

KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE



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Business is Making the Grade

By F. B. Nichols

THE outlook for business is becoming brighter every day. There is still a good long distance to go in placing the affairs of the Nation, and especially agriculture, on the secure pre-war basis, but we are nearer to it than we have been at any time in the last year. The big crops of this season, which will be the rule generally except in the sections where the rains have been "spotted," will help greatly in the recovery of farming, and will give producers more confidence in the future.

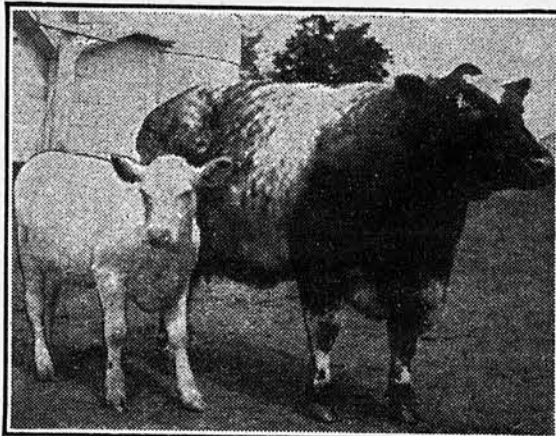
A big limitation of business today is the fact that prices are so far out of adjustment, when figured on a pre-war basis. With cattle the comparison is fairly even; according to a chart on wholesale prices prepared by the National Bank of Commerce of New York, the average price for fair to choice native steers at Chicago in July of this year was \$8.10 a hundred; in 1913 the price was \$8.35. The prices for hogs were slightly higher this year, with \$9.40 a hundred in July; in 1913 the price was \$9.15. It might be remarked in passing that the hog outlook is fairly favorable, but readers of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze who have hogs of marketable size should be cautioned to get them on the market if possible before the fall decline comes, which probably will be rather severe and which doubtless will come in the last part of September. The July price for corn this year was 62 cents; in 1913 it was 61 cents. No. 2 Red winter wheat was selling in July at Chicago this year for \$1.31 a bushel; in 1913 the price was 90 cents.

Coal Prices Must be Deflated

These comparisons have been fairly favorable to agriculture, but in the things which farmers buy this is not the rule. Coal prices in this territory are running from two to three times what they were in 1913. It might be remarked in passing that there is something "rotten in Denmark" with coal prices, and that the more or less appreciated miners and operators should work out a better solution for the future of their business than they seem to have now. There will be a great decline this year in the consumption of coal. Many of the large power plants will use oil as fuel next winter. Farmers probably will make a greater use of wood as fuel than they have ever done before. It seems likely that the all powerful law of supply and demand will be the main thing which will force the coal business into line. If the people as a whole will quit coal as much as possible, and make an efficient use of other fuels when it is commercially practicable, it will bring this recalcitrant business into line.

Some business men have been hit much worse than agriculture. Take the copper producers, for example, who made excellent profits during the war, and did fairly well in the pre-war era. The wholesale price for copper in July was 12.4 cents a pound; in July of 1913 it was 14.1 cents, and naturally the pre-war production costs were much less than those of today. The net result is that, in the somewhat forceful language of the doughboy of the A. E. F., the copper business is "finished"—it is practically at a standstill, with huge amounts of unsold copper on hand, and most of the plants shut down. Lead prices are 'way down; this also is true with zinc and rubber.

The farm implement business is in an unhappy condition; most of the manufacturers have a big stock of unsold implements on hand, made with high material and labor costs. Many of the farm implement plants either are shut down or else are running



in a limited way. At the same time the prices of implements are on a basis where there is an inability or unwillingness on the part of many farmers to buy.

In the face of these disjointed conditions one is likely to wonder just what the future is going to bring forth. How are these prices to be brought into line, so business can go ahead in a normal sort of a way? Well, it doubtless will come slowly, but none the less surely. The net result will be that in response to the great law of supply and demand all the angles of business will at last be brought to a basis where they can work with one another better than they now are doing.

Much hardship is coming to agriculture as a result of abnormal transportation rates. A word of caution to readers is in order along this line. It is to the effect that the transportation business is in the worst muddle it has known in recent years, and that the recovery will come slowly, but it will be permanent and satisfactory. All of which leads one to believe that there is no special solution of the transportation problems. It is evident that high rates will prevail for a long time. A much further extension will be made in employing motor cars and trucks on the short hauls, and a considerable increase will come in the use of the waterways. Of more benefit than this, however, will be a change in the agricultural and manufacturing systems of the country, to eliminate as much as possible the "deadhead" hauls with which business has always been afflicted. American people seem to have specialized in hauling freight around over the country, to an extent where it has been in some cases absolutely silly. More of the manufacturing must come west. There will be a tendency to reduce the hauls of cattle, for example, in and out of the great central markets, and to route the grain in a little more advantageous way from the place it is grown to its final destination.

Faith in the Future is Essential

What can a farmer do in these next few months to handle his affairs to the best advantage? Well, in the first place he can keep his faith in the future and in the great business in which he is engaged. That is essential. Then he can thank his lucky stars that he is on a farm, where the food comes from, and not in the city and out of a job, as a great many of the folks on the great white way are today. After that it is just a case of handling his affairs in the sane, sensible way which has always been the rule with American farmers.

With the hog business, which seems to be fairly attractive just now, he can try to avoid the low spots in the market which are coming. Watch out for the September drop—it is certain and probably will be a long one this year. It will be continued until the last of the year, when it will start on a slow upgrade, which will perhaps reach the top

toward the last of March. It will help if one conducts his feeding operations so as to plan on hitting the high spots. Corn prices will, of course, be low this year and it is likely that in some cases heavier weights than usual with hogs will be justified, especially if one is holding for the spring price increase.

There will be a great deal of cattle feeding this coming fall, but it probably will be done largely by the "little feeders." A few of the "big cattlemen" will be back in the game, but most of them were hurt—in a financial way—so badly last winter that they will not have the ability or will be unwilling to try it again on a very large scale. Caution will be the rule.





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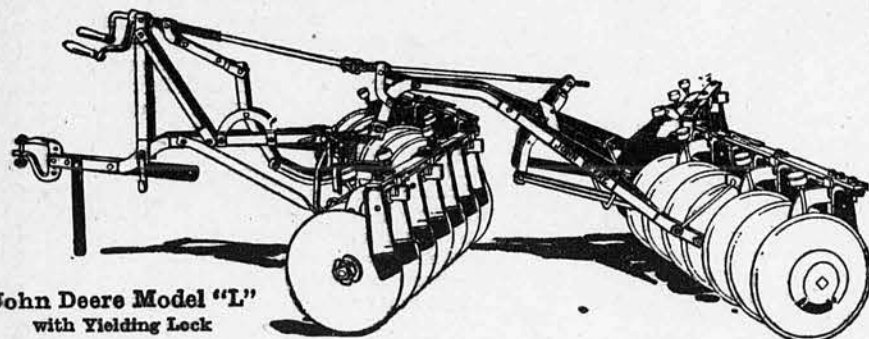
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New Barns at Big Free Fair

Livestock Accommodations Are Greatly Improved

BY RAY YARNELL

MAJOR improvements in housing facilities for livestock at the Kansas Free Fair to be held in Topeka from September 12 to 17 will make it possible to have one of the best conducted livestock shows in the history of the association.

At a cost of several thousand dollars new buildings, barns and judging pavilions have been erected and new roads built to divert traffic from the judging area. This will entirely avoid the congestion that occurred last year.

One improvement that will be appreciated greatly by the fair visitors and will make their time spent at the fair grounds more enjoyable is the construction of seats in all the judging pavilions. Persons interested in livestock will be able to watch the judging in comfort.

New Judging Pavilion Ready

The most outstanding improvement is the construction of the judging pavilion between the horse and cattle barn. This occupies the entire space between the two barns and is so constructed that cattle or horses may be taken from their stalls to the judging ring and returned without going out of doors. There will be no more judging in a tent or on the cinder stretch.

The judging pavilion has two rings with seating capacity for about 500 persons at each ring. The building, including the two barns, is 517 feet long and is the longest livestock building at any fair in the United States.

The building has a high roof and is cool and airy. Judging can go on rapidly and the weather will not interfere. It is believed the new equipment will greatly speed up this work. The pavilion is so arranged that it can be used for staging special sales during the remainder of the year and replaces the old sales pavilion which was a temporary structure.

This year the cinder road just west of the cattle and horse barns will be fenced off and no traffic will go over it. This will give the livestock men an opportunity to exercise their animals without interference and to show them to interested persons. This cinder stretch is 600 feet long. For traffic a new cinder road has been constructed east of the barns, making a big loop from the south and coming out near the railroad tracks.

In former years nurse cows have been housed in tents or left out of doors. This year three special barns are provided for them, with a total capacity for 125 cows. Between these nurse cow barns two cement wash rooms have been erected and provisions made for washing six head of stock in each at the same time. The water drains into Shunganunga creek, a big tile drain having been laid this year.

Interest in the 1921 livestock show is notable, according to Phil Eastman, secretary of the fair, and with the greatly improved accommodations offered he predicts that this feature of the fair will be the best in its history. Entries are now coming in and the available space is expected to be filled by the last of the month when entries close.

More Room for Swine

The swine exhibitors also have been well taken care of and two new judging pavilions have been constructed. These are located immediately in front of the hog houses and each will accommodate the hogs from six houses. They are so arranged that no hogs will have to travel more than 75 feet from the barn to the judging ring.

Each pavilion will seat 200 persons. They are 34 feet wide and 75 feet long. On one side is a row of 12 pens in which the hogs are kept while judging is going on. This will expedite the handling of the swine and will speed up the work of judging. The seats are fenced off from the judging ring so the work will proceed without interruption. The ring is 18 by 72 feet in size. The hogs enter from the west end which faces the barns.

In front of the hog barns a broad cinder drive has been completed. This has been well packed and will give a firm footing even if the ground is wet. This will be fenced off at both ends so vehicles cannot enter and interfere

with the crowds of sightseers. Guards will be stationed to see that this roadway is kept closed and that no motor cars drive thru.

A great deal of interest centers in the swine show this season and it probably will break all previous records in size. Three big futurities are on the program. The Kansas Poland China futurity carries \$1,020 in prizes and the interest in it is intense. Then there is the National Duroc Jersey Record association and Kansas Free Fair futurity with \$750 in prize money for fall and spring pigs. The Chester White futurity carries \$200 in prizes.

These special events will attract many visitors to the swine show. In addition it is expected, judging from present indications, that the regular entries will be heavy, as much attention is being given to hogs this year.

In addition to the livestock features all the other attractions of the fair will be in evidence. The agricultural exhibit is expected to be a record breaker. Much attention will be devoted to the children. Every foot of space in the machinery show already has been contracted for. Interesting programs have been arranged at the People's Pavilion and there will be band music galore. And as for entertainment it will be just like a circus as 12 big circus acts have been booked. Then there will be four days of horse racing and auto racing the last two days. Every evening daredevil drivers will engage in a game of auto polo on the race track and there will be a big fireworks display. On the Sunflower Trail the novelty shows will hold forth.

During the week of the fair \$40,000 in prizes will be distributed among exhibitors. Secretary Eastman says it will be "some show."

Aggie Board's State Exhibits

For the first time in the history of the Kansas state board of agriculture, the board will have an exhibit in the three principal state fairs this year, at Topeka, Hutchinson and Wichita.

A special committee of the board consisting of state Senator H. G. Kyle, of Abilene; Perry Lambert, of Brown county, and Secretary J. C. Mohler, met at the state house recently and made plans for the exhibits. It is planned to have a booth at each fair, probably in the agricultural buildings, with exhibits showing the work accomplished by the association. Literature also will be printed showing the growth and value of agriculture in Kansas for distribution particularly among persons from outside the state who visit the fairs.

Regulate Stock at Fairs

Stringent regulations for the handling of livestock at fairs in Kansas, to prevent contamination of herds not infected, have been issued by J. H. Mercer, state livestock sanitary commissioner.

All watering troughs, feed racks, barns, sheds and premises at state and county fairs where cattle are congregated for exhibition purposes must be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of a state or federal inspector, not more than 30 days previous to occupancy or use.

No cattle of any kind are to be placed in sheds or barns at fairs which have not been tuberculin tested by an accredited state or federal veterinarian. The test must be made not more than 90 days previous to date cattle are shown and certificate filed with the secretary of the fair.

All cattle from accredited herds may be shown without restrictions other than that official tuberculin health certificate must be filed with the secretary of the fair.

Local untested cattle will not be permitted to come in contact with tuberculin tested cattle.

The penalty for violation is a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$5,000.

Why grow crops only to let the bugs get the best part? Spraying properly done will discourage almost any bug.

The refrigerator door habitually left open makes the ice man smile with satisfaction. There's a reason.

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Bring the Ocean to Chicago

Proposed Development of St. Lawrence River Will Give Mid-West Cheap Water Route to Atlantic and Pay for Itself in 50 Years

By James R. Howard

President American Farm Bureau Federation

COASTING down the Lachine Rapids toward Montreal on the Steamship Cape Eternity, as guest of the Canadian Government and in company with high officials of both governments, I could not help but ponder about Jacques Cartier. Nearly four centuries ago Cartier had discovered and explored these St. Lawrence waters, on a commission from Francis I, King of France, to discover a northwest passage to India. He must have despaired when he ran into these roaring rapids about 1,000 miles above the river's mouth. And here we were exploring the same stream and seeking an ocean passage to the cornbelt and wheatbelt of America. With 33 miles of rapids and a few lifts and guard locks, ocean-going ships will be able to negotiate the rapids of the St. Lawrence and poke their noses into Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, Superior and Duluth.

Looking at the St. Lawrence trip as any cornbelt farmer might, from my barn doors in Iowa, the thing which struck me most forcefully was the comparative ease with which ocean-going vessels actually could be brought into the port of Chicago—the world's greatest distributing center of meat and breadstuffs. The second outstanding fact is the tremendous power possibilities afforded by the development of the St. Lawrence waterway. The East is interested in getting cheap power from the "white coal" of the rapids. The West is interested in obtaining cheap transportation for what it grows and has to sell in the great surplus consuming markets of Europe. So East and West may well unite in making these great projects a fact.

Big Improvements for Welland Canal

Perhaps, I may best tell about the St. Lawrence waterway by taking you on the trip with us. After inspecting Niagara, which has been previously inspected by almost every bride and bridegroom in America, judging from the number which we saw on Goat Island and aboard the Maid of the Mist, we got down to our real job by viewing the new Welland ship canal, on which Canada is spending 75 million dollars. It is the fourth canal built since 1833 at this point and it takes the boats around Niagara Falls. The growth of traffic and the increase in the size of the boats has made necessary almost continuous enlargement and development of the Welland canal. The present canal has only a 14-foot depth. The new link between Lake Ontario and Lake Erie will cut 25 feet thru the dirt and 30 feet thru the rock. They say that 90 per cent of the ocean-going vessels can go thru it. The Canadians said it would be finished in four years, and that there would be no toll charge, altho three-fourths of the boats using it will fly the Stars and Stripes.

The new Welland Canal is 25 miles long. In miles six locks—some of them 80 feet deep, 80 feet wide and 800 feet long—will raise the boats 26½ feet. It now takes a boat 16 hours to go thru the old canal. Thru the new one a vessel can make it in 8 hours without any difficulty. At Toronto they are building a 25 million dollar harbor, mostly in anticipation of the coming of ocean vessels, I think. It struck me that some of our Western lake cities should come and see this work and go back and get busy, reserving a large space in the wharves for loading wheat and meat. The way Canada is preparing for the coming of prosperity was a welcome sight to an optimist from the cornbelt, thrown much among business men who wear smoked glasses. They are preparing a spot adjacent to the Toronto harbor twice as big as my Iowa farm on which they plan to build new industrial concerns. Toronto evidently believes that the ocean ships are coming.

The trip thru the Thousand Islands, just out of Lake Ontario, bears in upon you the power possibilities of the St. Lawrence development. Below Edensburg, New York, about 40 miles it is proposed to build a dam which will drown out the upper rapids of the St. Lawrence and give smooth water to Lake Ontario. A canal will be built around this dam at Cornwall to provide ship passage. This dam will develop 1,464,000 horsepower, and by selling it at the plant for ¾ of a cent a kilowatt hour, from one-fourth to one-third less than the present price for current at Niagara Falls, the income would pay for the whole project, interest, upkeep and amortization, in 50 years. The engineers say that this power project alone would make the enterprise worth while, regardless of the waterway.

