cows

While stock cows are at the lowst level of the year, buyers who ake purchases for a quick turn hould not overlook the prospect hat receipts of cows promise to ncrease this season. Range interests in many instances are reported to be preparing to sell reeding stock which ought to be eld for raising future crops of alves.

at the current level the remainder the season, recessions being more ly than improvement. It is prob-, in fact, that the percentage of s in the grass cattle receipts this on will be heavier than usual.

New Record on Cow Sales

sign of what may be expected in marketings of cows is the fact that w record, 26,188 head, was marked or June at Kansas City in the rets of calves. It is freely stated vestock financing circles that many the cows which produced these es will be shipped as soon as they e on some flesh. Many calves have n taken from the mother cows ier than usual to pave the way for fattening of the breeding animals. s is going to cut into the future supof beef if not arrested. But for immediate future it is not highly ouraging to an investment in stock s for a quick turn. It will be well, ever, to watch the stock cow trade, those who have the funds to buy ld be able to obtain real bargains.

A Hopeful Feeling Prevails

appily, there is a more hopeful feelas to the outcome of the cattle zing season in Kansas this year compared with 1919, when millions ollars were lost in the state.

f fat grassers continue at the curlevel," said Arthur Crocker, of field Green, Kan., which is in se county, "the cattlemen running rs on grass in the state will make ir profit. I do not believe this can said for those who laid in cattle igh prices, however. During June ions of our great pasture areas e dry, but favorable conditions pretoday. I wish there were more cattle on our pastures, for the er sprinkling of younger stock may be developed to the weights de- by packers. The stocker and er trade is not encouraging thus Estimates of a shortage of 25 cent in the number grazing in Kanare correct, and I believe the reed supply will help the market. The ement will not be heavy until the dle of August."

arger receipts of cattle are reported

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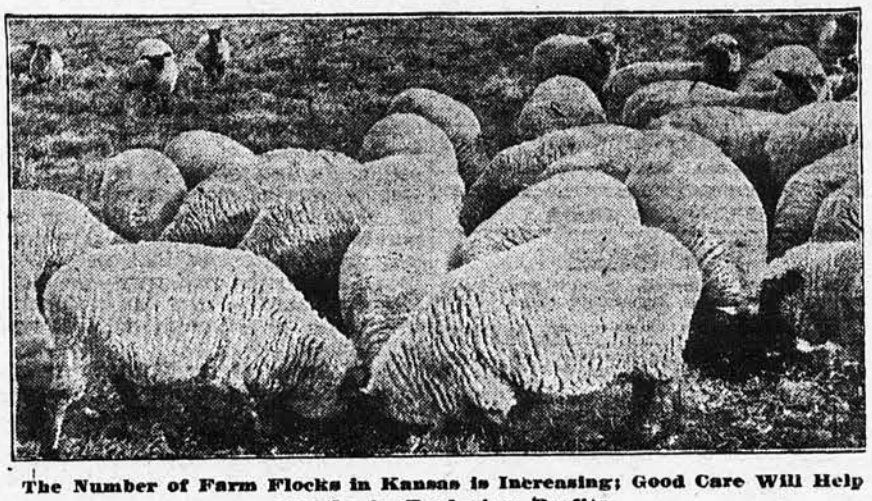
Hot Weather Poultry Feeds

BY F. E. FOX

As hot weather approaches the bulky succulent feeds and mashes should be increased in the ration. At this season of the year the egg production will decline and unless changes in the diet are made to meet the new conditions, the summer egg crop will be short. Wet mashes stimulate the appetite and plenty of green feed keeps the digestive system in proper tone. The best results are obtained when the amount of grain fed is cut down to about one-half by weight of the total weight of mash fed.

As to kinds of grain used, one does not need to be so particular. Altho there is a popular feeling that corn is too heating to feed in the summer time. Poultry farmers across the Atlantic frequently feed nothing but barley or oats during the warm months. Nevertheless, unpublished data from the Iowa Experiment station show that the actual body temperature of hens is no higher when corn alone is fed than when wheat and other grains are used. Grains are comparatively low in protein and protein actually yields more heat upon digestion than starches or sugars. Persons as well as animals live more largely upon the cooling vegetable feeds during the warm months than upon meats.

The food requirement is actually less for there is but little food needed to keep up body temperature so that it is a common statement of fact that one does not have much of an appetite during hot weather. So withe the laying hens and in order to get her to eat the amount of feed necessary to provide raw materials for a good egg supply, one has to resort to the more palatable and cooling feeds such as green feeds and wet mashes.



The Number of Farm Flocks in Kansas is Increasing; Good Care Will Help Greatly in Producing Profits.

The normal body temperature of a hen is 105 to 106 degrees and during extremely warm weather when on the nest laying, may rise to 112 or 114 degrees. The hen may still live altho at the latter temperatures she is very likely to be overcome with heat whereupon a cold shower bath may be needed to revive her.

As the fowls begin to molt they will need a liberal supply of protein for feather growth and a little oilmeal will be found beneficial. At this time and all thru the summer months it would be a good plan to give a mature bird a teaspoon of Epsom salts in a wet mash about every two weeks.

Scraps and Sour Milk

During the warm weather the use of table scraps and sour milk will aid in keeping up the appetite but the supply of these as a rule is limited.

Above all, there always should be a liberal supply of feed available. The custom of some farms to give the birds no feed at all during the summer is a mistake. The excuse usually given for this is that the birds get all the feed they need upon the range. They may possibly get enough for body maintenance or mere existence but they cannot lay very many eggs under treatment of this kind. As the season progresses, the grass and green vegetation becomes dry and tough, the bugs and worms are not as plentiful as in early spring, lice and mites come in for their share of the birds' life blood and poorly nourished birds are not able to stand the gaff. Good feeding and a general toning up of the system will help to overcome this.

A dry mash hopper in a grove or orchard and close to a good supply of fresh water will be found to give excellent results. Particularly for growing out young stock and keeping the pullets in good thrifty condition, the hopper system of feeding both mashes and grains will be found very satisfactory. This system has the advantage of saving labor and insuring a plentiful supply of properly balanced feed and will produce a more uniform flock than where the feed is given at stated intervals and the stronger birds get the bulk of the feed.

A Good Mash

With bugs and worms upon the range the protein or meatscrap part of the ration may be redueed in quantity. A good dry or wet mash would be the following: bran 35 pounds, shorts 20 pounds, cornmeal (siftings from corn chop) 20 pounds, ground oats 10 pounds, meatscrap or high grade tankage 15 pounds and a handful of salt. I would keep this mixture in a box or hopper available to the birds at all times. At noon some of this moistened with sour milk or buttermilk would make an excellent wet mash.

A goodly supply of oyster shells and a light feeding of grains at night would complete the ration. The grains at night would insure the birds going upon the roost with a full crop. To stint the feed is a mistake that will be paid for in fewer eggs. While the food requirement is less in summer, the choice of feeds is more important and some feed should be given. The day when the hen has to hustle for herself or starve has passed for the progressive successful farmer.

The Country Church

J. T. JAMISON

For many years the writer has been going out to make talks to village and country churches. This work has been done without charge. The Y. M. C. A. calls for men who are willing to do this work for the good of the cause, and the object is to fill pulpits where the pastor is ill, or is away on a vacation and where the church has no pastor. My work includes all protestant denominations in Northwestern Missouri.

