

KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE

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City Comforts in a Farm Home

By Frank A. Meckel

THE man who works hard during the day is the man who is entitled to a comfortable home to which he may go when the day is over." This is the logic of William Engler, a Shawnee county farmer. About a year ago, working on this theory, Mr. Engler built a new house on his 200-acre farm, and equipped it with every modern convenience. There was nothing overlooked. He has such equipment as a furnace, farm electric plant, power washer, vacuum cleaner, electric iron, and a system of running water. There is a bathroom with modern sanitary equipment and a septic tank into which the sewer runs.

The Engler family designed the house and built it according to the plans as they had worked them out. They can take all credit for the conveniences which are embodied in the new home, and much credit is due them, for this is an ideal farm house from a standpoint of convenience.

There are three entrances, one from the front, another from the side and a third from the rear. Just within the side entrance which is at the ground level there is a small lavatory with a toilet. It is readily accessible from the kitchen and saves many a tramp up the stairs during the day. It is also convenient to the basement, being just half way between the basement and first floor, and it is handy from outside, being on the ground level and just inside of the door.

A Special Lavatory is Provided for Men

The back door opens into a store room with a concrete floor. This room is equipped with a large sink and running water. Here the men may wash up before meals without tracking thru the house to do so. The muddy boots and shoes may be removed in this entry way and thus save many a floor scrubbing for the women of the house. It is another idea which was developed in the minds of the Englers when they planned their home.

The interior is finished in hard wood, with all floors made of oak. There are a number of built-in features in the dining room which add comfort and convenience. A desk which folds up into the wall is on one side of the dining room, while a built-in book case is found on the other side. There is a large fireplace at the north end of this room with built-in china closets on either side of the mantle.

Every room is well equipped with electric light outlets, and there are floor plugs provided for such accessories as the electric vacuum cleaner and a wall plug for the electric flat iron.

Construction on the house began early in 1920 and the Englers moved into the new home in August. It was built on the site of the old home and every usable stick of lumber from the old house was utilized in the new one. The joists have all been seasoned under a roof for a good many years, and the siding is well air cured. The weatherboarding was purchased new and the interior finish is all practically new.

Prices of building material early in 1920 were much higher than they are at the present time, but with the utilization of so much of the lumber from the old house, the cost was kept reasonably low. The work was done by carpenters from Topeka.

The farm electric plant is in the basement of the house and supplies all the light and power necessary. It is a unit plant which runs the generator direct, but it is belted to a line shaft suspended from the ceiling of the basement, and this shaft is used to drive the water pump and the power washer. The water is pumped from a large cistern into a pressure tank which stands in one corner of the basement. Good pressure is available on the second floor at all times. The septic tank is now located

just outside of the yard and is giving very good service. It receives only waste water from the bathroom and the toilets; the drain from the basement and sinks is run past the septic tank and empties into an open draw in the hog lot. This was done so that the septic action in the tank would not be hindered by large quantities of water entering the tank on wash day or when the basement was flushed out for cleaning.

Mrs. Engler is very enthusiastic over her new home. She says that farm women are entitled to better homes inasmuch as they perform so many necessary duties on the farm. She believes that the place to enjoy conveniences is on this earth and not in the life to come, and she takes a certain amount of justifiable pride in this home of which she dreamed for years and which she finally saw grow out of the plans she had helped formulate.

Electricity Makes Washing Simple and Easy

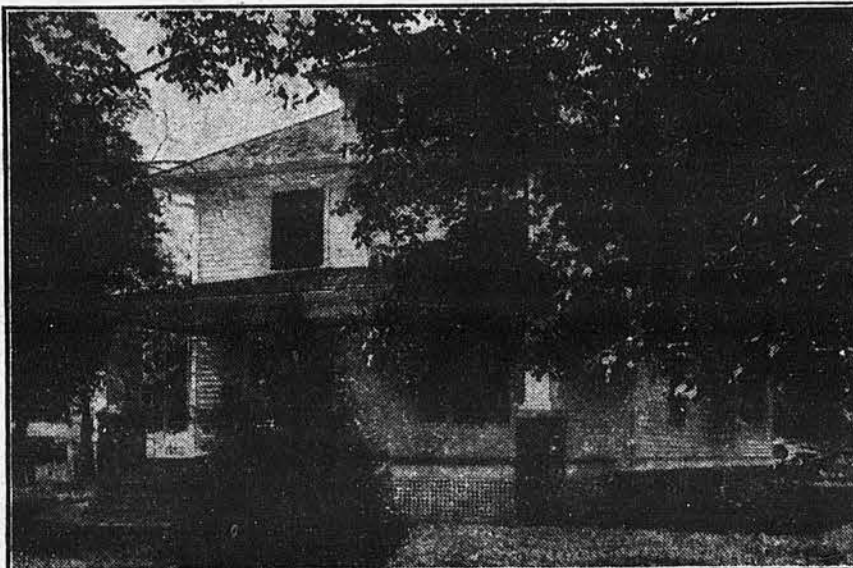
Her washing was always a bugbear before the modern method was installed. It used to take her all day to get the washing finished but now she puts the clothes into the power washer and throws in the clutch and then she takes things easy for half an hour. At the end of that time the clothes are washed as clean as she ever could wash them by hand, and she isn't fagged out by any means. The ironing, which used to be another tiresome chore when she had to stand over a hot stove all day and move the irons around and walk back and forth a hundred times also has had all the backache taken out of it. She simply pushes the plug into the wall to make an electric connection and then the iron is hot in a jiffy, and the kitchen remains cool instead of being heated up like an oven.

The men can now come from the field in the evening and go to the bathroom and take a nice refreshing bath at a cost of about half a cent or less, and they are all better off for it. There is not a thing enjoyed in the city which the Englers do not enjoy in their farm home unless it may be a paved street running by the door, and that will come some day.

The Engler family is only one of dozens in Kansas enjoying such comforts at no greater costs than they endured the discomforts. The day will come when they will be only one of thousands, for farmers now are modernizing everything they use as rapidly as possible. The difference between this family and so many other families is that they have acted in time. They are keeping the children interested in their farm home and when they do that they keep the young folks on the farm. The United States Census figures show us that 100 years ago 95 per cent of the American people lived on the farm while today about 40 per cent live there and those who have left will not come back. This is throwing more and more of a burden on the individual farmer for he must

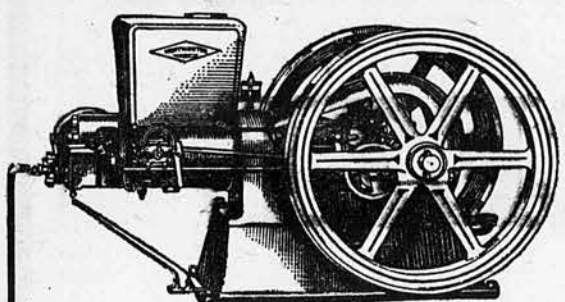
produce more than ever, and that short handed. If he expects to do it right along he must provide himself with comforts and conveniences which he never has enjoyed before. He must equip his home, that all important item on every farm, to the same degree in which he equips his farm to meet the situation.

What has been done on the Engler farm can well be duplicated on any Kansas farm. The man who makes a success of farming today cannot be content to bump along with the 95 per cent who just get by. He must get into the smaller class that places its farms on a business basis and equips them in a systematic way for business purposes. William Engler is just a few years in advance of his neighbors, and he has set a good example that every progressive farmer should now follow.



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WHEN WRITING TO OUR ADVERTISERS MENTION KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL AND BREEZE. THIS WILL INSURE YOU GOOD SERVICE.

The Farmers' Open Forum

State Farm Bureau Items Gleaned Everywhere

BY RURAL CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

MARYSVILLE'S chautauqua held August 2 to August 7 had several speakers on its program representing the Kansas State Farm Bureau, according to John J. Inskeep, Marshall county agent. Among these, Mr. Inskeep says, were Charles R. Weeks, secretary of Kansas State Farm Bureau; E. L. Rhoades, and President W. M. Jardine of the Kansas State Agricultural college and Andrew Shearer of Frankfort, Kan. These meetings were well attended by farmers, and are attracting much attention thruout the county.

Reno Dairymen Test Their Cows

Work in the Reno County Cow Testing association has grown to such an extent, that one tester is unable to handle it, according to Sam J. Smith, Reno county agent. The members are to have another tester this fall. The association is planning a picnic to be held at Sylvia sometime in August and all the dairymen of Reno county and their families probably will be present. C. C. Coleman, president of the Reno County Cow Testing association, and president of the Kansas Jersey Cattle club, has asked that the testing association grant the Sylvia Jersey cattle men the privilege of supplying all of the ice-cream for the picnic, as they declare that Jersey milk will make the best ice cream, Mr. Smith says.

To Prevent Blackhead in Turkeys

Several fine flocks of Neosho county turkeys were destroyed last year by blackhead, according to C. D. Thompson, county agent. This Mr. Thompson says is usually caused by eating spoiled grain or putrid flesh. Everything of animal kind that dies about the place should be burned or buried; and if musty grain must be fed, it should be parched thoroly to kill mold organisms. Hydro chloric acid has been found useful in preventing blackhead in turkeys, says Mr. Thompson. He recommends the use of a tablespoon of acid to every gallon of drinking water. If birds are sick they should have no food except clabbered milk.

Wilson Farmers Ship Their Wool

Wilson County Wool Growers association made its second co-operative shipment of lambs August 2, according to C. O. Grandfield, county agent. The lambs were loaded at Neodesha and Fredonia, Mr. Grandfield says.

The shipment consisted of 206 lambs consigned by 25 farmers. Most of these farmers had consignments in the first shipment, and all were well pleased with the result. It is the plan of the Wilson County Farm Bureau, Mr. Grandfield says, to organize the entire county into a shipping association and ship every class of livestock co-operatively.

To Discuss Crop Costs

The Jackson County Farm Bureau picnic will be held Wednesday, August 24. According to E. H. Leker, Jackson county agent, plans have been made for athletic events, games and entertainment for everyone. W. E. Grimes of the department of agricultural economics of the Kansas State Agricultural college, will speak on the results of the investigation being conducted in Jackson county to determine the cost of crop production, Mr. Leker says.

Poultry Should be Culled Now

Now is the time to cull your poultry, according to F. H. Dillenback, county agent of Doniphan county, as culling done after October 15 is not effective. He also urges early plowing for wheat. He says this plowing should be finished by August 25 so as to cover up and destroy the Hessian fly that is now in the stubble. Early plowing also increases the yield, Mr. Dillenback says.

Calf Club Show for Overbrook

At a recent meeting of the Osage Shorthorn Breeders' association, according to L. H. Rochford, county agent, there were 17 breeders in attendance who were interested in the development of the Shorthorn industry in Osage county. Arrangements were made to hold the fall calf club show at Overbrook, September 29, 30

and October 1, in connection with the Overbrook fair, and a very attractive premium list will be offered to the members of the club exclusively, Mr. Rochford says. Full particulars about the fall show will be sent to every club member later, says Mr. Rochford.

Early Plowing is Urged

A series of demonstrations on the control of Hessian fly and stinking smut on wheat, were held August 9 to August 19 in Miami county, according to W. H. Brooks, county agent. The demonstrations required only an hour and a quarter apiece and were well worth attending.

Cockleburs

By Ray Yarnell

Those who paid \$30 for a sack of sugar may recall that the Cuban producers, who had a strangle hold on the supply, "got their rake-off" last year. In everyday parlance "they cleaned up."

Those same persons may be interested today to know that Cuban sugar producers still hold an enormous surplus which they can't sell at a profit. And a new crop is coming on. In the case of the sugar companies the old saying "it's a long lane that has no turning" held good rather rapidly.

It might be in point to suggest that the Cubans live on sugar during the winter. It would at least be sweet eating.

Our friend the proof reader questions some of our statements. The other day she raised a point of order as to what we meant when we said that certain I.-W. W. leaders would "go to Leavenworth for a year."

We check the bet. Do you know what we meant?

We realize that proof readers are a necessary evil. But we did think they were "wise" about the Leavenworth reference.

President Harding has not written the column a personal letter. In fact we have not expected him to do so. But we have considered the possibility that Alex Howatt would thump one out on his typewriter just to give us encouragement.

Now that Alex has decided to enter politics to defend the rights of union coal miners, perhaps he will be more considerate of our feelings.

The column is anxious to get in touch with the old fashioned woman who spiked the Thanksgiving pudding with brandy.

It being the fashion now to submit lists of questions as tests for mental alertness and ability, the column desires to present the following: Who invented the first plug of tobacco and took the first chew? When a canary sings what makes the twitter? If peace comes in Ireland what incentive will Pat have to cherish his shillalah? Who invented teddies? Can a cross-eyed stenographer with bobbed hair take dictation from a fat man with a bald head? Who invented the fire-cracker that will not explode? If a peanut was as hard to crack as a walnut what would the circus crowds do? Who said, "Blessings in disguise usually keep their masks on"?

The column feels that the man or woman who sends in the best set of answers to those questions should be placed at the head of the class and guarantees to do the placing. Correct answers to all the questions will be evidence that the answerer is a person of superior mentality and is fitted to hold a position of major importance in any line of endeavor. The test is a severe one but authoritative opinion is that it is not at all impossible.

We wrote the questions. It is not the business of the column to answer them.

KANSAS FARMER and MAIL & BREEZE

August 20, 1921

Arthur Capper, Publisher

Vol. 59 No. 34

How 164 Silos Brought Prosperity

The Recent Contest on the Economic Use of Silage Brought Forth 164 Letters. Here are the Three Prize Winners in the Adult Division

TO THE average man contemplating the building of a silo the greatest question which seems to concern him is: "Will it show a momentary return commensurate with the amount invested?" However, to my mind there are several other factors aside from the immediate financial return which should be considered. These we will take up later.

One of the first good features of the silo to be noted is its economy of storage space. The same amount of weight can be stored in the form of silage in half of the space that the same amount of weight could be stored in the form of dry feed such as hay and the like. Its economy is readily recognized in this respect. Its chief intrinsic value is its ability to preserve the feeding value of the feed stored within it. A silo will preserve the silage almost indefinitely if it is well tramped and settled when put into the silo, while feed will lose much of its value when stored in the dry form even if it is protected from the weather, as in a hay mow or other storage space usually provided.

Silage will not only keep indefinitely in the silo but it is stored in the most palatable form, thereby causing the stock to eat more feed and thus enabling the feeder to make quicker and cheaper gains. The gains are cheaper because it has been proved over and over again that when given two feeds of the same composition, the one which is the most palatable will produce the greater and cheaper gains.

Green Feeds in Winter

Furthermore with the use of the silo it is impossible to duplicate summer feeding conditions in winter time by producing a succulent ration thereby enabling the farmer to carry on his feeding operations at a time of year when it is most profitable because of cheaper labor at this time of the year and also because of the higher price which he receives for his products at this time of the year.

While the ability to preserve the valuable feed which the silo contains and to add succulence to the ration are valuable features yet these are minor ones as compared to its ability to turn what would otherwise be loss into profits by saving a corn crop that has been ruined by hot winds and dry weather, so far as its value for grain production is concerned. The silo is especially valuable at such a time as it has been proved that 40 per cent of the feeding value of a corn crop is contained in its nutritious leaves and succulent stalks.

The result on the corn crop from an early frost is similar to the result from drouth. The silo again proves itself a faithful ally of the farmer. By placing his immature corn in the silo and converting the raw material into the finished product such as beef, mutton and dairy products, he is able to receive a much larger return from his labor and investment than would otherwise be possible.

Still another feature of the silo's usefulness which appeals very strongly to the hard thinking farmer is that it enables him to make the most satisfactory use of crops which are best adapted to his growing conditions. Especially is this true in the arid or semi-arid portions of the country. It has been found that the sorghums can be grown quite profitably under these conditions. The best authorities have proved by actual test that sorghum silage is only 10 per cent less valuable than corn silage. By feeding this silage to his stock the farmer is able to compete quite successfully with the farmer who is working under more favorable moisture conditions. As an example of the same let

Where the Prizes Went

IN THE silo letter contest conducted by Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, which ended recently, there were 164 letters entered; 111 of these were from adults, and the remainder were in the three junior divisions. The winners in the adult division were W. H. Williamson, Raymond, \$300; L. S. Leckron, Abilene, \$150; and I. A. Moorhead, Holton, \$100. The prizes in the adult division are to be applied in payment on a silo or silage cutter.

In the junior division the prizes were paid in cash. In the Eastern Kansas division they went to Vern L. McCoy, Eskridge, \$100—this was the best junior letter, and \$50 extra was paid as a state championship prize—Ray Tucker, Barclay, \$25; Wayne White, Winfield, \$15; and Miss Dorothea Johnson, Wakarusa, \$10. The prizes in the Central Kansas division went to Miss Virginia Brown, Larned, \$50; George A. Kindler, Genda Springs, \$25; Clayton L. Farrar, Abilene, \$15; and Clarence Rupp, Moundridge, \$10. In the Western Kansas division the prizes went to George T. Abell, Orion, \$50; Joe Whinery, Dodge City, \$25; Francis Drath, Herndon, \$15; and John Rhoades, Wakeeney, \$10.

All of the prize winning letters will be printed in the near future, and many of the others as rapidly as possible. The three prize winning letters in the adult division are published this week.

me say that last year I filled a 100-ton silo with 10 acres of cane. This is in Central Kansas where corn under like conditions averaged about 25 bushels an acre. Figuring the corn at 50 cents a bushel would make a gross return an acre of \$12.50. Figuring the silage at \$5 a ton would make a gross return of \$50 an acre which is a very conservative price for silage. It readily can be seen which would show the greater profit.

From the foregoing facts I believe any fair minded man readily can see that the silo lowers cost of production because of greater production an acre which can all be utilized by means of the silo. Besides it enables the feeder to convert feeds of little value, such as sorghums, thru its use into a valuable cash return which would be of little value outside of the silo. It is therefore inevitable that the man who is using the silo in an intelligent manner by balancing his silage with some feeds high in protein such as alfalfa, cottonseed meal or some other feeds similar to these will be able to show a greater net return from his feeding operations than the man who does not use one because of lower cost of production, since all will receive the same price for the same grade of the finished product.

It is scarcely necessary to comment on the convenience of the silo. No ar-

gument is needed to convince the one who has fed stock in the old-fashioned way of hauling the feed from the field thru mud and snow and scattering it out in the feed lot to be tramped over and wasted, that the silo is more convenient. Under present methods of feeding all of the work can be done inside by throwing the silage directly into the feed carrier and taking it immediately to the cattle, thus saving labor and time besides being much more pleasant. Thus by eliminating drudgery the silo goes a long way toward making the farm more attractive and keeping the boy on the farm.

While the foregoing factors are all very important ones to be considered in the purchase of a silo, yet there is one other which appeals to me as being the most important of all. The use of the silo makes possible the establishment of a higher and more permanent form of agriculture.

During the past as new lands were opened up for farming straight grain farming was the practice, giving no thought to the depletion of the soil until it became so impoverished as to be no longer profitable for farming. Then most of the farmers would move again and again in search of newer lands to be robbed of their fertility in the same manner. As at present nearly all of our virgin lands are pre-empted,

there is only one thing left to do. Renew the fertility of the soil thru the feeding of more stock and return the manure to the soil. The use of the silo makes this possible because a much larger number of stock can be kept on the same number of acres thru its use than without it. Thus by feeding the crops raised on the farm to livestock and returning the manure to the soil a large part of the fertility taken from the soil by the growing crops is returned.

The keeping of livestock on the farm made profitable by the use of the silo renders possible a more diversified type of farming without which no farmer can realize the greatest measure of success.

Briefly summarizing the whole argument we may say we believe that silos and silage are profitable because they lower cost of production, the only factor in the producer's profits over which he has complete control. They eliminate waste on the farm thru the utilization of the entire growing plant, such as corn, and sorghums and also by saving the crop ruined by drouth or frost. They eliminate drudgery on the farm, a most important consideration. They make possible the establishment of a higher type of agriculture. Personally, we would quit farming if we had to do without the use of the silo because we are in the dairy business and we do not believe the dairy can be operated to the best advantage without the use of the silo. These and other reasons which we have mentioned we believe are sufficient to convince any reasonable man that silos and silage are profitable. W. H. Williamson.

Raymond, Kan.

Saving the Immature Crops

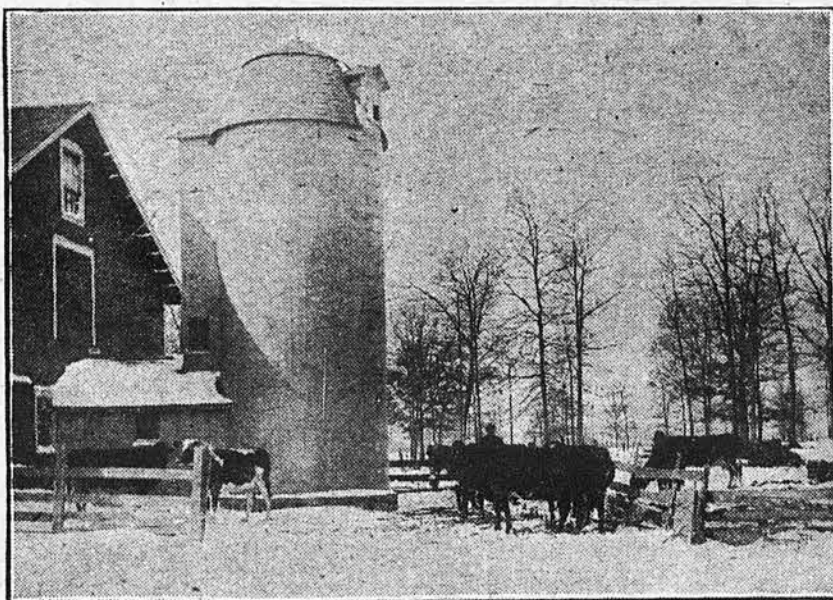
In our seven years use of the silo we have found it to be among the most valuable of farm improvements. We have stored immature crops in it that would otherwise have been worthless, thereby saving 100 per cent feeding value, that if cared for by old time methods would have entirely spoiled.

In 1913 corn failed to mature even stalks. With the use of the silo we wintered 105 head of cattle from 70 acres of corn that would have been worthless as fodder for it was too immature to keep. One season on account of a late spring, poor growing weather and early frost, corn was caught in an immature state and the silo was the only way out of this serious difficulty.

In 1919 on low ground that the river overflowed we planted a catch crop of feterita and Sudan grass. Towards fall as another flood was imminent we stored all of this feed in the silo. We also have planted catch crops after spring rye pasture and after wheat harvest. A field sown early to silage crop may have that removed in time to prepare the ground for wheat in the fall.

In the spring of 1920 on about 12 acres of blown-out wheat ground was planted to kafir which made a good grain crop. This was headed and threshed out 620 bushels. The stalks were bound and run into the silo with plenty of water. In addition to this we had stalks from 15 acres of similarly treated kafir also converted into silage. This with 20 acres of threshed fodder and straw carried 174 head of cattle 98 days. Part of these cattle, 115 head of yearlings, were weighed in and out making a gain of $\frac{3}{4}$ pounds a head a day. These cattle went on grass in good, thrifty condition and have shown good gains since.