The state of New York and New England are

both strong for the power development, and will be for it for this reason, altho I think their fears on the point of competition from the waterway are well nigh groundless. They say that a territory within a 300-mile radius of the St. Lawrence power source is within feasible transmission distance. New York City is within the 300-mile radius from Cornwall. So are Portland, Me., Boston, Mass., Providence, R. I., Scranton, Pa., Buffalo, N. Y., and also Toronto and Quebec. In addition to lowering freight rates between New England and the granary of the Middle West, the development of the St. Lawrence project would develop hydro-electric energy to supply railroads, factories, farm houses, and utilities at a moderate cost.

Henry I. Harriman, a former president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, had this to say to me on the trip: "In my opinion, New England and New York have more to gain from this project than even the states of the West who are now so actively supporting it. The people living in the region of the Great Lakes are in the same position as would be the people residing along the shores of the Mediterranean if the Straits of Gib-

KANSAS is a long ways from the Atlantic Ocean, a couple of thousand miles at least. Her wheat and corn and oats and other products cannot be shipped to the markets of the world by water. Instead they take the long and costly rail route to the Atlantic seaboard if they are to be exported and their ability to compete with foreign products is lessened.

For 250 million dollars the Atlantic Ocean can be moved as far west as Chicago. In 50 years every cent of the cost can be paid off by the sale of electric power generated by the waters of the St. Lawrence River.

Development of the St. Lawrence River, opening a channel to the Great Lakes that will accommodate the large ocean freighters is possible. It can be done for 250 million dollars, which will be paid back in half a century.

It will mean cheaper transportation for agricultural products of the Middle West and easier markets. The project has been studied and investigated by Governor Henry J. Allen who has approved it. This story describes the project and tells what it will accomplish. It is written by a man who went over the waterway from Chicago to the ocean and knows the possibilities of the project first hand.

raltar were closed, or the nations bordering upon the Black Sea if the Dardanelles were obstructed by impassable rapids. At present the great demand for the improvement of the St. Lawrence comes from the merchant, the manufacturer, and the farmer of the Middle West and the Northwest, who demand that the traffic of the Great Lakes have direct access to the sea; but when the citizens of New England and New York appreciate what the project really means to their industries and to their railroads, they will be equally insistent that the St. Lawrence shall be opened to world commerce and its power made available for use."

The hydro-electric power developed here will pay for the whole project. Let us not forget that. All that is necessary is for Canada and the United States to underwrite the cost, about \$252,728,000. Canada is willing to go fifty-fifty with us on this cost and the waterpower will pay it all in 50 years. Fifty-year bonds guaranteed by both governments to pay for the waterway ought to find ready sale.

Montreal is 1,000 miles from the sea, but it is 322 miles nearer to Liverpool. At Montreal is the present interchange point between ocean and inland navigation. Montreal is not so strong for the ship canals, believing that it would lose some of its business by the ocean ships sailing on by to Chicago or Duluth. The harbor and wharving de-

velopments in Montreal are astonishing. There are 8 miles of wharves, and the harbor commission, composed of three business men appointed by the Dominion Government, have erected public grain elevators—one of them with a capacity of 4 million bushels. I was much interested in these elevators. They made me think of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc.

When we reached old Quebec we had a chance to sit back and think it over: We saw how simple it was. This bringing of the ocean to the cornbelt would mean great things for the farmers of the Middle West. In many cases it costs a farmer half of his crop to get his stuff to market. He begins to think of cutting down to satisfy his local market only. From the viewpoint of the national economy this is all wrong. It has been demonstrated that extensive production is not carried on much more than a thousand miles from the water base. A short haul to a water port would be the greatest possible boon to the cornbelt farmers.

To Roy S. MacElwee, Director of the School of Foreign Commerce at Washington, I am indebted for a very succinct and informative resume of the entire St. Lawrence project. I shall close by submitting his conclusions here:

"1. A channel 25 feet deep at low water in the St. Lawrence River between Montreal and Lake Ontario will enable the greater proportion of vessels engaged in foreign trade, and practically all vessels engaged in general coastwise trade, to enter the Great Lakes. The figures show that the ocean freight vessel of average tonnage has a loaded draft of approximately 21 feet.

"2. At our principal ocean ports, scarcely 1 per cent of the vessels utilize the full available depth, while vessels on the Great Lakes customarily take advantage of every foot. A channel 25 feet deep at low water into the Great Lakes could be used by nearly all vessels now calling at the 30-foot harbors of the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific coasts.

Draft of Vessels is 21 Feet

"3. The study of vessels passing thru the Panama canal discloses the fact that the vessels operating on this route between the important ports of the world have an average draft of 21 feet. The greater proportion of them could have delivered their cargoes to lake ports on a 25-foot channel, and nearly all of them on a 30-foot channel. Only 3.3 per cent of the vessels passing thru the Suez canal since 1912 have had drafts as great as 27 feet. At New York, which is used by the largest vessels in the world, only 4 per cent drew 30 feet or more during the first six months of 1914.

"4. A channel of 30 feet depth will accommodate 99 per cent of the vessels customarily engaged in world trade.

"5. Vessels of moderate size and draft are now in use on all the world trade routes and are the most suitable for use in developing the maritime trade of the Great Lakes. Most of them can be accommodated on a depth of 25 feet, and all of them on a depth of 30 feet.

"6. Every increase of navigation facilities on the Great Lakes has brought benefits amounting to many times its cost, and if the opening of these waters to ocean vessels should lead to further expenditures for channels and terminal facilities, the outlay must be regarded as a high-grade investment which will return abundant dividends to the public.

"7. The assumption that the restricted sections of the St. Lawrence route will involve delays which will render the use of ocean vessels unprofitable is not supported by a study of the navigation conditions on this and other routes, nor by the practices with reference to vessel rates.

"8. The rapid rise of the port of Montreal to a position second only to New York in the exportation of grain from the American continent is alone abundant proof that the navigation of the St. Lawrence under conditions similar to those now prevailing between Montreal and the Atlantic Ocean, presents no difficulties of sufficient importance to prevent the full realization of the purposes for which the extension of this navigation is desired.

"9. The European analogies show that the St. Lawrence waterway gives prospect of greater usefulness than many foreign deepwater routes which are in successful use at the present time.

"10. It is a recognized rule of transportation that where there is a productive interior, ships will proceed as far inland as physically practicable, and there are many precedents (Continued on Page 6.)

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

A KANSAS man who has studied the money question considerably is Richard J. Churchill. There is nothing remarkable about that. A great many men have studied the money question and have developed financial theories, some of them I think sound; some, partly sound, and partly unsound and some altogether impracticable and foolish.

Mr. Churchill has embodied his theories in a pamphlet called, "Money Sense."

He prefaces it with the story of Progress City which decides to extend its sewer system and voted 5 per cent 20-year bonds to the extent of \$100,000 for that purpose. Just at that time there was a stringency in the money market and a year passed before the bonds could be sold.

They were finally bought by an English syndicate. During the year of waiting the city was scourged with an epidemic of typhoid fever the result of a lack of a proper sewerage system and there were more than 50 deaths from typhoid fever.

Every year the city paid out as interest on the sewer bonds \$5,000, in all \$100,000 in interest before the bonds fell due.

He estimates that compound interest on \$100,000 at 5 per cent for 20 years added to the principal amounts to \$165,329.80. In this calculation he is wrong, however, because the city is not out all of the interest money for 20 years. The average time it is out the interest money is only 10 years, but in any event the city finally pays the principal of the bonds, \$100,000; also \$100,000 in interest and loses the interest on this interest for 10 years.

This is what Mr. Churchill thinks should have been done: Progress city with 5 million dollars taxable valuation should have been permitted to deposit its non-interest bearing bonds in the United States Treasury and the Government should have issued to the city currency based on these bonds to be deposited in the bank which he would have established in Progress City, the currency to be full legal tender and used in payment for the sewer. The city would then tax its property holders \$5,000 a year to be applied in payment of the principal on \$100,000 in bonds and as fast as the currency paid to the Government by the city is received at the National Treasury it would be retired. At the end of 20 years Progress City will have paid its indebtedness and saved more than \$100,000 as compared with the present system.

He does not say so, but I assume of course that Progress City would pay the cost of issuing the currency. In short he would give to this and other municipalities the same privileges that have been accorded to national banks for nearly 60 years.

What is wrong about the idea? If the credit of Progress City is good for \$100,000 in 5 per cent interest bearing bonds it is certainly good for \$100,000 without interest.

Mr. Churchill's plan is to establish a Government bank in every town but this would seem to be more than is necessary to carry out the system he proposes. One in each county would probably be sufficient.

Why Rome Fell

THAT heading sounds like a commencement day essay, but it is not. D. L. Hardin, of Scranton, has a new and interesting theory as to why Rome fell. "My notion is," he says, "that Rome's last ailment was anaemia. The red corpuscles had completely vanished. Rome was bled to death. Rome's money built and rebuilt her newly acquired provinces. She attempted to seize the commercial world and live from excess profits levied on the products of others. Her home industries and home folks were neglected; her citizens' earnings misused, their confidence and patience unbearably abused, and my conclusion is that thru heart leakage and heart failure after the receiver, the undertaker got Rome."

"Passing from a rehash of Roman history to our own time I wish to ask whether we in the United States are following in the wake of Rome and her folly. If we are then our home essentials are going abroad. In our vain attempt to fight the battles of the world and to capitalize world-wide energy our unemployed millions stand as a living protest. Our industries, devoid of means—sufficient capital to proceed, are dropping daily as our soldiers fell in the Argonne."

"Our country needs from six to 10 times its present capitalization. If our entire bonded debt was replaced with collateral bonds at 3 per cent, not more than \$5,000 to any one person, and these bond holders were permitted to form district cor-

porations and 'borrow back' on these bonds good money based thereon at 1 per cent it would mean 2 per cent and your money back, the present burden of debt lifted, Government bonds at or above par at 2 per cent instead of 3 to 6. If our banks were given entire control of all credits and they were publicly supervised and we were placed on a purely cash basis; if our Federal Reserve Banking System was pushed up into international trade channels where it properly belongs with its gold standard we would move forward with early Roman energy and this country would blossom as the rose. What is your reply?"

This is, perhaps, my dull day. I do not think I get Mr. Hardin's idea. Just what he means by replacing our present bonded debt with collateral bonds at 3 per cent and issuing not more than \$5,000 to any one person I do not know; neither do I quite grasp what he means by "borrowing back on these bonds at 1 per cent." As I have said, perhaps, it is my dull day.

Let's Banish Pessimism

I AM receiving some of the most dolefully pessimistic letters now that I have received in a long time. Let's quit it, my friends. This thing of continually bewailing the awfulness of the times and predicting dire disaster does no possible good and even if the dreadful times are coming that these pessimistic readers think are near at hand, not one of them suggests a reasonable way to avert the disaster. Shakespeare said that the brave man dies only once but the coward suffers death many times.

When we start to brood over what we think is going to happen we multiply our sorrows. Suffering is mostly a state of mind at best. If it were possible to turn the minds of men and women everywhere to cheerful thoughts at least three-fourths of the troubles we have would vanish.

Now, I do not mean by this to advise anyone to live in a fool's paradise. If you happen to be in a house that is on fire the first thing to do is to try to put out the fire but if you find that you can't do it, gather up what belongings you can save and get out, but continue to look cheerful. It doesn't do a mite of good to stand around wringing your hands and bewailing the fact that your house is burning. Call the fire department; throw on water yourself until the fire department gets there, but if after you have done all that you can do and the house burns down don't stand around crying about it. That is foolish enough but it is more foolish to lie awake nights worrying over the possibility that your house is going to burn down.

All of my life I have been hearing about the awful conditions that are just ahead. Years before I was born there were many very good and very earnest persons who were just as certain as they could be that the world was going to be destroyed on a certain day and they got ready for the big conflagration.

Well, the world didn't burn up then and hasn't burned up since that date. Since then there has been enough literature published, the purpose of which was to show that the world and especially our United States was headed straight for Hades to fill a good sized library, yet somehow the old world still manages to revolve. I haven't the remotest idea as to how long it is going to revolve. I do not know how long our civilization is going to last but I absolutely refuse to lie awake at nights worrying about what I do not know and which I could not change even if I did know about it. There are many things that in my judgment might be improved a great deal. In my humble way I am studying the question of how they can be improved and from time to time expect to suggest what I think would better conditions, but after I have done that I do not propose to worry because my suggestions are not acted on immediately.

The situation, in my opinion, is not nearly so desperate as some of my correspondents would have me believe. The world has suffered horribly on account of the wickedness and folly of a few men, but nevertheless it is a pretty good old world I think. The people in it average up pretty well, taking everything into consideration. They are a curious mixture of selfishness and generosity; of meanness and kindness; of folly and wisdom, but there is more of good than evil in them. Nearly all of us—well I guess I will just take off the limit and say all of us, are lacking in sense. We fail to do the wise thing when it ought to be perfectly evident what the wise thing is.

We simply do not see it until it is too late, very

often. If people were all as wise as they ought to be this would be a wonderful world, because after all the wise thing is in 99 cases in every 100 the easiest thing and the pleasantest thing to do if we only knew it.

Just consider the Golden Rule that we talk so much about and so often do not follow; it is really a good deal more pleasant and profitable to do the square thing by your neighbor than otherwise, but we do not always seem to realize it. It is much easier to be good natured than to be a grouch; it is easier to think well of your fellowmen than to think ill of them and even if sometimes your honesty and good nature and kindness are abused you are still away ahead on the whole deal of life.

Let me make a prediction. It is just as good as the prediction made by anybody else about something he does not know. We are not thru with the settling process. There will be a good deal of unemployment but not necessarily a great deal of actual suffering. We have arrived at the point in our development where we do not like to see people suffer. When we are appealed to we are pretty generous as a rule. The resources of this great country are not half developed. Within less than five years we will enter into the greatest era of development ever seen in this or any other country. We will change our financial notions to a great extent and credit will be much more freely given than it is now and with much less expense. The old talk about capitalistic classes and laboring classes will be largely a thing of the past. Instead of wasting our energies and spoiling our dispositions fighting one another we will work together and find out that it is a much easier and more profitable way for all.

Dismiss fear and pessimism. Get over the grumps. Wipe away your tears. Quit grunting. Do the very best you can and the chances are that you will find this to be a reasonably pleasant world.

Truthful James

THESE automobiles," remarked Truthful James, "have just about put horses out of business as a means of transportation. It will be so in a few years that nobody will know how either to ride a horse or drive one. When I was young everybody rode horses. The young fellows took their girls to the parties on horseback. Sometimes the young man took an extra horse for his girl to ride but often she rode behind him. As she had to put her arm around him to hold on it was a very pleasant way to go and the longer the road the better."

There were some mighty easy riding horses and some that were just the other way. There was Sid Binker for instance who made a business of raising riding horses. He developed the finest line of pacers there were in the state of Indiana. He had one pacing mare that beat anything I ever saw. You could put a marble on that mare's back and she would start out and pace 2 miles at the rate of a mile in 2:10 and that marble would never roll off her back.

When his wife rode that mare to town she would lay her baby on the back of the mare behind her saddle and never fasten it on in any way. She didn't have to touch that baby or pay any attention to it all the way to town, which was 3 miles from her house to town and the baby would just lie on the mare's back and sleep all the way, the same as if it had been lying on a bed at home.

But there were horses that weren't that way by a long shot. Bill Williams was another man who raised a lot of horses but nearly all of them were the roughest riders I ever saw. Bill used to argue that it was healthy to ride a rough traveling critter. He insisted that it shook up everything on the inside of a man, started his liver to acting, cured him of ague, indigestion and anything else that might happen to be the matter with him.

Bill was wrong tho. It was one of his hard riding horses that finally killed him; no it didn't throw him off and break his neck or anything of that kind, just naturally jolted him so that he died from the effects. It was this way. Bill had some fine Jersey cows and he was fond of milk. I never saw a man who could drink as much milk at one sitting as Bill. Well one day after he had loaded his stomach with nearly a gallon of rich Jersey milk he started out to take a 10-mile ride; in fact it was really a 20-mile ride for he was riding to a town that was 10 miles from home and riding right back. He took the hardest riding horse he had on the place. I tried riding it a mile one day

and it jolted me up till I didn't get over being sore for a month.

When Bill's wife suggested that he take some easier riding horse he just laughed at her, and said that he wouldn't ride an easy going horse if he had one. Well when he came back he complained that he didn't feel altogether well and kept on getting worse till his wife insisted on calling the doctor. Doc Summers came and looked Bill over but said that it beat his time; he couldn't understand it. He gave Bill some pills but they didn't seem to do him any good and in a couple of days he died.

The doctor said if his wife was willing he would like to hold an autopsy and find out if he could what really did kill Bill. His wife was sort of curious to know herself and told Doc to go to it. Well Sir, when they opened Bill up what do you think they found? Why that cussed horse had jolted Bill up till it had churned that gallon of Jersey milk he drank just before he started and they found in his stomach 2 pounds of butter and in the neighborhood of a gallon of buttermilk. After it was churned that butter rolled into a hard ball and beat on the lining of Bill's stomach till it busted it. That was what caused his death."