In this way I have had a good chance to study the conditions of the country and village churches, besides what I have gotten from reading what others have to say on the subject. Like the country schools, churches that once had large attendance, often dwindle down to a faithful few and sometimes no regular services are held and the church building is used only on funeral occasions. Now we all know that the country churches in many instances are in bad condition and the question is how can we improve them?

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JOHN W. JOHNSON
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Southern Kansas
Address: 427 Pattie Ave., Wichita.

It should be worth a good deal to the many young breeders in his territory to know that John W. Johnson has represented the same publisher in the same territory longer than has any other fieldman in the West. In this territory, which Mr. Johnson has known all his life, are breeders by the score, who hold his counsel in highest esteem and who have been saved more than one misstep by heeding it. When this is considered in connection with the other fact, that for years the breeders of his territory have entrusted with him a great deal more business than they have entrusted with any other man, but little more need be said. Few fieldmen so well understand the real nature and function of publicity or the means of securing it.

J. T. Hunter, in charge of our service in southern Kansas, is only one step removed from a nearly equal service in matter of time. When A. B. Hunter retired, it was one of the good fortunes of this department to have in reserve the younger brother. During the years of teaching, thru which he became known among the foremost principals of county high schools, J. T. Hunter studied with growing interest the unique position which a fieldman occupies. His observation in teaching high school agriculture and his experience with high school stock judging teams showed him where honest, capable fieldmen gave a commercial service to their customers which no schooling was supplying. This influenced his desire for field work and contributed to his success in it.

The co-operation of Mr. Johnson and Mr. Hunter is a part of our service and they welcome correspondence from their respective territories, to that end.

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E. S. Humphrey, Main Office Manager, Topeka, Kan.
T. W. MORSE, DIRECTOR AND LIVESTOCK EDITOR.

Certainly it is worth the effort, even if we help only a few of them. The Sunday school usually dies when the church dies or soon afterward, but of course, there are exceptions.

Now the reasons, or at least part of the reasons, of this decline are easy to see. The great movement from the country to the city, of young men and women, to get higher wages and shorter hours is, I think, the greatest of all and it matters not so much as to what the cause is if we only can find the remedy. Consolidation of different church denominations has done good in some cases and seems worth trying in neighborhoods where there are too many churches fighting for the same territory. Now, to me, it is plain that some country churches will have to be abandoned on account of being near a town. Having automobiles and good roads, farmers will prefer to go a greater distance to hear a so-called better preacher and to have better Sunday school advantages. The so-called better preaching and better Sunday schools are not always better. Recently I heard a better sermon and found a better Sunday school than I would have found in almost any town or city church.

Again in a very few cases preachers who enter into the farm life, have turned churches into community centers and seem to have met with some success. Now I have no objections to offer to community centers. I believe in these means of farmers getting together for improvement, but I do object to lowering the church to the level of community centers, lodges or any purely human organization. There are only two institutions that were established by Divine authority—the home and the church—and our civilization will stand or fall with these two organizations.

Oh, I know we are living in an age, if not of unbelief, surely very near to it. The foolish optimist says "Oh, it will come out all right. It always does, why worry?" We need real manhood and womanhood, filled with love to God and His Kingdom and ready to battle for what cost Christ so m... Another cause for this lethargy, a... view it, is the commercializing of t... church, with its over-organization a... eternal demands for money. The c... church today has everything in it b... religion. Red tape is predominat... every branch. Many ministers ... pastors feel that they must join in ...

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ey raising schemes of their denomi-ion, in fact, they are coerced into ing in line and raising the lash r their congregation, or they would criticised by those "higher up."

simply mention the city churches show the trend of things and to say t in a few instances I know country village churches are beginning to ow. Shortage of ministers will ke it necessary for many churches e pastorless and young men of real th are not going into the ministry fast now, and many of those that enter this sacred calling do not ess the mental and moral fiber and gious zeal to stand the crucial test he present day. The ball craze too had something to do with cutting attendance of the country, as well he city church.

few determined men and women h a religious zeal usually can start and run, at least a part of the year, Sunday school and thru the Sunday ool the church membership largely es. Encourage good music, an oc-ional entertainment, lawn socials, other kinds of innocent amuse-nts. Teach moderate giving but let patrons know just how the money o be expended and usually let it be help some unfortunate neighbor, ere contributors can see results and feel that a large part of the offer-goes to keep up some self ap-nted agent.

The Interchurch movement died ng; but more than 8 millions of the ple's money died with it. Oh, these rlasting drives! When will we get k to the teaching of the Lowly rist and leave off so much that ders rather than strengthens? The church needs to learn that ney, while necessary, is not the in factor and that millions cannot e a soul.

Driving Out Tuberculosis

No man better knows the progress he fight against bovine tuberculosis n H. R. Smith, livestock commis-ner of the Chicago stock-yards com-y. His special efforts are in pro-ing the accredited herd plan, and following from him, on this subject authoritative:

The requests for accredited herd ting have been much more numerous n can properly be cared for in a ge number of states. Iowa has at present time a waiting list of six ndred breeders. The last Wiscon-legislature appropriated $486,000 tuberculosis eradication during the sent biennium. The requests for redited herd testing have been so merous in Wisconsin that the in-mnity fund was exhausted before expiration of the year. New York expending a sum equal in amount. There is reason to believe that a mber of states will provide funds in ess of ½ million dollars for tu-culosis eradication under the ac-dited herd plan during the next mnium. Even with these increased propriations it will be impossible to e care of all of the herds whose ners make application for accredited rd testing. It would seem that nty co-operation, either thru ar-gement with the county supervisors, nty farm bureaus or the county eders' associations, is very desirable this time. Until three years ago erculosis in livestock was increas-in prevalence in practically every te of the Union. It is now on the line and the results thus far ob-ned chiefly may be attributed to the eral movement thruout the country eradicate tuberculosis from breed-and dairy herds under the accred-herd plan.

"SOLD OUT OF BULL CALVES."

Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze: Due largely to the excel-ence of your advertising medium f the Mail and Breeze and Rural-st, we are sold out of bull calves. A disastrous fire destroyed all f our dairy barns and equipment couple of weeks ago and we find t imperative to reduce our herd. Please change our advertising in Breeze and Ruralist to the inclosed opy.—HILLCROFT FARMS, M. Golladay, Prop. Breeders of ersey Cattle and Duroc Jersey Hogs, Holden, Mo. April 27, 1920.

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J. T. Hunter Represents
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10 spring yearlings by Pathfinder Chief 2nd and Uneeda High Orion bred to Orion Cherry King A.

15 fall yearlings by Col. Pathfinder and Great Sensation 2nd, bred to Perfect Sensation and Jack's Orion Cherry King A.

5 tried sows Pathfinder and Sensation breeding.

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will be shown this fall and is called a winner by those who see him. 12 April, May and June gilts bred to him and Fogo's Invincible for Sept. farrow. Prices and descriptions by return mail.
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Three fall boars—1 by Joe King Orion, 1 by Great Orion Sensation, 1 by Golden Wonder. You can't beat this breeding and the individuals are good.
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Fall gilts by Great Wonder Model bred to Pathfinder. May yearlings by Pathfinder Jr. dams bred to Shepherd's Orion Sensation. Senior yearlings by Pathfinder Jr. dams bred to Shepherd's Orion Sensation. All sows bred for Sept. farrow. Big yearling boars by Pathfinder Jr., spring boars by Shepherd's Orion Sensation, Orion's Amplifier, etc. All priced to sell.
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W. D. McComas, Box 455, Wichita, Kansas

Duroc Pigs, Express Prepaid
Ten gilts farrowed 83 pigs March litters. Sell at weaning. Col. Wonder, etc., immuned, guaranteed, express prepaid. Write today.
OVERSTAKE BROS., ATLANTA, KAN.