From the 27 acres of kafir, 1,130
(Continued on Page 10.)



The 164 Farmers in the Contest Agreed That Silage is Essential on Livestock Farms if One is to Get the Lowest Production Costs.

DEPARTMENT EDITORS

Livestock Editor.....T. W. Morse
 Farm Doings.....Harley Hatch
 Dairying.....J. H. Frandsen
 Medical Department.....Dr. C. H. Lerrigo
 Poultry.....A. B. Reed
 Farm Engineering.....Frank A. Meckel

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

CONGRESS is rushing thru a revenue bill which it is estimated will reduce taxes to the extent of 550 million dollars a year. The taxes cut off are the excess profits tax which will go off next January; the tax on soft drinks; half or possibly all of the tax on railroad tickets and part of the surtax on the higher incomes.

To replace part of the taxes removed there will be a higher tax on profits of corporations; soda fountains will have to pay a direct tax on their sirups instead of collecting 1 cent or 2 cents from the customer on his drink. Under the present law some incomes are taxed nearly two-thirds but under the proposed law the highest surtax will only reach 32 per cent. The man with dependent children will be allowed \$400 for every dependent instead of only \$200 as at present.

Naturally this reduction of income will necessitate a reduction of expenses. Senator Borah has the right idea along this line and proposes to reduce the army from 150,000 to 100,000 and stop the building of 4 million dollar battleships. In a most convincing speech he declared that the experiment in the sinking of an armored battleship with bombs from an airplane proved conclusively that battleships were obsolete. The air men declared that if they had been permitted to use the heaviest and most powerful bombs in making the attack they would have sunk the ship in less than 20 minutes.

Naval officers had predicted before the tests were made that they would show that battleships would not be in serious danger from bombing planes. The result of the experiment showed conclusively that they are mistaken. The Government has let the contracts for 16 new battleships and great cruisers many of them to cost as much as 40 million dollars. This is simply a waste of money.

State Superintendent

IT IS nearly a year until the next general primary but it is well enough to begin to think about choosing state officials. One of the most important officers to choose is the state superintendent of public instruction. We are spending more millions for our schools than for any other one thing that is supported by taxation. The head of the schools of the state should be a most capable school man.

I have heard the name of Fred Seaman, formerly of Wabunsee county, now principal of the Seaman rural high school, favorably mentioned as a possible candidate.

I regard Mr. Seaman as one of the best qualified teachers in the state. If there are any better I do not happen to know them. He has given a great deal of study to the rural high school problem and I think understands it as well as any man in the state. I think he would make an excellent state superintendent of public instruction.

The Norris Bill

I AM in receipt of a letter from an Oklahoma reader who seems to hold me personally responsible for the failure of the Norris bill in the Senate. The Norris bill was a measure intended to help the farmers. I have to confess that I never have read it and therefore do not know what it contains. I have read several references to it and note from the press dispatches that Senator Norris exhausted himself making a speech of several hours' duration in support of it. It was probably a waste of effort on his part, for, generally speaking, very few of the Senators listen to speeches. Possibly they ought to do so, but the fact is that they do not.

I have written the Senator asking him to send me his speech and a copy of the bill so that I can judge for myself whether it ought to have passed. If the bill proves to be what I hope it is I will be in favor of it and will urge the Senator to go to it again and appeal to the country to sustain him. If he can get enough popular sentiment behind his bill he will get it back into the running.

But at the present time not having had the opportunity to read the bill, much less study it, I am not ready to tear my shirt to pieces because it was side tracked. Of course I do not know for certain but even with the present contracted condition of the currency and high bank interest rates I would be willing to wager as much as "six bits"

that the reader who abuses me because the Norris bill failed never has read it and does not know what it contains.

We are very prone to shoot off our mouths without knowing what we are talking about. We might be a great deal better informed than we are. I for example might have been better informed about the Norris bill. I confess frankly that there are a great many things that I might know more about than I do. Now what is true of me is true of nearly everybody. That is the reason we miss getting a great many good things we might as well have. I am fully convinced that the majority of the people of this country can get anything they desire in the way of legislation whenever they agree upon it and let Congress know about it.

We do a great deal of chewing the rag about laws that have been passed, but the chances are that we did nothing whatever to keep them from being passed. It may be said that we did not know they were being considered and that is perhaps true, but we might have known. You and I have a right to demand that our members of Congress and our Senators keep us posted about important measures that are being considered.

They Might Learn From Henry

ONE of our subscribers, P. C. Gruver, of Pittsburg, Kan., writes: "I think that if we had heads of the railroads with half the brains that Henry Ford has we would have better service at less cost. I also think that if the Interstate Commerce Commission had a few men in its membership who had the interest of the people at heart they would not let the railroads raise their rates the way they have done. In this corner of Kansas we think that a few men are getting well paid for letting the roads hike the rates. We also remember some of the promises the present Administration made while campaigning last fall. I think it is time they were doing some of the things they promised."

"It seems to me that the Government is paying more attention to moneyed men than to the people who really need protection. I know of one railroad company here in Pittsburg, Kan., that has material enough on hand to supply it for 15 years, bought at Government expense and the Government is still helping that company."

I do not join at all in accusing the members of the Interstate Commerce Commission of any corrupt or wrong conduct. I have no doubt the members of the Commission are all honorable, high-minded men. I do not pretend to know anything about railroad management, but here is one very interesting and significant fact: Henry Ford took hold of a road that was mostly junk; a road that never had paid dividends as I am told. He has improved the road, reduced rates and raised wages and still the road shows a profit.

It is true that Henry Ford was able to give to his road a large amount of business from his own factories, but the claim has been made by other railroad managers that regardless of the volume of business it could not be hauled for less than present rates unless there is a reduction of wages. Henry Ford seems to have been able to do what these experienced railroad managers say cannot be done. What is the answer?

Henry Ford somehow seems to be able to get more service for a given amount of money expended than other railroad men and the country generally desires to know the reason for it.

South America's Trouble

RECENTLY I read a wonderfully interesting book called "Vagabonding Down The Amazon." It is different from any book of travel I ever have read because the author who journeyed thru all the countries of South America did not go in the usual way. He tramped thru the country from Panama down the Andes taking pot luck with the natives, living the life that they live, eating the kind of food they eat and sleeping as they sleep.

It is a revelation to the reader. It knocks out a great many impressions most of us have had about the possibility of building up a great trade in South America. It is true enough that South America possesses great natural resources. With the right kind of people it might develop into a land of marvelous wealth and luxurious living, but it never will so long as it is inhabited by the

present population or the descendants of the present dwellers. Instead of being a land of riches this traveler during his more than four years' wanderings from north to south found much of the richest country naturally, steeped in poverty and superstition.

There are it is true the aristocratic classes who despise and shun all kinds of labor and the desperately poor Indians who seem to have little more ambition or intelligence than the dumb brutes. But even the idle aristocrats live in a style that would not be envied by the worst paid laborers in the United States. Their houses in most of the cities, more especially in the torrid zone, have none of the accommodations enjoyed even in the humble homes of the poor in this country. These aristocrats are proud and dirty.

Even large towns are unlighted. The streets are unpaved; many dogs swarm everywhere and insect life abounds even in the homes of the first families. The roads are not kept in repair and there are fewer bridges than there were in the days of the Incas and if Prescott is to be believed at all, living conditions are far more undesirable than when the Spaniards landed on the Western coast of South America.

That kind of people will not develop the country in a thousand years, but they resent the coming of enterprising Yankees. All they seem to desire is to be let alone in their dirt and poverty.

Of course there are localities, such as the Argentine Republic and parts of Brazil and, perhaps of Chili where there is more enterprise and there it may be hoped that profitable trade can be built up, but in the tropical part of South America, and that takes in a large area, there is no present hope and very little for the future. The trade of one state like Kansas is worth more than all the trade of tropical South America.

The Power of Good Will

TEN MILLION people in Russia are starving. There are several contributing causes for this calamity. There is a crop failure in a large area of country which in good years is the most productive in Russia. There also is almost a complete breakdown of transportation resulting first from the corrupt and inefficient government of the old regime and hurried along the road to collapse by the Great War.

Then came the Soviet government which completed the economic ruin and general chaos. The Soviet government plotted the overthrow of all the so-called capitalistic governments of the earth, but from those governments, especially from the United States must come help to save the starving Russian people.

There are those who seem to think this offers an opportunity to overthrow the Soviet government by force. Such a policy would be at once inhuman and foolish. The best way to change the Soviet government is by a policy of kindness that will show that the hated capitalistic government is the most efficient and also the most generous.

I have no doubt that the Bolshevik government has been in large part to blame for present conditions. During the four years of its domination the industrial and economic conditions in Russia have gone constantly from bad to worse. The railroads, bad enough at best, have almost ceased to function and as a result it is nearly impossible to transport food from places in Russia where crops have been raised to the famine stricken district.

Unless aid is sent to the starving in Russia the famine maddened hordes are likely to sweep over into the other countries carrying disease and devastation as they go. Sovietism can be conquered by the power of kindness, but not by a policy of force.

Truthful James

GENERALLY speaking," said Truthful James, "a man who snores is considered a nuisance. Of course he can't help it, but he gets no sympathy on that account. If he is in a sleeping car the other passengers blame him for keeping them awake and wish to see him get choked. If he were to die half the passengers would be glad of it and the rest wouldn't care a whoop. If he sleeps with his windows open at home the neighbors have it in for him and talk among themselves about it

and say that there ought to be a law against snoring. You know there are a lot of people in this country who, whenever there is something that doesn't suit them, begin to insist that there ought to be a law against it.

"One of the worst snorers I ever saw was Lige Smithers. Lige weighed more than 250 pounds and his vocal organs were considerably clogged. When Lige got sound asleep, especially when he had been working pretty hard, a stranger in the neighborhood would be sure that there was a thunder storm coming up. One of his near neighbors told me that for six months after he moved into Lige's neighborhood he used to get up every night in his pajamas and go down stairs and put down the windows to keep out the rain. Then he would go out on the front porch and look up in the sky and there wouldn't be a blamed cloud in sight. Said he couldn't understand it at all till finally he got wise to the fact that it was Lige snoring.

"After that he said it was quite a while before he could get over the notion that Lige was going to die. There would be a continuous roll like thunder and then suddenly Lige would stop dead still, when that happened this neighbor would wake his wife up and tell her that he was going to dress and go over to Smithers' place as Lige had just passed away. 'Passed away nothing,' his

wife would say impatiently, 'that man has no more passed away than I have. He just rolled over on his side. He will be going again worse than ever in a minute. Don't wake me up again or you will have trouble about getting your breakfast.'

"Lige's snoring worried Mrs. Smithers a great deal but she was a genius. She got to studying how she could either prevent it or else make it a pleasant sound instead of a nuisance. She worked on that for six months and finally invented a musical instrument shaped like a flute with a contraption that she could fit over Lige's mouth and nose. It operated, however, like one of these piano players and when Lige snored into it the device made the most delightful music anybody ever listened to. She had a nice collection of old melodies, such as 'When You and I Were Young, Maggie,' 'Annie Laurie,' 'Silver Threads Among the Gold,' 'My Old Kentucky Home,' and the like.

"It got so popular finally that the neighbors for two or three blocks would gather around the house when Lige went to sleep. Mrs. Smithers didn't tell Lige what she had done and he did not get onto it until one night when he had rendered with beautiful tremolo effect 'Silver Threads Among the Gold,' and the neighbors who filled the yard and took up half the street in front of the house, broke out in a storm of applause. That woke Lige

up just as his wife was removing the instrument and he asked what was the excitement. He thought the house must be on fire and was restrained from rushing out into the yard in his night clothes with great difficulty.

"He insisted on an explanation which Mrs. Smithers had to give him. At first he was disposed to be hostile concerning it, but when he found how his neighbors enjoyed it he began to get a trifle cheery about his ability as a musician altho as a matter of fact he didn't know one tune from another. There was only one thing that would sometimes mar the harmony of the entertainment. Lige would sometimes dam up as it were and stop right in the middle of a note, as for example he might be rendering in a most moving way 'When You and I Were Young, Maggie,' and get as far as 'They te—' and stop right there for maybe half a minute and then break out again with 'll we're aged and gray, Maggie.'

"Finally it happened that the women of the sewing circle to which Mrs. Smithers belonged would insist on her giving Lige sleeping powders right in the middle of the afternoon so that he could perform. Right there Lige kicked, and said that he was willing to accommodate but he would be blamed if he would stand to be drugged just to entertain a lot of old women."

Capper-Tincher Bill is Passed

In His Address Before the United States Senate on August 9, Senator Capper Made a Severe Indictment of the Grain Gamblers

WITHOUT a roll call the Senate has passed the Capper-Tincher Bill to prevent gambling on grain exchanges. Amendments made by the Senate make it stronger than the House bill. The amendments will be accepted by the House and the bill will become a law within 10 days. While it is not so strong a law as he had hoped to get, Senator Capper declares it is a big step toward curbing grain gambling.

In the course of his address to the Senate Mr. Capper said:

"Mr. President, it is nothing new that we hear today from the producers of food, from grain dealers and millers, and from the victims of speculation carried on without restriction, of the abominations of speculation in these basic products. It has been heard again and again, altho this is the first time a bill has come to a vote in the Senate. But the Senate and the other branch of Congress again and again have had their attention called to this thing and inquiries and hearings have been held at which over and over it has been charged and admitted that gambling constitutes a great part of all the business transacted on these exchanges.

"Mr. President, during the last year the price of wheat and corn has been determined to a large extent not by the demand and supply of the commodity, but by the fabulous quantities sold on the exchange that never had any existence, that no grain farmer in the world ever planted, ever toiled over, or offered for sale.

Greatest Export Year in History

"When wheat and corn came on the market a year ago, the resumption of option dealing was immediately followed by such an orgy of gambling operations as to drive prices within a period of months far below the cost of production. This 'bear' raid was maintained for nearly 10 consecutive months in the face of the greatest export demand for wheat this country ever experienced. When this raid began, December futures opened at \$2.75. Before it ended the farm price of cash wheat in the grain belt had fallen to 35 cents a bushel.

"While this steady decline and tremendous fall of wheat prices was going on this country established new high records for wheat exports, measured both in dollars and in bushels.

"I offer these and other facts as my indictment of the grain gambler. His own market statistics convict him. The Chicago Board of Trade pleads guilty to his evil practices and promises, as it often has before, to abate them. On behalf of national welfare, on behalf of fair dealing and honest markets, I ask that the Nation's lawmakers put an end to this great evil.

Five Great Market Evils Corrected

"The purpose of this bill, Mr. President, is to correct some of the evil practices of the professional speculators on the grain exchanges and to authorize supervision of the grain futures markets but not to disturb any of their legitimate functions. It will not put any curb on free and unlimited hedging by elevator companies, exporters, millers, and other manufacturers of grain products. It deals only with the 'future' or 'pit' transaction, in which the transfer of actual grain is not contemplated. This legislation does not destroy the hedge; but on the contrary its object is to improve the hedge. It is not a regulation of legitimate business.

"Briefly summarized, the evils of the marketing system which the bill undertakes to correct are:

"Market manipulation by large operators.
"Promiscuous and unrestricted speculation in foodstuffs.

"The dissemination of false crop information.

"Gambling in indemnities or 'puts' and 'calls.'
"Arbitrary interference with the law of supply and demand.

"This bill does not touch any transaction in cash grain. What it does, in brief, is this: It says to the thirteen boards of trade:

"Your body, if it wishes to deal in futures, must prevent the artificial manipulation of prices; you must prevent the circulation by your members of false crop and market reports; you must abolish the most vicious and harmful forms of pure gambling.

"The bill vests in a board of three Cabinet officers—the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce and the Attorney General—the power, not of regulation, but of supervision; the power to see that the boards correct the abuses; and if they do not, these Cabinet officers have the power, subject to court review, to suspend the offending trader, or the board itself, from the privileges of trading in futures.

Exposure of Manipulation Made Certain

"The bill requires that governors of the boards of trade shall direct members to make and file reports of 'future' transactions. It makes such records available to the inspection of the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Justice. Secrecy is necessary to the manipulator of the market, which is probably the reason the Chicago Board of Trade keeps no records. If a big manipulator undertakes to 'bear' the market, and the whole world knows he is doing it, he is the loser. Under the bill any manipulation of the market would mean the closing of its future trading business and the suspension of the manipulator or manipulators, from the trading privileges of contract markets. The requirement that records shall be made on every transaction from its start to final completion will of itself greatly tend to deter big and little gamblers from attempting to interfere by their operations with the market. An additional provision takes out of existence indemnities or 'puts' and 'calls.'

"The bill also provides that contract markets shall permit co-operative associations of producers to membership. A big storm has been waged over this provision, but I think it one of the most commendable features of the bill.

The World's Biggest Gambling Hell

"Mr. President, it is against the law to run a gambling house anywhere within the United States. But today, under the cloak of business respectability, we are permitting the biggest gambling hell in the world to be operated on the Chicago Board of Trade. The grain gamblers have made the Exchange building in Chicago the world's greatest gambling house. Monte Carlo or the Casino at Havana are not to be compared with it. The extent and completeness of its system for rounding up suckers explains how the Chicago Board of Trade must 'sell' more grain every year than the entire globe produces. Approximately from 18½ to 20 billion bushels of grain are sold at Chicago annually at a value ranging from 15 to more than 20 billions of dollars. Thousands of men have been ruined in the Chicago grain pit.

"Of what use, Mr. President, to abolish public gambling or to abolish the lottery when an institution is maintained in every small town to which every man is invited to drop in and gamble a few dollars on the grain market? It has been said many times during the hearings that his chance of winning was not one in 20.

"It is unbelievable to my mind that the merchandising of the foodstuffs of the country cannot exist without a thousand gambling houses as a side line.

"Only yesterday I received a letter from a well-known member of the Chicago Board of Trade in which he says:

The 'puts' and 'calls' are still rampant and 'private wires' are endeavoring to stave off action until Congress adjourns. Today, like all business days for years past, Armour is selling all the 'puts' and 'calls' in unlimited quantities that the 'traders' will buy. If he can manipulate the markets tomorrow, so that they will not advance above 'calls' or decline below 'puts' the \$10,000 or \$20,000 which the farmer, the barber, and the blacksmith have bet with him today will be 'velvet.' They call it speculation, but they know and you know it is the cheapest sort of gambling. Personally, I visited the wheat pit this afternoon ('puts' and 'calls' are traded in between 1:30 p. m. and 2:30 p. m.) and Armour's representative, George A. Seaverns, was surrounded by anxious buyers of 'puts' and 'calls' on wheat, who were taking them as fast as he could write down the transactions. In the corn pit I found H. E. Schwarz, another agent, was performing the same service in corn.

In the meantime, Armour is the bookmaker and is absorbing the same as a pool room absorbs the suckers' bets which roll in over private wires from every village and hamlet of the great West.

"Mr. President, manipulation on the 'short,' or selling side of the market by big speculators and 'bear raids' by their followers, such as happen every year shortly before or immediately following harvest, plays directly into the hands of European importers who are able to buy millions of bushels of wheat in the future market at a reduced price, which they later exchange for cash wheat. On several occasions during this greatest export year for wheat, the raiders of the wheat pit depressed the price of the American crop 12 to 14 cents below the world price and below the price of the cheap wheat of South America.

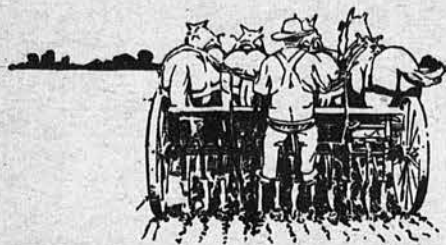
Millions Lost by Wheat Growers

"This country exported 365 million bushels of wheat in the form of wheat and flour during the 12 months ending June 30 this year. The money value of these exports of wheat was \$40 million dollars or \$2.30 a bushel. The American wheat raiser averaged something less than \$1.30 a bushel, a difference of 365 million dollars. This dollar a bushel difference in the face of such figures is convincing indication of a prolonged and serious interference with the operation of the great fundamental economic law of supply and demand.

"We cannot expect to gather grapes from thistles. So long as this juggling of the markets is permitted, and so long as this cancer of gambling in one of the necessities of life is permitted, we cannot expect to have permanent prosperity in the United States. For years the men frequently referred to by orators as the 'backbone of the Nation' have averaged barely more than a decent living by working their wives and children as well as themselves. The one vital industry on which the Nation's welfare and prosperity depend, must have its chance to live and prosper if the rest of us expect to, and if it is to have this chance, the grain gambler must go.

"In conclusion, Mr. President, I submit this one thought for the serious consideration of this body: There can be no more solemn duty resting upon the Congress of the United States than to preserve to the farmer and to the consumer the free play of economic laws upon the prices which the producer gets for his product and which the consumer must pay for his bread. There is not that free play now.

"If I read the public mind aright, the American people have determined to do away with every serious mischief-making evil that affects the general welfare. They have their minds about made up that the Chicago Board of Trade's poker playing with the food supply is the most-wanton, most wicked, most destructive game of chance in the world and they are going to stop it very soon."



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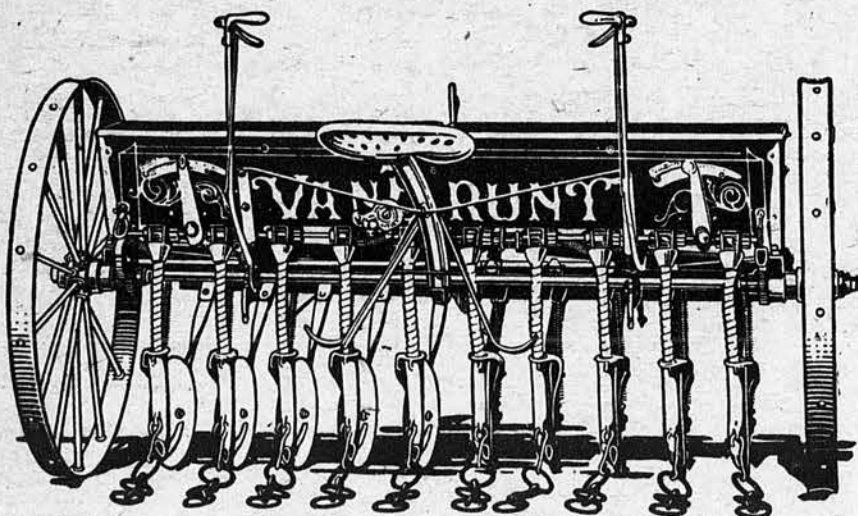
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Free Fair For Youngsters

Contests Galore Open to Kansas Boys and Girls

BY RAY YARNELL

KANSAS boys and girls will play a big part in the Kansas Free Fair this year. And the babies, too, for they haven't been overlooked by the management. In fact babies will receive more attention than ever before. But for the boys and girls the big show which will be held in Topeka from September 12 to 17 will hold many attractions. Dozens of exhibits are open to them and special programs for their entertainment and instruction have been arranged.