The Farmers' Service Corner

READERS of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze who desire to have legal advice or who wish to make inquiries on general matters may receive whatever service we can render in this way free of charge, but the limited size of our paper at present will not make it possible to publish all of the replies.

A and B were husband and wife. A died about seven years ago, leaving no will. B is living. They had two sons, C and D. D was married about 23 years and was divorced from his first wife seven years ago. He died two years ago. He was married to a second wife five years ago. There are two sons by the first marriage, both of age and both married. The whereabouts of B's second wife is unknown. There is some real estate left by A which those interested wish to sell, but not knowing where the second wife of D is, they do not know how to proceed. She was last heard from in Kansas City two years ago.

You do not state whether there ever was an administration of this estate and a division made between B, the widow, and the two sons. I would infer, however, from the fact that you say there is some property belonging to A to be sold, that there never was any division of this estate. If that is the case I would advise that an administrator be appointed and that he proceed to the settlement of the estate as rapidly as possible. If the second wife of D was not divorced, as your letter

indicates, she would be entitled to her half of D's estate, if he had any, and therefore to her half of D's interest in his father's property. If the administrator, if one is appointed, by giving due notice and advertising, and making all reasonable effort to find out her whereabouts, fails to locate her, he might then get an order from the probate court to sell the property and divide the proceeds; or the court might order that D's wife's share should be held subject to the order of the court until the expiration of a certain time and then, if she was not found, it would go to D's other heirs.

A Cowley county subscriber sends me a copy of a will executed May 21, 1908, by the provisions of which the testator gives to his daughters \$5 each and his grandson \$5. The remainder of the estate he wills to his wife. The will also provides for the appointment of his wife as executrix without bond. The will seems to have been properly witnessed and complies with the requirements of the Kansas law in regard to wills. There is no reason why this will should not stand unless the testator was not of sound mind at the time it was made. As that question is not raised, I assume that he was, and the widow should have full title to the property, and full right to dispose of it as she sees fit, unless there was some error made in executing the will.

A and B were husband and wife. They had four children, two boys and two girls. The oldest daughter and youngest son are dead, also A. Among the property belonging to A and B is a farm of 160 acres. The youngest son always operated the farm until his death. After his death, A sent for the older son who was in Colorado working. He had a good job for as long a time as he cared to hold it but let it go and came home at his father's bidding to take the younger brother's place on the farm. He has been running the farm successfully.

A took sick in June 1920 and died in July of the same year. In December, 1920, B gave deeds to farm to the son as she thought it was no more than right that he should have them. At the same time, she gave deeds to four city lots to the daughter, meaning to will her more at her death. At the time the said daughter accepted the deeds she seemed satisfied; kept them seven months and then returned them saying they were no good to her.

B asked her to tell her what she desired but she refused. B is informed that she has consulted lawyers about getting her share. There are two grandchildren, children of the dead daughter, also a daughter of B's by a former marriage. Beside the four city lots already mentioned, there is one lot with a house on it, the old home place with three lots, and other small lots. What step should B take if any?

If A made no will, then every child at his birth would come in for an equal share of one-half of his estate whatever that might be. The children of the dead daughter would inherit her share of her father's estate. The daughter of the wife by

former marriage would not inherit any part of the estate. B is entitled to her half of her husband's estate and if this property was jointly owned, she, of course, retains her own half of all of the property in addition to the one-half of her husband's half. If the children or any one of them insists upon a division, the court would have to grant it. There is nothing that I know of that B could do to prevent it.

Will you please tell me where I can find out about the divorce laws of Kansas and Colorado?

M. E.

The grounds for divorce in Kansas are the following: Abandonment one year, cruelty, fraud, habitual drinking, gross neglect of duty, felony, physical incapacity, pregnancy of wife by other than husband before marriage, former existing marriage.

In Colorado, the grounds for divorce are the following: Desertion for one year, physical incapacity, cruelty, failure to provide for one year, habitual drunkenness for one year, felony, former marriage existing.

For any further information you should consult the statutes of the two states. You will find the statutes of your own state, in all probability, in the office of the mayor or justice of the peace and you probably can find the statutes of Kansas in the office of the county attorney at the county seat. I may say further that in Kansas, a decree of divorce does not become operative until six months after it is granted. That is to say, neither party has the right to remarry within that time.

A rented 135 acres September 1, 1920, for one-third of the wheat crop without any written contract. Can he get possession of the same ground the following September, 1921, to put in wheat or can B, the renter, hold it until spring or until March 1, 1922? If the wheat is poor and will not pay expenses and B fails to harvest it, will that give him any more right to hold the land any later than September 1, 1921?

C. D.

No. This is a rental contract for a definite period. It ends with the harvesting of the wheat crop if it is harvested, and if the wheat crop is not harvested, the owner would have the right to possession whenever that fact is determined. The mere fact that the crop is so poor that it does not pay to harvest, instead of giving the renter any additional time, would rather shorten the time that he would have possession under his contract.

If a boy who is a minor goes to a bank and mortgages some of his father's stock without his father's knowledge or consent, and the boy fails to pay the mortgage when due, can the bank take the stock from his father?

C. L.

No, but the bank might prosecute the boy criminally for obtaining money under false pretenses.

Agriculture's Challenge to Business

From an Address Recently Delivered by Senator Arthur Capper Before a Group of Leading New York Business Men

I THINK I can claim with all modesty to know the farmers of the Mississippi Valley. For more than half a century I have lived among them. For more than two score years I have served them to the best of my ability, as printer, editor and publisher. I have studied their peculiar and distinctive problems. I was sent by the farmers of my native state to the United States Senate, not on account of my good looks or my oratorical abilities, but because they think I understand and appreciate their needs and will be a fair advocate of their cause. It is scarcely possible that either you or all the farmers whom I serve will always be in full accord with every policy I advocate. I cannot hope for that. The best I can do is to seek for light, to weigh facts and to determine my course with honest intent.

And, gentlemen, I submit it is highly necessary that the farmer be heard. It is important to all of us that his interests be safeguarded. Farming is still the Big Business of America—the cornerstone of our prosperity.

The capital invested in agriculture—80 billion dollars—is greater than that of all our railroads and manufacturing industries combined. Its production for a single year will almost equal our enormous war debt. In the seven years since 1914 our agricultural exports have amounted to approximately 16 billion dollars—wiping out our 500 million dollar indebtedness to Europe of 1914 at least 10 times over. There isn't an industry in the United States that is not directly or indirectly dependent upon agriculture. It is, as I said, our biggest business, utilizing one-third of our invested capital and producing nearly one-half of our annual wealth. Our prosperity, our very existence, depends upon it. If the farmer suffers, all of us suffer. And yet Business too often forgets or ignores the fact. More frequently I think from lack of understanding than from deliberate intent, business imagines that Agriculture can be left out of account.

I need not tell you that the farmer has been in an unhappy frame of mind in recent months. He has felt, and I think with justice, that the Government's mad desire for a sudden and drastic deflation was not only unjust to him, but was unnecessary and a mistaken policy for the country as a whole. As a result of this mistaken policy the farmer saw 8 billion dollars of the wealth he had produced by hard labor and at high cost wiped out

of existence almost entirely in a few short weeks, and yet with all that, he is not a quitter. He is going straight ahead, working out his salvation. He knows he is handicapped as is no other business man, both in the financing of his operations and in the marketing of his products. He knows that he is absolutely at the mercy of a banking system which does not take his special requirements into account, and of an unscientific, wasteful marketing system that works against both him and the ultimate consumer. A farmer recently put the case in a nutshell when he wrote this:

A farmer sells a bushel of wheat and gets paid for a peck. The consumer pays for a bushel of wheat and gets a peck.

And this is inevitable under our present system.

City people complain that the burden of prices is too heavy, even in years of ample supply, and all of us know the wide disparity existing between the farm price of products and the price the consumer pays, seldom less than 100 per cent and in many cases within recent years as high as 600 per cent, in the case of cotton. This makes it apparent that a co-operative marketing system thru reducing the cost of distribution can make possible a safely profitable return to the producer with lower costs to the consumer. A saving of 10 per cent in the food supply of a city like New York would mean a saving of 150 million dollars a year to the consumer. A saving of 20 per cent to the cities is probably within the possibilities.

Co-operative markets would save the people of America billions of dollars a year to middlemen's profits. This is a matter of as much concern to the people of New York as to the farmers themselves. We are suffering from a marketing system 50 years behind the times. The farmer is suffering from it a little more at the present time than usual because we are in the throes of readjustment. It is not that his products are not marketed, but that he has nothing to do with the marketing process. A host of toil and profit-takers busy themselves with these products, transferring them from hand to hand and absorbing as much profit as they with their skill at that sort of thing are able to extract from the marketing business. If farmers' co-operative associations performed this service there would be only one or more groups of profit-takers where we now have five or six. Not only would this bring us to the solution of our marketing problem, but automatically and nat-

urally would give us the sound and much desired system of farm finance which national welfare has come to recognize as an imperative necessity of the farm industry.

But while the farmer is impatient about the economic evils from which he suffers; while he is determined that the more glaring inequalities be righted, he hasn't quit his job. He neither closes up nor shuts down. The farmer is sometimes out of luck, but he's never out of work. And he is eating three square meals every day.

It would be folly to say that business in the Middle West can be as good this year as it would have been had there not been such disastrous decline in agricultural prices. We cannot expect the abnormal activity of a year ago. But the situation is not at all gloomy.

Let us know that you have faith in the future; let us understand that you do not think that everything has gone to the dogs and we will respond. On the other hand, if you men show the white feather; if Business falters and hesitates; if you fail to keep up steam, we will begin looking for danger ahead, and we will tighten our purse strings and add to the already-heavy-enough burden of business by restricting our buying to the minimum.

For the life of me I can see no reason for pessimism. The national wealth of America is estimated at more than 250 billion dollars. We possess one-third of the world's gold supply. We are the world's greatest creditor nation. Our annual production is in excess of 50 billion dollars. We are second to no other nation in our fabricated manufactures. Our food production is the largest in the world. We are comparatively free from industrial strife. We have the greatest development of natural resources and untold undeveloped resources. We are at the beginning of another great era of industrial expansion. Our foreign trade must be greatly expanded. Our manufacturing centers will grow in the next 10 years as they have in the last decade. This will make still greater demands upon the agricultural resources of the country. We must have a more highly developed agriculture, the farmer must have a fair profit; the farm family must have a higher scale of living. The agricultural press must lead the way. We need the sympathetic understanding of men broad enough of vision to see the fundamental importance of agriculture in our national economy. And we need your good will and whole-hearted support.

The County Agents' Round Table

Members of the State Farm Bureau are Preparing Now Many Valuable and Instructive Exhibits to be Shown at the Big Kansas Fairs

By Rural Contributing Editors

MIAAMI county, which won in the pig club contest at the Topeka Free Fair last year, is out for another victory this year. A number of clubs have been formed in the county and all the members are taking a genuine interest in the work. The boys of the Spring Ridge and Garfield clubs made a club tour recently. They assembled at the farm of Creighton Tabb, where they judged a class of Poland China sows and a class of draft horses. From there they went to the State Hospital at Osawatimie, where they judged Holstein cows.

Nevels Pearson, assistant state club leader, visited the county recently. He made the tour with these boys. He also visited the boys of Miami Center and Jingo pig clubs. He gave them special instructions in pig feeding and preparation of hogs for show. The boys met at the farm of F. C. Atwood and judged hogs and horses. Mr. Brooks, Miami county agent, says that Miami county will be represented by the club boys and girls at the Topeka Free Fair. The boys are finishing up some top pigs to be shown at the fair, while the girls are getting their sewing exhibits ready.

In addition to the exhibits Mr. Brooks says the county will have a judging team of three boys, and a demonstration team of three girls. These teams will be chosen at the county club picnic August 16. County farm bureaus in every part of the state should have a farm bureau exhibit both at the Kansas State Fair in Hutchinson and at the Kansas Free Fair in Topeka.

Doniphan County's Swine Sale

Many breeders of purebred Poland China hogs will hold a consignment sale at the fair grounds at Troy October 1, according to F. H. Dillenback, Doniphan county agent. Mr. Dillenback is asking all breeders who wish to consign hogs to this sale, to have their entries in by August 24. He says a meeting will be held soon to discuss particulars of holding the sale. Mr. Dillenback is now inquiring to find out whether the Duroc breeders of the county would also like to hold a consignment sale about October 8, or a little later.

Harvester-Thresher Reduces Cost

This year Ben C. Lantis, a Harvey county farmer kept records to show the cost of handling wheat with a harvester-thresher, as compared to the old method of handling. He found that the cost for handling a bushel of his wheat crop this year, including harvesting and threshing, and counting his own time at \$5 a day, was only 17.5 cents a bushel for a field of 230 acres which yielded 6,900 bushels of grain.

The total cost of handling the crop was \$1,209.20. Mr. Lantis figures his cost as follows: Interest on original investment of \$1,842 at 8 per cent for one year, \$147.20; depreciation and repairs figured at 20 per cent of cost, \$372; cost of operating machine, including hire of tractor, oil, gasoline, and labor, \$345; cost of hauling grain to market, \$345; total, \$1,209.20. The wheat was sold direct from the field. The first tested 64 pounds. However, that sold following a rain tested 60 pounds. The price averaged \$1.10 a bushel. In addition to wheat, 35 acres of oats were cut and threshed with the machine.

Comanche Farmers are Using Listers

E. L. Garrett, Comanche county agent, states that the farmers in that county are rapidly listing their wheat land. He states that a large percentage of the land is already listed, and believes that by August 15 more than 90 per cent of all the wheat land will be in furrows. He says in traveling thru the county he finds that in every wheat field there are from one team to three teams, or a tractor turning the stubble.

To Eliminate Wheat Smut

R. O. Smith, Douglas county agent, has received from Hosford and Arnold



Every County Farm Bureau Should Plan Now to Have Carefully Selected Exhibits of Crops and Livestock at the State Fairs in Kansas.

a report of the treatment of wheat for smut. Last year they threshed wheat that appeared to be about 40 per cent smut, and when Mr. Smith was appealed to, he suggested to them the treatment plan. The wheat was treated and the treated wheat was used for seed again for this year's crop of 140 acres. The result was entirely satisfactory, as the wheat was free from smut this year. Mr. Smith says the same treatment was requested by approximately 15 other wheat growers, but that he had received no report of results except from Hosford and Arnold.

Making Potato Yields Larger

The present season has proved that it pays to treat seed potatoes, according to C. D. Thompson, Neosho county agent. Mr. Thompson says the crop where seed was treated is nearly 100 per cent perfect, while the crop where it was untreated is more or less diseased. The yield from treated seed is better and the potatoes keep much longer, he says. More aggressiveness will be put into the campaign to get seed treated next year he says.

Corn Root Rot is Spreading

According to C. G. Randall, director of vocational agriculture at Marysville high school, who is making an experiment with corn root rot, practically all of the corn in the community is affected with this trouble. Out of a great number of ears of corn, Mr. Randall was able to select only eight ears free from disease. Seven of the ears came from the farm of Ernest Scheurt of Vermillion, according to John J. Inskeep, Marshall county agent.

Pig Clubs for Osage County

Plans are being developed in Osage county for forming a pig club among the boys and girls of the county, according to L. H. Rochford, county agent. The club, he says, will be subdivided into community clubs under the direction of a local hog man. These local clubs will be located as near as possible in the four corners of the county. Instructions will be given to the club members from time to time on feeding and care of hogs, Mr. Rochford says.

Miami Fights Hessian Fly Pest

Eighteen demonstrations on the control of Hessian fly and stinking smut, will be given in Miami county during the month of August, according to William H. Brooks, county agent. Mr. Brooks states that the control of these two pests has been demonstrated in the county before, but that the practice of control measures has not become general. He states that unless steps are taken to prevent it, the serious loss on wheat this year, will be repeated again next year. Control of these factors is a community proposition, he says, in urging every farmer in the county to attend at least one of the meetings.

Beekkeepers Meet at Lawrence

Kansas beekeepers held a meeting recently at the farm bureau office in Lawrence. Among those on the program were J. H. Merrill, Manhattan, state apiarist; H. A. Huff, Chapman, state bee inspector; George D. Pratt, Topeka; O. F. Whitney, Topeka; Rob-

ert Guntert, Lawrence, and X. J. Kennedy, Lawrence. Mr. Merrill discussed the value of wintering bees by the use of windbreaks and packing, showing that only about half as many bees were lost when these methods of protection were used. Mr. Huff told of the inspection work in Douglas county in which many foul broods had been cleaned up. Where foul broods had been found, he says, hives, frames and honey have been cleaned up or destroyed and the bees transferred to new hives. He suggested that the foul brood was easily spread from containers of shipped-in honey which had been thrown out in garbage where local colonies could get at them. To prevent this he suggested that the containers should be scalded or burned.