Mid-Summer Clean Up Sale!

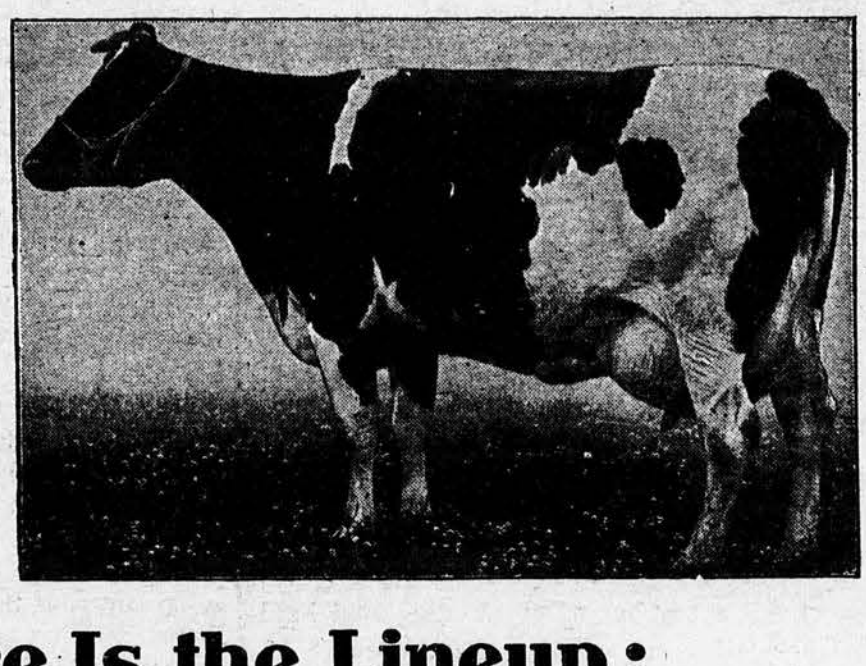
High Grade Holstein Cows and Heifers

Mid-summer sales are always good places for the buyer and this big sale will be no exception. Good railroad facilities and splendid auto roads. Sale at farm four and a half miles northwest of Wakarusa, three miles east of Auburn, 12 miles southwest of Topeka. Burlingame auto road.

Wakarusa, Kansas

Wednesday July 28

Sale under big tent and lunch at noon.



Here Is the Lineup:

50 cows (all young cows) now in milk or heavy springers.
35 two and three year old heifers, either fresh or to freshen soon.
15 cows and heifers to freshen by Jan. 1.
Three registered yearling bulls.

Everything tuberculin tested. Sale starts at 11 A. M. For further information address

Jas. Broughton, Wakarusa, Kansas

Auctioneers: C. M. Crews, Topeka, Kan. Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.

Note—Parties coming to Topeka can go to Wakarusa at 9:40 in the forenoon (Santa Fe) and return at 7:50 that evening. Free auto from Wakarusa to the farm. If driving take auto road southwest out of Topeka. The farm has always been known as the old H. K. Johnson farm.

SHORTHORN CATTLE. SHORTHORN CATTLE.



USE A SHORTHORN BULL

By doing so you will increase the weight of your cattle from two to three hundred pounds at maturity. One advantage of Shorthorns is that they finish readily for the market at any age or may be carried along for a period in case the market is not favorable, and continue to make gains and not lose finish.

Week after week Shorthorns top the leading markets and show an excess of weight also which is a double advantage.

It pays to grow Shorthorn beef.

American Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n, 13 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Ask for "The Shorthorn in America"

Genuine Herd Bulls by Master of the Dales and out of Collynie Bred Cows

Master of the Dales bulls are proving themselves splendid breeding bulls and we can show you a few real bulls of first class herd heading character.

They are a practical, husky and well grown lot that will appeal to breeders wanting bulls of real merit.

H.M. Hill, La Fontaine, Kan.

1886 TOMSON SHORTHORNS 1920

200 high class cattle of most popular strains. Sires: Village Marshal and Beaver Creek Sultan.
Several extra good young herd bulls for sale. Address

TOMSON BROS.
Wakarusa, Kansas, or Dover, Kansas.

FOR SHORTHORN BULLS

All ages. Address

HUNT BROS., BLUE RAPIDS, KAN.

POLLED SHORTHORNS.

10 POLLED SHORTHORN BULLS

Big husky reds and roans 12 to 20 mos. old. Priced to sell. Can spare a few females.
C. M. HOWARD, HAMMOND, KANSAS.

JERSEY CATTLE.

Hillcroft Farms Jerseys headed by Queens' Fairy Boy, pronounced the best bred Jersey bull in Missouri, a Register of Merit son of Raleigh's Fairy Boy, the greatest bull ever imported, 54 tested daughters, 86 tested granddaughters and 84 producing sons. Choice bull calves for sale. Reference Bradstreet
M. L. GOLLADAY, PROPR., HOLDEN, MO.

10 JERSEY COWS FOR SALE
9 of them from 2 to 6 years old. The best of my herd.
E. H. Knepper, (1 ml. N. W. of town) Broughton, Kan.

When writing advertisers mention this paper.

Kansas Jersey to Missouri

Torono's Financial Warder, a young Jersey bull bred by J. A. Comp of Kansas has been sold to Webster County Bull Club of Missouri. This young bull is a line bred Sophie Tormentor and has for dam, Sultan's Princess Nunda, that has the breed record in three classes for Kansas. Webster County has been very forward in cow testing association work and the addition of this good bull should be an added mark of advancement.

Prizes for Draft Teams

A recent news note from the Horse Association of America states that the association, in conjunction with leading district fairs from Maine to California, offer $100 in cash prizes at every such fair for the best grade draft teams. The conditions stipulate a first prize of $50, second prize of $30 and third prize of $20. Awards to be made to the best teams of draft geldings or grade draft mares shown in harness to farm wagon. Horses in such teams must be at least 16 hands high and weigh 3200 pounds or more a pair. Horses must be measured and weighed (stripped to halter only) on the day of the competition by an officer of the fair and a card giving such height and weight, signed by the officer in question, attached to the bridle before the teams enter the ring.

Eighty per cent shall be given [to] the merit of the horse, 10 per cent [to] the harness and 10 per cent on [the] wagon. No discrimination shall [be] made against the harness or wagon [on] account of age, providing they are [in] good repair and clean. Driver [must] be under 18 years. Similar prizes [are] being offered for mule teams.

Every farmer is interested in [good] horses and mules. Get your stock ready for the fair and see the officers [of] your district fair association. If [you] have not already made arrangements with the Horse Association of America to get these prizes, they should get in touch with Wayne Dinsmore, Secretary, Union Stockyards, Chicago, [Ill.]

Public Sales of Livestock

Hereford Cattle.