For the youngsters one of the biggest features of the fair will be the baby beef contest announced last season. The Kansas Free Fair offers \$300 in prizes in this event and the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' association and the Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' association have duplicated the prizes in the two classes. The winner of first prize in each class will receive \$50 from the fair association and an equal amount from the breed association. The contest is open to Kansas boys and girls under 18 years. Steers or heifers calved after January 1, 1920, and sired by a registered bull are eligible for entry. Entries are already in from four counties and inquiries have been received from several other sections of the state.

Cho-Cho, the Health Clown

Every year the fair management is increasing its appeal to children. Last year the Topeka Public Health Nursing association held a baby clinic. It will be repeated this year. A special building has been erected during the summer northeast of the agricultural building.

The building is especially adapted to this work. The clinic will be held behind a big glass window thru which the audience, seated on the wide veranda, can see. The room will be cooled with electric fans for the comfort of the babies and will be tightly screened. Experts will be in charge.

Nearby will be located a children's playground and check stand and mothers can leave their small children there while they are visiting the various exhibits. The children will be under the care of a trained nurse and supervisor.

To the children a big feature of the daily program will be the activities of Cho-Cho, the health clown. This clown is famous throughout the country for his work among children. He is full of fun but along with it he teaches health lessons. Children, especially the tiny tots, never tire of his antics.

In connection with the health features will be the fitter families contest similar to the one held last year.

Boys' and Girls' club contests will be big attractions at the fair for the youngsters. There is keen rivalry in these contests and interest runs high until the awards are made.

Just listen to this list of contests:

Bread making clubs' contest.
Canning: Canned fruits, canned vegetables, canned meats, 36 quart display by canning club groups.
Garden clubs' contest for garden, potato and tomato clubs.
Clothing clubs' contest.
Pig clubs' contest.
Poultry clubs' contest.

Contests of Many Kinds

Then there are the demonstration contests. These are limited to demonstrations by bread-making, canning, clothing and cake-baking teams.

The club boys' judging contest is one of special appeal to boys this year because the Kansas Free Fair will provide \$300 to send the winning county team of four members to the International Stock Show at Chicago where they will compete with other state teams in the junior livestock judging contest. In addition the winning team will receive a fine banner showing it was the winner in the Kansas Free Fair contest. The judging contest will take place on Tuesday, the second day of the fair.

The Pig club contest will also be interesting as there are several departments and a number of special prizes in addition to the regular list.

Then along comes the big spelling contest. This is a state-wide affair and will be held at the People's Pavilion Tuesday afternoon. It is open to Kansas boys and girls who are students in an elementary or high school

in the state. There are two divisions, an oral and a written contest. The same person cannot enter both.

Kansas boys who have a knack in doing carpenter work have a chance to win a prize in the bird house building contest which is a special feature this year. The fair management offers 10 prizes ranging in value from \$1 to \$7 for the 10 best bird houses entered in this contest. Boys under 18 years are eligible.

Girls and young women will have a chance at the Free Fair to show how well they can milk cows. The girls' milking contest will be held Tuesday evening. Prizes of \$10, \$8, \$6 and \$4 are offered.

The Amateur musicians' contest is another feature for the young folks. Separate contests will be held in piano, vocal, violin and glee clubs. Only persons under 18 years are eligible to enter. This contest will be held at the People's Pavilion Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

Then, of course, there will be all the other big features of the big free fair. Down the Sunflower Trail will be amusements by the score. In the big cattle and horse barns boys and girls will find much to interest them and the hog and chicken shows will be decidedly worth looking over. Up in agricultural hall some of the best exhibits of field and garden crops in the state will be on exhibition and in the center of the fair grounds every conceivable kind of a machine will be in operation.

Every night in front of the grandstand 12 big circus acts will be staged. On the race track will be played the liveliest game ever invented—auto polo. It is as full of thrills as an electric battery and about as snappy. After the circus a big fireworks display will be staged.

"We are going to see that the boys and girls have a good time," said Phil Eastman, secretary of the fair. "We want them to enjoy coming to the Kansas Free Fair and we know they will enjoy their trip this year. I'm sure we will have more boy and girl visitors than ever before and nothing will please us more."

Health in the Family

BY DR. C. H. LERRIGO

School Buildings Should be Inspected During the Vacation Season

Has your county health officer been around to look at your school house this summer? It is one of his duties, a legal obligation, the object being to have a vacation inspection of all school houses in the state so that when school opens again the children may go into a healthful building.

Don't think that the inspection of the doctor is the end of the matter. He inspects but he does not correct. The doctor should send a notice to your school trustee about the things he would like to see improved, but it is for you to see that the improvements are made.

The main things that make a school house safe for your children are good water supply, sanitary toilet, and proper ventilation, lighting and heating. Drive over to your school this evening and see how well prepared you are on these matters. Don't slight them because your child just goes to a little one-room school. There are 7,624 such schools in Kansas, and 130,782 Kansas children attended them last year. Unfortunately such schools are the most neglected, thro it would take so little effort to put them straight.

The water supply is important above all other things. Protect it. Guard it from contamination. Be sure that no privy or stable can corrupt its waters.

The toilets should be cleaned. If a dry earth pit is used the old pit should be emptied or filled in and a new one dug. Cover lids must be provided and the toilets made fly proof. Children who go to a school where the toilets are kept in sanitary condition are not only more free from danger of disease, but they get a most excellent lesson in personal cleanliness.

(Continued on Page 7.)

For Our Young Readers

"Crickets Have Funny Ears!" Says Billy

BY HARRIETTE WILBUR

TELL ME about this bug, Uncle Andy," said Sally Brown, holding out a black cricket that she had picked up in the field.

"Would you like to see his ears?" Uncle Andy took the bright-eyed, black-skinned insect and gently stretched out its foreleg. "There they are, one on each side of the leg just below the kneeloint."

Sally looked closely, and so did her brother Billy, but all they could discover were so many tiny lengths of hair-fine material—skin, bone, or whatever an insect is made of—jointed together. Of ears or anything that might look like them the children could not find the slightest trace.

How Mr. Cricket Hears

"Now, look," laughed Uncle Andy, and placed the magnifying-glass over the leg. But even then the children couldn't make out the insect's ears until Uncle Andy explained further. "You know," he said, "that you have eardrums down in your hearing organs and that you shouldn't ever put anything sharp or slender into your ears because you might break the eardrum and become deaf."

"Yes," nodded Billy. "Mother tells us not to put anything smaller than our elbows into our ears, except our fingers or a twisted corner of the washcloth on Sunday mornings."

"But Billy hates to put even that into his ears," giggled Sally.

"This cricket, now—why does he want his ears in his front legs?" asked Billy, and the other two laughed. Billy plainly thought his ears had been talked of quite enough.

"Oh, among the lower animals, ears, if the creature has any, are not always in the head. And the cricket carries his in his forelegs so that he may turn them toward any sound just as a horse pricks up his ears the better to hear. Well, cricket here has a very simple ear; it is just a little pit under the skin, which gives him an eardrum for the nerve that is spread out in the pit. When a sound strikes, that bit of skin, just as drumsticks strike the head of a drum, the nerve behind it hears the noise. See, here is the drum."

Then with a grass stem Uncle Andy pressed ever so carefully on a certain part of the insect's leg, and the children saw the bit of skin with the little pit underneath. And that was all they could see, one such place on each side of each foreleg.

"Huh! funny ears! And funny places for them!"

"Yes, yes," nodded Sally, for on every side the little musicians were chirping loudly and strong, "Cr-r-r-r-r-rick! Crir-r-rick!" as if they were holding a concert in which each was trying to outvie the others.

"Why, they say their names," said Billy. "Or almost do."

"Yes, and so they may be said to have named themselves 'cricket' or 'little creaker.' Now, should you care to see the fife, or violin, that the insect plays?"

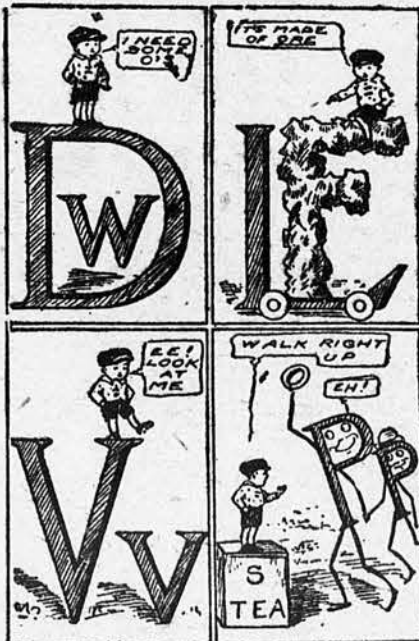
To be sure the children did care, and when Uncle Andy lifted the insect's wing-covers, thru the glasses they saw what he pointed out—that on the inner edge of each was a raised rib, like a heavy cord; there was also a hard spot like a bit of callous on each cover.

"By rubbing one wing-cover over the other the rib of the upper one will scrape on the callous of the lower one and so make the scraping squeak that is called the cricket's song," explained Uncle Andy. "If you would like to see the musician at his fiddling, we'll just catch a couple more and put them under a glass."

So, for a whole day, the three had a cricket orchestra to watch, four of the black, bright-eyed fellows that appeared quite contented in their glass fruit-jar home, with moist earth for a floor and a bit of fine netting for a roof. For they took turns fiffing; at sound of that shrill creak one cricket would be found rubbing his two wing-covers together with as much pleasure in the performance as any fiddler bowing his violin.

Parts of a House

Four parts of a house are represented in this puzzle. When you have found their names send them to the



Puzzle Editor, the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. There will be packages of postcards for the first six boys and girls answering correctly.

Health in the Family

(Continued from Page 6.)

Go inside the school and see how well it is lighted. Many a small school house is so shaded with heavy trees that the best light is cut off until the season comes when the foliage is shed. A few trees are an advantage but don't have too heavy a growth.

Are the windows complete and in one piece? Are they clean? Are there enough of them? How are the walls and ceiling finished? Are they dirty and desolate or are they finished in attractive shades of light coloring such as light blue or tan?

When you begin to look around the school house with your eyes and your mind wide open you will see many things. Your child has to go to this school every day. What can you do to make it attractive for him? It would be a fine work for a few of you to get together and plan a joyful surprise for the opening of your school next season.

To Overcome Self-Consciousness

What can a person do to overcome being abnormally self-conscious? If two persons are talking I think it is about me. If anyone laughs I think it is at me. If I meet a person's gaze I think they see something

wrong in me. It is ridiculous of course but it is awful, too. Is there nothing that can be done? G. C. B.

From the sensible tone of your letter I think there is. You are still able to see the ridiculous. Take a firm stand on the principle that even if they are talking about you and laughing at you it makes no difference. Try to be indifferent to criticism. Meantime try to find a doctor who has studied psycho-analysis. He can help you very much.

Proper Weight

What is the proper weight for a girl 14 years old, and 5 feet 2 inches tall? And how can I reduce my weight? What makes me feel always tired? I weight about 140 pounds. H. M. A.

At your age and height your proper weight is 110 pounds, so you are 30 pounds overweight. Perhaps, you are eating too much and taking the wrong kind of food. You should exclude fats and sweets from your diet. Eat some meat but do not eat any pork. Try cereals and skim milk and eat as many of green vegetables and as much fruit as possible. Potatoes should be eaten sparingly.

We enjoy reading the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Mary Beebe. Coldwater, Kan.



8 Gallons of Pure Lead and Oil Paint

will paint this house—22x28 with 18 ft. posts—two coats with probably enough paint left over to touch up anything else that needs it.

To make this paint requires:

100 lbs. CARTER WHITE LEAD
5 gal. Linseed Oil
1 qt. Drier (if raw oil is used)

Usually some turpentine is used in the paint for the first coat and colored paint is made by adding tinting colors ground in oil.

CARTER WHITE LEAD and these other ingredients of pure paint may be purchased nearly everywhere paint is sold at retail and the dealer will cheerfully help you to figure out how much paint will be required for any painting you wish to do and what it will cost at this year's reduced prices.

You will find everywhere that the cost of this pure paint is so reasonable that you cannot afford to postpone any needed painting. You will also find CARTER WHITE LEAD so easy to thin and spread, to cover so well and to wear so long that you will always be glad you read and acted on this advertisement.



Carter White Lead Co.
12042 So. Peoria St. Chicago, Ill.

OTTAWA

1 1/2 H-P ENGINE IS Now only \$35.50

Other sizes 2 to 22 H-P at proportionally low prices.

90 Days Trial—10 Yr. Guarantee

Good engines at low prices because made in large quantities and sold direct from factory.

Stationary, Portable, Saw, Big, Kerosene, Gasoline

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FREE BOOK—Get our low prices before you decide on any engine.

OTTAWA MFG. CO.

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Book On DOG DISEASES

And How to Feed

Mailed free to any address by the Author.

H. Clay Glover Co., Inc.

118 W. 31st St., New York

Wheat Fertilizer

When you plant your wheat this fall use COCHRANE'S CHAMPION GRAIN GROWER. It will pay you.

COCHRANE PACKING CO.

2nd & Central Kansas City, Kan.

KANSAS FREE FAIR

FARE AND A HALF FOR ROUND TRIP ON ALL RAILROADS

TOPEKA, SEPT. 12 TO 17, 1921

Each Year Greater Than the Last. Attendance 1915, 180,000; 1916, 220,000; 1917, 248,000; 1918, 262,000; 1919, 315,000; 1920, 350,000. From Every County in Kansas.

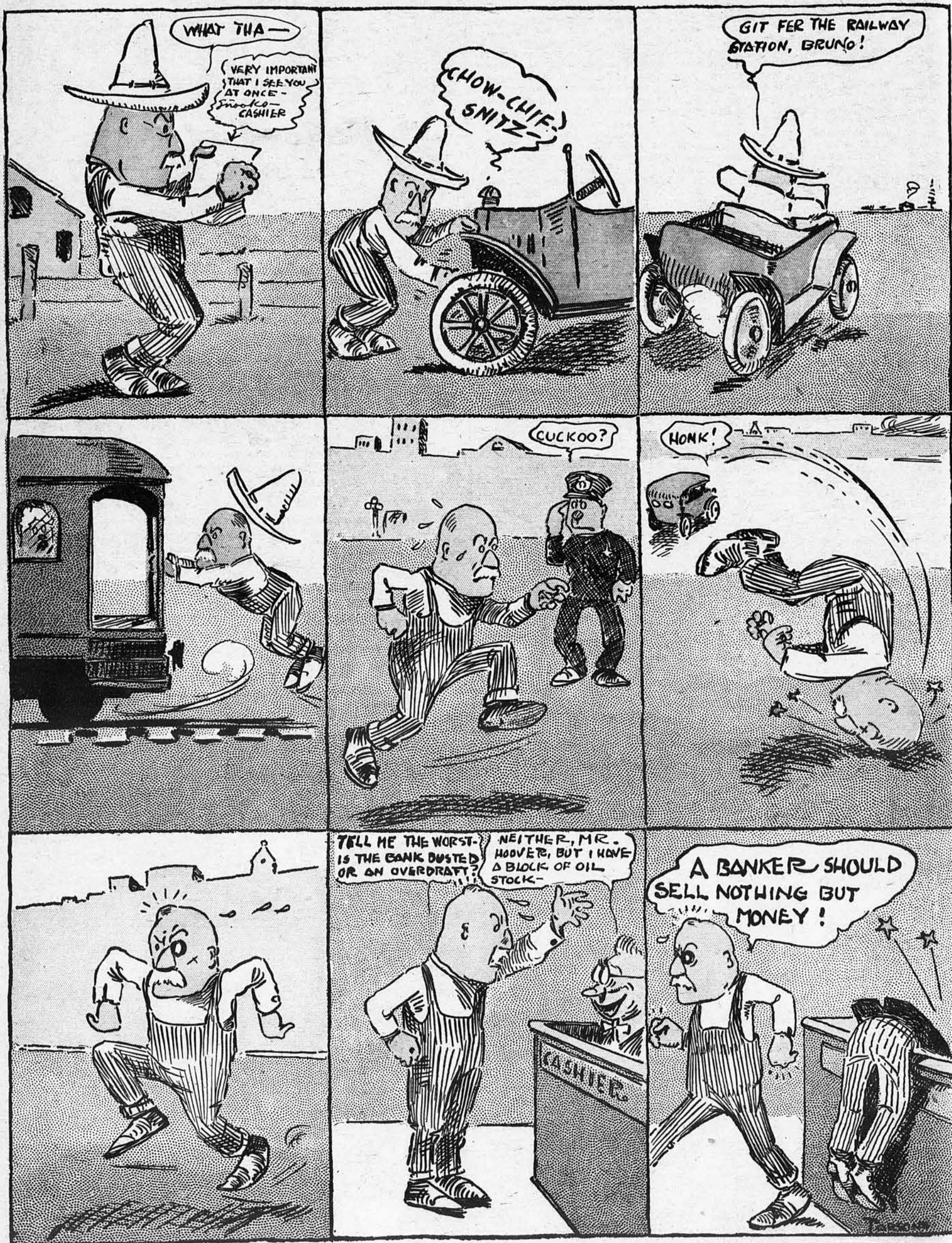
FAIR ENOUGH! FOR EVERYBODY EVERYBODY COME

A. M. PATTEN, President PHIL EASTMAN, Secretary

6 BIG DAYS AND NIGHTS

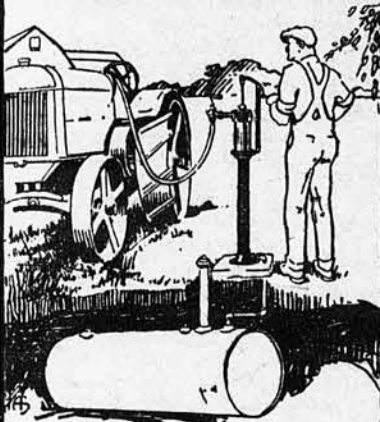
The Adventures of the Hoovers

A Message from the Bank Usually Brings Thrills and Grim Reminders—But When It is About a Block of Oil Stock the Feeling is Entirely Different



Why Court Disaster?

A FIRE started by carelessness storing or handling of gasoline may wipe out your barn—your house—your livestock—EVERYTHING you have worked so many years to save. You don't have to take chances.



Store your gasoline in the safest place—in an underground tank—and stop worrying about the fire hazard.

State Legislatures are beginning to pass laws compelling the storage of this inflammable liquid underground. You can comply with such laws and protect your own property with fire-proof Gilbert and Barker underground storage tanks.

The gasoline is drawn from the tank by a pump which will deliver it directly into auto, truck or tractor tank, in measured quantities if desired. You not only eliminate fire risk, but save time, money and labor—and it costs but little.

Write now for illustrated circular A-3 and lowest prices on the equipment you need. Complete outfits from \$40 up, including pump and underground tank.

GILBERT & BARKER MANUFACTURING CO.

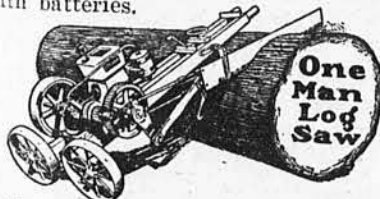
910 So. Michigan Ave.
Chicago, Ill.

Factory, Springfield, Massachusetts

Big Money Made Selling Fire Wood

Coal is so high in price that hundreds of people who would ordinarily use coal are going to get wood to burn. This is a great opportunity for any man who has timber to better his income this year.

It is easy now for one man to cut many cords of wood a day. The new and improved 4-H. P. model OTTAWA Log Saw takes the place of many men. The new OTTAWA is the easiest Log Saw to move. It is the fastest and most powerful. It does all the hard work of sawing. The OTTAWA is most dependable under any and all conditions for it comes regularly equipped with an Oscillating Magneto which does away with batteries.



This OTTAWA Log makes it easy for one man to saw many cords of wood each day without any hard backbreaking work.

You can first cut down the tree with the OTTAWA, then saw up the trunk, and finally buzz up the branches. The powerful 4 H. P. motor is clutch controlled; you can start and stop the saw while the engine runs on. When you are not sawing you have a light weight, powerful portable engine for pumping, grinding and other belt work.

The price of the OTTAWA is now greatly reduced. The immense factory production of the Ottawa Manufacturing Co. combined with the advantage they have taken by buying up materials at less than market prices has made this low price possible.

They have recently published a new book called "Wood Sawing Encyclopedia." It is free to timber owners and men who make a business of sawing wood. They have a special proposition which may be had together with this Free Book by writing to H. C. Overman, Gen. Mgr. of the Ottawa Mfg. Co., 146 Wood St., Ottawa, Kansas.

When writing advertisers mention this paper

Jayhawker Farm News

BY HARLEY HATCH

Sorghum Crops and Pastures Were Benefited by Recent Rains.

Good rains fell in this locality the first week in August. The moisture came too late to make a crop of corn but it helped the fraction of a crop that the dry weather left. Kafir, however, will make a fair crop. From what we have seen and learned recently we judge that this immediate neighborhood was possibly the driest spot in Eastern Kansas. It was the driest in Coffey county for the county as a whole will raise considerable corn, some parts having nearly a normal crop. We have been over the corn on this farm since the rains and find that the fields having deep, moist soil will make, perhaps, 20 bushels to the acre. We have a 40-acre field of corn all on common upland and this will produce only enough grain to make the fodder very good feed for cattle.

Pastures Greatly Improved

The rains, which came at intervals for several days, spoiled considerable hay. There is some commercial hay being put up but we do not think that much more than half the usual amount of prairie hay will be baled for shipment. As prices stand at present the hay owner could not get his money back if he hired the help to handle the hay. The rains put new life into the grass and the season for putting up good quality hay will be extended by two weeks and pasture will be greatly improved.

Irrigation Saved the Garden

For several days before the rains came we had been letting the windmill run night and day, irrigating the garden. The windmill system is practicable for a small garden only and even then it requires a pretty constant wind to water much ground. By means of this small irrigating system we have been able to keep cucumbers, tomatoes, melons, cabbages, peppers and sweet potatoes in thrifty growing condition while such plants not watered have either died or made no growth. In most gardens cucumbers dried up long ago and few families put up any pickles but by means of the water we used we kept the cucumber vines bearing as long as we wished. The vines are now maturing a big crop which will be used later for sweet pickles.

Seeding Bluegrass

A letter from Bourbon county says that English bluegrass was sown last spring with oats. The oats were badly frozen out but the bluegrass seemed to be making a good stand until lately when not much is to be seen. The inquirer wants to know if there is any show for the grass if not he wishes to plow the ground for wheat. We cannot tell whether or not the grass survived the July dry spell but it has been our experience that such grass often appears dead until the fall rains set in when it shows up again. We never have liked spring seeding of this grass, especially with grain. Our best plan and the one by which we never failed but once in getting a stand, was to plow the ground as soon as the grain was off and then work down and sow to bluegrass with a press drill about September 1, using 12 to 15 pounds of seed to the acre. The only time this plan ever failed us was with the seeding of the fall of 1909, which was killed by a very hard, dry freeze in February, 1910.