There is a law compelling the destruction of foul broods, for the purpose of protection to other colonies to which the disease may be spread. Mr. Huff will spend two weeks in the county helping to eradicate foul brood. Between 500 and 600 stands of bees were represented at the meeting.

Osage Breeders Organize

A meeting of Poland China breeders of Osage county was held July 20, for the purpose of forming an Osage County Poland China Breeders' association. That meeting was held at the office of L. H. Rochford, Osage county agent.

This is not the first purebred association to be organized in Osage county. One of the most successful county breed organizations is the Osage County Shorthorn Breeders' association. This organization is sponsoring a Shorthorn calf club in the county. Mr. Rochford reports that judging demonstrations for the members of this club are progressing very satisfactorily. He says those who attend the meetings are taking a great deal of interest in the work and are getting a chance to judge some good livestock. It is planned to select a team from the members to take part in the state judging contest at the Topeka Free Fair.

Farming at the Smoky Butts

In the south central part of Saline county running north from the county line for a distance of 4 miles lies what are called "The Smoky Butts." This name was given by the first explorers owing to their appearance from a distance of being surrounded by smoke. These bluffs or small mountains rise to a height of about 600 feet above the Smoky Valley.

The first bluff to the south now named "Coronado Heights" by the Lindsborg Historical society is being beautified as a picnic ground for various kinds of gatherings, a winding motor car drive having been completed to the summit. A view of the surrounding rich farming land from the top of this bluff at the beginning of harvest when fields are checked by green and yellow is a wonderful sight.

The land is somewhat rolling; having rich soil with increasing light sandy loam close to the hills which is good for wheat as well as corn. The farms are well improved with large barns and many of the houses have the same conveniences as city homes.

The writer has spent a 10-day vacation in this neighborhood every year the past 15 years assisting with the

stacking and threshing of wheat. This year being spent on the Alfred Anderson farm which joins the north butts and includes a 75-acre pasture running up near the summit. This pasture has a splendid natural spring with an abundance of soft clear water during the entire year. This, Mr. Anderson has taken advantage of and he has laid pipes down the hillside leading into the house to the barn and also to the lawn with plenty of pressure for sprinkling.

This farm is very productive as seen from the program of the last day of threshing this year. At 3:40 a. m. the howl of a lone coyote was heard echoing down the channel from the spring. A few minutes later an alarm clock buzzed from the cook's open window waking several dozen roosters who in unison exhausted much energy in commanding the several hundred of their gentler sex to go to work and it was just 3 minutes till 4 a. m. when the first ray of dawn having struck the summit of the hills, when a hen was heard announcing the arrival of the first product for the day. In another 30 minutes the cream separator was humming and a second product evolved from butterfat was ready. At 5 o'clock the Edison phonograph, operated by a buxom young maid of flaxen hair, produced the world's greatest talent, records arranged in harmony with the duties of the day and soon the boys were out with the milk pails and the moon slowly disappeared behind the western hills. Again when breakfast was over one of Sousa's quicksteps on the phonograph seemed to inspire every horse and mule around the place to step to the time of the music with header boxes following to the field.

The thrasher's whistle tooted and in a few minutes the golden grain poured forth at the rate of 6½ bushels a minute. The Swedish-American farmers around Smoky Butts believe in having plenty of help both in field and house. They are most agreeable to work for and have an abundance of good eats. Lunches are served every afternoon and often in the morning. They believe that a few minutes spent in the shade around the lunch basket with a little Swedish home brew in the way of coffee that only such as Swedes can make will more than repay them by the willing hands and glad hearts of the workman. On this day of threshing it was found that nearly all names ended in "son" with the exception of a hand who hailed from the Ozarks by the name of Mooney, but not a relative of the Mooney of dynamite fame, said to be a good workman, altho not a Swede. There was also a man of the threshing crew whose brogue seemed to indicate that he was a "Skoning" but from the experience of questioning Mr. Mooney the writer refrained from being too impertinent.

C. G. Linholm.
McPherson, Kan.

Bring the Ocean to Chicago

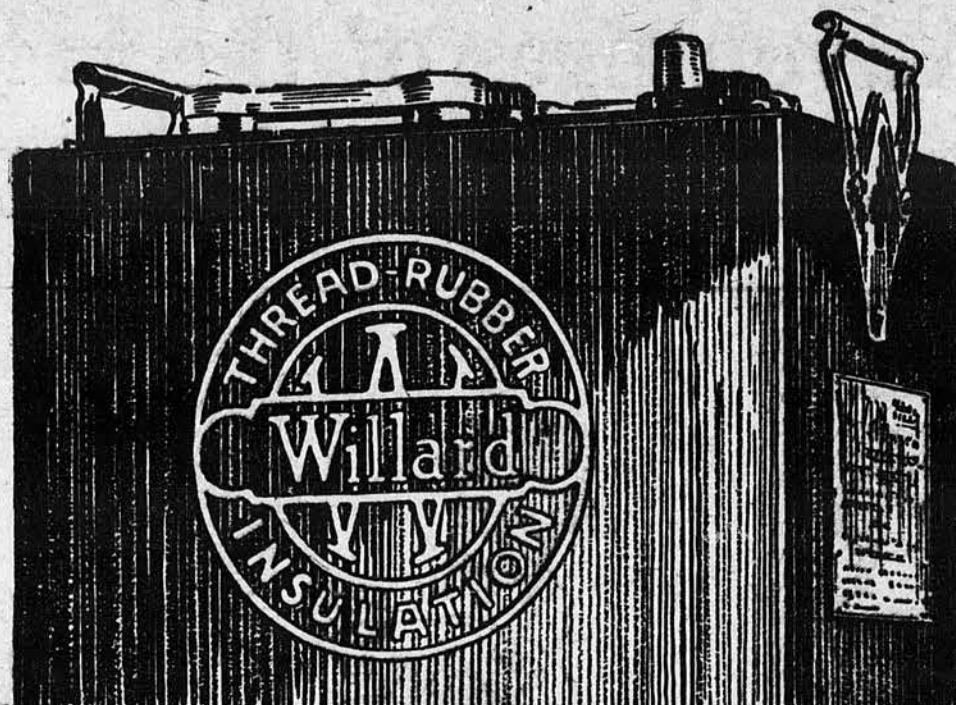
(Continued from Page 3.)

to show that ocean vessels will enter the Great Lakes.

"11. A wrong impression exists regarding return loads at our ocean ports. At a number of successful ports the exports are many times the imports. At Galveston the ratio is about 12 to 1; at Los Angeles 20 to 1; at Portland, Ore., 40 to 1; and at Newport News, 70 to 1.

"12. In the great interior section of the United States contiguous to the Great Lakes is centered a large share of the surplus agricultural and mineral production of the country, and the manufactured goods of this area go to every country in the world. It is essential to the future prosperity of the Nation that means be provided for placing these surplus products in foreign markets at low cost. The present rail haul of 1,000 to 1,500 miles, with the attendant cost and delay of transfer at Atlantic ports, is an unwarrantable handicap against our foreign trade, and seriously limits our ability to meet competition abroad. The opening of the Great Lakes to ocean vessels will remove that handicap.

(To be Continued Next Week.)



The Thread-Rubber trade-mark tells you that the plates in your battery are insulated—not merely separated. Willard Threaded Rubber Batteries are selected by the best brains in the automobile business as standard equipment for 185 makes of cars and trucks.

Manufacturers of 185 cars and trucks have paid the additional price for Threaded Rubber Insulation to assure the users of their product the lowest battery cost per mile of uninterrupted service.

You can buy the Willard Threaded Rubber Battery of any of the dealers in your territory listed below. They all give authorized Willard Service:

KANSAS

Abilene... Meade Bat. & Electrical Co.
 Anthony... Kern Brothers
 Arkansas City... Foster Bros.
 Atchison... C. C. Gerber
 Atwood... D. H. Davis
 Augusta... McDermid Batt. Co.
 Baldwin City, Denchfield Bros. Battery Service
 Belleville... Gregg & Gregg
 Beloit... Ward Batt. Co.
 Burlington... B. & H. Batt. Co.
 Chanute... The K-W Batt. Co.
 Chetopa... Chetopa Batt. Sta.
 Clay Center... The Miller Co.
 Coffeyville... Battery Repair Co.
 Coldwater... Auto Elect. Co.
 Columbus... Columbus Batt. Sta.
 Concordia... Warren Batt. & El. Sta.
 Council Grove, Council Grove Batt. Sta.
 Dodge City... Dodge City Stor. Batt. Co.
 El Dorado... Hudson Batt. Co.
 Ellsworth, Ellsworth Batt. & Elec. Co.
 Emporia... Emporia Batt. Sta.
 Englewood... Roach Batt. Sta.
 Eureka... Eureka Batt. & El. Serv.
 Fort Scott, Brooks & Ault Elec. Supp. Co.
 Frankfort, Hoffman Harper Batt. Sta.
 Fredonia... K-W Battery Co.
 Garden City... West. Kan. Batt. Co.
 Garnett... Auto Elect. Serv. Co.
 Hays... Schueler Batt. & Elec. Serv.
 Hiawatha... C. W. Dannenberg
 Hutchinson... El. Batt. & Rep. Co.
 Iola... Krannich Batt. Serv.
 Independence... Lee's Batt. Sta.
 Jetmore... C. W. Teed & Son
 Junction City, H. A. Tucker Batt. Co.
 Kansas City... Wyandotte Batt. Co.

Kingman... Herbert Fear Elect. Co.
 LaCrosse... L. A. Davis & Co.
 Larned... Inderwiesen Batt. Co.
 Lawrence... Carter Tire & Batt. Co.
 Leavenworth, Leavenworth Storage Batt. Co.
 Liberal... Liberal Batt. Sta.
 Lyons... Hartle & Son Batt. Serv.
 Mankato... Rosvall Batt. Sta.
 Marion... Marion Batt. Sta.
 Marysville... Hoffman Batt. Sta.
 McPherson... Central Sto. Batt. Co.
 Neodesha... Catlett Batt. Sta.
 Newton... The Auto Serv. Sta.
 Norton... Dean Batt. Sta.
 Olathe... McClintock Elect. Co.
 Osage City... Burkhardt Batt. Sta.
 Osborne... Osborne Batt. & El. Serv.
 Oswego... Volta Elect. Co.
 Ottawa... Bushong Elect. Wks.
 Paola... Auto Elec. Serv. Co.
 Parsons... Fisher Batt. Sta.
 Pittsburg... The Ray Ryan El. Co.
 Pleasanton... T. K. Batt. & Elect. Co.
 Pratt... Gibbons Batt. Sta.
 Rosedale... Rainbow Gar. & El. Co.
 Sabetha... Fred Baker Batt. Station
 St. John... St. John Batt. Co.
 Salina... Central Auto & Mch. Wks.
 Stafford... Brown's Battery Serv.
 Sterling... Sterling Batt. Co.
 Strong... Strong City Batt. Sta.
 Topeka... Burkhardt Batt. Co.
 Troy... Troy Batt. Co.
 Valley Falls... Valley Falls Batt. Co.
 Washington... Washington Batt. Co.
 Wellington... Clark Batt. Co.
 Wichita, Bayless & LeKron Sto. Batt. Co.
 Winfield... Winfield Serv. Sta.

COLORADO

Alamosa... Alamosa Batt. Co.
 Boulder... Neiheisel's Serv. Sta.
 Brighton... Brighton Batt. & El. Co.

Burlington... Naumann's Batt. Serv.
 Canon City... Electrical Supp. Co.
 Colorado Springs, Harley Batt. Co.
 Delta... Seicrest Bros. Batt. Serv.
 Denver, The Henry Sutter Batt. Co., Inc.
 Durango... Soens Elect. Sta.
 Fort Collins... Batt. & El. Serv. Co.
 Fort Morgan, Williams Batt. Serv. Co.
 Fowler... Dawley Batt. & El. Serv.
 Glenwood Springs, Glenwood Batt. Co.
 Grand Junction, Grand Bat. & El. Co.
 Greeley... Van Sickle & Co.
 Holyoke... Valley Elect. Co.
 La Junta... Carl Thorne
 Lamar... Battery Serv. Co.
 Las Animas, Las Animas Batt. Serv.
 Longmont... Neiheisel's Serv. Sta.
 Loveland... Chas. Evert Batt. Serv.
 Monte Vista, Monte Vista Stor Batt. Co.
 Montrose... Hartman Bros.
 Ordway... J. N. Hanna
 Pueblo... Kyle Elect. Co.
 Rifle... Gisin's Batt. Serv.
 Rocky Ford... Ridgely Elect. Co.
 Salida... Paine & Paine
 Sterling... Valley Elect. Co.
 Trinidad... Trinidad Batt. Co.
 Walsenburg... Graves Motor Co.
 Wray... Cornell & Fayram Elect. Co.
 Yuma... Veelher Elect'l Equip. Co.

OKLAHOMA

Ada... Russell Battery Co.
 Altus... Altus Batt. & Elect. Co.
 Alva... Alva Sto. Batt. Co.
 Anadarko... Anadarko Batt. Co.
 Ardmore... Harris Batt. Co.
 Bartlesville... Bartlesville Batt. Co.
 Beaver... Beaver Batt. & Elect'l Co.
 Blackwell... Blackwell Batt. Sta.
 Chandler... Chandler Batt. Co.
 Chickasha... Chickasha Batt. Co.
 Claremore... Motor Supp. & Batt. Co.

Clinton... Clinton Battery Co.
 Cordell... Washita Battery Co.
 Cushing... Okla. Battery Co.
 Duncan... Duncan Battery Co.
 Durant... Battery Service Co.
 Elk City... Elk City Batt. Co.
 Enid... Garfield Battery Co.
 Frederick, Frederick Batt. & Elec. Co.
 Guthrie... Guthrie Sto. Batt. Co.
 Guymon... Guymon Battery Co.
 Henryetta... Henryetta Batt. Co.
 Hobart... Hobart Battery Co.
 Holdenville... Holdenville Batt. Co.
 Hugo... Hugo Battery Co.
 Kingfisher... Kingfisher Stor. Batt. Co.
 Lawton... Wolverton Bros. Stor. Batt. Co.
 Mangum... Battery Service Co.
 McAlester... Battery Service Co.
 Miami... Geo. McAfee
 Medford... Medford Battery Sta.
 Muskogee... Battery Service Co.
 Norman... Norman Battery Co.
 Nowata, Nowata Batt. & Ign. Serv.
 Okemah... Okemah Battery Co.
 Oklahoma City... Oklahoma City Battery Co.
 Okmulgee... The O. D. Elect. Serv. Co.
 Pauls Valley... Valley Battery Co.
 Pawhuska... Lewis Battery Serv.
 Pawnee... Pawnee Batt. & El. Co.
 Perry... Perry Sto. Batt. Co.
 Ponca City... Ponca City Batt. Co.
 Poteau... Poteau Vulc. & Batt. Co.
 Sapulpa... Creek Co. Batt. Supp. Co.
 Shawnee... Shawnee Stor. Batt. Co.
 Stillwater... Stillwater Batt. Co.
 Tulsa... Southwest Batt. Supp. Co.
 Walters... Walters Batt. & El. Co.
 Woodward... McClellan & Wellock