Sept. 6—J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan. Emporia, Kan.
Sept. 8—Ed Nickelson, Leonardville, Kan.
Sept. 9—Northern Kansas Hereford Breeders Assn., Blue Rapids, Kan., C. G. Stevens secretary and sale manager, Barnes, Kan.
Sept 17—Morris County Herefords at Council Grove, Kan., A. J. Howard, sale manager, Comiskey, Kan.
Sept. 27—John J. Phillips, Goodland, Kan.
Sept. 28—Foster Farms, Rexford, Kan., Colby, Kan.
Oct. 6—J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan.

Angus Cattle.

Oct. 16—Boys' Calf Club, Effingham, Kan. Frank Andrews, Mgr., Muscotah, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle.

Oct. 7—A. L. & D. Harris, Osage City, Kan.
Oct. 13—Northern Kan. Shorthorn Assn., Smith Center, T. M. Willson, sale manager, Lebanon, Kan.
Oct. 13—East Kansas Shorthorn Ass'n, Ottawa, Kan. F. Joe Robbins, Sec'y.
Oct. 14—Linn Co. Shorthorn Breeders' Assn. Sale, Pleasanton, Kan. E. C. Smith, Sec'y.
Oct. 16—Boys' Calf Club, Effingham, Kan. Robt. Russell, Muscotah, Kan., Mgr.
Nov. 9—Shorthorn Ass'n sale. O. A. [Hol]man, Mgr., Peabody, Kan.
Nov. 4—J. L. Early, Oronogo, Mo.
Nov. 9—R. W. Dole, Almena, Kan.
Nov. 10—Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders Assn., Concordia, Kan., E. Cary, Talmo, Kan., sale manager.
Nov. 11—E. P. Flannagan, Chapman, Kan.
Nov. 15—Irvin Evans, Columbus, Kan.

Holstein Cattle.

Oct. 5—Hall Bros., Denver, Colo.
Oct. 18—Consignment Sale, Hutchinson, Kan., W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.
Nov. 29-30—Holstein-Friesian Asso. of Kansas, Wichita, Kan., W. H. Mott, manager, Herington, Kan.
Dec. 1—David Coleman & Sons, Denison, Kan., at Topeka, W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.

Poland China Hogs.

Aug. 7—Moore Farms, Butler, Mo. Sale at Gardner, Kan.
Aug. 16—L. E. Hubbard, Kincaid, Kan.
Aug. 25—The Deming Ranch, Oswego, Kan. H. O. Sheldon, Supt. Swine Dept.
Oct. 1—Stafford County Breeders' Assn. Stafford, Kan.
Oct. 1—Peter J. Tisserat, York, Neb.
Oct. 14—W. H. Hill, Milo, Kan., at Belle, Kan.
Oct. 19—Morton & Wenrich, Oxford, Kan.
Oct. 20—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
Nov. 3—E. E. Hall, Bayard, Kan.
Jan. 14—Barnes & Harvey, Grenola, Kan.
Jan. 15—Mitchell Bros., Longton, Kan.
Jan. 17—L. R. White, Lexington, Neb.

Spotted Poland Chinas.

August 24—Henry Field, Shenandoah, Ia.
September 17—Henry Field, Shenandoah, Ia.
October 9—Henry Field, Shenandoah, Ia.
Nov. 5—Henry Field, Shenandoah, Ia.

Duroc Jersey Hogs.

Aug. 5—W. W. Otey, Winfield, Kan.
Aug. 6—W. D. McComas, Wichita, Kan.
Aug. 12—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.
Oct. 1—Stafford County Breeders' Assn. Stafford, Kan.
Oct. 7—L. C. Kirk, Vandalia, Mo.
Oct. 11—A. A. Russell, Geneva, Neb.
Oct. 15—Jno. C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.
Oct. 16—Rule & Woodleaf, Ottawa, Kan.
Oct. 18—Robt E. Steele, Falls City, Neb.
Oct. 20—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 21—Theo. Foss, Sterling, Neb.
Oct. 23—Boren & Nye, Pawnee City, Neb.
Oct. 27—Proett Bros., Alexandria, Neb.
Nov. 4—Shawnee County Breeders' Assn. sale, Topeka, Kan.
Nov. 5—Kempin Bros., Corning, Kan.
Nov. 6—A. C. Brockman, Centralia, Mo.
Nov. 6—Mather & Hurdette, Centralia, Kan.
Jan. 15—Mitchell Bros., Longton, Kan.
Jan. 19—Will Fogo, Burr Oak, Kan.
Jan. 26—Lyon County Duroc Jersey Breeders' Asso. sale at Emporia, Kan. Jos. Loomis, Sec'y, Emporia, Kan.
Jan. 27—Shawnee County Breeders' Assn. sale, Topeka, Kan.
Feb. 3—J. C. Theobald, Ohiowa, Neb.
Feb. 4—W. G. Real, Grafton, Neb.
Feb. 5—U. G. Higgins, Fairmont, Neb.
Feb. 9—Gordon & Hamilton, Horton, Kan.
Feb. 9—John Loomis, Emporia, Kan.
Feb. 10—M. R. Peterson, Troy, Kan. Sale at Bendena, Kan.
Feb. 11—Kempin Bros., Corning, Kan.
Feb. 11—Wm. Hilbert, Corning, Kan. (Night sale.)
Feb. 14—Night Sale. Boren & Nye, Pawnee City, Neb.
Feb. 15—Lyden Brothers, Hildreth, Neb.
Feb. 15—E. H. Dimick & Son, Linwood, Kan., at Tonganoxie, Kan.
Feb. 16.—Geo. H. Burdette, Auburn, Neb.
Feb. 17—Earl Babcock, Fairbury, Neb.
Feb. 17—Jno. C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.
Feb. 18—Robt. E. Steele, Falls City, Neb.
Feb. 19—Guy Zimmerman, Morrowville, Kan.
Feb. 23—C. H. Black, Neosho Rapids, Kan. in Emporia, Kan.

Chester White Hogs.

Oct. 20—Arthur Mosse & Daughter, Leavenworth, Kan.

Field Notes

BY J. W. JOHNSON

Holsteins at Wakarusa July 28.

There is almost sure to be an abundance of rough feed in the country this fall and dairy cows are sure to be high. Mid-summer

of all kinds are always good places to Wednesday, July 28, 100 high grade and heifers will be sold in the big sale Wakarusa, Kan., and anyone wanting and heifers or a registered bull should this sale. It will be held on the old Johnson farm four and a half miles west of Wakarusa on the Burlingame The advertisement appears in this and you should look it up. For any information address, Jas. Broughton, rusa, Kan.—Advertisement.

spersion of a Great Holstein Herd.

l Bros., proprietors of the great tern Holstein" farm, Denver, Colo., just announced the dissolution and rsion sale of their great herd number- 50 head. Kansas Farmer and Mail Breeze readers will remember mention de of this great herd in a field note March last issue. It is this great herd furnished a heifer in the recent ma- show at St. Paul that sold for $5,500. am and sire are among the best known ins in the country. Carlos W. Hall, r, Colo., is one of the best known ck men in the west and the Western in Farm, located in South Denver, is del and the great herd of pure bred eins on it is one of the strongest herds here in the west. The date of the sale t. 5 and it will be advertised in the s Farmer and Mail and Breeze. In regular card they are announcing the of their dispersion sale. Write them ime for full particulars. A handsome g will be issued and you can ask them ok you for it now just as well as on.—Advertisement.