Manure Increases Wheat Yields

Our plowing for wheat is completed except in one field and that we have left for a time in order to cover as much as possible with manure. It has been our experience that a good crop of wheat can be raised here on even the thinnest, poorest soil if it be given a light coat of manure. We prefer to plow this manure under but if that cannot be done it will help the crop if spread on at any time by the first of the next May. Of course, manure will not make wheat in a year when wheat fails on all soils but if wheat makes a crop anywhere it will make a good crop on thin soil that has had about eight loads of manure to the acre. In fact, such a fertilizing can usually be relied upon to produce two crops of wheat and still leave the land better than before.

GOOD YEAR



30 x 3 1/2 Regular Tube . . . \$2.55
30 x 3 1/2 Heavy Tourist Tube \$3.25

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A Real Bargain for Owners of Small Cars

In the past five years nearly 5,000,000 of these popular 30x3 1/2-inch Goodyear non-skid tires have gone into service. More than a million of them are in use today.

Now you can buy these tires, of big size, strong construction, and long-wearing treads, at the same price you are asked to pay for unknown brands.

Why take a chance on unknown tires, when you can get Goodyear quality at as low a price?

See your Goodyear Service Station Dealer today.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY
Offices Throughout the World

Bring the Ocean to Chicago

BY J. R. HOWARD
(Continued from last week.)

(Last week President J. R. Howard of the American Farm Bureau Federation, in discussing the development of the St. Lawrence River as an economical shipping route for trans-continental and ocean traffic gave a summary of the reasons set forth by Roy S. MacElwee, Director of the School Foreign Commerce at Washington, D. C., why this would prove a feasible and economic waterway to the Atlantic ocean. The remainder of the summary follows herewith.—Editor's Note.)

"13. The railroads of the country are inadequate to handle the traffic, whenever there is any traffic to handle. During the periods of business depression they do fairly well, but they are unable to carry the freight during the crop moving periods and at times when commodities are in demand. The transportation shortage is responsible for the loss of billions of dollars annually. The Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway will have an important effect in relieving the transportation congestion, and will more than save its cost every year by eliminating losses due to inability of the railroads to move the traffic.

"14. The cost of getting freight thru the terminals of the Atlantic coast frequently equals the cost of the rail haul from points as far west as Chicago. More and better terminal facilities must be provided, but of greater importance to commerce will be the opening of a deep water route to the heart of the country which will eliminate a large proportion of the transfers.

"15. Estimates formerly made regarding the cost of barge navigation have not been sustained by actual experience. The traffic on the barge canal is not unlike that on other shallow waterways, and consists chiefly of low-priced products. Its capacity is no more than will be required for transporting the local traffic originating on its banks. Instead of avoiding a transfer, it introduces an additional transfer, which renders it unsuitable as an outlet for the general commerce of the Great Lakes region.

"16. Study of the cost of transportation by ocean vessels shows that the additional cost of running to upper ports of the Great Lakes as compared with Atlantic ports, is only a fraction of the amount which will be saved by elimination of rail hauls and transfers.

"17. Comparison of distances and costs of transportation from all parts of the world to the areas tributary to the Great Lakes, both by existing routes and by the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway, shows that the latter route will make possible important savings, amounting to as much as \$10 a ton on some commodities. The territory tributary for commerce with the United Kingdom and Western Europe has a population of about 41 million, and the area tributary for commerce with South America a population of about 30 million. The area tributary for coastwise traffic is smaller, but includes all of the important manufacturing districts adjacent to the Great Lakes.

"18. The statistics show that the centers of production of many of the most important tonnage producing commodities are within the territory tributary to the Great Lakes. In this territory are produced 75 per cent of the wheat, 65 per cent of the corn, 100 per cent of the flax, 85 per cent of the iron, 40 per cent of the copper, 74 per cent of the zinc, and 46 per cent of the lead. The important manufacturing industries of this territory include agricultural implements, automobiles and accessories, rubber manufactures, meat packing, iron and steel, paper, furniture, and many others.

"19. The present commerce of the Great Lakes affords no basis for estimating the commerce of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway. The package freight, which has been referred to as being the only part interested in reaching tidewater, consists largely of local and interlake freight which is not interested in reaching the seaboard. Practically all of the grain and some iron ore, pig iron and coal will use the deep waterway. The general freight interested in the waterway is the enormous tonnage which now moves entirely by rail between the Great Lakes region and the Atlantic seaboard. The total volume of this movement is now about 250 million tons annually.

"20. The saving on grain will amount to from 8 to 10 cents a bushel, and this saving will affect not only the grain which actually moves for export, but practically all that pro-

duced within the area tributary to the Great Lakes. This saving will amount annually to approximately the entire cost of the improvement required to admit ocean vessels into the Great Lakes.

"21. The principal commodities which will be brought into the Great Lakes over the deep waterway will be wood-pulp, sulfur, china clay, coffee, cocoa, sugar, fruits and nuts, rubber, fertilizer materials, lumber, hides, canned goods, asphaltum, gums, tanning extracts, sage and tapioca, fibers and textile grasses, flaxseed, seed for planting, spices, vegetable oils, granite and hardware. The principal commodities which will be shipped outward will be grain, iron ore, iron and steel, coal, agricultural implements, automobiles and vehicles, salt, copper, meat and dairy products, and the countless manufactures of the industrial centers of the Great Lakes. Within a short period after completion of the deep waterway, the commerce should amount to approximately 20 million tons, with continued growth in the future.

"22. The Great Lakes are regarded as a most advantageous location for shipbuilding, due to the availability of an abundance of iron ore and other essentials of steel manufacture. The proposed enlargement of the channels affording access to the Great Lakes will permit the shipyards on the Great Lakes to construct vessels of all sizes and types, except the very few express liners, and will be of great value to this industry.

"23. The waterpower development will not only afford a revenue which will maintain the improvement and amortize the full cost within a reasonable period, but it will be the direct means of creating a great industrial development which in itself will provide a large traffic on the waterway.

"24. No greater opportunity for the successful development of commerce ever has been offered to mankind. The advantages cannot be regarded as of local importance only. They combine to afford more favorable opportunity for expanding our trade with the world, and hence must be regarded as of interest to every citizen of the land. It seems clear that the time has come when we can no longer safely delay the opening of the Great Lakes to the commerce of the world."

Senator Irving L. Lenroot of Wisconsin has a broad and definite vision of the importance of the project to the Nation. This is what Senator Lenroot says:

"The West demands the St. Lawrence outlet to the sea, and because its demands are so just, so necessary for the future, not alone for the West, but of the entire Nation, no opposition from any source shall prevail against it, and this great project which is more important to the prosperity of this country than the Panama canal, shall in a few years be an accomplished fact. Upon the broad bosom of our Great Lakes, and in the harbors of our great cities; there shall fly the flags of every nation from the mastheads of ships coming from every part of the world, but with the upbuilding of our merchant marine there shall always be one flag more numerous than any other, the flag of the United States of America."

Can any man who raises surplus foodstuffs afford to overlook the great importance of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence deep waterway to his business?

Making New Men out of Soldiers

Three hundred men were returned to industry by the Federal Board for Vocational Education during the month of April. Although there is an industrial depression throughout the United States, the Federal Board has been able to place every one of these 300 rehabilitated ex-service men in remunerative permanent occupations.

The responsibility of the Federal Board does not cease upon its placement of the man in his employment objective. Personal interest is taken in his individual case, and should the employment prove too strenuous a new field is sought for him, or should it develop that he has not sufficient training to carry on after he is placed the Federal Vocational Board will give him further training and be responsible for again placing him in gainful permanent employment.

A coat of paint on the front porch floor works wonders in sprucing up the appearance of the house.

Silos Brought Prosperity

(Continued from Page 3.)

bushels of seed were threshed, netting us \$590. Our silage, figuring the same gain on the balance of the 174-head at 6 cents a pound, netted \$400.78, silo filling and incidental expenses deducted.

Thus we realized full value from our crop when by selling the grain we would have realized only about 60 per cent. Although we never have fattened any cattle for market, neighbors who have done so would not think of dispensing with the silo as it enables them to make an economical gain.

It has been tried and proved in this locality that during a wet spring when alfalfa cannot be cured it may be stored in the silo and used as a supplement to pasture during summer dry periods; in this way more cattle may be carried making consistent gains, also conserving the pasture. We find that feeding silage increases the milk flow, also by balancing the ration it helps the cows to use their other feed to the best advantage. Calves and mules also take readily to their share of this succulent feed.

We also have found silage of great benefit to laying hens. Seventy-six hens averaged 56 eggs a day during the winter season, being confined practically all of the time, with the silage for green feed. We give a bushel basket of silage to that number of hens, letting them pick it over.

During the last few years considering the high price of grain, heading or otherwise removing most of the grain has seemed advisable, at least for carrying stock cattle economically thru the winter and still have them thrifty and gaining, but under present conditions unless the crop is extra good it probably would not be advisable to separate grain and forage.

We have filled a 16 by 42 silo from 13 measured acres of corn totaling approximately 170 tons, and therefore averaging about 13 tons an acre. This was worth probably \$4 a ton; the rest of the field \$1 an acre as stalk pasture. There was very little corn on it, 10 to 12 bushels an acre.

The kind of forage to be grown should be governed largely by the soil and climatic conditions usual to that section. One very important point to consider in the economical use of the silo is building of a size in accordance with the amount of stock to be kept.

The ground in the fields is in much better condition in the spring than when cattle are permitted to trample it in pasturing out the stalks. Also this feed is much more palatable than when fed dry out of the snow banks as shocked fodder sometimes must be fed. It has been our experience that silage brings stock thru the winter in good, thrifty condition and is the most satisfactory method. While we have not kept a full record of our feeding operations, after four years' use of a silo on a rented farm we felt justified in building two of our own each 16 by 51 feet. Silage may be stored from year to year if desired.

And last but not least the silo keeps up the fertility of the land as it encourages the livestock industry.

Ablene, Kan. L. S. Leckron.

Why I Built a Silo

I merely propose to tell why I built a silo before I bought a car and fixed up my place. The reader can sift the evidence and decide for himself whether the reasons are only personal or whether they could be true and applicable in his own case.

Five years ago I moved to a farm which from the time it was broken up had been leased for grain rent. For some time every three-year average had shown the landlord diminishing returns. The earlier tenants had made money and bought farms of their own. Later tenants had difficulty in paying the rent and making a living. My problem was the problem of those who came often, namely: "How to build a farm out of worn-out fields." For the nucleus and the center around which I intend to build this farm, I have chosen the silo.

On this farm the one crop system had run its course. Diversified farming was imperative. This meant livestock to utilize the forage and enrich the soil. Getting ahead with livestock these days means more and better livestock for every farm and farmer.

If the other farmer on 160 acres like myself can turn off with his own labor on his own farm a certain amount of

beef or dairy product a year and break even, I can make a profit if I turn off a greater quantity and a better quality with my own labor. The silo makes this possible.

Every intelligent farmer knows that the use of a silo would enable his farm to support a greater amount of livestock. Will the sale of this extra amount of stock leave an ample surplus for the owner after the cost of the silo and filling the same have been met? I find that the man and horse labor required in harvesting and feeding by the silo route is about the same as that required in the usual way.

It is true that the silo required the greatest amount of labor at one time and a heavier cash outlay. This is offset by one man being able to care for a greater number of livestock during the winter months and handle them to much greater advantage. The cost of using a silo is thus offset without drawing upon the greater surplus derived from larger sales. If I can break even without this surplus, with it I have made a profit.

But not only does a silo mean a profit thru an increase in the quantity of the livestock output but also in the quality. Stunted calves do not make prime steers, nor do they make prime breeding animals. Purebred standards of excellence cannot be maintained under environments which have produced only scrubs. I do not mean here that the good farmer cannot maintain the high standards of his herd without a silo but I do mean that he can do it easier and what is done easily is more likely to be done during a severe winter blizzard or protracted summer drouth. Fall rains and winter snows sometimes affect seriously the quality and quantity of the daily winter feed beyond the average stockman's control. When spring comes some of the best growing months of the year are required to put the animal in condition again. Some successful dairy men are finding the summer silo their best insurance against summer drouths and short pasture. The good cow which draws on her own body to maintain her milk flow during the dry spell often robs her next calf of the constitutional vigor essential to a high producer.

The environment which the Kansas climate offers our livestock is radically different from the equable climate under which they were produced in Northern Europe with its longer grazing season. The Kansas climate with its severe winter blizzards and summer drouths produced the buffalo which carried a storage supply of surplus food in its hump. The buffalo was self-sufficient in a winter blizzard or a summer drouth. Our highly specialized beef and dairy types are not so adaptable. Their surplus food can best be stored up for them in succulent silage. Since well packed silage will keep for several years, a reserve silo is destined to come more and more into use. This can be opened in time of drouth, or during a hard winter. Such a reserve silo is the best insurance against a period of loss and adversity. We are thereby guaranteed against a loss in numbers and a deterioration in quality of our cattle. This makes for profit, permanence and progress in livestock.

Success with livestock makes diversified farming profitable and this insures permanent agricultural prosperity. Because of its deciding influence in livestock raising the silo becomes the keystone of the arch. Not only thru increasing the output and quality of the cattle is it important but also because of its relation to other kinds of livestock. The succulent feed it provides in winter is rich, well supplied with vitamins and acts as a conditioner and relish as well as a source of roughness for hogs and chickens. The skim milk from the dairy herd fed on silage has much more than its market value in increasing the egg production of the farm flock as well as starting many a runt pig.

The foregoing considerations induced me to build a silo for I am ambitious. I like farming and intend to play the game. I love my sons and at my death plan for them to have a chance to "sit in" and play with a strengthened hand.

Holton, Kan. I. A. Moorhead.

Don't let your land lie bare and idle next fall and winter. Cover crops, especially legumes, not only help hold the plant-food already in the soil but add to it. If in doubt as to the best cover crop for your farm, consult your county agent or write to the Kansas State Agricultural college, Manhattan, for information.

Experimental data from a 10-year experiment on wheat shows that fertilized wheat made an aver-

age test of 59 pounds per bushel as compared to only 53 pounds per bushel for unfertilized wheat



Grow No. 1 wheat and make more money

YOU wouldn't send a scrawny, half-fed steer to market and expect it to bring top prices. Then why send shriveled, half-fed wheat? Why not fatten the wheat as you would fatten the steer?

Fatten your wheat—by giving it the plant food it needs during growth and maturity. The soil furnishes part of the elements required. Fertilizer furnishes the elements the soil lacks—and this assures an abundant root growth, ample stooling, healthy stalks, well-filled heads and plump grains.

Experiments conducted by the Agricultural Colleges of the leading winter wheat states have conclusively shown an average increase in yield of *80 bushels of better quality wheat for each ton of fertilizer used.*

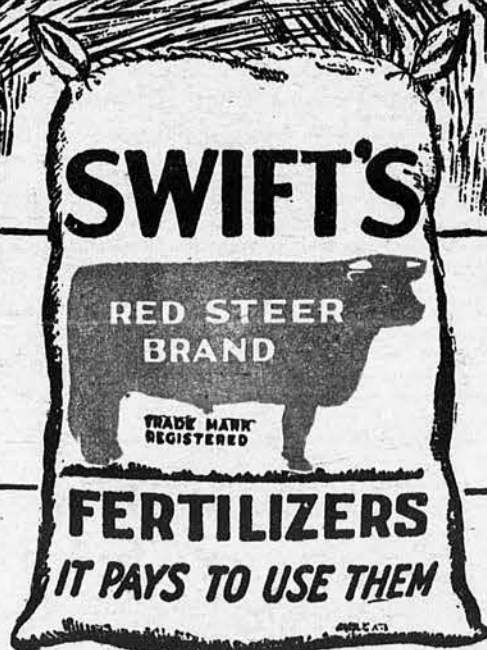
Grow No. 1 wheat—and make more money. Use fertilizer liberally. Use high analysis fertilizers—they mean more plant food for your money.

Buy Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers—containing 14% or more of plant food. Order at once from the local Swift dealer or our nearest sales division.

Swift & Company, Dept. 96
(Fertilizer Dept.)

National Stock Yards, Ill.

Dealers who are now selling or could sell fertilizer should write for our proposition. Your territory may be open.



Most for your money

Our expense for labor, bags, etc., is the same for each ton of fertilizer shipped regardless of the number of pounds of plant food in that ton.

The more pounds of plant food we put in a ton of fertilizer, the less this expense is per pound of plant food.

This saving is yours when you buy Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers, containing 14% or more of plant food.

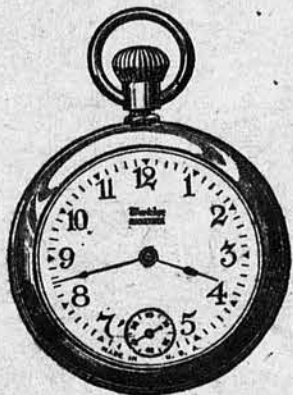
While we sell many brands, we particularly recommend Swift's Champion Wheat and Corn Grower, analyzing 2% ammonia, 12% available phosphoric acid and 2% potash, because this brand contains, in right proportion, the three vital plant food elements your wheat crop needs.

Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers are packed in 125 lb. bags.

IT PAYS TO USE THEM

Westclox

—that's Big Ben's family name



Pocket Ben requires no coddling

HERE'S a good, sturdy timepiece that'll go through any old job with you and won't need pampering. Pocket Ben is built for hard work and won't shy at an overall pocket or a work shirt.

Men who work out-doors and want to get full measure from every daylight hour, like Pocket Ben. He has a double-back case that keeps out dust and dirt and helps him deliver every min-

ute of good timekeeping the Westclox people build into him.

It's a good feeling to have a watch like that for the heavy duty jobs on the farm. No use exposing your high-priced watch to every-day hardships and inviting big repair bills.

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Our Kansas Farm Homes

Why Spend Time Anticipating Conveniences for Future?

BY FLORINE FATE WENDT

MANY farmers put off the installment of any modern conveniences in the home until a new home can be built and furnished thru-out. Sometimes this necessitates waiting a long time. My husband and I believe that conveniences are not luxuries but a shortcut to prosperity, that labor-saving devices in the home not only do away with hours of useless drudgery, but free the housewife to use her time in more paying engagements.

By putting my cereals in the fireless cooker the evening before, I am able to prepare breakfast while my husband separates the milk. By the aid of the other kitchen conveniences I have my housework finished by 8:30 in the morning. This enables me to spend the remainder of the morning with my garden and chickens, or at other house work which many housewives spend the entire day doing.

If I come to my kitchen at 11:30, it is not too late to prepare dinner and serve it on time with the aid of my pressure cooker. Other conveniences I have that are not shown in the picture are, a tea wagon, bread mixer, steam cooker, and a tin can sealer.

Altho our home has only three rooms and a small attic it is so conveniently arranged and furnished that it is not crowded and household drudgery is reduced to a minimum. My afternoons

Used garments that are strong, warm and serviceable, shoes, stockings and sweaters are needed. Clothing or material that is not designated for a particular country will be distributed according to the greatest need. Donors may, however, specify the country to which they wish their gifts to go.

The materials may be shipped to the American Red Cross Warehouse, Bush Terminal, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Women's Service Corner

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

Auto Knitting Machines

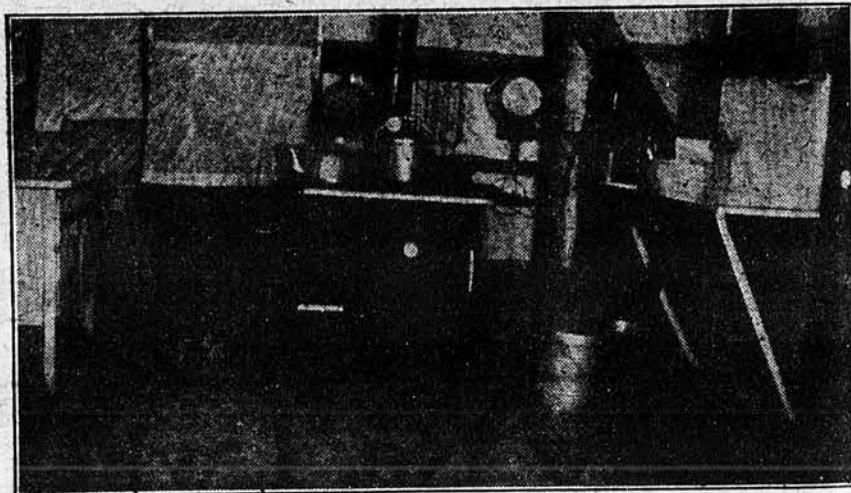
Will you please give me directions for operating the auto knitting machines?—Mrs. W. S.

I do not have directions for operating these machines but you should be able to obtain them by writing to the firm that manufactures them.

Preserved Tomatoes

I should like to obtain the recipe for preserved tomatoes. Would you please print it?—B. E. B.

Following is a reliable recipe for preserved tomatoes: Use either the



This Cozy, Well Equipped Kitchen, Which is in a Three Room House, Proves That Small Space Does Not Necessitate Inconvenience.

are open for recreations such as city women are privileged to enjoy.

These conveniences were purchased with the idea of installing them in the new home which we believe we will be able to build sooner because of them. And instead of anticipating an easier time in the new home we are enabled to enjoy life as we go along.

Red Cross Needs Clothing

The American Red Cross is collecting new and used garments and materials that can be made into garments to be shipped abroad for the relief of the people of Eastern and Central Europe. They are said to be nearer nakedness today than they have been at any time since the close of the Napoleonic wars. Uncut muslin and flannelette, remnants and mill ends of cloth for suits and yarn and thread are needed. Mill ends of blankets, for instance, make excellent baby blankets. It is believed that many firms have odds and ends of material on their shelves that could be used to good advantage.

It is felt that the need will reach a climax this winter. The depreciation of the currency in these countries has wrought havoc in the economic structure, and altho the food situation is now improving, the clothing situation is acute. American Red Cross workers say the number of mothers who will be unable to provide clothing for their babies will pass the million mark, and hundreds of thousands of children will have no shoes when cold weather comes. The accumulated clothing in homes has at last given out. Even the patients in hospitals are dependent upon paper bandages.

The clothing must be collected during the late summer months in order to reach Europe before cold weather.

yellow or red pear or cherry tomatoes. Other varieties may be used but these make a more attractive preserve. The tomatoes should be ripe. Immerse them, a few at a time, in boiling water for a few minutes. Remove the skins carefully so as not to break the tomatoes. Weigh them and put into a preserving kettle with as many pounds of granulated sugar as you have of tomatoes. Prepare green ginger root by scraping off all the skin and shaving the ginger into small bits. Add 1 level teaspoon of the shavings for every 2 pounds of tomatoes.

Let the contents of the kettle come to a boil and boil 10 minutes. Remove the tomatoes from the sirup and spread them upon a flat dish to cool. This will prevent them from coming to pieces. When cool, return to the boiling sirup and boil gently until they are the desired thickness. Put into jars while hot, adding a slice of lemon to every jar before sealing.

Making Jelly "Jell"

Please tell me how to make jelly from grapes "jell" and what can be done when it pours like thick sirup?—Mrs. C. J.

Jellies are sometimes sirupy because more sugar has been used than the fruit juices require or because boiling after the addition of sugar was not continued long enough to drive off excessive water.