WILLARD STORAGE BATTERY COMPANY

Cleveland, Ohio

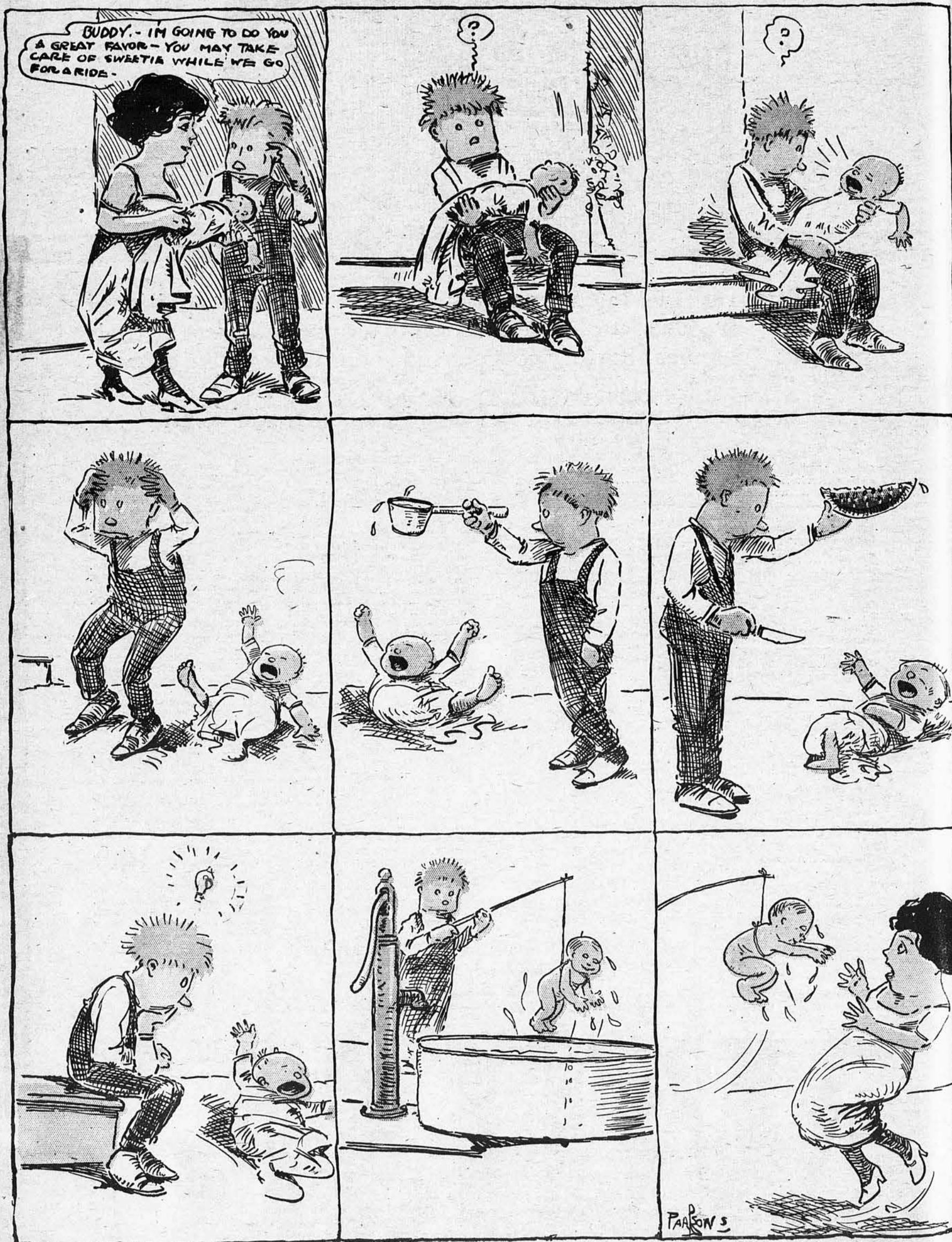
Made in Canada by the
 Willard Storage Battery Company of Canada, Limited, Toronto, Ontario

Willard

THREADED RUBBER BATTERY

The Adventures of the Hoovers

Believe Me, It was a Warm Day When Buddy Minded Sister-in-Law's Baby And Made a Discovery That May be Worth Something to Others



For Our Young Readers

KATHLEEN ROGAN
Children's Editor

The Story of How Pictures Were First Made to "Move"

Probably 10 million persons in the United States attend motion picture shows every day. Of this vast throng, how many, do you suppose, know who made the first motion picture, what it was like and how it was done?

C. Francis Jenkins made the first motion picture. He was a clerk in the life-saving division of the Treasury Department in Washington. He also was interested in photography. He had a studio in the back yard of his boarding place where he spent much of his spare time in experiments.

Jenkins had a magic lantern, then the last word on screen pictures. He was obsessed with the idea that pictures could be made to move. He engaged a vaudeville dancer to come to his studio and execute a butterfly dance. Of her he made pictures. When vacation time came he took a mysterious-looking box to Richmond, Ind., to visit a cousin who had a jewelry store. A trolley wire passing the door was all the electricity available. Jenkins used a pail of water to make the necessary connections. The machinery started; soon the girl appeared on the screen and began to dance—Jenkins had made the first motion picture in the world's history, June 6, 1894.

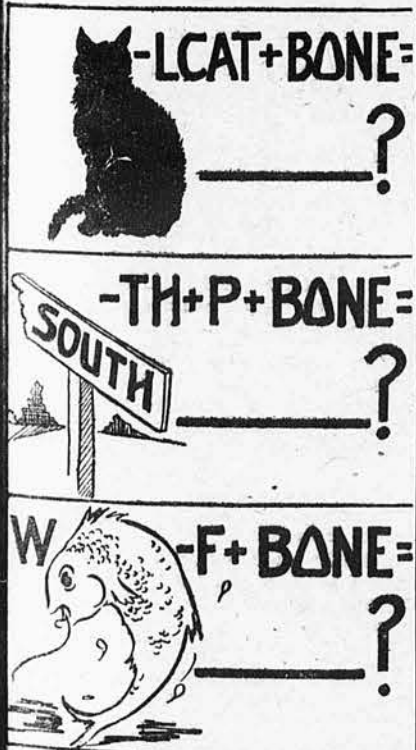
The first time admission was charged was in Atlanta, Ga., in 1895. The show was a failure for lack of an audience. People were suspicious and would not part with their money for what they deemed an impossibility. Jenkins went home, a thoroughly dejected man. Shortly afterward, he sold his interest in the machine for \$2,500.

C. Francis Jenkins still lives in Washington—unhonored and unsung. He still employs his time manufacturing a motion picture projector. His first machine, the forerunner of all present-day projectors, was placed on exhibition in the National Museum in Washington where it remains to this day.

Bess Norris.

Three "Bones"

Three kinds of "bones" are represented in this puzzle. When you find their names send your answers to the



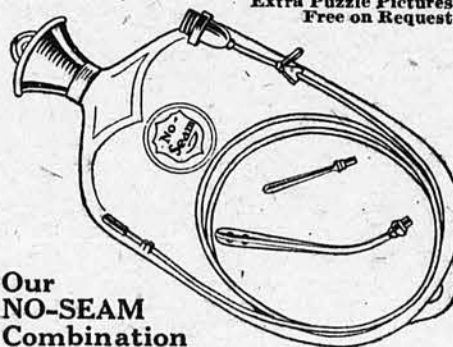
Puzzle Editor, the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. There will be packages of postcards for the first six boys and girls sending correct answers.

The winners of the July 30 puzzle—Four Flowers—are Franklin Seaver, Maurice Berger, Elizabeth Scheib, George Bastow, Remick Cooley and Frieda Kruckenberf. The four flowers are lily, hollyhock, daisy and sweet peas.

The Boy Scouts of America at present numbers 528,119 boys and men actively engaged in scouting. This number is larger than the total membership of scouts in all the rest of the world put together.



Extra Puzzle Pictures
Free on Request



Our
NO-SEAM
Combination
Hot Water Bottle
and Fountain Syringe

OBSERVE THESE RULES

1. Any person residing outside of Minneapolis and St. Paul, who is not an employee of the W. M. Rubber Co., may submit an answer. It costs nothing to try.
2. All answers must be mailed by August 31, 1921.
3. Answers should be written on one side of the paper only and words numbered 1, 2, 3, etc. Write your full name and address on each page in the upper right hand corner. If you desire to write anything else, use a separate sheet.
4. Only words found in the English dictionary will be counted. Do not use obsolete words. Use either the singular or plural, but where the plural is used the singular can not be counted, and vice versa.
5. Words of the same spelling can be used only once, even though used to designate different objects. An object can be named only once. However, any part of the object may also be named.
6. Do not use compound words, nor any word formed by the combination of two or more complete English words, where each word in itself is an object.
7. The answer having the largest and nearest correct list of names of visible objects and articles shown in the picture that begin with the letter "R" will be awarded first prize, etc. Neatness, style or handwriting have no bearing upon deciding the winners.
8. Candidates may co-operate in answering the puzzle, but only one prize will be awarded to any one household; nor will prizes be awarded to more than one of any group outside of the family where two or more have been working together.
9. There will be three independent judges having no connection with the W. M. Rubber Co., who will judge the answers submitted and award the prizes at the end of the contest. They will use Webster's New International Dictionary as their reference and participants agree to accept the decision of the judges as final and conclusive. The following three registered Minnesota school teachers, now teaching in the public schools of St. Paul, Minn., have agreed to act as judges of this unique competition:
Miss Mable Claire Kline,
Miss Meta Gotsche,
Miss Laura Johnson.
10. All answers will receive the same consideration regardless of whether or not a W. M. Rubber Bag is purchased.
11. The announcement of the prize winners and the correct list of words will be printed at the close of the contest and a copy mailed to each person purchasing a Rubber Bag.

Answer This Puzzle—Cash Prizes Given

How many objects in the picture above begin with the letter "R"? For instance there is a rake, rabbit, etc., and all the other objects are equally clear. See who can find the most. Fifteen cash prizes will be paid for the 15 best lists of words submitted to this puzzle. The person sending in the largest and nearest correct list will win first prize; second best, second prize, etc.

Right after the dishes are done this evening, gather all the members of your family together; give each one of them a pencil and sheet of paper, and see who can find the most "R-words". We venture to say you will never have as much fun. You will be surprised to find how large a list of words you can get after a few minutes' study. Sit down and try it—then send in your list and try for the big prizes.

COSTS NOTHING TO TRY—EVERYBODY JOIN IN

You don't need to send in a penny to win. This is an advertising campaign to increase the popularity of our Famous No-Seam Combination Hot Water Bottle and Fountain Syringe. As a reward for boosting our goods, we are making this special offer, whereby you can win LARGE CASH PRIZES by purchasing ONE or TWO of our Seamless Hot Water Bags.

YOU CAN WIN \$1,000.00

If your answer is awarded first prize by the judges, you will win \$20.00, but if you would like to win more than \$20.00, we are making some special cash prize offers during the Big Advertising and Booster Campaign, whereby you can win more than \$20.00 by sending in an order for one or two of our Seamless Hot Water Bottles.

Here's the Plan

If your answer wins first prize and you have purchased ONE of our \$3.00 Water Bottles you will receive \$300 as your prize, instead of \$20.00; second prize, \$150; third prize, \$75, etc.
Or, if your answer wins first prize and you have purchased TWO hot water bottles (in all \$6.00), you will receive \$1,000 as your prize, instead of \$20; second prize, \$500; third prize, \$250, etc.
Although it is not necessary to send in an order with your answer, yet every home should have one or two of our "No-Seam" Combination Hot Water Bottles. In case of sickness they are indispensable, and the syringe attachment makes it doubly useful. Made of the highest grade red rubber, molded in one piece; it has no seams and will not leak.

Note the Low Price

Our "No-Seam" Combination Hot Water Bottle and Fountain Syringe is an excellent value for the money. Only \$3.00 for the complete outfit, including all attachments.

Two Bags for \$6.00

Our Guarantee.

We guarantee our "No-Seam" Combination Hot Water Bag and Fountain Syringe not to leak. If the bag leaks, or the fittings become imperfect, we will replace the bag free of charge any time within one year.

THE PRIZES

Winning answers will receive prizes as follows:

	If no bags are purchased	If ONE \$3.00 bag is purchased	If TWO \$3.00 bags are purchased
1st prize....	\$20.00	\$300.00	\$1,000.00
2nd prize....	10.00	150.00	500.00
3rd prize....	5.00	75.00	250.00
4th prize....	5.00	50.00	125.00
5th prize....	5.00	30.00	75.00
6th prize....	3.00	20.00	50.00
7th prize....	3.00	15.00	40.00
8th prize....	3.00	10.00	20.00
9th prize....	2.00	10.00	20.00
10th prize...	2.00	10.00	20.00
11th prize...	2.00	10.00	20.00
12th prize...	2.00	10.00	20.00
13th prize...	2.00	10.00	20.00
14th prize...	2.00	10.00	20.00
15th prize...	2.00	10.00	20.00

In case of ties, duplicate prizes will be given.

NOTE: In the event the winner of first prize fails to win the full \$1,000 by not having purchased a water bag, the balance of this prize money shall be divided proportionately among the remaining winners who have purchased water bags.

W.-M. RUBBER CO.

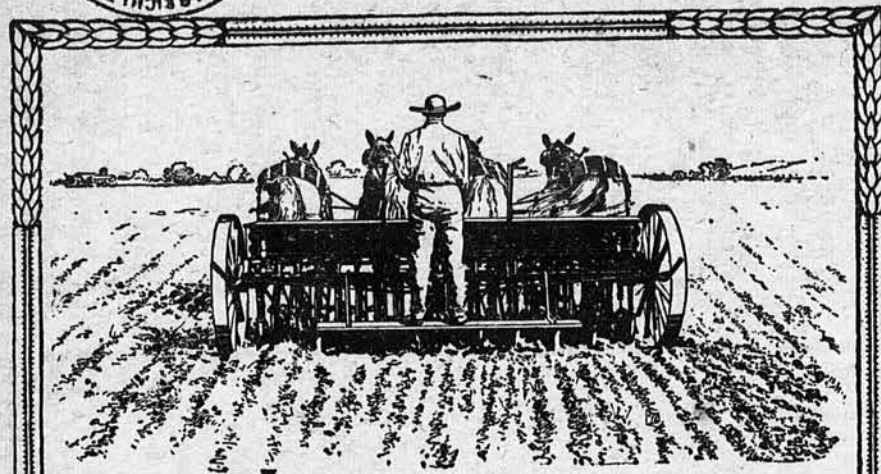
239 Sixth Avenue North

Minneapolis, Minn.

We take seven or eight other magazines, but I like the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze best.
White City, Kan. Iva Eggman.

Shoes should be cleaned and polished frequently and should be stuffed with paper or shoe trees when not worn.

Did it ever occur to you that time is money? The man who spends much of it with his children gets a high rate of interest on his investment.



Protect Your Investment

IT COSTS real money to prepare good seed-beds. It costs real money to have a fertile soil, but no matter how fertile your soil nor how good the seed-bed, if the seed is not properly put in the yield is bound to suffer. The returns on your investment will be seriously reduced. Safeguard it by using a dependable grain drill.

**Hoosier Grain Drills
Empire Jr. Grain Drills
Kentucky Grain Drills**

When you drive into your field with one of these dependable drills you may rest assured your seed will go in the ground right. None will be cracked, nor will there be any skipping or bunching. The seed will be evenly distributed in uniform seed trenches and covered to the proper depth. Every grain will get a square deal.

They are built in plain and fertilizer styles for horse or tractor power. Grass seed attachments always available. Furrow openers for any soil—double disk, single disk, or shoe.

Our new catalog will tell you why these drills have been so popular for more than fifty years. Write for it today and see the International dealer.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

CHICAGO

OF AMERICA
(INCORPORATED)

U S A

Save on Clothes

Wear FITZ Overalls. No other purchase gives so much value for the money as



**FITZ
OVERALLS**

Out of 66 sizes, select your exact fit. Every pair made of heavy blue denim and guaranteed to give full satisfaction. Your dealer will supply you from stock or by special order (in 24 hours) from

BURNHAM-MUNGER-ROOT
Kansas City, Missouri.

OTTAWA

**1 1/2 H-P ENGINE IS \$35.50
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.

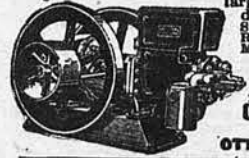
Stationary, Portable, Saw, Rig, Kerosene, Gasoline

Most sizes to choose from.

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

OTTAWA MFG. CO.

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8 Per Cent & Safety

Now is the Time for the Present Generation to Invest in Bonds

SOUND, marketable, income-yielding bonds and preferred stocks offer a possibility for return that has never before been known. We are offering First Mortgage Gold Bonds of well known Kansas institutions that you should investigate. Write for our new circular "A."

Partial Payment Plan

Investors may purchase any of these securities with future savings on our PARTIAL PAYMENT PLAN—5, 10 or 20-payments. Investigate.

Guaranty Investment Co.,
Wheeler, Kelly, Haggy Building,
Wichita, Kansas

GUARANTY INVESTMENT CO.,

Wichita, Kansas
Please send me details of your PARTIAL PAYMENT PLAN and a copy of circular "A."

Signed.....

Address.....

Our Kansas Farm Homes

Frocks and Skirts Will Be Wider

BY MRS. HELEN LEE CRAIG



8965



9182



9724



1079



1102



8619



8965—Boys' Suit. A middie waist that slips over the head is joined to straight trousers with large pearl buttons. Sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.

9182—Women's Combination. This athletic type of combination, is especially adapted for summer wear. The pattern is easy to make, cool and comfortable. Sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure.

9724—Girls' Dress. This new version of the middie dress consists of a well cut kimono blouse and a plaited skirt which is joined to an underwaist. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

1079—Women's Dress. This figured voile frock is made especially attractive by a roll collar of crisp organdie. Hemstitched tucks add interest to the

skirt. Sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

1102—Women's Skirt. Simple, conservative lines are responsible for the good style of this two-piece skirt. A vertical pocket is inserted at each side of the front. Sizes 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure.