BY J. T. HUNTER

Hague, R. 3, Peabody, Kansas, is n to most of the sheep raisers of Kan- hru his winnings on Shropshires at the At this time he is offering 25 year- and 2-year-old rams which are pure- but unregistered. If you need a ram, him.—Advertisement.

Otey's Removal Duroc Sale.

W. Otey & Sons, Winfield, Kansas, purchased a new home at Belle Plaine, as. They wish to move to the new farm on as possible. The result is that they offer an exceptionally strong bunch of s in their removal sale to be held at eld, Kansas, Thursday, August 5. The includes their great herd of foundation which carry the best of blood and in- uality and are bred for fall farrow to ged champion boar, Pathfinder Chief In addition to the foundation sows, will be a number of fall gilts of Path- r breeding bred to Great Orion 3d, one e greatest sons of Great Orion, the 's grand champion in 1918; some out- ing herd header prospects, fall boars thfinder Chief and out of Orion Cherry dams; and a number of strictly good yearling gilts sired by Pathfinder and selling open. This is one sale it ay you to wait for as it will offer bar- such as you could get in no sale other a dispersion or a removal sale. Send ur catalog and plan to attend. If you t attend, your bids will be carefully ed by J. T. Hunter, representing the r Farm Press.—Advertisement.

. D. McComas Sells Durocs Aug. 6.

D. McComas, Wichita, Kan., will sell some odd Durocs, mostly bred sows ilts at his farm just outside the city west of Wichita on Friday, Aug. 6. ale will be called at 2 p. m. Mr. Mc- s has for several years raised purebred s and visitors to the farm will find Mr. McComas has made it a special to keep not only good Durocs but also est and most popular blood lines ob- ble. The popularity of the blood lines denced in the breeding of the offering. ires of the 10 spring yearlings are as s: Pathfinder Chief 2nd, one of the famous sons of the mighty Pathfinder Uneeda High Orion, a Kansas grand pion. The spring yearlings are bred ck's Orion Cherry King A., a son of 917 international grand champion. Then 5 fall yearlings have as sires a son of finder Chief 2nd, and a son of Great tion who sired the 1919 international champion. These fall yearlings are to a grandson of Great Sensation and ck's Orion Cherry King A. The five sows are Pathfinder and Sensation ing. Readers of this field note will that these Durocs are close up in the of the breed's greatest sires. Pure- hog buyers should note this fact also: sows sold in summer or fall sale rings less money than if sold any other time e year. Here is the buyer's opportunity t Durocs at bargain prices. Write to- for a catalog. Please mention Kansas er and Mail and Breeze. Address W. D. mas, Box 455, Wichita, Kan.

Two Holstein Bulls for Sale.

C. A. Branch has practiced dentistry arion, Kan., for several years. A few ago he started to raise Holsteins. His is yet small but comprised of good in- uals. The doctor's interest in Hol- and dairying has finally caused him it the dental office and return to the If you should visit the Branch farm miles northeast of Marion you would he doctor superintending the building ine two story bungalow with all mod- onveniences. He has completely put a successful dental practice and is forth going to look after his dairy of Holsteins. He is genuinely inter- in this work and with his natural it is a foregone conclusion that the tor will be heard from in the Holstein He is holding on to his females and g more so all that he has to sell at t are two bulls. One is a December out of Ona Mutual Clothilde 2nd that granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs ll as a granddaughter of Colantha Jo- Lad. This cow at three years made pounds of butter in seven days and ounds of milk in the same time. The bull calf is a March calf sired by Jo- Netherland Fobes, a son of Canary Fobes Homestead and he is out of a ter of De Kol Fobes Homestead. The produced 22.01 pounds of butter in days and 553 pounds of milk in the time. Both bulls are good individuals ny one needing well bred bulls has a opportunity to get such at very rea- le prices at this time. Write Dr. C. A. h, Marion, Kan., if you need a bull. e mention the Kansas Farmer and Mail Breeze.—Advertisement.

BY J. COOK LAMB

hite's Polands Better Than Ever.

R. White, of Lexington, Nebraska, is wner of a herd of Poland Chinas that stands as one of the very best herds of Nebraska. He has constructed this herd by using sows and boars noted for their high arched backs, big bone, size and scale. Many of these good sows have been produced on the L. R. White farm. They are sired by Upland Defender, a boar that has populated this herd with many good ones. Some of the sows and gilts are by Cedardale Jack, a son of Col. Jack, some by Surprise Prospect and Wade Prospect. Now Mr. White has gone out and purchased Designer Jr., a fall boar by the $30,000 boar Designer. The dam of this boar is a Bloomendall sow. She was the top of Wm. Ferguson's 1919 summer sale. In this herd is a choice litter which is sired by Designer. In mating this herd of sows with this new herd boar, Designer Jr., Mr. White expects some real classy Polands. Besides this herd of Polands, L. R. can show a grand herd of Shorthorn cattle and some good Shropshire sheep. He is a great booster for better livestock.—Advertisement.

BY T. W. MORSE

Spotted Polands—The Hog of the Hour.

That is the way that S. R. Youkey & Sons, Thorntown, Ind., classify the hogs they raise. They are about right so far as their herd is concerned, too, for their outstanding bunch of females is headed by the great improving boar Booster King. Booster King has done more, it is said, to improve the Spotted Poland breed as regards quality, color and conformation than any other hog doing service at this time. On August 7 the Youkeys will sell 40 head of top females bred to this great sire or to his able assistant Big Steve. The kind of hogs that go into this sale and the matings represented thru service from these sires make this an offering from which any herd can be improved. In addition to the sale offering the Youkeys have a good bunch of young boars, bred sows and pigs from grand champion blood which they are pricing reasonably for private sale. If you want one or more Spotted Polands that represent a real improvement get in touch with this herd. "The Breeders Store-house" of the Spotted Poland Breed. Don't forget the August 7 sale. The Youkeys will make it easy for you to get fair treatment on any hog that goes thru the ring in case you cannot attend in person. Please mention this paper when writing about the sale or about the hogs at private treaty.—Advertisement.

Holsteins Are Making the West a Dairy Country And Cashing Farm Feeds for the Highest Dollar

Sunflower Herd Holsteins

The better class of females headed by a great sire. Stock for sale at all times. Write your wants and I will send particulars. F. J. Searle, Oskaloosa, Kan.

Harry Mollhagen, Bushton, Kan.

In our herd are 13 cows with an average of 12.77 pounds butter in seven days. Bull calves from dams with records from 23 to 26 pounds. Health of herd under federal control.

Ben Schneider, Nortonville, Kansas

Six Holstein bulls, 6 months old to yearlings; 1 from 25-pound, 1 from 21-pound cow; 1 from 17-pound 2 year old. Priced to sell. Duroc gilts priced right.

Chas. V. Sass, 409 Minn. Av., Kansas City, Ks.

10 registered cows and heifers, also 20 grade cows and heifers. 10 registered bulls, three months to three years old. Registered cows $175 per head up. Grade bred heifers $135 up. Bull calves $100 and up.

WINDMOOR FARM HOLSTEINS

Bull calf born February 12, 1920. More white than black, dandy individual, dam a record daughter of King Segis Pontiac, sire 30 pound son of Johanna McKinley Segis, first bull to sell for $25,000. Priced to sell $125. Write Chas. C. Wilson, Edna, Kan.