Jelly is tough or stringy because too small an amount of sugar was used for the quantity of fruit juice or because the boiling was continued after the jelling point had been reached.

Crystals appear thruout jelly because of an excess of sugar. When sugar is boiled with an acid for a sufficient length of time, it is changed into a form which does not crystallize. Crystals are found in jelly sometimes because the juice is boiled to too great a concentration before the addition of

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sugar, or in boiling the sirup spatters on the side of the pan, dries, and in pouring the finished product these crystals are carried into the glasses of jelly.

Cloudy jellies may be due to having cooked the fruit too long before straining off the juice or to insufficient care in straining the juice. Sometimes it is noticed in apple and crab-apple jelly that is clear when first made, but becomes cloudy after a time. In these cases it usually is due to the use of partly green fruit, the starch in this fruit causing the cloudy appearance.

The above are mistakes to avoid in jelly making. The following is a reliable recipe which, if you follow carefully, you should have no trouble with your jelly:

Put the grapes into a large earthenware jar, stand it in a large saucepan of cold water, cover the top, and heat slowly until the fruit is soft. Now put a small quantity at a time into a jelly bag or fruit press and squeeze out all the juice. Measure the juice and to each pint allow two cups of sugar.

Pour the juice into a porcelain-lined pan and stand it over a quick fire. Put the sugar into fire-proof dishes and place it in the oven to heat. Boil the juice rapidly for 20 minutes, then turn in the sugar, stirring briskly all the while until the sugar is dissolved.

Watch the liquid carefully and as soon as it comes to a boil remove from the fire and pour into sterilized tumblers. If the fruit is overripe it will not jell, no matter how long it is boiled.

Modes for Late Summer

1109—Women's Slip-on Blouse. This comfortable over-blouse may be made with either short or long sleeves, which are set in in raglan fashion. Sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure.

1129—Women's Skirt. Striped crepe nohair is a new material which is very popular for sport attire and is suggested for this two-piece skirt. Sizes 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure.

1106—Women's Dress. An edging of cut organdie outlines the panel, collar, cuffs and even the hem at the lower edge of the skirt. A sash of ribbon passes thru the slashes in the panel and ties in a bow at the back. Sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

1112—Women's Dress. A one-piece dress of gingham combined with organdie makes a charming late summer



1109



1129



1106



1112

rock. Sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. These patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents. Give size and number.

When a Toy is Not a Toy

BY MRS. VELMA WEST SYKES

I once knew a mother whom I considered one of the cruellest persons I ever met. She had a little daughter about 7 years old and the child was surrounded with beautiful toys. Her

dolls were lovely and expensive, but—here is where the mother was cruel—not a doll could be undressed. Their costumes were expensive and very beautiful, but the poor child dared not remove so much as a slipper.



When you dress your little girl's dolls, don't forget to make clothes that will be easy for the child to take off and put on. Snaps are usually easier for the little ones to fasten and unfasten than buttons and buttonholes. And the more little things you make for the doll that correspond with the child's own clothes, the more real it becomes to the little mother.

One should never give a child a "touch-me-not." When you do this it is no longer a toy.

How to Make Hooked Rugs

BY FLORENCE L. SNOW

Thirty years ago drawn or hooked rugs were quite popular, but one seldom sees them now. Yet the work deserves to be revived. Many beautiful things are made by rag carpet weaving now, but the drawn rug is more artistic, uses more useless material and involves less expense.

The revival of the drawn rug has a great argument in its favor at this

time since all good commercial rugs are expensive. Old woolen rags and raveled yarn and some kinds of cotton material may be transformed in this way, and there are many dyes with which to make a variety of pleasing colors.

First procure a piece of burlap which may be a good gunny sack, and make a frame of the desired size. The simplest material that can be used is four pieces of lath nailed and clinched firmly at the corners. The large hook may be homemade of hard wood or heavy wire. A hook may be purchased, however, which is bent at right angles and set in a wooden handle. When the burlap is carefully stretched upon the frame and fastened either with small tacks or heavy twine, trace with a bit of colored crayon some simple well-balanced design of your own creation on the burlap.

Then prepare your rags tearing them like carpet rags, according to the material, making the strips approximately an inch wide. Fold the edges of the rags toward the center, and roll into a ball. Hold the ball under the burlap in your left hand and hook a short loop up into the mesh of the burlap on the right side, firmly and smoothly outlining the figures which are afterward filled in solidly row by row. Then fill in the background which should have the effect of a solid, neutral color. Black always is effective in borders and shading.

The work can be left without shearing, tho a more velvety and finished appearance is made by cutting the loops carefully. If this is done the loops should be made long enough to allow for it. Shearing a few rows at a time as they are put in will make the work much easier.

Tea, coffee and too much meat should be taboo at the children's table.



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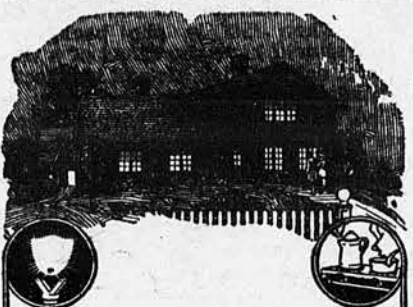
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Wheat Market is Slippery

Grain Gamblers Find Excuse for Another Grab

BY JOHN W. SAMUELS

EXPORTS for the week showed a moderate revival and that fact coupled with the decrease in receipts of wheat at many market centers together with larger reductions than were expected in the Government's August crop estimates gave strength to futures as well as to cash sales at all winter markets. Kansas City futures showed gains of 5 to 6 cents and Chicago 3 1/4 to 4 1/4 cents a bushel.

According to Government estimates the present outlook is that we may expect 213 million bushels of spring wheat and 544 million bushels of winter wheat in the United States. This will make a grand total of 757 million bushels or 30 million bushels less than for last year and will be 74 million bushels under the average for the past five years. This means that we will have less than 200 million bushels for export.

At the close of the market September wheat in Kansas City was quoted at \$1.15 1/4; December wheat at \$1.20; September corn at 47 1/4c; December corn at 50 1/2c; September oats at 33 1/4c; December oats at 36 1/2c. Chicago futures were 9 to 10 cents higher.

Cash Sales Decline 3 Cents

Cash sales of wheat in Kansas City in the fore part of the week showed advances of 1 cent to 3 cents, but later these advances were lost and at the close of the market all grades of wheat were quoted unchanged to 3 cents lower. Demand was not sufficient to absorb the offerings. The following sales were reported at Kansas City: No. 1 dark hard wheat, \$1.16 to \$1.31; No. 2 dark hard, \$1.15 to \$1.30; No. 3 dark hard, \$1.18 to \$1.24; No. 4 dark hard, \$1.11 to \$1.20; No. 5 dark hard, \$1.21; No. 1 hard wheat, \$1.16 to \$1.23; No. 2 hard wheat, \$1.14 to \$1.23; No. 3 hard wheat, \$1.12 to \$1.21; No. 4 hard, \$1.12 to \$1.20; No. 5 hard, \$1.06 to \$1.16; No. 2 Yellow hard wheat, \$1.14 to \$1.15; No. 3 Yellow hard, \$1.12 to \$1.13; No. 1 Red wheat, \$1.25 to \$1.28; No. 2 Red, \$1.25; No. 3 Red, \$1.19; No. 4 Red, \$1.16; No. 5 Red, \$1.08 to \$1.10; No. 1 mixed wheat, \$1.20; No. 2 mixed, \$1.15 to \$1.20; No. 3 mixed, \$1.14 to \$1.17; No. 4 mixed, \$1.11 to \$1.14; No. 5 mixed, \$1.11.

Demand for corn was moderate and prices were quoted unchanged at the close of the market. The following sales were reported at Kansas City: No. 1 White corn, 46 1/2c; No. 2 White, 46c; No. 3 White, 45 1/2c; No. 4 White, 44 1/2c to 45c; No. 1 Yellow corn, 50c; No. 2 Yellow, 50c; No. 3 Yellow, 48 1/2c; No. 4 Yellow, 46 1/2 to 47c; No. 2 mixed corn, 46 1/2c; No. 3 mixed, 45c; No. 4 mixed, 43 1/2c.

The following sales were reported at Kansas City on other grains: No. 2 White oats, 33 1/2c; No. 3 White, 32c; No. 4 White, 31c; No. 2 mixed oats, 32 1/2c; No. 3 mixed, 31c; No. 2 Red oats, 32 1/2c; No. 3 Red, 32c; No. 4 Red, 25c; No. 2 White kafir, \$1.25; No. 3 White, \$1.22; No. 4 White, \$1.11; No. 2 milo, \$1.35; No. 3 milo, \$1.32; No. 4 milo, \$1.30; No. 2 rye, \$1.02; No. 3 barley, 51 to 53c; No. 4 barley, 50c; flaxseed on Minneapolis basis, \$2.10 1/4 to \$2.12 1/4.

Millfeeds Take a Slump

Prices on millfeeds declined about \$1 for the week. Bran at Kansas City is quoted at \$11 to \$12 a ton; brown shorts, \$12 to \$14; gray shorts, \$14 to \$15; cottonseed meal on Milwaukee basis, \$39 to \$42 a ton; linseed meal on Milwaukee basis, \$42 to \$43.25 a ton.

The hay market remains unchanged and offerings are moderate. The following sales were made in Kansas City: Choice alfalfa, \$22 to \$23 a ton; No. 1 alfalfa, \$18 to \$20.50; standard alfalfa, \$14 to \$17.50; No. 2 alfalfa, \$10 to \$13; No. 3 alfalfa, \$6.50 to \$9.50; No. 1 prairie, \$11 to \$13; No. 2 prairie, \$8.50 to \$10; No. 3 prairie, \$5.50 to \$8; No. 1 timothy hay, \$13 to \$13.50; No. 2 timothy, \$9.50 to \$11.50; No. 3 timothy, \$8.50 to \$9; No. 1 clover hay, \$11 to \$12.50; No. 2 clover, \$6.50 to \$11; straw, \$7 a ton.

Veterinary Answers

We have a supply of booklets containing Veterinary answers taken from the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. We will send one of these booklets to subscribers on receipt of three one-cent stamps. Address, Subscription Dept., Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Cattle Prices Show Gains

Hogs Make Sensational Advances and Declines

BY WALTER M. EVANS

PLENTY of feed now seems assured on account of the recent rains. The corn crop it is true in a number of localities was damaged by the dry weather before the rains came but after making due allowance for that it is said that the corn crop in Kansas will yield approximately 105 million bushels. Good crops of kafir, feterita, Sudan grass and other sorghums with the excellent pastures will make it possible to reduce feeding costs considerably this fall.

Cattle Shortage on Northwest Ranges

A shortage of fat cattle is reported from the Northwestern range country of something like 40 per cent as compared with the situation of a year ago. Light receipts of cattle from Canada are expected on account of the operation of the Young Emergency Tariff bill. Reports also seem to indicate that there will not be an oversupply of corned steers to go on the market in October and November. This leads me to believe that better prices may soon be expected and that coupled with cheaper feeds ought to insure a margin of profit that will be fairly satisfactory.

It is believed that the Haugen Packer Control bill will soon become a law and that it will throw additional safeguards around the livestock industry that will make it more profitable. This bill gives the secretary of

agriculture supervision over the packers, stockyards, commission men, traders, buyers and sellers in the stock yards. All slaughterers of livestock, manufacturers and distributors of meat food products, engaged in interstate commerce, are brought under the supervision of the Secretary of Agriculture, and are prohibited from doing the following things: First, from engaging in or using unfair or deceptive practices or devices in interstate or foreign commerce; second, from giving undue or unreasonable preference or advantages in such commerce; third, from buying and selling among packers with intent to apportion, or have the effect of apportioning the supply in a monopolistic manner, or with consequent lessening of competition; fourth, from buying or selling with intent or effect of manipulating prices or creating monopoly in restraint of commerce; fifth, or from conspiring to apportion purchases or sales, or to manipulate prices in commerce.

Kansas City Livestock Sales

During the week notwithstanding liberal receipts cattle prices showed a sharp gain early in the game, and best kinds were able to maintain most of the advance up to the close of the week. Common to fair grades closed with a moderate net decline. Prime 1,347 pound steers sold up to \$10.50 the highest price on any market this week. Wintered Western steers sold up to \$9.40 and straight grass steers up to \$8.60. Feeders were higher. Hog prices, after a sharp gain Monday, weakened in the next two days and nearly collapsed Thursday at all mar-

(Continued on Page 19.)



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Better Farm Laws Passed

Grain Gamblers Curbed and Farm Credits Provided

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

FARMERS now feel more encouraged to carry on their work since Congress has initiated several measures designed to bring them relief in a number of ways. Much is expected of the agricultural credits bill embodying the Administration's plan for loans by the War Finance Corporation to aid exports of farm products. The measure as it went from the Senate to the House authorized agricultural loans from the cash capital of the War Finance Corporation as may be needed. This cash capital amounts to 1/2 billion dollars and in addition to this a bond issue of 2 billion dollars is authorized to provide any other funds that may be required. One of the amendments added to the bill provides for loans to producers upon notes and other instruments of indebtedness when secured by chattel mortgages or other papers conveying a marketable title to staple agricultural products including livestock. The American Farm Bureau Federation is urging the early passage of this bill and it is hoped that immediate action will be obtained.

The Capper-Tincher Bill

The Capper-Tincher bill for the regulation of grain exchanges passed the Senate on August 9 and was sent to the Conference Committee. It is safe to predict that the bill will be passed finally in a form to be of real service to the producer. It abolishes transactions known as indemnities, or "puts" and "calls," by levying a prohibitive tax. It admits co-operative associations to membership in legally recognized grain exchanges. As amended by the Senate it provides that the earnings of co-operative associations may be distributed among bona fide members. Dealing in futures will be permitted on 13 markets to be designated by the Secretary of Agriculture, and he may compel grain exchanges to exercise diligence in preventing the dissemination of false crop reports by their members, and to keep records of all transactions for his inspection and that of the Department of Justice. This measure is discussed in detail in another part of this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze by Senator Capper. If the bill becomes a law in its present form as now seems certain it will be of great benefit to farmers in every part of the Nation. This ends a fight of more than 25 years' duration to bring the grain exchanges under Government control.

Freight Reductions Coming

The reduction of 7 1/2 cents a hundred pounds in freight rates on grain and grain products to Atlantic ports recently announced will when it becomes effective prove of considerable advantage to shippers. It will bring the shipping from many Eastern Atlantic points into competition with the Gulf ports on a more equitable basis. In discussing this point the Northwestern Miller says: "At Kansas City for example the rate to the Gulf for export is 38 cents a hundred pounds; the rate to New York for export was, prior to the reduction of May 2, 54 1/2 cents on flour and 53 1/2 cents on wheat. The Gulf largely determined the wheat price, and export flour could move only thru the Gulf. With the May 2 reduction, the New York rate came down to 50 1/2 cents on flour for export, with wheat 1 cent less. The present announced reduction brings the export flour rate down to 43 cents; and, with the 2 cents reduction to Baltimore and Virginia ports, the prospective rate to Atlantic seaboard for export will be but 3 cents higher than the rate to New Orleans. With a normal differential in ocean rates, the Eastern seaboard may again become available to shippers on foreign shipments."

July's constant hot weather and lack of rainfall reduced prospective production of crops more than a quarter of a billion dollars. The August crop report of the Department of Agriculture showed forecasts reduced by millions of bushels compared with a month ago. The reduced estimates of corn, wheat, oats and white potatoes alone aggregated 396 million bushels and the prospective loss of production calculated on August 1 farm prices amounts to \$3 billion dollars for white potatoes, \$64,

800,000 for oats, \$56,100,000 for corn, and \$54,400,000 for wheat. Almost every crop was adversely affected.

The following conditions on August 1 were reported: Winter wheat: Preliminary estimate of production, 544 million bushels. Spring wheat: Production forecast, 213 million bushels, with a condition 66.6 per cent of a normal. This makes a total of 757 million bushels or 80 million bushels less than the final estimate last year.

According to Edward C. Paxton of the United States Bureau of Crop Estimates at Topeka, Kan., the Government estimate of winter wheat production in Kansas is 117,398,000 bushels as compared with last year's crop of 126,844,000 bushels and the five-year average of 100,471,000 bushels for 1915 to 1919 inclusive. The production as reported gives an average yield of 12.4 bushels an acre, the lowest average since 1917. The area is estimated at 9,516,000 acres which is the second largest acreage harvested in the history of the state. Kansas this year will produce 21.8 per cent of the Nation's winter wheat supply.

The corn yield of Kansas is estimated by the Government at 105,157,000 bushels as compared with 127,535,000 bushels for last year. This makes an average yield of 21.3 bushels on 4,930,000 acres. The average production for the last five years has been 93,284,000 bushels. The yield of oats in Kansas is estimated at 48,092,000 bushels or 21.9 bushels an acre as compared with 68,799,000 bushels for last year and 48,489,000 bushels in the five-year average. The barley crop of the state is rated at 72 per cent of the normal, with an estimated yield of 17,497,000 bushels. Last year's crop was 21,285,000 bushels, the largest in the state's history.

Other Kansas Crop Yields

The potato yield is 5,091,000 bushels which is an average of 67.9 bushels an acre.

Other crops in Kansas are rated in the following way: Rye yield, 12.5 bushels an acre with a production of 1,400,000 bushels; alfalfa condition, 70 per cent; pasture conditions, 88 per cent; grain sorghum condition, 88 per cent with a yield of 21.1 bushels an acre and a production of 24,140,000 bushels; watermelons and cantaloupes, condition, 80 per cent; broomcorn, condition, 81 per cent; sugar beets, condition, 93 per cent.

In the weekly report of the Kansas state board of agriculture for the week ending August 13, J. C. Mohler, secretary of the board, says: "Heavy rains fell in the northern half of the eastern third of Kansas amounting in some places to as much as 5 to 7 inches. In some of the south central counties fair rains have fallen and conditions are reported satisfactory. Only a little rain fell in Central and Western Kansas."

"Corn is in good condition in the

REAL ESTATE WANTED

CASH BUYERS want Kansas farms this fall. Will deal with owner only. Write R. A. McNown, 329 Wilkinson Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

WANTED TO HEAR from owner of a farm or good land for sale, possession this winter. L. Jones, Box 478, Olney, Illinois.

I HAVE CASH BUYERS for salable farms. Will deal with owners only. Give description and cash price. Morris M. Perkins, Box 378, Columbia, Mo.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

TRADES ANYWHERE—WHAT HAVE YOU? Bersie Agency, Eldorado, Kansas.

FARMS, city property, suburban homes. Sale or trade. Soule & Pope, Emporia, Kansas.

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

FARMS, ranches, city property, merchandise for sale and exchange. Write us. Weeks & Shackelford, 1023 E. 31 St., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Ranches and farms. Would like to list good income property. E. E. Gabbart, Alva, Oklahoma.

2,000 ACRES, one best grain and stock ranches in Lane county, Kansas; improved, want smaller farm. Mansfield Land & Loan Co., Bonfils Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

LIST YOUR FARM, property or stock of goods with us for sale or exchange. If you expect to buy this fall it will pay you to write us. The Kansas Land Company, 232 S. Main St., Ottawa, Kansas.

The Real Estate Market Place

Buy, sell, or exchange your real estate here. Real estate advertisements on this page (in small type, set solid and classified by states) cost 75 cents an agate line each issue. Study these ads, write a good one and figure its cost. Send money order, draft or check with your ad.

There are 7 other Capper Publications that reach over a million and a half families which are also widely used for real estate advertising. Write for special Real Estate advertising rates on these papers. Special discount given when used in combination.

Special Notice

All advertising copy must be received at the Real Estate Department not later than 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication.

KANSAS

FOR BARGAINS in West Central Kansas lands, write Jas. H. Little, LaCrosse, Kan.

320 ACRES imp. level wheat land, \$30 A. Spilher Realty & Abstract Co., Gove, Kan.

WE HANDLE REAL ESTATE of all kinds. Write us for list. Franklin Co. Inv. Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

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

CHOICE WELL IMPROVED 120 a. alfalfa farm, 1 1/2 miles town. Write for full description. Byrd H. Clark Inv. Co., Erie, Kan.

80 ACRES, imp., mile town. Price \$90 acre. Small payment, balance 5%. Possession. F. H. Atchison, Waverly, Kansas.

240 ACRES, 120 cult., bal. grass. Shallow water. \$45.00 A. Terms. Corn and wheat land. Wm. Cox, Collyer, Kansas.

LAND producing \$100 to \$1,000 per acre, 5 to 40 acre, payments, \$50 to \$300 down. Send for booklet. The Magnolia State Land Company, Iola, Kan.

WE NOW HAVE the largest and best list of bargains in raw and improved land, we have ever had. Write for list. R & G Inv. Co., 417 Winne Bldg., Wichita, Kansas.

NESS COUNTY WHEAT LAND Good smooth land from \$30 to \$50 per acre. Write for free list and county map. Geo. P. Lohnes, Ness City, Kansas.

LAWRENCE CITY, suburban homes and farms in reach of University. Special 160, 4 miles out, 100 acres wheat. Hosford Inv. & Mort. Co., Lawrence, Kansas.

160-ACRE IMPROVED FARM, level, all Walnut creek bottom, 2 miles town, 120 acres cult., bal. grass. Price \$8,500; terms. No trade. H. L. Baker, LaCrosse, Kansas.

I HAVE 10 TO 15 GOOD FARMS for sale near Lawrence. Also some attractive suburban places. These farms can be bought on good terms. Write for list. W. S. Clawson, 744 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kan.

80 ACRES, 4 miles trading point; 10 miles Ottawa; all tillable, smooth land, good improvements, well watered; sacrifice price \$8,000. Terms. Mansfield Land & Loan Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

THREE WELL IMPROVED Kaw Valley farms on gravel road, near Rossville and St. Marys, Kan.; 80, 120, 160 acres. Owner retiring. Make right price and terms. Write J. M. Conlan, St. Marys, Kansas.

TO SETTLE ESTATE—240 acres, 6 miles from town, all smooth, black soil, well improved, also 4 room tenant house, must sell. Price \$75 an acre. Mansfield Land & Loan Co., 312-14 New England Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

IMPROVED QUARTER—\$2,900 3 miles Seward county town \$800 cash, balance easy terms. Small house, barn, well fenced pasture, 80 acres growing crops, 3/4 goes. Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kan.

FOR SALE—20-acre chicken and dairy farm one mile to pavement, Ottawa, Kan. Fine alfalfa land well improved. Price \$7,500. Can assume \$3,500 mortgage 6%. B. F. Bowers, Owner, Ottawa, Kansas.

FINE WELL IMPROVED 120-ACRE FARM 3 1/2 miles of Ottawa, Kansas, worth \$200 per acre. Sacrifice for \$130. Extra good terms. Write for list of other bargains. Spangler Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

CATTLE AND SHEEP RANCH, 1,360 acres, 5 miles Healy, mostly tillable. 10 acres alfalfa, 160 spring crop, balance fine grass land, only \$25 per acre, terms. Write for list and Kansas map. Mansfield Investment & Realty Co., Healy, Kansas.