8619—Women's Apron. The back and front of this sleeveless apron are cut in one piece and the edges finished with seam binding. This is a handy apron to save the best dresses. One size only.

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

Women's Service Corner

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

Children for Adoption

Will you please give me the address of some one to whom I might write for information about the children's aid society of New York? I wish to adopt a 6-year-old boy.—Mrs. D. R. G.

Miss A. L. Hill, Box 804, Wichita, Kan., will be glad to give you the desired information.

Concerning Wireless Telegraphy

Please publish what wireless telegraphy is composed of, how much it costs to install the equipment and how far messages carry.—A. R.

For this information, write to the Radio Service of the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Depilatories are Harmless

How can I remove the hair that is growing on my neck? My complexion is very dark. How can I bleach it?—J. A. S.

There are several depilatories on the market that will remove superfluous hair temporarily. Any of these would have to be applied again every time the hair grew out. I know of no method that will remove hair permanently other than the electric needle which can only be used in the hands of a specialist. I suggest that you go to a beauty specialist to have your face bleached.

How to Bleach Floursacks

Can you tell me how to take the letters off of floursacks, and how to bleach them? How can I remove the tan and sunburn from my face?—Mrs. E. S.

To whiten floursacks and remove the letters from them, soak them for a day or two in cold water, occasionally changing the water, and soaping and rubbing well to soften the dyes. Then boil the sacks in water to which a

little kerosene has been added. After the printing has disappeared, the sacks are hung in the sun to bleach and dry.

Lemon juice and buttermilk are mild bleaches for the skin. Or scrape a teaspoon of horseradish into a cup of sour milk and let stand 6 hours. Apply two or three times a day, and let dry before washing off.

Iodine Stains on Cotton

Will you please print a formula for removing iodine from a cotton tablecloth?—A. S.

To remove iodine from cotton material, soak or sponge the stains with ammonia. Or, prepare starch as for laundry purposes, immerse the stained material and boil.

Safety Razor Blades

Please tell me where I can buy Paramount safety razor blades?—S. C. J.

The Schmelzer Arms Company, Kansas City, Mo., will be able to tell you where you can buy Paramount safety razor blades.

Delicious Damson Preserves

Assort Damson plums that are not too ripe and remove any that have a decayed spot or blemish. Leave the stems on. Wash carefully in cold water and weigh the plums, allowing 1 pound of sugar to every pound. Place in a preserving kettle, 1/2 cup of water for every pound of sugar used, put the kettle over a moderate fire and add the sugar. Stir constantly with a wooden spoon until the sugar is melted. Increase the heat and boil the mixture sugar gently until it forms a thick sirup. Stir and skim frequently.

Put the washed plums in the boiling sirup and cook gently 1/2 hour. Skim out the plums and place in hot, clean glass jars, filling each jar a little more than half full. Boil the sirup until thick as jelly then fill the jars with it. Fasten the tops on the jars and turn them upside down until cold.

Dressing Hair Becomingly

The hair is being worn low over the forehead and low over the ears this summer, tho bobs are not so much in favor as they were. Bangs and curls are good. But whatever way the hair is combed it must be marcelled or curled if it is to be fashionable. Combs and ornaments are popular, too.

The art of good hairdressing lies in the ability to emphasize the best lines of the face and to retain the oval. One should be careful if she wishes to wear her hair low in the back not to make the knot one that extends out, making a long line. The rolls should be arranged in small knots around the head.

Canning Time

THE canning season's here again,
And mother daily labors;
For she's the champion canner,
And the envy of her neighbors.
She has some hundred jars of fruit,
And jellies by the score;
Yet every day she finds a way
To add a few quarts more.
Her vegetables and pickles, too,
Are on the cellar shelf;
And lots of jam, I know, because
I saw it there myself.
She's canned 'most everything,
I guess,
From 'sparagus tips to grapes;
Why, even greens and melon rinds—
Not anything escapes.
And father says when fruit gets scarce,
And mother grows perplexed,
"She'll take potato peelings
And make jelly of them, next."
—Irene Judy.

This will give the oval effect. The same principle applies to high hairdress. A knot that is simply a knot on the top of the head is unbecoming while if the hair is piled about the head, it will not emphasize the long lines.

Fashion always has her whims in hairdress and it is not possible for all of us to wear her decrees gracefully. So the best way to do is to have the hair clean and dress it the way that is most becoming.

Eggs on the Dinner Menu

KATHLEEN ROGAN

In many families eggs are seldom served except at breakfast, but they supply just as many possibilities for delectable dishes for luncheon or dinner as they do for breakfast. They can well take the place of meat, for like it, they provide protein, fat and mineral matter.

Combinations of eggs and bread crumbs, rice or some starchy cereal to give body to the dish are always good. Try this recipe for shirred eggs with rice: Fill a baking dish half full of hot boiled rice. Break 6 eggs and drop them into the rice, taking care not to break the yolks. Pour a cup of cheese sauce over the eggs and rice and bake in a moderate oven until the whites of the eggs are set. To make the cheese sauce, melt 1 tablespoon of butter and stir into it 1 tablespoon of flour, 1 teaspoon of salt, and 1/8 teaspoon of white pepper. Add 1 cup of cold milk, and stir over the flame until thick and creamy. Add 4 tablespoons of grated cheese and stir until melted.

Creole eggs will supply the principal dish for the noonday or evening meal. Hard cook 6 eggs; cook 1/2 cup of washed rice in 2 quarts of boiling water containing 1 teaspoon of salt. Make a sauce in the following way: Melt 2 tablespoons of butter in a skillet, add 4 tablespoons of chopped onions and cook until the onion is soft, but not brown. Add 1 1/2 cups of canned tomatoes, 2 finely chopped green peppers, and 1/2 teaspoon of salt. Cook 15 minutes. Place a layer of the boiled rice in a baking dish, cover with slices of hard cooked eggs, then cover with creole sauce. Repeat until the baking dish is full. Grate cheese over the top and bake 20 minutes.

Eggs in tomato cups vary the tomato season menu. Select the desired number of good-sized tomatoes. Cut off the blossom end, scoop out the seeds, and stand the tomatoes in a baking pan in the oven until they are partly cooked. Put 1/2 teaspoon of butter and

a dusting of salt and pepper into the bottom of each and break 1 egg into every tomato. Place in the oven until the eggs are "set" to the desired hardness. Have ready a round of toasted bread, well buttered, and place every tomato in the center of a round of toast. Serve hot.

Eggs coddled in tomato sauce are good. Make a tomato sauce by melting 2 tablespoons of butter and stirring into it 3 tablespoons of flour, 1/2 teaspoon of celery salt, 1/4 teaspoon of pepper and 2 teaspoons of salt. Strain 2 cups of tomato pulp and juice thru a sieve and add to the butter and flour. Cook until thickened. Place one-half of the tomato sauce in a baking dish, break 6 eggs, one at a time, and slide each egg into the sauce, taking care not to break the yolks. Cover with the remaining sauce, sprinkle with grated cheese, and bake in the oven until the eggs are set. It is well to serve each egg on a round of toasted bread or they may be baked in individual ramekins if preferred.

"My Laundry Work Easier Now"

We are all interested in devices that make laundry work easier. Some of us find the mangle and electric iron out of our reach since they are only possible in homes supplied with electricity, but there are other step savers and time savers which can be made at home with little expense that do not require electricity to operate.

One of these is an ironing board hung from the wall. It always is ready and in place, and if painted or varnished to harmonize with the woodwork, is far from unsightly.

The feature that appealed to me was the fact that it could be made of material one probably would have on hand, such as an old table leaf for the board proper. The hinges and board strips usually can be found about the work shop on the farm.

My ironing board is fastened to the wall at the most convenient place and adjusted to suit my height. When not in use it is hinged against the wall out of the way. The leg is hinged to the ironing board and falls into position when the board is lifted.

Mrs. R. E. W.
Custer Co., Kansas.

How to Judge Fair Exhibits

If women understood the standards used in judging entries at fairs it would be possible for them to enter products that more nearly come up to the standards. Mrs. Mary Whiting McFarlane, of the division of extension at the Kansas State Agricultural college, recommends that women study the score cards. By so doing it will be possible for them to judge their products at home and correct the weak places before preparing the final product for entry.

Bread:	
Outside	20
Size	5
Shape	5
Crust	10
Color	3
Surface	3
Depth	3
Inside	80
Thoroughness of baking	20
Appearance of crumb	25
Texture	20
Lightness	6
Moisture	5
Elasticity	3
Fineness	3
Evenness	3
Color	5
Flavor	35
Total, 100	
Fancywork:	
Materials—	
Kind	10
Quality	5
Color	5
Amount	5
Design—	
Appropriateness	25
Workmanship—	
Stitches—	
Kind	10
Quality	5
Uniformity	15
Finish	5
Neatness	5
Appearance as a whole	10
Total, 100	
Cake:	
Outside—	
Color	
Shade	2
Evenness	2
Surface—	
Icing	12
Shape	4
Inside—	
Thoroughness of baking	20
Appearance of crumb—	
Texture	7
Tenderness	7
Lightness	2
Fineness	2
Evenness	2
Color	2
Taste—	
Sweetness	25
Flavor	15
Total, 100	

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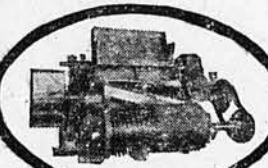
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Meal Attachment—for alfalfa, ear corn with husk, pea vines, etc.

Jayhawker Farm News

BY HARLEY HATCH

When the Ground is Hard, Disk Plows Should be Used.

Most of the plowing in this locality is being done with disk plows, both horse and tractor drawn. A neighbor, who is plowing with a 2-disk plow, cutting 20 inches wide, is doing a good job and the plow does not seem to be much of a load for the four horses pulling it. The tractor on this farm is still plowing with the 3-disk plow. It does not do quite so good work as a moldboard plow but this kind of plow is the only one that we can use in the present condition of the ground. Those who have tried to plow, during the past week, with moldboard plows, say they are forced to have the shares sharpened every day.

Kanred Makes Best Yields

Virtually all the threshing has been completed in this part of Coffey county and the returns were better than in those localities where more rain fell when the grain was ripening. The smallest yield reported in this neighborhood was 12 bushels of wheat to the acre and the best so far reported to me was 640 bushels from 18 acres. This last field was Kanred wheat, grown on well drained upland which was given a good coat of manure last summer just before the ground was plowed. This supplied all the fertility the wheat could use and it was all on the verge of lodging when it was cut. Had this field received as much rain as the rest of the county was given before harvest it would all have been flat on the ground; as it was, it filled well and it required 5 pounds of twine to the acre to tie it up.

Acid Phosphate Increases Production

In the use of commercial fertilizer during the last two years we have found that it has paid very large returns compared with its cost. However, we do not believe that it could be used for a series of years with good results.

When used in a crop rotation, say on wheat not oftener than once in three or four years, the other crops being corn or oats, with a coat of manure in the meantime, we do not think any harm would follow the use of commercial fertilizer. We believe that acid phosphate at the rate of 75 to 100 pounds to the acre used in connection with manure will make better wheat on our upland than will manure alone. It seems to make the straw stiffer and the berry is plumper and has a better color where acid phosphate is used than where it is not.

Farm Poultry is Profitable

Poultry continues to be the farm product paying the most profit. In fact, we doubt whether it is not the only product aside from hogs that is returning any real profit at all. We have one of the best markets in the state in Burlington where are located two large wholesale poultry plants. For the eggs we sell we are now getting 28 cents a dozen for firsts and for spring chickens we are getting 26 cents a pound. To bring 28 cents a dozen, the eggs have to be candled and graded but if one takes good care of them virtually 90 per cent will grade first. We much prefer this way of selling, to a lump price for all the good and bad eggs mixed together. It gives those who are willing to be careful with their eggs good prices and it does not put a premium on putting in eggs found in large nests located out in a weed patch which are of mighty doubtful quality, to say the least. We always have been in favor of a system which did not permit those persons selling poor eggs to share in the receipts of those having good ones.

Hay Harvest Almost Completed

The hay harvest on this farm has been completed for this year with the exception of one 10-acre field which we intend to cut and stack later for the cattle. The hay from the main meadow was baled last week and stored in the barn in the best of condition, one good judge saying that it would grade choice. In other nooks and corners we cut 10 big loads which we put in the barn loose. These odd corners always grow a heavy grow of hay and this year it was not only of heavy tonnage but of

excellent quality as well. The 10-acre field which we will harvest later is part of an old pasture which we turned out to recuperate and it has been doing this well. It has not entirely sodded over with prairie grass again but nearly all parts will produce a very heavy crop of hay, some of the best spots being so heavy that the grass has lodged. It is wonderful how this old pasture has come back from an apparent weed patch to a heavy prairie sod.

Fertilizer Results in Lyon County

In the adjoining county of Lyon there is a large sheep feeding station adjacent to the bottom lands of the Cottonwood River. This bottom land is about the best wheat growing soil we have in this part of the state but a neighbor who visited that locality this week tells me that even on that rich soil they make good use of the sheep manure and that in connection with it most of the farmers use some phosphate fertilizer to give stiffness to the straw and to add color and plumpness to the berry. We never have used any commercial fertilizer on this farm and do not intend to make a practice of using it, yet in certain instances we would not hesitate to use it occasionally if the price of wheat seemed likely to justify it. But to use it year after year in wheat growing alone would be unwise and unprofitable.

Burlington's Tractor Demonstration

A tractor plowing show was held in Burlington this week, six different tractors being in the field. It was not a plowing contest in one sense of the word but it was arranged by dealers who desired to show that, no matter how hard and dry the ground might be, it could be plowed 6 to 8 inches deep either with moldboard or disk plows. I think no one who saw the work would deny that for such weather and ground conditions tractors are far superior to horses. We heard no questioning of the work of any tractor but we did hear many persons question whether crops could be raised at present prices at a profit by any method. So long as that state of mind prevails among farmers they are not likely to lay out large sums of money in farm equipment, the opinion prevails that it is safest to keep close to shore until farm products reach a different basis. When that time comes we believe that a much larger acreage will be farmed by tractor power than there is at present.

Farm Bureau Salaries Reduced

Reduction of salaries of officers and employees of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., ranging from 37½ to 23 per cent, has been announced by members of the executive committee. The cut affects all persons connected with the new co-operative grain marketing company, from president to administrative heads. The extent of the reduction is indicated by the fact that the retrenchment, as applied to 10 persons, represents a slash of \$29,700 annually.

The action, insofar as officers are concerned, was taken at a meeting of the executive committee when those concerned asked for consideration of their standing for a review of their salaries. When the executive committee convened, C. H. Gustafson, president; Frank M. Myers, secretary; W. G. Eckhardt, treasurer, and Clifford Thorne, general counsel, presented a formal request asking that their salaries be lowered. Salaries of these officers accordingly were reduced to \$10,000 annually. Salaries authorized by the board of directors in April, when the company was organized, were: president, \$16,000; secretary, \$12,000; treasurer, \$15,000; general counsel, \$15,000. Salaries of \$7,500 a year have been reduced to \$5,000, of \$6,000 to \$4,500 and of \$5,000 to \$4,000.

The per diem of all directors was reduced from \$25 to \$20. In the case of officers, the reduction is retroactive to April 9, 1921, due to the fact that at no time since the company was organized have the officers been drawing their full allowance.

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.

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Wheat Gets Another Crimp

Rains and Small Export Demand Depress Prices

BY JOHN W. SAMUELS

GENERAL rains that fell during the last few days and a dearth of buying orders—especially of any orders from Europe caused wheat to get another crimp this week and gave a downward tendency in the prices of grain. The report of general rains also had a depressing effect on the corn market. Export demand has been quiet and only a few million bushels of wheat a week are being purchased and most of that it is said is for Belgium and Germany. However, the famine in Russia and the reports of unfavorable crop conditions in so many wheat growing sections of Europe undoubtedly will cause a heavy foreign demand at an early date. In view of these facts it is difficult to understand the present indifference of foreign buyers.

Grain Market is Nervous

Futures at the close of the market were but little above the low level of the week. They were down $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{3}{4}$ cents for September deliveries and a little less for December. However, the wheat market seemed nervous all thru the week and the scale of hedging operations were quite extensive. Good rains have fallen over a large part of the corn area especially in many of the Eastern states where drouthy conditions have prevailed and as a consequence there has been an extensive selling of corn futures. At the close of the market there were losses of approximately 5 cents a bushel in Kansas City and from 4 to 5 cents in Chicago.

Excellent rains also were reported in Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa, and parts of Oklahoma. However, the drouth in Missouri and Iowa had already damaged the corn crop considerably before the rains came. It is thought that the Government report for August will show a yield of more than 2 billion bushels despite the unfavorable weather conditions in the sections mentioned. The yield last year for the United States was 3,232,000 bushels. Oats futures followed corn in its decline and at the close of the market showed losses of 3 cents in Kansas City and about 2 cents a bushel in Chicago. Rye futures closed 4 to $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents lower than a week ago.