The Last 30-lb. Bull is Sold

but we have a beautiful, white, 11-mo.-old SON of KING PONTIAC JOHANNA, a 31-lb. son of the KING OF THE PONTIACS, out of a 20-lb. (2 yr.) junior daughter of another 31-lb. son of KING OF THE PONTIACS. Axtell & Hershey, Newton, Kan.

W. P. Enns & Son, Newton, Kan.

For sale—Well bred bull calf, three months old. This calf is a fine straight individual, nicely marked.

EVERY COW AN A. R. O.

with the exception of one that is untested. Good young bulls from 3 months up for sale at reasonable prices. Sire's first daughter fresh last Jan. now milking 55 to 65 lbs. a day. R. E. Stuewe, Alma, Kansas.

Holstein Bull

ready for service. Long distance kind; mostly white; well grown; quick, sure server; 15 mos. Dam's 10-mo. record practically 700 lbs. butter, 16,000 lbs. milk; butter, 7 days, 26 lbs. milk, 1 day, 93 lbs., sire 30-lb. bull. Tuberculin tested. Price $300. Write for pictures. VICTOR F. STUEWE, Alma, Kansas.

Seven Pure Bred Heifers

Big fine ones, long twos and coming three year olds; bred to freshen in August and September. W. J. O'Brien, Tonganoxie, Kan., Leavenworth County.

J. A. Jamison & Sons, R. D. 2 Leavenworth, Kan.

Southside Holstein Farm. Herd sire: King Korndyke Akkrummer Ormsby 31.11 lb., 7 day record. Has full sister with 39.67 lb. Few of his calves for sale.

W. E. Zoll & Son, R. D. 6, Leavenworth, Kan.

Two very well marked registered bulls for sale. Ready for light service. Priced right.

C. A. Trefi, Bonner Springs, Kan.

I offer for sale my 30 pound herd bull, King Peter 18. He is nearly white, five years old and sold fully guaranteed. Write at once.

Dr. L. E. Shay, Atchison, Kansas

For Sale: Registered Holstein yearling heifers and 3 royally bred bulls from A. R. O. dams, and old enough for service.

Advertisers in this department are Members of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas.

WALTER SMITH, Pres.
Topeka, Kan.
HARRY MOLLHAGEN,
Vice-Pres.
Bushton, Kan.
MARK ABILDGAARD
Sec'y-Treas.
Mulvane, Kan.
W. H. MOTT, Sales Mgr.
Herington, Kan.

LYON COUNTY PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION

A few choice cows will be accepted for service to our herd sire, Princess DeKol Beauty Girl Segis, sired by King Segis Pontiac Count and a full brother to Beauty Girl Pontiac Segis (20 world's records). Address County Farm Agent, Emporia, Kan.

SAND SPRINGS FARM

Two bull calves, one from 20,000 pound dam, another 18,000 pound two-year-old dam. We specialize in yearly test. Herd sire: Prince Ormsby Pontiac Mercedes, from a 33 pound daughter of S. P. O. M. E. S. ENGLE & SON, ABILENE, KANSAS

Geo. L. Allgire, R. 2, Topeka, Kan.

Farm near town. Individual production rather than numbers. Something to offer later on.

J. P. Mast, Scranton, Kansas

Cows and heifers all sold. Only one bull left. He from heavy producing ancestry.

Dr. W. E. Bentley, Manhattan, Ks.

5 registered Holsteins with good A. R. O. records. Some are just fresh, bred to a bull with 1,000 pound backing. Also two grades, one just fresh.

Bull and Heifer Calves

Sired by Dutchland Colantha Konigen Lyons; large type Poland China hogs.
S. E. ROSS, IOLA, KANSAS

Bull Calf Ready for Service

out of 30-lb. sire Colantha 4th, Johanna breeding; dam 26.61 butter record. Quick sale, $200.
FITZGERALD, PETERSON & WEDDLE, Jamestown, Kansas

Geo. Lenhert, Abilene, Kansas

All bulls of serviceable age sold. A few calves sired by a grandson of King Segis and a few cows for sale.

OUR HERD SIRES

are backed by dams that have produced over 1,000 pounds of butter in one year. One of them was first in his class at seven leading state fairs in 1919. A few young bulls left at very reasonable prices. Herd under Federal supervision.
COLLINS FARM CO., SABETHA, KANSAS.

HAMM HOLSTEINS

We always have something to sell. Just now some splendid young bulls, dams have milked 84 to 91 lbs. per day. Our young sire Gerben Ormsby Lad, a real bull. J. W. HAMM, Humboldt, Kan.

C. A. Branch, Marion, Kansas

Clear Creek Holsteins—Females all sold for the present. Still have some real bargains in young bull calves from heavy producing A. R. O. cows. Buy your sire young. You can raise him as cheaply as we.

Braeburn Holsteins

The aviators have taken my home pasture and I have to cut the herd. You can buy a dozen cows here before November, besides numerous bulls and bull calves; and first comers have most choice. H. B. COWLES, 606 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kansas.

We Have a Number of Holstein

Cows and heifers for sale; purebred and registered; all ages. Serviceable bulls all sold. Lilac Dairy Farm, R. 2, Topeka, Kan.

Shunga Valley Holsteins

SPECIAL—An 11-month-old grandson of the famous 37-lb. century sire King Segis Pontiac. An extra fine individual nearly white and ready for light service.
IRA ROMIG & SONS, TOPEKA, KAN.

THE CEDARLAWN HOLSTEIN FARM

Bull calves for sale sired by King Segis Pontiac Repeater 210981 and from good A. R. O. dams. Prices reasonable.
T. M. EWING, INDEPENDENCE, KAN.

Big Dissolution Sale

Watch for display advertising of our big dissolution sale at Independence, Kan., about July 10. W. H. Mott, Sale manager, Herington, Kan. Robinson & Shultz, Independence, Kan., Owners.

Mott Bros. & Branch, Herington, Kan.

No females for sale. Choice 10-month bull by Duke Johanna Beets out of one of our best cows; straight top, nicely marked, wonderful individual; first $150 buys him. He must please you or money returned.

SOME GOOD BULL CALVES NOW

Will make attractive prices if taken while young. P. O., Erie, Kan. Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan.

BULLS

We have some splendid bulls for sale at very reasonable prices; from a few weeks to 1 year old; dams' records from 16 lbs. (2-yr.-old) to over 30 lbs. Write us just what you need in bulls.
Mark Abildgaard, Mgr., Mulvane, Kansas

Appleman Bros., Mulvane, Ks.

Young cows due to freshen soon all sold. Still have 2 or 3 young bulls old enough for service out of A. R. cows and 30-pound bull.

Registered HOLSTEINS

Under Federal T. B. Supervision. One of the best sons of King of the Pontiacs, heads the herd. Our cows are the best for breeding, type and production.
B. R. GOSNEY, MULVANE, KANSAS.

Al. Howard, Mulvane, Ks.

Bulls ready for service this fall. Write for descriptions and prices.

Wilkie & Swinehart, Derby, Kan.

Bull calf, evenly marked, out of the great show bull Johanna Bonheur Champion 2nd. Price $100 F. O. B.

Bull Calves by Our Herd Sire

Dam has 28.65-784—in 7 days; has 1000 lb. sister, one 34, one 30 and 11 above 20. A few services for sale to approved cows. We have all A. R. O. Cows. GOODIN STOCK FARM, C. L. GOODIN, PROPRIETOR, DERBY, KANSAS.