BARGAIN

200 acres creek and river bottom land. Good improvements, 50 A. prairie grass, 25 A. now in alfalfa, 100 will grow it. Would give possession of wheat ground if sold soon. Price only \$150 per acre, \$9600 mtg. at 6%, above price only, good till August 1st. Many other bargains. R. E. Johnson, Hartford, Kansas.

A REAL BARGAIN—640 a. wheat farm nine miles from town, 335 a. in cult., 135 a. to be broken and 170 a. in pasture. This farm has a good house, barn and other improvements, the wheat averaged 20 bushels to the acre on this place this year. Owner must sell at once. Price \$23,000. Can make liberal terms for part payment. For particular write or wire me. I have several other real bargains. J. J. Gallivan, Ensign, Kan.

ARKANSAS

WOULD YOU BUY A HOME with our liberal terms? Write for new list over 200 farms all sizes. Mills & Son, Booneville, Ark.

BUY A FARM in the great fruit and farming country of northwest Arkansas where land is cheap and terms are reasonable. For free literature and list of farms write J. M. Doyel, Mountainburg, Arkansas.

WASHINGTON

DO YOU WANT A HOME in a rich valley near Spokane, on three transcontinental railroads, where soil is good, rainfall ample, summers cool, winters moderate? The kind of stump land that pays to clear, where a farmer with \$1,500 can hope to succeed, Timothy and clover green eight months in year, natural dairy country; land cheap; 10 yearly payments at 6 per cent. Humbird Lumber Company, Box E, Sandpoint, Idaho.

COLORADO

COLORADO FARMS of any size, irrigated or non-irrigated. Near Denver. Send for free booklet V-3. The Zang Investment Co., American Bank Bldg., Denver, Colorado.

160 ACRES valley land, 9 mi. Montrose. Graded school corner. Under irrig. 6-rm. house, barn, 2 rent houses. Acre orchard. Mountain water piped in. Reason for selling. Price \$32,000. M. B. Stover, Montrose, Colo.

Why Pay High Rent

and gamble on rainfall? San Luis Valley, Colorado irrigated farms, produce more and cost much less and the climate is ideal. Several thousand acres to select from, including some improved farms and ranches; also unimproved farm land and colonization tracts. If you are interested in a greater future come with us and look over this fertile valley where alfalfa, hogs and wheat will make you independent. Write for price and terms.

UNION FINANCE AND MORTGAGE CO., 219-20 City Nat'l, Omaha, Neb.

CALIFORNIA

800,000,000 ACRES free government land in U. S. Send for free descriptive circular of our 100-page book "The Homeseeker," which tells you how to acquire this land or send \$2 for book direct. THE HOMESEAKER, Department 104, Los Angeles, Calif.

FLORIDA

BUNGALOW AND LOT given away free Kissimmee lot sale, \$50 each. Boyer & Roberts, Kissimmee, Florida.

MISSOURI

WRITE LETCHWORTH & SON, Commerce Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., for farm bargains.

TRADES made everywhere. Describe property and tell me your wants. Duke, Adrian, Mo.

POOR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5 down, \$5 monthly buys forty acres grain, fruit, poultry land, some timber, near town, price \$200. Other bargains. Box 425-O, Carthage, Missouri.

MISSOURI, \$5 down, \$5 monthly buys 40 acres truck and poultry land near town southern Missouri. Price \$200. Send for bargain list. Box 276, Springfield, Mo.

MINNESOTA

PRODUCTIVE LANDS—Crop payment or easy terms. Along the Northern Pacific Ry. in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Free literature. Say what state interests you. H. W. Byerly, 81 Northern Pac. Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

MICHIGAN

120 ACRES, 20 cleared, cabin, stable, level, some black muck, \$10 a. \$200 cash, \$10 month. Evans-Tinney Co., Fremont, Mich.

MONTANA

REAL FARM BARGAIN, irrigated (160) near Winnett, Mont. Water rights paid, fine irrigation system. New buildings, big crops, \$36 acre, little cash, balance long time 5%. Write me. D. Williams, Owner, Box 1166, Spokane, Wash.

NEW YORK

YOU CAN'T RESIST these 89 acres one mile from city line with fine buildings, 15 cows, horses, all tools, crops, fruit, \$3,400 complete, \$3,000 down. Send for catalog. Coughlin's Farm Clearing House, Syracuse, N. Y.

OKLAHOMA

160 ACRES, 2 miles city 3,000 this county. 80 a. good bottom in cult. Balance pasture. Good imp. \$6,000. Terms. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Oklahoma.

FOR SALE—80 acres of good raw land in Mayes Co., Okla. 3 miles west from Mable, rent every year and close to oil fields. Price \$30 per acre. Address, Joseph Pizinger, 342 N. Washington, Wichita, Kansas.

SOUTH DAKOTA

SOUTH DAKOTA—You can own your own farm. Write for free literature describing the state and its opportunities in farm lands. South Dakota produces annually more new agricultural wealth than any other state. Land is low priced. Write today. State Immigration Department, Irwin D. Aldrich, Commissioner, Pierre, South Dakota.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

Farm & Ranch Loans

Kansas and Oklahoma

Lowest Current Rate

Quick Service. Liberal Option.

Interest Annual or Semi-Annual.

THE PIONEER MORTGAGE CO., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

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

TABLE OF RATES

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10.....	\$1.20	\$4.00	26.....	\$3.12	\$10.40
11.....	1.32	4.40	27.....	3.24	10.80
12.....	1.44	4.80	28.....	3.36	11.20
13.....	1.56	5.20	29.....	3.48	11.60
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			

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

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

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

AGENTS WANTED

WANTED—SALESMEN TO SELL NURSERY STOCK, permanent employment. Experience not necessary. Commission paid weekly. Outfit free. Apply F. H. Stannard & Co., Ottawa, Kan.

SALESMEN

WANTED—A FEW MORE GOOD, RELIABLE MEN TO SELL NATIONAL BRAND FRUIT TREES and a general line of nursery stock. Carl F. Heart of Kansas earned \$2,312.67 in 18 weeks the past season, an average of \$123.48 per week. You might be just as successful. We offer steady employment, loan outfit free and pay cash weekly. Write at once for terms, territory, etc. Catalog free to planters. National Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan.

MEN WANTED

MEN WANTED FOR AUTO COURSE—WE teach you everything. First hundred men who enroll save \$50. Write now for details and catalog. Hutchinson Auto & Tractor School, 1205 Ave. A East, Hutchinson, Kan.

EDUCATIONAL

FINLAY ENGINEERING COLLEGE, KANSAS CITY, MO. Mechanical, electrical, armature winding, auto-electric 6 weeks to 2 years. Write for catalog. Enroll any time.

COLLEGE EDUCATION OPPORTUNITY—Any enterprising chap can pay his own way through college by carrying papers. We have one of the best routes in Topeka for sale. It will net \$45 per month, and takes about an hour daily to carry. Write J. C. M. Care Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.

SERVICES OFFERED

NURSERY STOCK WHOLESALE TO planters, no agents. Barnes Nursery, Ottawa, Kan.

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

FINE REPAIRING BY MAIL, QUICK service. Return postage paid. Try us. Evans Rapid Shoe Repair Shop, 714 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

INVENTORS—SEND US YOUR IDEAS, blueprints or drawings. We give you an estimate. Topeka Pattern Shop, 414 Harrison, Topeka, Kan.

PLEATINGS FOR SCHOOL GIRLS WEAR. Nothing so attractive and serviceable as a pleated skirt. Write for suggestions. Mrs. M. J. Mercer, 800 Topeka Blvd., Topeka.

TRUNKS, BAGS, SUITCASES, WHY PAY two middlemen profits? Buy from factory direct. Send for free catalog. Gem Trunk & Bag Factory, Spring Valley, Ill.

COLLECTIONS, ACCOUNTS, NOTES, claims collected everywhere on commission; no collection, no pay. Allen Mercantile Service, 252 Lathrop Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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

PROTECT YOUR RIGHTS. WRITE FOR "Record of Invention" which contains form to establish evidence of conception of your invention. Prompt personal service. Preliminary advice without charge. J. Reaney Kelley, 612-X Columbian Building, Washington, D. C.

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.

LIVESTOCK COMMISSION FIRMS.

SHIP YOUR LIVE STOCK TO US—COMPE- tent 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.

MACHINERY AND TRACTORS

ALFALFA HULLER FOR SALE, BIRDSSELL No. 3, U. S. G. Thornton, Clay Center, Kan.

PAPEC ENSLAVE CUTTER 16-INCH USED two seasons. Warren Watts, Clay Center, Kan.

STAIDE MAK-A TRACTOR; ALSO FORD car. Bargain prices; might trade. N. C. Dewey, Seward, Kan.

WRECKED MOLINE TRACTOR PARTS, Models "B" and "C." Satisfaction guaranteed. Roy Wood, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—MODEL C MO- line Universal tractor with plows and truck. Good shape. Ed. Rissman, Enterprise, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—A NEW 20x30 Avery separator, fully equipped, and a new 10-20 Titan. Lenora Hardware Co., Lenora, Kan.

OVERSTOCKED ON WALLIS TRACTORS. Have four new tractors which I offer at \$1,285 each while they last. Address P. H. Mall and Breeze.

ONE 3-BOTTOM INDEPENDENT LIFT Avery plow, 14 inch. Extra set shears. Good shape. \$400 if taken soon. Louis Schwartz, Randolph, Kan.

ONE 12x25 AVERY TRACTOR AND TRAC- tor plow, 14-inch, practically new. Price \$600. Time given on good paper. James Johnston, R. F. D. No. 3, Tonganoxie, Kan.

HAY BALING OUTFIT CONSISTING OF Swane Robinson & Co. baler with conveying self feeder, and Avery 8-16 tractor all complete, and nearly new at a bargain. A. C. Hubbard, 1111 Utah St., Hlawatha, Kan.

CORN HARVESTER CUTS AND PILES ON harvester or windrows. Man and horse cuts and shocks equal corn binder. Sold in every state. Only \$28 with fodder tying attachment. Testimonials and catalog free showing picture of harvester. Process Harvester Co., Salina, Kan.

BUILDING SUPPLIES

WHOLESALE PRICES LUMBER AND bale ties. Hall-McKee, Emporia, Kan.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WILL SELL OR TRADE FOR LAND OR residence, book and stationery store in south central Kansas. Answer Box J, care Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

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, which calls on 500,000 families every week. Sample copy free for asking. Only 15c a word each week, 12½¢ per word on four consecutive time orders. This rate does not apply on real estate advertising. Send in a trial ad now while you are thinking about it. Capper's Weekly, Topeka, Kan.

PUT YOUR BUSINESS BEFORE MORE than 1,250,000 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. This does not apply to real estate or livestock advertising. The rate is only 70 cents 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.

PERSONAL

VEIL MATERNITY HOSPITAL HOME, 15 West 31st, Kansas City, Missouri. Ethical, homelike, reasonable, work for board. 25 healthy babies for adoption.

TOBACCO.

BUY YOUR CIGARS DIRECT, 50 LA- Columnas, prepaid, \$1.75. Agents wanted. Havana Smokehouse, Homeland, Ga.

SEEDS AND PLANTS

INSPECTED KANRED SEED WHEAT. Write for sample. W. A. Oakley, Beloit, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED, \$7.50 PER BUSHEL, RE- cleaned. Will send sample. Frank Landis, Abilene, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED, 95% PURE, \$7.00 PER bushel my track. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.

RECLEANED CERTIFIED SEED WHEAT, Kanred, \$2.50 per bushel sacked. J. H. Taylor & Sons, Chapman, Kan.

PURE KANRED SEED WHEAT, 8,000 bushels, inspected, free of smut, graded and treated four years. Albert Weaver, Bird City, Kan.

INSPECTED KANRED WHEAT, GRADED and sacked, \$2.50 per bushel, freight prepaid. Ask for carlot prices. G. E. Lee, Pratt, Kan.

FULCASTER WHEAT IN FIVE YEAR AG- ricultural college test outyielded all other varieties Southeastern Kansas. Inspected seed priced right. Farm Bureau, Ft. Scott, Kan.

PURE INSPECTED WHEAT—BUY PURE seed of Kanred, Blackhull, and Fulcaster wheat by the Kansas Crop Improvement Association under the supervision of the Kansas State Agricultural College specialists. Every grower of inspected seed has a certificate bearing the seal of the association and signed by the secretary. Ask to see this certificate and be protected from misrepresentation. For list of growers apply to S. C. Salmon, Secretary, Manhattan, Kan.

FOR THE TABLE

HONEY, NEW CROP, VERY FINE, EX- tracted, 120 lbs. net, \$12. Broken comb honey, \$18. Bert W. Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

DELICIOUS, NEW EXTRACT HONEY. Send for prices. T. C. Velrs, Olathe, Colo.

DOGS AND PONIES

PURE BRED GOLLIE MALE PUPPIES, \$8 each. L. A. Poe, Hunnewell, Kan.

COLLIES AND OLD ENGLISH SHEPHERD pups. Females, \$5 to \$8. Males, \$8 to \$12. A. R. Martin, R. 1, Macon, Mo.

COLLIES, THREE MONTHS, READY TO train. Suit you or money back. Males, \$10; females, \$5. Frank Barrington, Sedan, Kan.

ENGLISH SHEPHERDS AND SCOTCH Collie puppies. Natural heelers, \$4.00 and \$7.50 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. W. Chestnut, Kincaid, Kan.

GERMAN SHEPHERD, AIREDALES, COL- lies and Old English Shepherd dogs. Brood matrons, puppies. Farm helpers. 10c for instructive list. W. R. Watson, Macon, Mo.

PET STOCK

PEDIGREED NEW ZEALAND AND FLEM- ish Giant rabbits. Females, two dollars up. M. Emmons, Garnett, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS

FREE ENLARGEMENT 5x7 INCHES FROM each roll sent us for developing and finishing. Mail your films today, or send for prices and particulars. Topeka Photo Supply Co., Box 427, Topeka, Kan.

STRAYED

TAKEN UP BY ROBERT GLENN, 501 North 5th St., Kansas City, Wyandotte county, Kansas, one chestnut mare, 15 hands high, with feet white hairs above hoof on left hind foot. William Beggs, County Clerk, Kansas City.

TAKEN UP BY C. E. BEATY, REIDY Road, Wyandotte county, Kansas, 2 mares weight about 800 lbs. each. One light sorrel crippled in left fore shoulder. One dark brown, right ear split. William Beggs, County Clerk, Kansas City, Kan.

POULTRY

ANCONAS

PURE BRED SPRING ANCONA ROOST- ers for sale by C. E. Drumeller, R. 5, Independence, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

CHICKS, 8c UP, ALL KINDS, POSTPAID. Book free. Superior House, Windsor, Mo.

BABY CHICKS, REDUCED PRICES, PURE bred; Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, best laying strains, postpaid, catalog. Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Mo.

LEGHORNS

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels, \$1.25 and \$2.00. Mrs. O. D. Alloway, Milton, Kans.

FOR SALE—200 PURE S. C. WHITE LEG- horn pullets, 8 weeks old, \$1 each. Mr. Jefferies, Mildred, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE ROSE COMB LEG- horn cockerels and pullets, \$1.25 and \$1.75 each. Mrs. Homer Spence, McPherson, Kan.

ENGLISH BARRON S. C. WHITE LEG- horn cockerels, 290 strain, \$2.00. Seth Sylvester, Burlington, Kansas.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

PARK'S BARRED ROCK COCKERELS AT greatly reduced prices during August. A. W. Dick, Natoma, Kansas.

SUSSEX

SPECKLED SUSSEX COCKERELS, spring hatch, Mrs. Ed. Bradford, McLouth, Kan.

POULTRY WANTED

PREMIUM POULTRY PRODUCTS COM- pany, 210 North Kansas Ave., Topeka, buys poultry and eggs on a graded basis. Premium prices paid for select eggs and poultry.

eastern section except where it has been too wet or where winds have caused damage; thru Central Kansas and many of the north central counties it has been entirely too dry for the crop and much is now being cut for the silo; while in the western part, especially in the southwest portion, indications point to a normal yield. Sorghum crops are in good condition, chinch bugs are doing damage in Eastern Kansas but in Southwestern Kansas where the bulk of the acreage is annually planted, the outlook is for a very good crop of winter feed. The third cutting of alfalfa is being harvested in Southeastern Kansas. Many of the old alfalfa fields are being plowed up in the eastern part of the state with the intention of re-seeding this fall. Fall plowing is well along, being from 50 to 80 per cent completed in Eastern, 70 to 80 per cent done in Central, and 75 to 90 per cent finished in Western Kansas.

Local conditions of crops, livestock, and farm work in various parts of the state are shown in the following county reports of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze:

Anderson—Threshing is nearly completed. Corn was damaged considerable by the dry weather. Chinch bugs are numerous. We have had several rains during the past week

which have helped kafir very much and made plowing possible. A few sales are being held and prices are very low, especially horses. Eggs are worth 23c and butterfat is 39c.—J. W. Hendrix, August 5.

Barber—Wheat threshing is progressing very slowly on account of so much rain and the yield is unsatisfactory; being only 8 to 12 bushels an acre. Corn is excellent and will yield from 50 to 75 bushels an acre. All grass crops are good. Pastures are excellent and livestock is in excellent condition. Very few sales are being held now and prices are low. Eggs are worth 15c; fries, 20c; hens, 16c and wheat is \$1.05; corn, 50c; kafir, 45c.—Homer Hastings, August 6.

Chautauqua—Corn has been damaged some by the dry weather. The ground is too dry and hard to plow. We have been having good hay weather. Gardens have dried up. There is no market for livestock. Eggs are worth 20c; shorts, \$1 and wheat is from 70c to 80c; butterfat, 35c; flour, \$2.25; bran, 80c.—A. A. Nance, August 6.

Coffey—Good rains have fallen over most of the county. Corn was damaged considerably by the drouth but there will be a large crop. Kafir is satisfactory. The potato crop is short.—A. T. Stewart, August 6.

Clay—We had excellent weather during July. It was hot from July 1 to July 31 but we had no cool waves and no hot winds. On July 25 corn was suffering badly for want of rain. On August 2 we received excellent showers which were excellent for suffering crops. No cases of hog cholera have been reported and livestock in general is in good condition. Farmers are plowing but ground is quite woody. Wheat is selling for 90c; corn, 35c; butterfat, 35c and oats, 32c; hogs, \$9.25; eggs, 23½c.—P. R. Forslund, August 6.

Cowley—Wheat plowing is progressing rapidly. Several rains that came recently have been excellent for late corn and kafir. We had a severe hail storm on August 5 which did considerable damage to roofs and windows. A few turkeys, chickens and shots were killed by the large stones. All kinds of stock are doing well.—Fred Page, August 7.

Cowley—A four weeks' drouth has just been broken by a good rain. Corn has been damaged to a certain extent by the dry weather. More ground than usual is being plowed early. Shock threshing is completed. Wheat is averaging 25c; bushels an acre. Eggs are worth 25c; hens, 19c; fries, 20c.—L. Thurber, August 6.

Dickinson—We are still having dry weather, but it is much cooler. We believe it is drier than in 1913. The corn is past redemption and is being cut for fodder and put in silos. Upland corn will not make 5 bushels an acre. The hay proposition will be serious. Plowing is 90 per cent completed. Plowing has been satisfactory considering the dry weather. A large acreage of wheat will be put out. Threshing is completed.—F. M. Larson, August 10.

Douglas—Wheat threshing is completed. About half of the wheat ground has been plowed. We have had too much rain for plowing. Alfalfa has been put up. Corn is better than it has been for years. Potatoes are partly dug but prices are very poor and the yield and quality are not satisfactory. There is no hog cholera reported. We have had more rain than we needed. Late gardens are good. Eggs are worth 23c; young chickens, 23c; hens, 23c; hogs, \$11.50 and butter is 25c.—O. L. Cox, August 6.

Elk—Recent showers have helped corn and kafir but more is needed. Farmers are putting up hay. Less prairie hay than usual will be baled. Farm help is plentiful and more efficient. Eggs are worth 18c and cream is selling for 34c.—Charles I. Grant, August 6.

Elk—We have been having better growing weather so far in August than we had in July. Corn is excellent and was not damaged much by the drouth. Some cattle which were on grass are being shipped to market but prices are unsatisfactory. A great many hogs are dying from swine fever. Threshing is completed and practically all the wheat was sold from the machine. Farmers are not preparing much wheat ground this fall, but several new silos are being built. Wheat is worth 90c; corn, 50c; butterfat, 30c and eggs 20c.—D. W. Lockhart, August 6.

Franklin—Threshing is nearly completed. The average wheat yield is 11 bushels an acre. Oats proved very poor in quality and will average about 18 bushels an acre. Indications are that we will have an excellent corn crop. Pastures are excellent and stock is in good condition.—E. D. Gillette, August 6.

Greenwood—It has been very hot and dry and has been firing in places but we have had heavy rains in parts of the county. From 1 inch to 2 inches of rain fell August 4 and it was accompanied by high winds which damaged the corn considerably. Threshing is nearly completed and farmers are plowing now. Not much hay will be baled.—John H. Fox, August 5.

Greenwood—There is plenty of moisture for growing crops at present but threshing and haying have been delayed. Kafir is heading and the earliest planting has begun to ripen. A few cattle are being shipped to market but with heavy losses to the owner. Farmers are plowing for wheat. There will not be as large an acreage as last fall. Not many tractors are being sold. Corn is fair.—A. H. Brothers, August 10.

Gove and Sheridan—A considerable amount of ground is being plowed and disked for wheat. Threshing is nearly half completed and is practically all being marketed direct from the machines. Threshing is costing 10c and 12c a bushel. No public sales are being held. Cattle and horses are cheap. Hogs are worth 9c; oats, 20c; eggs, 20c and wheat is \$1; barley, 35c; cream, 34c.—John I. Aldrich, August 6.

Haskell—Threshing machines are running full blast. Wheat is making from two to 40 bushels an acre. Feed crops and corn are excellent as we have had plenty of rain this summer. Flies are leaving but mosquitoes are a pest day and night. Wheat is worth 95c; butterfat, 37c.—H. E. Tegarden, August 6.

Jefferson—Four or five good rains have fallen here within the past week. Plowing is well advanced but there will not be as large an acreage of wheat planted this year. There will be an abundance of fall pasture. Most of the corn will be fed which makes a good demand for pigs.—Arthur Jones, August 11.

Labette—Shock threshing is completed and stack threshing will begin in about two weeks. Nearly all the wheat was marketed from the machines. Most fields of oats were not very good this year, except the very early ones. Wheat yielded from 10 to 21 bushels an acre. We have had plenty of rain and the corn crop will be excellent. Sorghum crops are thrifty. A few farmers have completed their plowing. The Farmers' Union elevators get most of the wheat.

The potato crop is excellent.—J. N. McLane, August 5.

Linn—We have been having showers and threshing has been delayed. We are pretty sure of a good corn crop now. A few farmers are plowing and cutting and baling time hay. We look forward to our county fair, also picnics and stock shows in our county with much interest. We expect to see at Blue Mound much good stock, the pig and poultry clubs, and our worthy editor who is to talk to us. Potatoes are worth \$1.80; corn, 40c; butter, 25c and old hens are 17c; fries, 22c; eggs, 22c.—J. W. Clinesmith, August 5.