September wheat in Kansas City was quoted at \$1.08 $\frac{1}{4}$, December wheat at \$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$, September corn at 46 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents, December corn at 48 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents, and September oats at 33 cents. Corresponding futures at Chicago were about 10 cents higher.

Kansas City Cash Sales

On cash sales in carlots at Kansas City dark hard wheat was quoted unchanged to 1 cent lower. Hard wheat was unchanged to 5 cents lower. Red wheat was generally unchanged. The following sales were reported: No. 1 dark hard wheat, \$1.15 to \$1.35; No. 2 dark hard, \$1.14 to \$1.24; No. 3 dark hard, \$1.14 to \$1.20; No. 4 dark hard, \$1.12 to \$1.15; No. 5 dark hard, \$1 to \$1.06; No. 1 hard wheat, \$1.09 to \$1.18; No. 2 hard, \$1.08 to \$1.18; No. 3 hard wheat, \$1.07 to \$1.16; No. 4 hard, \$1.04 to \$1.13; No. 5 hard, \$1.03 to \$1.11; No. 2 Yellow hard, \$1.08; No. 1 Red wheat, \$1.14 to \$1.15; No. 2 Red, \$1.13 to \$1.14; No. 3 Red, \$1.09 to \$1.10; No. 4 Red, \$1.05 to \$1.07; No. 5 Red, \$1.04; No. 2 mixed wheat, \$1.08 to \$1.14; No. 3 mixed, \$1.07 to \$1.09; No. 4 mixed, \$1.04 to \$1.05.

Demand for corn was fairly good, but Yellow corn declined about 1 cent. White corn was from $\frac{1}{2}$ cent to 2 cents lower and mixed corn was from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 cent lower. The following quotations were announced at Kansas City: No. 1 White corn, 46 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ to 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 2 White corn, 47 to 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 3 White, 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 4 White, 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 1 Yellow, 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 2 Yellow, 50¢; No. 3 Yellow, 49¢; No. 4 Yellow, 47 to 48¢; No. 1 mixed corn, 47 to 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 2 mixed, 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 3 mixed, 47¢; No. 4 mixed, 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Prices for Oats Decline

Oats were in fairly good demand but at a decline of approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ cent a bushel. The following sales were reported at Kansas City: No. 2 White oats, 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 3 White, 33¢; No. 4 White, 32¢; No. 2 mixed oats, 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 33¢; No. 2 Red oats, 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 33¢; No. 3 Red, 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 32¢; No. 4 Red, 30¢.

The following sales were reported in other kinds of grain: No. 2 White kafir, \$1.35; No. 3 White kafir, \$1.32; No. 4 White kafir, \$1.30; No. 2 milo, \$1.38 to \$1.42; No. 3 milo, \$1.36 to \$1.40; No. 4 milo, \$1.35 to \$1.36; No. 2 rye, 98¢ to \$1; No. 3 barley, 47 to 48¢; No. 4 barley, 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 46¢.

During the week prices for bran and brown shorts held firm. Gray shorts declined about \$1 a ton. Bran at Kansas City is selling at \$12 to \$13 a ton; brown shorts at \$14 to \$15; and gray shorts at \$15 to \$16; cottonseed meal, \$39 to \$42 a ton on Milwaukee basis; linseed meal, \$42 to \$47 a ton on Milwaukee basis.

Fair Demand for Good Hay

Good grades of hay at Kansas City were in fair demand and upper grades sold readily. Total receipts for the week at Kansas City 291 cars as compared 249 for last week and 631 a year ago. Four cars of straw were received. The following sales were made at Kansas City: Choice alfalfa, \$21 to \$23 a ton; No. 1 alfalfa, \$17 to \$20.50; standard alfalfa, \$14 to \$16.50; No. 2 alfalfa, \$10 to \$13; No. 3 alfalfa, \$6.50 to \$9.50; No. 1 prairie hay, \$10.50 to \$11.50; No. 2 prairie, \$8 to \$10; No. 3

prairie, \$5.50 to \$7.50; No. 1 new timothy hay, \$12 to \$12.50; standard timothy, \$10.50 to \$11.50; No. 3 timothy, \$6 to \$8; No. 1 clover hay, \$11 to \$12.50; No. 2 clover, \$5.50 to \$8; straw, \$7.50 to \$8.

The Best Fence Posts

Is a split fence post as durable as a round fence post? This question is frequently asked of the United States Forest Products Laboratory, at Madison, Wis. One kind of post will last about as long as the other if the amount of heartwood is the same in both, laboratory experts declare. But if the percentage of sapwood is increased by splitting, the split post will be less durable, and if the percentage of heartwood is increased, it will be more durable than a round one. Posts of spruce, hemlock, or any of the true firs are exceptions to this rule, because their heartwood and sapwood are about equally durable.

When posts are to be treated with creosote or other preservative, a round post is preferable to a split post, because of the comparative ease with which the sapwood can be treated. The heart faces on split posts do not, as a rule, absorb preservative well. Split red-oak posts will take treatment, because the wood is very porous, but the heart faces of split posts of many other species, notably white oak, red gum, and Douglas fir resist the penetration of preservative, even under heavy pressure.

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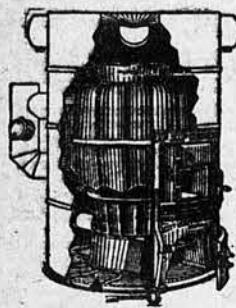
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Higher Prices for Cattle

Big Meat Shortage is Expected Next Year

BY WALTER M. EVANS

BEEF cattle prices undoubtedly will be higher next spring if Govern-
ment statistics recently published
are correct. The authorities of the
United States Department of Agricul-
ture point out three factors as evidence
of an approaching meat shortage:
First, the marked decline in the num-
ber of native cattle on Western ranges;
second, the 30 per cent ad valorem im-
port duty on beef cattle carried in the
emergency tariff; and third the mild-
ness of the winter and the early spring
of 1920 and 1921.

According to the United States Cen-
sus figures the number of cattle on
farms on January 1, 1920, was 66,810,
836; swine, 59,368,167, and sheep, 34,
984,524. As compared with a previous
official estimate these figures are less
by 1,558,164 in the case of cattle which
includes both beef and dairy animals;
12,358,833 in the case of swine, and
12,129,476 in the case of sheep. The
number of beef cattle reported was 35,
424,458, which was 9,325,542 less than
the previous official estimate.

The United States Census of 1900
showed for every 100 inhabitants of
the United States; cattle, 89 head;
swine, 83 head; sheep, 81 head. In
1910, for every 100 inhabitants the
United States Census showed: cattle,
67 head; swine, 63 head; sheep, 57
head. In 1920 the figures show: cat-
tle, 62 head; swine, 55 head; sheep, 33
head.

From this it is manifest that the pro-
duction of livestock is not keeping pace
with our growth in population. There
has also been a shrinkage in the quan-
tity of meat products in storage in this
country.

Better Prices Expected

Altho the past has been discourag-
ing for the livestock industry many
persons now believe that the outlook
is much better and that higher prices
will soon prevail. This week at Kan-
sas City the best cattle and lambs were
higher, but hogs were a little lower.
Good to choice fat steers were 50 cents
higher. The best grassers as well as
the fed steers show the advance. Me-
dium to fair grades were steady and
common to medium kinds were steady
to 35 cents lower. The features in the
market were that heavy, medium and
yearling steers sold up to \$10, the high-
est price this year and that total re-
ceipts of cattle were the largest in a
good many weeks past, with demand
the largest of the season. After hold-
ing strong in the first two days, the
hog market turned down sharply, clos-
ing with a 65 to 75 cents of net loss for
the week. Lambs were 50 to 75 cents
higher and sheep were steady.

Receipts this week were 51,600 cat-
tle, 13,900 calves, 35,100 hogs, and 34,
700 sheep, compared with 38,700 cattle,
16,255 calves, 28,700 hogs and 26,000
sheep last week, and 49,625 cattle, 19,
300 calves, 25,700 hogs, and 24,400
sheep a year ago.

Top Price for Cattle is \$10

A material increase in cattle receipts
met an improved demand from all
sources, and prices ruled mostly steady
to higher. Common grasser steers, the
medium to fair cows and heifers were
the only classes that showed a decline.
Prime yearlings, medium and heavy
weight steers sold up to \$10. Wintered
Westerns up to \$8.50 and grass fat
steers up to \$8, the highest prices of
the present season. The bulk of the
grass fat steers sold at \$6.25 to \$7.50.
"Canner" and best cows were steady,
with veal calves 50 cents lower. A
close clearance was reported.

General rains in the corn belt, to-
gether with an easing up in the loan
situation improved demand for stock-
ers and feeders. Prices were 25 to 75
cents higher. Best grades advanced
the most.

Demand for hogs early in the week
was urgent and prices were maintained
at last week's high point. On Wednes-
day Eastern markets started down and
a sharp break took quotations \$1 under
Tuesday. Prices at Kansas City were
65 to 75 cents under last week's close
and a similar amount under Tuesday's
level. The top at the close of the mar-
ket was \$10.60, and bulk of good hogs
sold at \$10 to \$10.60, with rough mixed
and heavies at \$9.50 to \$10.
Lambs were in active demand all

week at rising prices. Sheep were
steady. Fat lambs are quoted at \$9 to
\$10.25, ewes \$4.50 to \$5.25, and wethers
\$5.50 to \$6. The movement of Western
range lambs will start this month.

Trade in horses and mules continues
quiet at nominally unchanged prices in
Kansas City. At Chicago but little
change is reported and the horse trade
continues dull. Blemished and aged
horses are selling for less than \$100
apiece. Ordinary good drafters are
bringing only \$100 to \$165 and it is
only occasionally that a drafter sells
for more than \$200.

The demand for wool is fair at all
markets. The following sales on Kan-
sas, Oklahoma and Nebraska wool of-
ferings are reported at Kansas City:

Bright medium wool, 14 to 16c a
pound; dark medium, 10 to 13c; burry
stuff, 6 to 8c; slightly burry stuff, 10
to 12c; light fine, 13 to 15c; heavy
fine, 10 to 12c.

The following quotations were re-
ported at Kansas City this week on
hides:

No. 1 green salted hides, 5c a pound;
No. 2 green salted hides, 4c; No. 1 bull
hides, 3c; No. 2 bull hides, 2c; large
(Continued from Page 14.)

Cockleburs

By Ray Yarnell

Having partially recovered from sun-
dry blows on tender parts of its anat-
omy, the Hon. Sales Tax has again
reared its head and seems to be quite
perked up.

The Sales Tax will be remembered as
the creature reared to replace the Ex-
cess Profits Tax and to enable those
who desired to get out from under to
pass the burden on the ultimate con-
sumer.

The ultimate consumer, to whom
Government officials always listen if
he will talk, can put the quietus on the
Hon. Sales Tax if he wishes to. All
that is necessary is for him to make a
holler that can be heard in Washington.

And in this connection the column
respectfully suggests the use of a meg-
aphone immediately. We repeat again,
pronto.

"The sales tax has one merit," said
Sad Sawyer as he took a strangle hold
on his pocketbook. "It hasn't been
passed yet."

Did you ever stop to figure up the
cost of experiments in Governmental
operation of industries under Demo-
cratic direction? If you feel like get-
ting a grouch just recall the cost of
operating the railroads and the wild
adventures in finance of the United
States Shipping Board.

You may get lost in a maze of mil-
lions if you try to figure up the total
but it will be a good political tonic.
The column recommends this reflection
only if a person desires to accumulate
a grouch; otherwise the situation
should be absolutely ignored.

There are, however, times when ac-
cumulating a grouch is a legitimate
undertaking.

If business would quit rubbing the
sore spot on its thumb and apply the
healing medicine at hand, it soon would
feel a lot better.

But business is no different from a
lot of people. There are many persons,
who when they have the toothache,
persist in wiggling the sore tooth
around with their fingers to see if it
still hurts.

Eventually, of course, when they be-
come satiated with pain, they go to a
dentist and have the tooth removed or
repaired.

Business will follow the same course
after while.

The dollar isn't up to normal yet in
buying power. The man who goes into
debt will pay it off with dollars that
take more effort to obtain.

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Rains Help the Corn Crop

Maturity Ahead of Frosts is Now Assured

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

KANSAS rains, according to S. D. Flora of the United States Weather Bureau at Topeka, were more or less "spotted" in July and were somewhat below normal. Scarcely more than half as much moisture fell as was recorded in June, the preceding month. The driest section of the state was in Harvey and Marion counties. The best rains generally fell in the corn belt of the state extending from the Kaw Valley northward and west to Mitchell and Jewell counties.

However, during the first week in August soaking rains visited most of the state and relieved the serious situation for corn and gave this crop a new lease of life. Temperatures until this week were very high but since the rains came the weather has not been so hot and oppressive. Temperatures during the heated period ranged from 90 to 100 degrees. These late rains now insure the maturity of corn ahead of frost and plenty of grain for feeding hogs, cattle and other livestock. There is no doubt that plenty of corn at reasonable prices will make it possible for feeders to market hogs in November and December at a profit. The only discouraging element to the prospective feeders is that the present prices of stock hogs may be a little too high to make them sure of the margin of profit that they desire.

Signs of Prosperity Everywhere

The farming sections of Kansas never looked better at this time of the year. The pastures are in excellent condition in most localities and will carry the state's livestock far into the winter without any other feed or forage. Kafir, milo, feterita and all sorghum crops have been greatly improved by recent rains and undoubtedly will make good yields. The United States Bureau of Crop Estimates on July 1 estimated the yields of grain sorghums in Kansas at 22,609,000 bushels as compared with 26,924,000 bushels for 1920, and 17,888,000 bushels in 1919. In the production of grain sorghums this year, Texas leads with an estimated yield of 57,418,000 bushels; Oklahoma comes second with 30,853,000 bushels; and Kansas stands third with 22,609,000 bushels.

The alfalfa, Sweet clover, and Sudan grass crops will make good yields of hay. The outlook for a good crop of prairie hay also is very promising. Good seasonable weather thru the first half of August will put the corn in excellent condition so that a yield of at least 100 million bushels may be reasonably expected. The Government estimate made by the United States Bureau of Crop Estimates on the corn yield for Kansas last year at this time was 137,535,000 bushels. A yield now of 100 million bushels of corn with the yield of 122 million bushel of wheat will put millions of dollars into the hands of farmers in Kansas and will help them to liquidate their loans.

Kansas Crops Worth Millions

Possibly one-fifth and certainly not less than one-sixth of the wheat crop has already been marketed and most of the grain sold was moved out of the state. Farmers are showing themselves to be real patriots by paying off their debts and doing their utmost to relieve business conditions in every way. They have taken up nearly 20 million dollars' worth of notes within the last six months. The effect of this on business generally over the state is shown by the fact that bills payable held by local banks have decreased nearly \$700,000, purchases of real estate have increased nearly a quarter of a million of dollars and capital stock in banks has increased nearly \$700,000. Cash on hand in banks has decreased nearly 5½ million dollars over the same period last year, bonds and warrants have decreased approximately 1¼ million dollars and overdrafts have decreased about a half million dollars. The surplus funds of the banks have increased \$1,073,142 and undivided profits have increased more than a quarter of a million dollars over last year.

If merchants and business men now will only take their medicine in the same self-sacrificing spirit that farmers have shown by deflating their

prices, selling their goods and paying off their debts, we may soon expect a genuine business revival along all lines. Recent figures published by the United States Census Bureau show that farming is one of our biggest and most important industries and the Nation certainly cannot afford to leave anything undone that would put it on a firm and permanent basis. According to the Fourteenth Census the number of farms in the United States on January 1, 1920 was 6,448,366 as compared with 6,361,502 in 1910, showing an increase of 1.4 per cent. The total area of land in farms in 1920 amounted to 955,676,545 acres as against 878,798,325 acres in 1910, which is an increase of 8.7 per cent.

Farming is Our Biggest Industry

The value of all farms in the United States on January 1, 1920, including land and buildings was \$67,795,965,384 as compared with \$34,801,125,697 on April 15, 1910. The increase in value of farms thus was \$32,994,839,687, or 94.8 per cent. The number of farms in Kansas in 1920 was 165,386 as compared with 177,841 in 1910. The value of these farms in Kansas were \$2,830,063,918 in 1921 as compared with \$1,737,556,172 for 1910. This is an increase in valuation of \$1,092,507,786 or an average yearly increase of \$109,250,773.60. The area of land in Kansas farms on January 1, 1921, was 45,425,179 acres as compared with 43,384,799 acres in 1910. These increases in farm valuations show that Kansas is making unusually satisfactory progress along agricultural lines and that it is one of the leading states of the Union.