Sir Aaggie Korndyke Mead

heads my herd. His nearest 5 dams av. nearly 1100 lbs. butter. Herd under federal supervision. Chas. P. High, Derby, Kan.

Two Choice A. R. O. Heifers for Sale

due to freshen in two or three weeks. Also richly bred proven sire.
FLOWERCREST FARM, MULVANE, KAN.

RED POLLED CATTLE

FORT LARNED RANCH

200 HEAD OF REGISTERED RED POLL CATTLE

A number of choice one and two-year-old bulls and heifers from one to three years old.
E. E. FRIZELL & SONS, FRIZELL, KAN.

RED POLLED BULLS

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

Pleasant View Stock Farm!

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

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

HEREFORD CATTLE

Discriminating Hereford Buyers We Offer NOW

12 coming yearling bulls, Columbus, Anxiety strains. Breedy character and proper conformation. Unpampered but in better than pasture condition. 7 registered, 5 unregistered, but equally well bred. All high class farm bulls.

If you want one or more of the 12 yearling bulls write now to W. C. Cummings, Hesston, Kan.

250 REGISTERED HEREFORDS

Headed by Don Balboa 14th 596021, by Don Carlos 263498. For sale—50 cows about half with calves at foot; 20 open heifers; 15 bred heifers; five good young bulls, herd header prospects. LEE BROS., HARVEYVILLE, (Wabaunsee County), KANSAS.

ANXIETY BRED HEREFORD COWS

4 cows and one herd bull at $250 each. 3 cows have calves at foot; other will calve soon. Am retaining the calves. For further particulars address
E. C. MUNSELL, RUSSELL, KANSAS.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BULLS

Several ready for use. A good lot of younger ones from A. R. O. and prize winning ancestry.

Prices reduced for 30 days. Write us about what you are wanting.
McKAY BROS., CADDOA, COLORADO

Dissolution and Dispersion

Public sale, October 5, 1920, 150 head, registered cows, heifers and bulls. Western Holstein Farm.
Hall Bros., Owners and Breeders
Box 2, South Denver Station, Denver, Colo.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE

Three yearling Holstein heifers, high grades, and one purebred Holstein bull, six months old, not related to heifers. You may have the bunch for $300.00; any one for $85.00 or two for $160.00. Write
GEO. F. VOGT, TROY, KANSAS

HOLSTEIN HEIFER CALVES

We have a few extra choice heifer calves for immediate delivery. $50 express prepaid anywhere in Kansas. A. D. MARTIN, EMPORIA, KANSAS

HOLSTEIN OR GUERNSEY CALVES

either sex, 6 to 8 weeks old, $30 each; express paid by us. Write for particulars.
Spreading Oak Farm, R. 1, Whitewater, Wis.

YEARLING HOLSTEIN BULL,

Grandson of King Pieter 60771, that sired 42 A. R. O. cows. A bargain.
W. H. WILLIAMSON, RAYMOND, KAN.

FOR HIGHLY BRED HOLSTEIN CALVES

Heifers and bulls, 6 to 8 weeks old, beautifully marked, from heavy producing dams, $25 each. Safe delivery guaranteed. Write Fernwood Farms, Wauwatosa, Wis.

WAUKESHA COUNTY

High grade Holstein and Guernsey calves, $25 crated. Fernwood Place, Waukesha, Wis.

When writing advertisers mention this paper.



Chart of Recommendations *for* TRACTORS

(Abbreviated Edition)

How to Read the Chart

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloils for tractor engine lubrication are specified in the Chart below.

The letter opposite the tractor indicates the grade of Gargoyle Mobiloils that should be used. For example, A means Gargoyle Mobiloil "A". Arc. means Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic, etc.

These recommendations cover all models of tractors unless otherwise specified.

Where different grades of Gargoyle Mobiloils are recommended for summer and winter use, the winter recommendations should be followed during the entire period when freezing temperatures may be experienced.

This Chart is compiled by the Vacuum Oil Company's Board of Automotive Engineers, and constitutes a scientific guide to Correct Tractor Lubrication.

If your tractor is not listed in this partial chart, consult the Chart of Recommendations at your dealer's, or send for booklet, "Correct Lubrication for Tractors," which lists the Correct Grades for *all* Tractors.

NAMES OF TRACTORS	1920 Summer	1920 Winter	1919 Summer	1919 Winter	1918 Summer	1918 Winter	1917 Summer	1917 Winter	1916 Summer	1916 Winter
Allis-Chalmers (General Purpose)	A	A	A	A	A	A				
" " All Other Models	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	A	A
All Work	B	A	B		B	A	B	A	B	A
Appleton	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	A	A
Aultman-Taylor (18-36)					BB	A	BB	A		
" " (22-45)	BB	A	BB	A						
" " (15-30) (Waukesha Eng.)	BB	A	BB	A						
" " All Other Models	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	A	A
Avery (5-10)	A	A	A	A						
" Motor Cultivator & Planter	A	Arc.								
" All Other Models	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Baker Steel Mule	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A		
Bean-Track-Pull	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Big Bull			B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Buckeye (Findlay, Ohio)	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A		
Case (9-18)										
" (10-18)			BB	A						
" (10-20)					A	A	A	A	A	A
" (15-25 & 20-40)					BB	A	BB	A	B	A
" (15-27)	BB	A	BB	A			B	A	B	A
" All Other Models	B	A	B	A						
Cletrac	BB	A								
Cleveland			BB	A	BB	A	BB	A		
Coleman	B	A	B	A	BB	A	B	A	A	A
Common Sense	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	A	Arc.
C. O. D.			BB	A	BB	A	BB	A		
Craig	BB	A	BB	A						
Creeping Grip			BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	B	A
C. P. (7-16)			B	A	B	A				
" (Reeves)	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.
Flour City (30-35)	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
" All Other Models	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A		
Fordson	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A				
Gas Pull					B	A	B	A	B	A
Grain Belt	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A		
Happy Farmer							B	A	B	A
Hart Parr	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Holder	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	B	A
Hoosier			B	A						
Hoosier			BB	A						
Holt Caterpillar (Model 10)							BB	A		
" (Model 45)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	B	A
" All Other Models	B	A	B	A	A	A	B	A	B	A
Huber	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A				
Illinois	B	A	B	A	B	A				
Indiana	A	A	A	A						
J. C. Prairie Dog	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	B	A
La Crosse	B	A	B	A						
Liberty	B	A	B	A	B	A				
Lightfoot			BB	A	BB	A				
Minneapolis	B	A	B	A	B	A	A	A	B	A
Mogul (8-16)					A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models			BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Moline Universal	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Monarch	BB	A								
National			BB	A	BB	A	A	A		
Neverslip (20-12)			B	A	B	A	BB	A		
" (30-18, 10-6)			BB	A	BB	A				
" All Other Models					B	A				
New Age			BB	A	BB	A	A	A		
Nilson	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	B	A
Oil Pull (14-28, 10-20)					BB	A				
" " (12-20, 16-30)	B	A	BB	A						
" " (20-40)	B	A	BB	A	BB	A				
" " All Other Models	B	A	B	A	BB	A	B	A	B	A
Parrett	B	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Pioneer	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Royer	B	A			B	A				
Rumely (6-16)					BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" (12-24)					B	A	B	A	A	A
Russell (Giant)	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A		Arc.
" All Other Models	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	A	A
Sandusky	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	A	A
Square Turn (12-20)					BB	A				
" " (18-35)	B	A	B	A	B	A				
Titan	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Tu-Ro	A	A	A	A						
Townsend	B	A	B	A						
Trapdoor	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A				
TROWBRIDGE	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	A	A
" " (Model 15)										
" " (Model 16)			BB	A	BB	A				
" " (Model 12-20)	BB	A	BB	A						
" " (Model 20-35)	BB	A								
" " All Other Models	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Wallis			B	A						
Wallis	BB	A								
" Cub					B	BB	B	BB	A	Arc.
" " (Junior)			BB	A	BB	A	A	A		
Waterloo Boy	A	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	B	A
Wheat			B	A	A	A				
Whitney	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	A	A		
Wisconsin	B	A	B	A	A	A	BB	A		

Engine Results lead to Crop Results

The relation Correct Lubrication bears to Profitable Farming

FARMERS are rapidly finding out the savings that come through correct tractor lubrication.