Marion—We have had nearly two inches of rain during the past week. Farmers are plowing. An unusually large acreage will be put out this year. Pastures were getting dry before the rains. The hay crop is fair. Very little grain has been hauled to market. Wheat is worth \$1; flour, \$1.90; corn, 40c; butter, 35c and eggs are 22c.—G. H. Dyck, August 6.

Neosho—We have had a few showers which have interfered with haying. Farmers are plowing for wheat. Pastures are good and cattle are doing well. Not much threshing has been done this week. Hay land is worth \$1 an acre and a good deal will not be cut. Wheat is worth 90c to \$1; corn, 35c; flax, \$1.50; butter, 20c to 25c and eggs, 22c; cattle, 4c to 5c; hogs, \$9 to \$10.—A. Anderson, August 6.

Norton—Wheat is yielding from 8 to 27 bushels an acre and is of an unusually good quality. There are a few smutty wheat fields. Corn over most of the county has been very badly damaged by the heat and dry weather but some parts of county have had plenty of rain. Farmers are disking and plowing for wheat, altho the ground is in poor condition to work. A few hundred fat cattle are still on feed, waiting for higher prices and lower freights. Forage crops have been hurt by the dry weather. Wheat is worth from \$1 to \$1.04 a bushel; corn, 35c; barley, 32c.—Sam Teaford, August 4.

Rawlins—Harvest is practically completed. Threshing was in full swing but on July 30 the rain stopped it, especially in the northern part of county where the rainfall was from 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 inches. The southern part of county had less rain. Corn and feed are excellent. Wheat is yielding from 6 to 40 bushels an acre in north part of county. In the southern part the yield is not as good. Farmers are plowing.—J. S. Skolout, August 6.

Rooks—Threshing is nearly completed. Corn and pastures are burning up for want of moisture. A few farmers are making hay. Wheat is worth \$1; corn, 50c; butterfat, 34c and eggs are 20c; hens, 24c; fries, 30c.—C. O. Thomas, August 4.

Rush—We are having hot and dry weather. It is too dry to do any field work. Alfalfa is being put up but the crop is light. Threshing is completed in most localities. Only half of the field work is done. Some grain is being marketed. Apples will make a light crop and those that haven't been sprayed are wormy. Stock is not doing very well on pasture. Wheat is worth \$1; butterfat, 37c and eggs are 21c.—A. E. Grunwald, August 10.

Saline—It is very dry but cooler. Plowing is well advanced. Some cattle are being shipped but prices are disappointing. Corn will be light and some will be cut for silage next week. Wheat is worth from 90c to \$1; butterfat, 37c and fat hogs are 4 1/2 to 5c; eggs, 23c to 24c.—J. P. Nelson, August 5.

Scott—We have been having dry weather with only a few local showers. Corn and feed crops have been damaged. Farmers are threshing and wheat is yielding from 8 to 11 bushels an acre. Some of the spring wheat tested 58. Wheat is worth from 90c to \$1, owing to quality.—J. M. Helfrick, August 5.

Sedgewick—We have been having hot, dry weather and growing crops need rain. Threshing is well advanced and plowing for wheat is progressing slowly. The ground plows hard and lumpy. Truck crops are fairly good but prices are low. Fruit is scarce and very high. Poultry products bring a fair price. Hens are worth 20c; eggs, 25c; springs, 20c and milk is \$2 a hundred.—P. B. Wickham, August 5.

Stafford—Local showers have fallen in most parts of the county during the past week. Preparation of wheat ground is progressing about as usual. Pastures are excellent and stock is in good condition. A number of public sales are being held and most property is slow sale. Prices of produce are about the same as one week ago.—H. A. Kachelman, August 5.

Wyandotte—Wheat is nearly all threshed and corn is as good as made. It looks like a 100 per cent proposition. We have had plenty of rain and cool weather. Pastures are all that could be asked for, and stock is in good condition. Practically no fall plowing has been done.—A. C. Espenlaub, August 10.

They are still selling League of Nations stock in New York.

The Livestock Service of the Capper Farm Press

Is founded on the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, the Nebraska Farmer Journal, the Missouri Ruralist and the Oklahoma Farmer, each of which leads in prestige and circulation among the farmers, breeders and ranchmen of its particular territory, and is the most effective and economical medium for advertising in the region it covers.

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J. Cook Lamb, Nebraska.
Stuart T. Morse, Oklahoma.
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Ellis Hall, N. E. Mo., E. Iowa and Ill.
T. W. Morse, Director of Livestock Service Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze Topeka, Kansas

Public Sales of Livestock

Shorthorn Cattle

Oct. 12—Blue Valley Shorthorn Breeders' association, Blue Rapids, Kan. A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan., Sale Mgr.
Oct. 20—E. A. Cory & Sons, Talmo, Kan.
Oct. 21—Wilson County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Fredonia, Kan. J. W. Hyde, and R. C. Watson, Altoona, Kan., mgrs.
Nov. 3—Shawnee County Shorthorn Breeders, Frank Blecha, Mgr., Topeka, Kan.
Nov. 9—Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association Sale at Concordia, Kan., E. A. Cory, Sale Mgr., Talmo, Kan.
Nov. 16—Harvey County Purebred Breeders' association, Newton, Kan. O. A. Homan, Peabody, Kan., sale manager.
Dec. 12—The Steuwer, Alma, Kan., at Topeka, Kan.

Holstein Cattle

Oct. 4—Breeders sale, Downs, Kan. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., sale mgr.
Oct. 17—C. L. Brown dispersal, Beloit, Kan. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., mgr.
Oct. 18—Breeders sale, Concordia, Kan. W. H. Mott, sale mgr.
Oct. 19—Lancaster county breeders sale, Lincoln, Neb. E. W. Frost, Lincoln, Neb., Sale Mgr.
Nov. 3—Nebraska State Holstein-Friesian Breeders association, E. W. Frost, Lincoln, Neb., Sale Mgr.
Nov. 10—Stubbs Dispersal, Mulvane, Kan. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., sale manager.
Nov. 11—State association sale, the Forum, Wichita, Kan. W. H. Mott, sale manager.
Nov. 19—Harvey County Purebred Breeders' association, Newton, Kan. O. A. Homan, Peabody, Kan., sale manager.

Jersey Cattle

Nov. 19—Harvey County Purebred Breeders' association, Newton, Kan. O. A. Homan, Peabody, Kan., sale manager.

Hereford Cattle

Aug. 26—Crocker Bros., Matfield Green, Kan. Sept. 12—W. H. Schroyer, Miltonvale, Kan. F. S. Kirk, Wichita, Kan., sale manager.
Sept. 8—Ed Nickelson, Leonardville, Kan.
Sept. 29—Reuben Sanders, Osage City, Kan. Sale at Emporia, Kan.
Oct. 11—S. E. Kansas-N. E. Oklahoma Hereford Breeders' association, Harry D. Plummer, Mgr., Longton, Kan.
Nov. 12—Picketing Farm, Belton, Mo.
Nov. 18—Harvey County Purebred Breeders' association, Newton, Kan. O. A. Homan, Peabody, Kan., sale manager.
Nov. 20—E. B. Toll, sale pavilion, Salina, Kan.

Red Polled Cattle

Sept. 8—Nebraska Red Polled breeders sale, Lincoln, Neb. R. V. Graff, Bancroft, Neb., sale manager.

Percheron Horses

Nov. 17—Harvey County Purebred Breeders' association, Newton, Kan. O. A. Homan, Peabody, Kan., sale manager.

Spotted Poland Chinas

Sept. 12—Isaac Miller, Huntsville, Mo.
Oct. 12—Rainbow Stock Farm, Hampton, Ia.
Oct. 29—Miller Bros. and John Pearl, Rossville, and Geo. Eakin & Son, Della, Kan., at Rossville, Kansas.
Oct. 31—Burton Farm, Independence, Mo.

Poland China Hogs

Aug. 31—D. A. Kirkpatrick & Sons, Cedarvale, Kan.
Oct. 1—Monroe Runyon, Osage City, Kan.
Oct. 3—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.
Oct. 19—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 26—C. M. Buell, Peabody, Kan.
Oct. 26—Cassell Cain & Forbes, Republican City, Neb.
Oct. 27—Smith Bros., Superior, Neb.
Oct. 28—J. Dee Shank, Superior, Neb.
Nov. 4—Stafford County Breeders' Association, Stafford, Kan. E. E. Erhart, Stafford, Kan., Sec'y.
Nov. 15—Harvey County Purebred Breeders' association, Newton, Kan. O. A. Homan, Peabody, Kan., sale manager.
Nov. 16—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
Feb. 14—Chas. Krill, Burlingame, Kan.
Feb. 15—Morris Co. Poland China Breeders, Council Grove, Kan. Chas. Scott, sale manager, Council Grove.
March 8—J. E. Baker, sale pavilion, Bendena, Kan.

Duroc Jersey Hogs

Aug. 27—F. J. Moser, Sabetha, Kan.
Oct. 12—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.
Oct. 12—M. R. Peterson, Troy, Kan., in sale pavilion, Bendena, Kan.
Oct. 13—Carl Day, Nora, Neb.
Oct. 15—F. J. Moser, Sabetha, Kan.
Oct. 19—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 20—D. V. Spohn, Superior, Neb.
Oct. 26—W. M. Putman & Son, Tecumseh, Neb.
Nov. 3—Stafford County Breeders' Association, Stafford, Kan. Clyde C. Horn, Stafford, Kan., Sec'y.
Nov. 3—W. W. Otey & Sons, Winfield, Kan.
Nov. 5—W. L. Fogo, Burr Oak, Kan.
Nov. 7—L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan.
Nov. 8—Mitchell Co. Breeders, W. W. Jones, Sale Mgr., Beloit, Kan.
Nov. 10—E. H. Dimick & Son, Linwood, Kan.
Nov. 11—Earl J. Anstaett, Osage City, Kan.
Nov. 12—W. L. Tompkins, Vermillion, Kan.
Nov. 15—Harvey County Purebred Breeders' association, Newton, Kan. O. A. Homan, Peabody, Kan., sale manager.
Nov. 16—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
Feb. 6—L. J. Healy, Hope, Kan.
Feb. 7—Henry Woody and T. Crowl, Barnard, Kan.
Feb. 8—E. P. Flanagan, Abilene, Kan.
Feb. 10—W. A. Conyers, Marion, Kan.
Feb. 10—Marshall County Breeders, Blue Rapids, Kan. John O'Kane, Sale Mgr., Blue Rapids, Kan.
Feb. 13—B. W. Conyers, Severy, Kan. Sale at Piedmont, Kan.
Feb. 14—W. D. McComas, Wichita, Kan.
Feb. 15—W. W. Otey & Sons, Winfield, Kan.
Feb. 16—Wooddell & Danner, Winfield, Kan.
Feb. 16—Earl J. Anstaett, Osage City, Kan.
Feb. 17—J. F. Larimore & Sons, Grenola, Kan.
Feb. 18—Overstake Brothers, Atlanta, Kan.
Feb. 18—E. H. Dimick & Son, Linwood, Kan.
Feb. 20—Dr. C. H. Burdette, Centra, Kan.
Feb. 20—L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan.
Feb. 21—J. J. Smith, Lawrence, Kan.
Feb. 21—W. L. Fogo, Burr Oak, Kan.
Feb. 22—Gordon & Hamilton, Horton, Kan.
Feb. 22, 1922—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.
Feb. 23—John Loomis, Emporia, Kan.
Feb. 23—M. R. Peterson, Troy, Kan., at Bendena, Kan.
Feb. 24—Kempin Bros., Corning, Kan.
Feb. 25—L. A. Rice, Frankfort, Kan.
Feb. 25—F. J. Moser, Sabetha, Kan.
Feb. 28—A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan.
March 9—W. H. Hilbert, Corning, Kan.
March 10—R. E. Mather, Centra, Kan.

Sale Reports and Other News

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Six official inspectors representing the American Polled Hereford Breeders Association, are now on the road selecting cattle

POLAND CHINA HOGS

POLAND CHINA HOGS

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Wednesday, Aug. 31, Cedarvale, Kans.

10 bred sows, 6 fall gilts (all bred for Sept. farrow), 16 spring gilts, 8 spring boars. Tried sows by Big Bob Jumbo, Timm's King, Giant Half Ton, King Bob. Fall gilts out of these tried sows and by Model Bob by Bobbie Moore by Caldwell's Big Bob. All bred to Long Dan by Giant Buster by Buster Over. Spring gilts and boars are by Model Bob. Increased number of hogs on a small farm compels reduction of a good herd of Polands that are the ideal kind for farmers. Write today for a catalog to

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At Farm near

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12 Big Sows and Fall Yearlings

20 Large Fall Gilts, all bred for early Sept. litters.

4 Spring Gilts, 6 Choice Spring Boars

HERD BOARS

Bob's Equal 92019, Timm's Orange 94825, Super Buster 113673

HERD BULLS

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Sows sired by and bred to the above herd boars. Fall gilts will weigh 400 pounds and spring gilts will weigh 200 pounds. O. Wayne Devine will represent this paper at sale. Please send for catalog and come to our sale. We guarantee a good offering.

C. S. Nevius & Sons, Chiles, Kansas

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Big Boned Poland Chinas

Bred by Big Boned Lad by Wonder Big Bone. This blood represents the best. Splendid young gilts and boars at \$20 each as good as you will buy at \$50 and \$100 elsewhere.

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100 early spring pigs priced in pairs and trios. Special prices to beginners and pig clubs. A few extra good sows and yearling gilts bred for fall litters. Immune. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

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Spring and fall gilts and boars, tried sows, weanling pigs. Most of them by sons or out of daughters of Masterpiece, The Yankee, The Chasman, Fashion Piece, F's Big Jones, The Rainbow. Good individuals. Priced reasonably. Immune. Satisfaction guaranteed. S. J. TUCKER, JR., 140 S. Belmont, Wichita, Kan.

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for the various sales to be held under the management of the association during the coming fall and winter. These men will visit nearly 100 herds located in various parts of the United States and will meet at the home office at Des Moines, Iowa, late in August to agree upon the cattle to be taken from each herd. The territory has been divided among the six men in a way that will permit of seeing all the herds in a minimum length of time and at the minimum of expense. From the cattle chosen by these inspectors as being typical of the best the breed affords, there will be taken enough to make up the big "Polled Hereford Week" sale at Des Moines in February, 1922, and the "International" sale at the Chicago Show on November 30, 1921. It is expected that the quality of stock chosen will be better than ever, this season. Thirteen states are represented in the nominations.

Field Notes

BY J. W. JOHNSON

W. R. Huston Offers Choice Durocs.

W. R. Huston of Americus, Kan., is offering a select lot of Duroc sows at prices that will surely interest anyone wanting richly bred high class Durocs. The sows are sired by Pathfinder Image 273101, and Peerless Pathfinder 342649, two of the great Duroc sires and are bred to a whale of a boar,

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

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Some sows bred to Col. Sensation for fall litters, some open gilts and some select spring pigs of both sex. Write or visit

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Sensations, Cois., Orions and Pathfinders. Some serviceable boars. Sows and gilts bred for early fall farrow. Big, stretchy spring pigs, immunized, registered free. Money back if not satisfied. Easy terms if desired. Send bank reference.

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25 Great Sows and Gilts

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Fall gilts, bred and unbred, spring pigs, both sex. Five well bred sires head the herd. They are son and grandson of Great Orion Sensation, son and grandson of Critic B., and grandson of Pathfinder. Double immunized and priced reasonably. Write or call.

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not reg., \$10 to \$15, according to quality. Cash or time to boys, note to be signed by boy's mother and boy, recommended by postmaster. Choice pigs, (reg.) \$20 each, either sex. E. C. MUNSSELL, Russell, Kan.

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Spring pigs both sex by the noted Scissors and by Valley Pathfinder by Pathfinder. Orion Cherry King, Pathfinder, High Orion, Illustrater, Great Orion Sensation dams. B. W. CONYERS, SEVERY, KAN.

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Bred gilts—Pathfinder and Sensation breeding, bred to Victory Sensation by Great Orion Sensation for fall farrow. Spring pigs, both sex. Everything immune, priced right, and guaranteed.

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Great Wonder Model and Pathfinder Graduate breeding. Fall gilts bred or open. Immune. Terms. Priced right. Guaranteed. Describe your wants.

Homer Drake, Sterling, Kansas

LARIMORE DUROCS

Duroc gilts to farrow in Sep. and spring boars. Pathfinder, Sensation, Orion Cherry King breeding. All good ones priced reasonably. J. F. Larimore & Sons, Grenola, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS



Walter Shaw's Hampshires

200 head; registered; immunized; tried bred sows and gilts; spring pigs ready to ship.

Wichita, Kan., R. 6, Tel. 3918, DERBY, KANSAS.

Whiteway Hampshires On Approval

Bred sows and gilts bred to record priced boars. Bargain prices. Also spring pigs. F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE—FALL BOARS AND GILTS

Spring pigs. C. R. Pontius, Eskridge, Kan.

Forty Miles From Kansas

Is One of the World's Greatest Livestock Counties
Page Co., Iowa, Any breeder advertising below will welcome your inquiries and visits and will help you to see all of the neighboring herds.

Popular Polands

Spring boars and gilts by Great Design, Domino, Profit Maker, Yankee Ted and Joe's Timm. Great Design is one of the very best sons of the noted Designer. Put a Great Design boar at the head of your herd. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Joseph Herzberg, Yorktown, Iowa

Carter's Polands

Boars and gilts by Yankee Prospect, a son of The Yankee, and Carter's Designer, a son of Designer. Three fall boars by Checkmaker, the sire of Checkers. Two bred Checkmaker gilts. Write your wants.
Charley Carter, Shenandoah, Iowa

MERITORIOUS POLANDS

Boars and gilts by Domino and Checkmaker. Fall gilts by Domino, a full brother to Designer and Liberator. We have what you want and the price is reasonable.
Bert McMillan, Blanchard, Iowa

Ridgeway Farms Polands

Spring boars and gilts sired by Checkmaker, Big Check and Liberator. We have several outstanding herd boar prospects for sale at conservative prices. Also a few bred sows. Come and see our herd.
Ridgeway Farms, Blanchard, Iowa

Good Polands For Sale

any time. Fall boars by Liberator and J's Big Clansman. Spring boars by Mc's Souvenir, a full brother to The Yankee. Also some spring gilts. Prices very reasonable.
J. H. & W. L. Martin, Braddyville, Ia.

POLAND CHINA BOARS AND GILTS

Spring and fall boars, spring and fall gilts sired by Protector, a litter brother to Checkers. They are the tall, high-backed, good footed kind. Sows bred to Protector and Money-maker. Everything shipped on approval.
Don R. Turnbull, Blanchard, Iowa

Chester White Hogs

Percheron and Shire Horses
 Hogs for sale at all times. Spring pigs by King William. Mares and stallions for sale.
C. F. McClannahan, Shenandoah, Iowa

YOUNGBERG'S CHESTER WHITES

Spring boars and gilts sired by Iowa's Chief, a son of Top Notcher. Two yearling sows bred to Nebraska King for September farrow. Nebraska King is a grandson of Wildwood Prince, Jr. Write your wants. I can please you.
Emil Youngberg, Essex, Iowa



FOR THE BENEFIT OF AGRICULTURE
KANSAS STATE FAIR
HUTCHINSON, SEPTEMBER 17-23
 17 GENERAL DEPARTMENTS FULL OF EXHIBITS
 For catalogue, entry blanks, etc.,
 Address: A. L. SPONSLER, Secretary, Hutchinson.

SPOTTED POLAND HOGS.

Alexander's Spotted Polands

Tried sows, fall gilts, spring pigs. My herd is one of the oldest and largest. Sold over 350 head breeding hogs in 1920. The seven sires in service represent best families.
A. S. ALEXANDER, Burlington, Kansas

Spotted Polands Popular Hogs

Early spring gilts and boars, 140 to 170 pounds; weighed, not guessed. Can supply unrelated pigs. Satisfaction guaranteed.
EARL C. JONES, FLORENCE, KANSAS

SPOTTED POLANDS—Big type English Herd boars, Arb McC's King and Arb English Drummer, grandson of the \$4,000 sow. Sows bred to son of the \$7,100 boar. Joe M. A few Joe M. boars and gilts.
C. W. WEISENBAUM, ALTAMONT, KAN.

WM. HUNT'S SPOTTED POLANDS

Gilts and fall boars. Herd sires, Leopard King and Fairholmes Royal Booster. Long established herd. Wm. Hunt, Osawatomie, Kan.

REGISTERED SPOTTED POLANDS
 Yearling boars, bred sows, good spring pigs. Write for prices, description and breeding.
T. L. Curtis, Dunlap, Kansas

BIG SPOTTED POLAND BOARS, GOOD
 ones. Prize sows and bred gilts. Weanling pigs, not related. Wm. Meyer, Farlington, Kansas.

Classy Spotted Poland China Boars, Breeding Age
 \$20 to \$25, reg., immune. John Greenleaf, Mound City, Kan.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

FOR SALE One fancy registered Guernsey bull, yearling, two good high grade cows and four heifers. Write Dr. E. G. L. Harbour, Box 113, Lawrence, Kan.

REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULL for sale. Two years old. Good size and disposition. Priced to sell. J. H. Moore, Oketo, Kansas.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

The old-fashioned, prolific kind. Anything from weanling pigs to bred sows. Everything registered, vaccinated, and guaranteed.
Sales—August 23, November 2.
Henry Field Seed Co., Shenandoah, Ia.

Buy Spotted Polands

Boars and gilts by King Booster. A few sows bred for fall litters to English Archback, a son of the noted Archback King and out of Jr. Queen of England. My prices are very reasonable.
Alvin Sunderman, Clarinda, Iowa

SPOTTED POLAND BARGAINS

Spring boars and gilts by English Whale and King Spot B. Here is your chance to get 1/4 and 1/2 blood English pigs at conservative prices. For sale dates write to Col. J. Wilfong, Shenandoah, Ia. Address hog inquiries to M. Warner, Pawnee, Neb.
WILFONG & WARNER

DUROC BOARS AND GILTS

Fall boars by Giant Orion and Duration. Also spring and fall gilts. Sows bred to Giant Orion for fall litters. Our Durocs have the correct type and are sure to please you.
Sawhill & Son, Clarinda, Iowa

COL. I. E. STICKELMAN, Pathfinder and Sensation Durocs

Spring boars and gilts by Sensation's Climax and Pathfinder's Disturber. Also a few fall gilts. Duroc sales a specialty. Write for dates.
Col. I. E. Stickelman, Clarinda, Iowa

A DUROC OPPORTUNITY

We are offering an outstanding lot of spring boars and gilts by Master Sensation, Pathfinder's Royal, Pathfinder's Ace, Sensation's Climax and Educator's Orion. We can please in prices as well as in quality and individuality.
Pfander & McClelland, Clarinda, Iowa

Spotted Polands—Shorthorns

Boars and gilts by Archback Carmine 2nd. Our herd carries a large per cent of English blood. One 8 mo. old bull by Imp. Lovely Knight. 25 Scotch cows and heifers. Write your wants.
F. I. Coykendall, Shenandoah, Iowa

Maple Home Aberdeen Angus Bulls

We have 6 good registered Angus bulls for sale, ranging in age from 15 to 20 months, consisting of Blackbirds, Prides and Queen Mothers. Prices reasonable. Federal tested. Farm 3 miles northwest of Clarinda.
L. J. Sunderman, Clarinda, Iowa

Greatest Sensation. Duroc breeders will not find a better offering this season, and any one wanting high class Duroc sows should get in touch with Mr. Houston at once. Look up his ad in this issue and write him for prices. It will pay you.—Advertisement.

It Pays to Grow Good Cattle

Seven years ago W. H. Shroyer, Miltonvale, Kan., organized the Miltonvale Cattle company. As manager for the company Mr. Shroyer purchased 200 breeding cows. In making his selection he first selected big, rugged, heavy boned, thick fleshed cows of desirable type. Then if the pedigrees suited him he bought the cattle. He did not follow any fads but selected good cattle with splendid pedigrees representing the greatest blood of the breed. The same blood and blended in the same way has produced the greatest champions known in Hereford history. His success has been phenomenal. He has used extra large bulls, such as Beau Fairfax that weighs 2600 pounds in pasture breeding condition while Beau Gled 14th one of the bulls now in service weighs 2750 pounds in pasture breeding condition. When the prospective buyers come to inspect the cattle Mr. Shroyer first takes them to the pasture containing the splendid big breeding cows. He would then show them the mammoth big bulls with the result that no lot of sale bulls was ever shown to the second buyer. In other words, the bull buyer ever came to the Shroyer Ranch that did not buy. The first car load of bulls produced on the farm were sold for \$200 per head. On May 9, 1921, during the dulllest bull market in recent years the last car load of bulls then old enough for range service were sold to the L. F. B. Ranch, Littlefield, Tex., at \$200 per head. With these exceptions all of the bulls numbering about 600 have been sold at \$225 per head or more, some of them up to \$300 in car lots. It is an easy matter for anyone to see that it is more profitable to grow this kind of cattle than it is to grow the kind that sell for \$50 to \$75 per head. The death of one of the members of the firm makes it necessary to disperse this noted herd of about 900 head, and it will be a chance of a life time for the farmers and breeders to purchase real foundation cows at reasonable prices. More than 100 line bred Anxiety 4th females are included and 200 cows bred to straight line bred Anxiety 4th bulls. The sale also includes 45 three-year-old cows sired by 2600 pound grandson of Perfection Fairfax, 14 granddaughters of the \$9,000 International Grand Champion Perfection, etc. The sale will be held on the ranch at Miltonvale, Kan., September 1 and 2. In order to encourage the farmers to start growing better cattle arrangements have been made to extend credit and the cattle will be sold on one year's time with secured notes drawing 8 per cent. Three hundred cows will be sold with calves at foot and the cows rebred. With proper feed and care the calves can be sold for enough to pay the note and by that time the cows will have other calves at foot. If interested write F. S. Kirk, sales manager, Wichita, Kan., for free catalog.—Advertisement.

BY J. T. HUNTER

E. E. Ventz Offers Herefords

E. E. Ventz, Greensburg, Kan., is offering a lot of Polled and horned Herefords for sale. His offering includes yearling bulls, yearling heifers and a lot of cows from three to six years old with calves at side and rebred. Look up his ad in this issue and if interested in good Herefords write him for prices and breeding.—Advertisement.

Some More Livestock Needed for Sales

The Harvey County Purebred Breeders' association met recently at Newton, Kan., and made preliminary arrangements for a five days purebred livestock sale at Newton, Kan., November 15-19. O. A. Homan, Febody, Kan., was chosen president of the association and managed all preceding sales of the association and this change from a one day annual association sale to a five day sale with Mr. Homan in charge indicates both the growth of the Harvey County Breeders' association and the breeders' confidence in the ability of Mr. Homan to successfully manage their sales. Naturally a five day sale demands consignments of a considerable number of animals and a lot of work in cataloging, etc. Early consignments will expedite matters and Mr. Homan is anxious to have Harvey county breeders as well as other Kansas breeders who desire to consign to the sales to immediately get in communication with him. Consignments are now being made. If you want to be sure of getting your livestock into these sales advise Mr. Homan. The following livestock will be sold: Shorthorns, Herefords, Jerseys, Holsteins, Percherons, Durocs and Poland Chinas. Address O. A. Homan, Febody, Kan. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Deming Ranch's Latchnits

Latchnits by The Rainbow out of Smooth Prospect has recently been added to the Deming Ranch Polands, Oswego, Kan. He has good height and length and has unusually good depth and straight sides. His blood and quality crossed on the Big Bob Jumbo get should produce fine Polands. Write H. O. Sheldon, hog manager, Deming Ranch, Oswego, Kan., if interested in buying some gilts bred to Latchnits. Sows, gilts and boars all ages for sale at all times. Mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

BY G. L. BORGESON

Nebraska Red Polled Sale

On September 8 the Red Polled cattle breeders of Nebraska will hold their fifth annual sale at the State Fair grounds in Lincoln, Neb. The previous sales held by the Nebraska Red Polled cattle breeders were very successful. The cattle were strictly high class in every respect and went to good substantial buyers. This year the breeders are making a special effort to present an offering that is far superior to any of the previous offerings. Outstanding individuals drawn from the best herds in the state have been listed for sale and even the most exacting buyers will find ample material to satisfy their demands. You should have a catalog. Send a post card to R. V. Graff, Sale Mgr., Bancroft, Neb.—Advertisement.

Forty Miles from Kansas

Forty miles from northeast Kansas is one of Iowa's greatest livestock sections, Page county. Thruout the history of the purebred business west of the Mississippi, the Page county towns of Blanchard, Shenandoah, Clarinda, Braddyville, Yorktown and Essex have appeared often on its pages. Many famous animals of more than one prominent breed have been produced in the herds of Page county, and today possibly 75 of the county's most progressive farmers are producing purebreds of the better class.

RED POLLED CATTLE

Nebraska Red Polled Breeder's Sale

5th Annual Red Polled Auction to be Held
Thursday, Sept. 8
 At the Nebraska State Fair Grounds
Lincoln, Neb.

Buy now when the prices are down. Replace your grades with cattle that are famous for beef and milk production. Red Polled cattle are the farmer's kind. Every animal guaranteed by the consignor and the Nebraska Association. Write for catalog.
R. V. Graff Sale Mgr., Bancroft, Neb.

RED POLLED HERD BULLS

Choice bulls and heifers from A. R. O. cows. Stock of all ages for sale. Come and see them or write for prices.
Twentieth Century Stock Farm, Quinter, Kan.

Pleasant View Stock Farm
 Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale, a few choice young bulls, cows and heifers.
Halloran & Gambrell, Ottawa, Kansas

FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE
 A few choice young bulls.
C. E. Foster, Route 4, Eldorado, Kan.

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

HEREFORD CATTLE

YOUR PICK OF 50 Wonderful Yearling Hereford Heifers

These are real herd foundation material; conformation, size, quality, neat heads and horns, popular breeding; a step in herd building that means better profits and more satisfaction.
 We want you to see our herd and herd bulls. This is a life business with us. Our customers are our friends and co-operators. Write for low prices.
Lee Bros., Harveyville, Kans.

100 REGISTERED HEREFORD CALVES for sale, mostly Fairfax breeding.
A. E. Schlickaw, Haven, Kansas.

POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

Polled and Horned Herefords

10 yearling bulls, 8 yearling heifers, 23 three and six-year-old cows with calves at side and rebred. Lawrence Fairfax, Shucknall Monarch, Polled Plato 11th. Polled Plato Second breeding. Get our prices on this offering.
E. E. VENTZ, GREENSBURG, KANSAS

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

SHORTHORNS

A western Nebraska farmer sold a load of Shorthorn steers at the top of the Kansas City market in May. They weighed 1875 lbs and sold for \$8.50 per cwt., a total of \$159.38 per head. He was paid for near 400 lbs. extra weight.

American Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n,
 13 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Shorthorn Bulls

Good Scotch breeding. One red, two whites and three roans. Three are nonpareils, grandsons of the Imported cow, one a superbly bred Clipper and close to the Imported cow by Best of Archers. One solid red of the Marr Emma tribe and sired by Imp. Brandy's. Others sired by Lavender Emblem, a prize winner at American Royal and Topeka Free Fair, a massive bull, wt. 2400 lbs. All bred right to go to any herd. Federal tested.
T. J. SANDS, ROBINSON, KANSAS.

Six Bulls, Eleven to Sixteen Months Old
 Red, white and roans, sired by Lord Bruce 60475, sire, Beaver Creek Sultan 852456 by Sultan 227054 out of IMP. Victoria Mar 749-408. Dam, Lady Pride 7th 111357 by Clipper Czar 311991, out of IMP. Magnolia 747-559. Also some choice yearling heifers.
W. T. FERGUSON, WESTMORELAND, KAN.

PRACTICAL SHORTHORNS

That are good milkers and good fleshers. Mendocino Herd, established in 1890. Cows, heifers and yearling bulls for sale, the kind needed on every farm. Address
F. C. KINGSLEY, AUBURN, KANSAS.
 R.R. Sta. & Shipping Pt., Valencia, on Rock Island.

HILLCREST SHORTHORNS

Some choice Scotch and Scotch topped bulls 12 to 24 months old for sale. Reds and roans by Cedar Dale. Priced to sell. **FREMONT LEIDY, LEON, KANSAS**

POLLED SHORTHORNS.

200 POLLED SHORTHORNS
 Our sale cattle are now at the Pratt farm. Anything in Polled Shorthorns.
J. C. BANBURY & SONS, Pratt, Kansas Phone 1604

GLENROSE LAD 506412
 the best dairy Shorthorn bull in the west. We can't use him longer. For description and price address
R. M. Anderson, Beloit, Kansas.

SHEEP

Shropshire Rams For Sale
 Two reg., two not reg. Will Walton, Newton, Kan.

It is especially important to Kansas breeders, therefore, to note that a very short trip takes them into this county with its unusual advantages for finding improving blood. It is important that our readers in the market for breeding stock of any kind keep tab on the Page county section which appears in these columns the first and third issue of each month. Address any breeder whose announcement appears in the section. If he does not have what you require he will help you get acquainted with a neighbor who has. Among those advertising from Page county are the following breeders of Poland China hogs: John Herzberg, Yorktown; Charley Carter, Shenandoah; Bert McMillan, Blanchard; Ridgeway Farms, Blanchard; J. H. & W. L. Martin, Braddyville; and Don R. Turnbull, Blanchard. The Duroc breeders are Sawhill & Son, I. E. Stickleman and Prader & McClelland, all of Clarinda. The breeders of Spotted Polands are Henry Field and Wilfong & Warner of Shenandoah and Alvin Sunderman of Clarinda. The breeders of Chester Whites are C. F. McClanahan, Shenandoah, and Emil Youngberg, Essex, L. J. Sunderman of Clarinda advertises Angus cattle; F. I. Coykendall, Shenandoah, Short-horns and Spotted Polands, and Coles, I. E. Stickleman of Clarinda and J. Wilfong of Shenandoah advertise their auctioneer business. Note what they have to offer and mention this paper when writing.—Advertisement.

BY O. WAYNE DEVINE

Nevius & Son's Sale

C. S. Nevius & Sons, the well known breeders of Poland China hogs and Short-horn cattle at Chiles, Kan., will hold their summer bred sow sale at the farm on August 21. C. S. Nevius & Sons are the owners of one of the good herds of the state. They grow their hogs in a way that they always go out and make good for the farmer. They never make high averages but everyone who invests at the Nevius sales can rest assured that they have bought a real bargain. The sows sold in the last February sale farrowed an average of more than 10 pigs for each sow. Please send for the catalog and attend this sale.—Advertisement.

Cattle Prices Show Gains

(Continued from Page 14.)

Friday's market was stronger again. Lambs were higher Tuesday, declined Wednesday and strengthened again at the close of the market. Western lambs sold up to \$10.60, the top Missouri River markets by 10 cents a hundred pounds.

Receipts this week were 55,850 cattle, 13,050 calves, 29,500 hogs and 35,500 sheep, compared with 51,350 cattle, 14,175 calves, 35,835 hogs, and 25,565 sheep last week, and 47,900 cattle, 11,025 calves, 32,300 hogs, and 30,800 sheep a year ago.

Beef Cattle Advance 50 Cents

Prices for good to choice killing steers advanced 25 to 50 cents this week, and most of the gain was retained up to the close. Prime fed steers sold at \$10 to \$10.50, and good to choice, \$9.50 to \$10. Wintered Western steers brought \$8 to \$9.40, and straight grass steers brought \$5 to \$8.60. Cows, including "canners" sold at \$1.75 to \$6.25, and heifers \$4.50 to \$9.50. Veal calves were lower at \$4.50 to \$8.

Good to choice stockers and feeders were in active demand at 25 to 35 cents higher prices. A large number of thin cattle were taken by Nebraska and Northwest buyers, and cornbelt feeders were active. Plain and common grades held about steady.

Hog Market is Nervous

Hog prices this week made some sensational advances and declines, and closed about 25 to 40 cents net lower or the week. Monday most sales were up 50 cents. Tuesday the market weakened and Thursday a break of 75 cents occurred. Friday, with limited supplies, and ordinary quality the market was stronger, top was \$10 and bulk of sales \$9.60 to \$10. Pigs sold up to \$10.10. Receipts continued light.

Compared with last week's close lambs are steady and sheep 25 cents lower. Friday's prices were strong to 5 cents higher than Thursday. Some fairly good Utah lambs brought \$10.10, and ewes sold at \$4.50 to \$5. Tuesday Prime Western lambs sold up to \$10.60. The following sales are reported at Kansas City on dairy products:

Butter—Creamery, extra in cartons, 35c a pound; packing butter, 23c; Longhorn cheese, 23c; Fancy Swiss cheese, 48c; New York Daisy cheese, 7c.

The following sales were announced on poultry and poultry products:
Eggs—Firsts, 30c a dozen; seconds, 2c; selected case lots, 37c.
Live Poultry—Hens, 19 to 25c a pound; broilers, 22 to 25c; roosters, 2c; turkey hens and young toms, 35c; ducks, 15c; geese, 8 to 10c.

Our Best Three Offers

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

A Herd Bull Free With Fifteen of These Heifers. 10 Selected Yearling Bulls Will be Given to the First Ten Persons That Buy 15 or More Females.



The World's Largest Sale of Registered Hereford Females Miltonvale, Kan., Sept. 1-2

Complete Dispersion of the Famous Herefords, Owned by the Miltonvale Cattle Company, W. H. Shroyer, Mgr.

450 Bred Cows—300 Calves—90 Open Heifers—12 Tried Herd Bulls

Greatest Grand Champions of England and America are represented through best breeding sons and daughters.

More than 100 Line Bred Anxiety 4th females

200 females bred to straight Anxiety 4th bulls.

The sale includes 4 granddaughters of Beau Brummel sired by Plutarch by Beau Brummel, dam by Don Juan by Anxiety 4th.

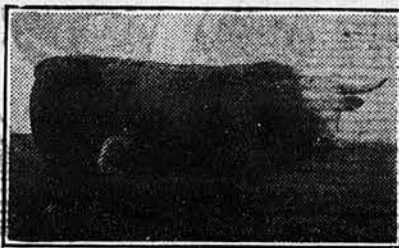
Also daughters and granddaughters of Beau President, Beau Mystic, Beau Donald, Paragon, Beau Santos, etc.

60 Cows sired by Gudell and Simpson bred bulls.

15 cows by Crown Prince, a blood brother to Scottish Lassie, greatest show cow in American Hereford history.

More size, more bone, more bred cows, more calves and more open heifers than were ever sold in one sale.

Terms, cash, or one year, on secured notes at 8%. You can buy these cows with calves at foot and rebred; the calves in less than a year can be sold for enough to pay the notes and you will have the cows and another crop of calves. Write for free catalogue. Address



Beau Fairfax Sire of Many of the Good Cows in the Sale

14 granddaughters of the \$9,000 American Royal and International Grand Champion, Perfection.

The records show that Perfection and his sons have sired more junior, more senior and more grand champions, also more high priced Herefords than any other sire and his sons in Hereford history. The greatest son of Perfection and the greatest sire known to the breed is Perfection Fairfax.

We sell 45 splendid females by the 2600 lb. Beau Fairfax.

40 yearling heifers, 14 two year old heifers sired by the 2600 lb. Beau Fairfax.

and 50 cows bred to the 2700 lb. Beau Gleed 14th, etc.

F. S. KIRK, Sales Manager, Wichita, Kansas

J. W. Johnson, Fieldman, Copper Farm Press



The Samples of Thick Fleshed, Heavy Boned True Type Herefords Shown in This Advertisement are From Photos Made in the Miltonvale Cattle Company's Pastures in June. They Will Come Into the Sale Bigger, Broader and Better Than the Pictures Show.

Crocker Bros. Hereford Sale

At the Ed. Crocker Farm near

Matfield Green, Kansas, Friday, August 26

Over 1,000 Hereford, Cows and Heifers



Our herd is getting too large to handle and a reduction is absolutely necessary regardless of conditions.

In spite of the slow trade in cattle during the past year, we sold every bull fit for service and could have sold more had there been more bulls in the herd.

Our offering in this sale will consist of Hereford cows and heifers with a combination of good blood lines and individuality that make the class of Hereford cattle that will be money makers for the purchaser.

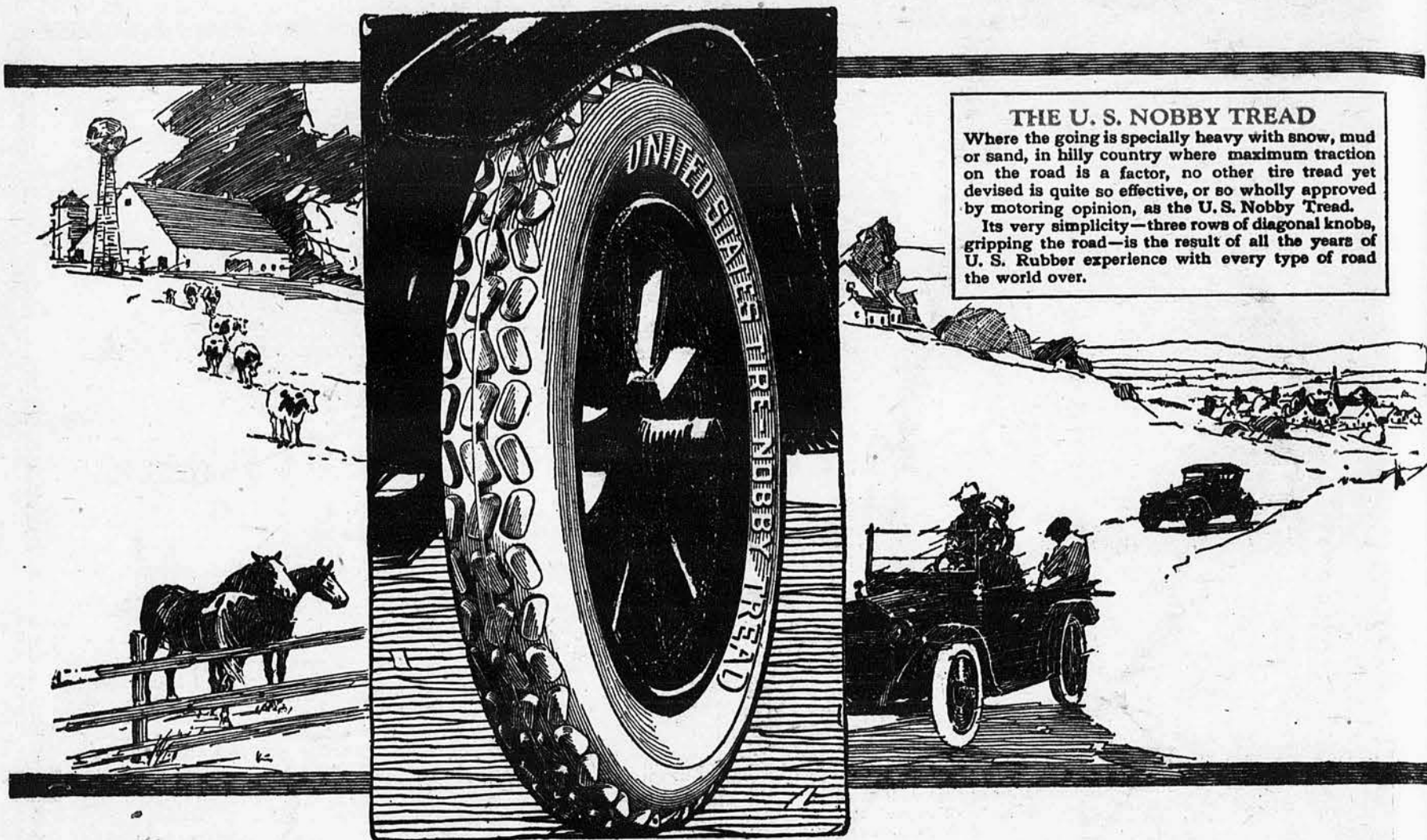
It will be one of the great opportunities to buy Herefords at prices that will make them profitable to the buyer. It is the chance of a life time that anyone on the market for Herefords cannot afford to miss.

The offering will consist of 450 yearling heifers, unbred; 200 two year olds, all bred; 150 dry cows, all bred; 225 cows with calves at foot, all rebred.

Every animal that will go in this sale is our own raising. Every animal a purebred but not registered. Will meet trains at Strong City, Kansas. Sale begins at 10 A. M.

Crocker Bros., Matfield Green, Kansas

Auctioneers: Gross, Rule, McLinden, Lowe, Crouch and Woods.



THE U. S. NOBBY TREAD

Where the going is specially heavy with snow, mud or sand, in hilly country where maximum traction on the road is a factor, no other tire tread yet devised is quite so effective, or so wholly approved by motoring opinion, as the U. S. Nobby Tread.

Its very simplicity—three rows of diagonal knobs, gripping the road—is the result of all the years of U. S. Rubber experience with every type of road the world over.

Who can tell a good tire just by *looking* at it? How much do you depend on your dealer's recommendation? Who *is* your dealer? Are the makers of the tires he sells as responsible to *him* as you expect him to be to *you*?

Know the tire you buy, and the dealer who sells it to you. Spend your tire money for assured values. There is everything to gain in a fair and square tire purchase. Get the returns in economy and service you're entitled to.

The U. S. Dealer is a responsible merchant. Buy a U. S. Tire and you get tire satisfaction every time. A brand new tire of fresh, live rubber. A tire with a reputation and nothing to hide. Built and sold on the U. S. basis of quality and conscientious service.

United States Tires
are Good Tires

U. S. USCO TREAD
U. S. CHAIN TREAD
U. S. NOBBY TREAD
U. S. ROYAL CORD
U. S. RED & GREY TUBES

United States Tires

United States Rubber Company

Fifty-three
Factories

The Oldest and Largest
Rubber Organization in the World

Two hundred and
thirty-five Branches