At Columbus, Indiana, a tractor owner who uses Gargoyle Mobiloils recently had his tractor inspected. Among other jobs, the tractor had plowed 200 acres of land and had cut 400 acres of wheat during the season. The mechanics reported that bearings, pistons, rings, cylinders and differential and transmission gears were in excellent condition.

This instance, chosen from hundreds of similar reports—show the increase in power and engine protection which invariably follow the use of Gargoyle Mobiloils. Fuel and oil savings are also marked. The saving in fuel often ranges between 17 and 25%. The saving in oil frequently amounts to from 50% to 70.

Repair men know that at least 50% of all tractor and automobile engine troubles are due to incorrect lubrication. Can you afford these troubles when the correct grade of Gargoyle Mobiloils will give you scientific protection against them?

¶ Gargoyle Mobiloils are put up in 1- and 5-gallon sealed cans, in 15-, 30- and 55-gallon steel drums, and in wood half-barrels and barrels.

Write for "*Correct Lubrication*" booklet containing complete automobile and tractor charts and other valuable data.

GARGOYLE

Mobiloils

A grade for each type of motor

In buying Gargoyle Mobiloils from your dealer, it is safer to purchase in original packages. Look for the red Gargoyle on the container.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY, New York, U. S. A.

Specialists in the manufacture of high-grade lubricants for every class of machinery. Obtainable everywhere in the world.

DOMESTIC BRANCHES: New York, Philadelphia, Detroit, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Kan., Boston, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Indianapolis, Des Moines

Chart of Recommendat *for* AUTOMOBILES

(Abbreviated Edition)

How to Read the Chart

THE Correct Grades of Gargoyle Mobil engine lubrication are specified in the Char

The letter opposite the car indicates the g Gargoyle Mobiloils that should be used. For e A means Gargoyle Mobiloil "A". Arc. means G Mobiloil Arctic, etc.

These recommendations cover all models o passenger and commercial vehicles unless ot specified.

Where different grades of Gargoyle Mobil recommended for summer and winter use, the recommendation should be followed during th period when freezing temperatures may be expe

This Chart is compiled by the Vacuum Oi pany's Board of Automotive Engineers, and co a scientific guide to Correct Automobile Lubr

If your car is not listed in this partial chart, the Chart of Recommendations at your dea send for booklet, "Correct Lubricatjon," wh the Correct Grades for *all* cars.

117 F1 NAMES OF AUTOMOBILES AND MOTOR TRUCKS	1920 Summer	1920 Winter	1919 Summer	1919 Winter	1918 Summer	1918 Winter	1917 Summer	1917 Winter
Acason (2 ton)			A	A	A	Arc.	A	
" All Other Models	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	
Allen	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	
Apperson (8 cylinder)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	
" All Other Models								
Atterbury (Model 8-E)			A	A	A	A		
" All Other Models	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.		
Autocar (2 cylinder)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	
Beck	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	
Briscoe (4 cylinder)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	
" (8 cylinder)								
Buick	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	
Cadillac	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	
Chalmers (6-40)							A	
" (6-60)			A	A	A	A		
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Chandler Six	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	
Chevrolet (3 cylinder)			A	A	A	A		
" (F. A.)			A	Arc.	A	Arc.		
" (F. B. and 1 ton)	A	Arc.						
" All Other Models	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	
Cleveland	A	Arc.						
Columbia (Detroit)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	
Cunningham	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	
D-E (1½ and 2½ ton)	A	A	A	Arc.	A	A	A	
" (5 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	
" All Other Models	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	
Dodge Brothers	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	
Essex	A	Arc.	A	Arc.				
Federal (Model S-X)					A	A	A	
" (Special)					Arc.	Arc.		
" All Other Models	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	E	Arc.	
Ford	E	E	E	E	A	E	E	
Franklin	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	
Graham-Bernstein (3 ton)	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	
" All Other Models	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	
Grant (6 cylinder)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	
" (Cont.) (Model 12)			A	Arc.				
" " } All Other Models	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.				
Haynes (6 cylinder)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	
" (12 cylinder)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	
Holmes	B	A						
Hudson Super Six	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	
" All Other Models								
Hupmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	
Jordan	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	
Kelly Springfield	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	
King (8 cylinder)			A	A	A	A	A	
Kissel Kar (Model 6B)							A	
" (12 cylinder)							A	
" " All Other Models	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	
Kochler (Model M)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	
" All Other Models	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	
Liberty	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	
Locomobile	A	A	E	A	E	A	E	
Madison (6 cylinder)	A	A	A	Arc.	A	A	A	
" (8 cylinder)								
Marmon	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	
Maxwell	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	
Mercer	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	
Metz	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	
Mitchell (6 cylinder)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	
" (8 cylinder)								
Moline-Knight			B	A	B	A	A	
Nash (Quad)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	
" (Model 671)					A	A	A	
" All Other Models	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	
National (6 cylinder)	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	
" (12 cylinder)								
Nelson	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	
Oakland (8 cylinder)			A	A	A	A	A	
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	
Oldsmobile (4 cylinder)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	
" (6 cylinder)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	
" (8 cylinder)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	
Overland	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	
Packard	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	
Paige (6 cylinder)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	
" (Cont. Eng.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	
" All Other Models	A	A						
Paterson	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	
Peerless (6 cylinder)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	
" All Other Models					Arc.	Arc.		
Pierce Arrow	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	
" (Cont'l) (5 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	
" " } All Other Models	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	
Premier	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	
R. & V. Knight	B	A	A					
Reo	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	
ReVere	A	A	A	A	A	E	E	
Riker	A	E	A	E	A	E	E	
Rock Falls	A	Arc.	A	E				
Saxon				E	E	E	E	
Sayers Six	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	
Sayers & Scoville (5 & 5)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	
Scripps-Booth (4 cylinder)					Arc.	Arc.		
" (6 & 8 cylinder)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	
Selden (1½ ton)								
" (5 ton)	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	
" All Other Models	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	
Service (120-130-140-170-220)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	
Stearns-Knight	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	
Studebaker	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	
Stutz	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	
Templar	A	A	A	A				
Velie (4 cylinder)	A	Arc.						
" (6 cylinder)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	
" (Cont'l) (5 ton)			A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	
" " } All Other Models	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	
Westcott	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	
White (16 valve)			A	A	A	A	A	
" (3 ton)			A	A	A	A	A	
" All Other Models			Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	
Willys-Knight	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	
Willys Six	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	
Winton	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	