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

Anderson—On July 28 we received a very welcome rain as crops were needing it badly. Corn has been damaged some. Chinch bugs are numerous. Threshing is nearly completed. Wheat yielded from 2 to 27 bushels an acre. Fertilized wheat yielded much more. Oats made light yields. A few farmers are baling hay. Eggs are worth 23c and butterfat is 36c.—J. W. Hendrix, July 29.

Barton—Threshing is almost half completed. At least 75 per cent of the wheat ground is plowed or listed. Corn and kafir are excellent where local rains were received but there are still some dry places over the county. Threshing is 9 cents when thrasher-man provides the fuel. Wheat is worth 95c.—E. J. Bird, July 28.

Chautauqua—We have been having hot, dry weather and are in need of a good rain. The ground is so hard and dry that it is impossible to plow. Corn is suffering considerably. Hot winds are withering everything. Stock water is getting scarce. Wheat is worth from 75c to 90c; flour, \$4.50 a hundred; butterfat, 33c and eggs are 20c.—A. A. Nance, July 30.

Cheyenne—We had a good general rain July 22. A heavy wind which accompanied the rain did some damage to uncultivated grain and stacks. However the benefit to corn will outweigh any damage. Harvest is practically completed and threshing will begin next week. Farmers are working ground for fall seeding and considerable plowing is being done. The price for threshing is 10 cents, when the farmers board the crew, or 12 cents where cook shacks are used. Old wheat is worth 93c, new wheat, 85c.—F. M. Hurlock, July 29.

Clay—Shock threshing is completed and only 5 per cent is stacked so nearly all of the threshing is nearly completed. Never before have farmers sold their wheat so close. A few local showers have benefited crops in parts of the county but in general crops are suffering for want of moisture. Corn is burning up and wheat ground is too hard to plow. Old wheat is worth \$1; new wheat, 97c; butterfat, 38c and hogs are \$10; eggs, 22c.—Peter R. Forslund, July 30.

Coffey—We have had no rain since harvest except a light shower. The corn is drying up and the ground is very hard. Kafir is heading and will make a good crop if rain comes soon. Chinch bugs are damaging crops considerably. Pastures are excellent and livestock is in good condition. A smaller acreage of wheat will be sown this year. Wheat is worth about \$1 a bushel but not much is being sold.—A. T. Stewart, July 29.

Doniphan—The drouth has been broken by an excellent rain. Corn will make a fair crop, altho some of it was hurt by the dry weather. Farmers are plowing for wheat and some have almost completed that work. Shock threshing is nearly completed. Wheat is averaging from 10 to 30 bushels an acre and some of the grain is of a very poor quality. A few farmers are marketing hogs at about the best prices of the year. Corn is worth 45c; wheat, \$1; cream, 35c; butter, 36c and oats are 35c; potatoes, \$1; eggs, 21c.—Boyd B. Ellis, August 3.

Ellis—We had good rains July 23 and 27 which were excellent for corn and other crops. Corn is earlier this year than it has been for many years. Wheat is turning out better than was expected. Most farmers are selling direct from the machines. Wheat acreage will be nearly the same as usual. Wheat is worth from 90c to \$1.10 and eggs are 22c.—C. F. Erbert, July 29.

Ellsworth—No rain has fallen since July 5 except a few local showers and corn is very badly damaged. All crops are suffering considerably. Many plows are idle as farmers are waiting for rain. Threshing is pro-

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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. R. Johnson, Hartford, Kansas.

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growing satisfactorily. Wheat is worth \$1.10; butterfat, 39c and eggs are 19c.—W. L. Reed, July 30.

Ford—The weather is hot and dry and a good rain is needed. Pastures are dry and a few farmers have turned stock on wheat fields. Corn will make a light crop unless

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TOPEKA, KANSAS.

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.

KANSAS FARMS, RANCHES and city property, for sale and trade in more than 40 counties. Write me your wants in first letter. Fred J. Fraley, 112½ S. Santa Fe, Salina, Kansas.

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

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.

EDUCATIONAL

FINLAY ENGINEERING COLLEGE, Kansas City, Mo. Mechanical, electrical, armature winding, auto-elec. 6 weeks to 2 years. Write for catalog. Enroll any time.

SERVICES OFFERED

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

PLEATED SKIRTS FOR THAT VACATION trip are first in order. Mrs. M. J. Mercer, 800 Topeka Ave., Topeka.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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, 12 1/2c 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.

TOBACCO.

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

MACHINERY AND TRACTORS

FRANKLIN SEDAN, BRAND NEW, BIG discount. E. B. Kellam, Topeka, Kan.

RUMELY 16-30 TRACTOR, 28-44 SEPARA- tor, nearly new. Ira Emig, Abilene, Kan.

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

CASE 30-60 GAS TRACTOR; 36x58 SEP- arator. Engine run 10 days. E. J. Geyer, Lincoln, Kan.

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

16-30 OIL PULL 4 PLOW AND 10 TANDEM disc outfit new. Plowed 300 acres. \$2,000, terms. Orla Moore, Opolis, Kan.

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

ONE 8-BOTTOM INDEPENDENT LIFT Avery plow, 14 inch. Extra set shears. Good shape. \$400 if taken soon. Louis Schwartz, Randolph, Kan.

TWO 15-30 HART PARR TRACTORS, ONE late model Parrett, one Fordson, one John Deere 3-bottom plow. All in excellent condition. A. P. Wright, Valley Center, 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.

FOR SALE—RUSSELL 15-30 TRACTOR with three plows, used one season only. Plowed 130 acres; first class shape. Address Page, care Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

FOR SALE—LATE MODEL 16-30 RUMELY tractor, looks and runs like new, for less than half price. Good used Fordson tractor at bargain price. Chas. H. Daenzer, Sterling, 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., Hiawatha, Kan.

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

One 22-40 Case tractor, latest model. \$2,000.

Two 15-27 Case tractor. 900

Three 12-25 Model "R" Waterloo Boy, rebuilt. 400

Two 12-25 Model "N" Waterloo Boy, rebuilt. 600

One Cletrac. 500

One 12-25 Minneapolis. 400

One 15 h. p. Case steam engine with 32-in. Case steel separator, wagon and tank, A-1 shape. 1,600

Two 10-20 Case, 3-wheel tractors. 150

One 8-16 Mogul. 75

One 6-bottom Oliver plow, lever lift, A-1 shape. 100

One 8-bottom John Deere. 150

One 6-ton Fairbank farm scales. 75

One Allis Chalmers tractor, good shape. 200

One 10 h. p. John Deere stationary engine. Green Bros. Hardware & Implements, Lawrence, Kan.

BUILDING SUPPLIES

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

STOP—DON'T BURN THAT STRAW STACK. Convert it into a beautiful bungalow or farm building. Fire and weather proof. Cuts building costs 50 per cent. For particulars write J. P. Davis, Consulting Engineer, Arcade Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

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.

PERSONAL

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

SEEDS AND PLANTS

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.

PURE INSPECTED WHEAT—BUY PURE seed of Kanred, Blackhall, and Fulcaster wheat and Kansas Fulghum oats inspected 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.

DOGS AND PONIES

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

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.

FOR THE TABLE

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

PET STOCK

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

YOUNG PARROTS, GUARANTEED TALK- ers, redheads, \$7.75; yellowheads, \$14.75. Pets shipped anywhere. Catalog. K. C. Bird Store, Kansas City, Mo.

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 few 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

BABY CHICKS

CHICKS, 8c UP. ALL KINDS. POSTPAID. Book free. Superior House, Windsor, 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. Mrs. Jefferis, Mildred, Kan.

ROSE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, HALF price. Cockerels cheap. Mrs. Anna Frank Sorensen, Dannebrog, Neb.

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

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

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

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

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.

we have rain soon. Threshing will soon be completed. Elevators are full and we have a car shortage. Everything at public sales is selling very low. Wheat is worth \$1.10; corn, 60c; butter, 35c and oats are 25c and 50c; eggs, 20c.—John Zurbuchen, July 30.

Gray—Farm work is progressing satisfac- torily. On July 23 we received a rain of nearly 3 inches which was excellent for corn and kafir. Some threshing has been done and yields are better than farmers expected. Ground is being prepared for wheat, but the acreage will be less than last year as expenses eat up all of the profits. Pastures are excellent and stock is in satisfactory condition. Wheat is worth \$1.05; cream, 81c and eggs are 18c.—A. F. Alexander, July 30.

Harvey—It is very hot and dry and corn has been damaged badly. Pastures are drying up. Wheat is worth 95c; butter, 30c and eggs are 23c.—H. W. Prouty, July 29.

Jackson—We have been having light rains the past two weeks which helped the corn but not enough for fall plowing. Shock threshing is nearly completed and there is very little grain stacked. Wheat is yielding from 3 to 27 bushels an acre or an average of 8 to 10 bushels. Most fields of oats are very good, yielding from 25 to 60 bushels an acre. Pastures are excellent and stock is in satisfactory condition.—F. O. Grubbs, July 30.

Linn—A welcome rain of 2 inches came July 28 and we are nearly sure of a corn and kafir crop now as they are both doing well. Ground is in good condition for fall plowing. A number of farmers are binding their timothy to thresh for seed. We haven't had any report from flax but other grains are not yielding well and most of it is poor quality. A few pastures have enough stock in them but as a rule stock is not plentiful. Corn is worth 28c; kafir, 81c; flax, \$1.25; oats, 30c; hogs, \$10; old hens, 17c; broilers, 22c.—J. W. Cline-Smith, July 30.

Lyon—The shower July 29 was very good for the crops but it is very hot and dry now. Several fields of corn are drying up considerably while other fields are holding out much better. Shock threshing has been completed and farmers will soon begin haying. Prairie pastures are holding out well and stock is in fair condition. Our city mill is paying \$1 a bushel for No. 1 wheat. Butter is worth 30c and eggs are 24c cash and 25c trade.—E. R. Griffith, July 30.

McPherson—We have been having very dry weather and as a result there will be a light corn crop. Farmers are putting corn in silos. Pastures are drying up. Plowing is not progressing satisfactorily. Threshing is nearly completed and returns are fair and speculators got most of the wheat that has been threshed so far or about 60 per cent. Cattle are not worth much.—John Ostlund, August 2.

Osage—Shock threshing has been com- pleted. Most of the wheat is being marketed direct from the machines. Most of the oats will be held for feed. Farmers are plowing wheat ground. Not so much wheat

will be seeded this year but more corn. Corn has not been injured by dry weather but rain is needed to make it do its best. The temperature during the past few days has been from 95 to 102 degrees.—H. L. Ferris, July 30.

Osborne—We had a 2-inch rain just in time to save the corn crop. All feed crops and pastures are excellent and stock is in good condition. Threshing will be completed within a week but farmers can rush the plowing. A considerable amount of plowing has been done. Wheat is worth \$1.—W. F. Arnold, July 29.

Phillips—All of our crops are excellent. We have had two big rains. Farmers are plowing. Corn is excellent and will make a good yield. Pastures and hay are excellent and cattle and horses are in good condition. Flies are not as bad as they were a month ago. Nearly all of the shock threshing has been completed. Predictions out here are that wheat will be \$1.75 in 60 days.—J. M. Jensen, July 30.

Republic—Shock threshing is practically completed. The remainder of the grain has been stacked and will not be threshed until later. Fall plowing is progressing satisfactorily. Wheat is making from 12 to 35 bushels an acre and the average yield is 16 bushels. Oats averaged about 20 bushels an acre. Corn is excellent and with another good rain in the near future we shall be almost sure of a big crop. Butterfat brings 30c; wheat, \$1 and eggs are 19c.—E. L. Shepard, July 29.

Rooks—Corn is at a very critical stage and the weather is very dry. Threshing is progressing slowly on account of grain being in the sweat. Cattle are in good condition but there is no sale for them. Wheat is worth 90c; butterfat, 20c and eggs are 21c.—C. O. Thomas, July 29.

Rush—The weather has been cool for the past few days. On July 24 and 25 we had a good rain. Farmers delayed plowing on account of the ground being so dry but the rain has revived all growing crops and put the ground in good condition. Threshing has been delayed a week but will be in full swing by the end of this week. Roads are in good condition and no grading is being done. Garden truck is plentiful and there is no sale for it. Very few public sales are being held and good prices are secured. Tractors are taking the place of horses in this county. Wheat is worth \$1; corn, 45c.—A. E. Grunwald, July 27.

Saline—It is hot and dry and corn will make a light crop. We had local showers Monday but not enough. Some cattle are being shipped but prices are not satisfactory. Public sales are well attended but cattle, horses and implements are bringing very low prices. A considerable amount of plowing has been done. About the same acreage as last year will be planted. Wheat is worth \$1.05 and hogs are \$7 to \$10.50; eggs, 21c and 22c.—J. P. Nelson, July 30.

Stafford—We are having dry weather and threshing is progressing satisfactorily. A considerable amount of wheat is being marketed from the machines. There is some shortage of cars. A number of public sales are being held. Feed crops look exceedingly well and prairie hay is making excellent yields. Prices of all products are about stationary.—H. A. Kachelman, July 30.

Stevens—Harvesting is completed. Farm- ers are threshing and getting wheat ground ready. Lots of ground that was listed last spring for wheat this fall has grown up to weeds as we have had an unusually large amount of moisture this summer. Thousands of bushels of wheat are piled up on the ground on account of shortage of cars. Ground is in excellent condition to work. Wheat brings \$1.—Monroe Traver, July 30.

Sumner—Hot, dry weather is prevailing in this county at present. Corn and other forage crops are drying up. The ground is too hard and dry to plow. Wheat is yielding from 16 to 24 bushels an acre and oats made almost a failure. Shock threshing is completed and they are working on the stacks again. Wheat is worth 90c; corn, 45c; butter, 20c; butterfat 35c and oats are 30c; eggs, 20c.—E. L. Stocking, July 30.

Washington—We are having a little rain nearly every day. Threshing is still in progress. Help is scarce due to the presence of two and three machines in the same neighborhood. A large amount of wheat will be stored on account of low prices. Corn is excellent and there will be an abundance of forage crops. Gardens are excellent. Eggs are worth 20c and butterfat is 34c; wheat, 95c.—Ralph B. Cole, July 30.

Woodson—We had excellent rains July 28 and 29 but it has been very hot since. Corn is doing well. Third crop of alfalfa is ready to cut. Very few hay presses are busy, and there will be very little hay baled this year. Farmers are plowing ground for fall crops. Wheat is worth 90c; cream, 35c; flour, \$2.20 and eggs are 20c.—E. F. Opperman, July 30.

Higher Prices for Cattle

(Continued on Page 16.)

green horse hides, \$2; small green horse hides, \$1 to \$1.50.

No particular change is reported in prices paid for butter, poultry and eggs at Kansas City this week.

The following sales were reported on poultry and poultry products:

Eggs—Firsts, 29c a dozen; seconds, 22c; case lots, 36c.

Live Poultry—Hens, 4 pounds or more, 24 to 24 1/2c a pound; hens weighing less than 4 pounds, 19c; broilers, 26 to 27c; roosters, 12c; turkey hens and young toms, 35c; old toms, 29c; ducks, 15c; geese, 8 to 10c.

The following quotations are given this week at Kansas City on dairy products:

Butter—Creamery, extra, in cartons, 45c a pound; packing butter, 22c; butterfat, 41c; Loughorn cheese, 24 1/2c a pound; brick cheese, 23 1/2c; Fancy Swiss, 48c; Limburger, 28c; New York Daisy cheese, 26c.

Our Best Three Offers

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

Capper Pig Club News

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN
Club ManagerHarper County—Where Young and Old
Put Pep in Club Work

Down in Harper county is a group of boys and girls who are making a place for themselves in the Capper Pig and Poultry clubs. Last year the name of Harper was unknown among the contestants for the pep trophy cups. This year the pig club stands third in the race, while the girls are making the leading poultry clubs hustle.

What is the difference between Harper county club members of 1920 and 1921? That's a rather difficult question, but to my mind the answer simply is the difference between boys and girls who are merely club members and those who are club members for the purpose of getting out of the work all there is in it. Under the leadership of hustling, red-haired Gerald Peck and energetic Beth Moore, and with the whole-souled co-operation of the parents, Harper county boys and girls are showing the stuff they're made of.

A big day for club members was August 4. The picnic to which all had been looking forward so eagerly was held that day in Davis Grove, near Attica, and from all corners of the county the boys and girls and their folks came pouring in. "Yes, we will have traveled 60 miles by the time we get home tonight," remarked Mrs. Whitney, mother of a poultry club girl, as we sat at dinner. "But that doesn't amount to much when it's for the girls and boys," she added. Others felt and said the same, and I thought as I heard their conversation, "Here is the real power behind the work of these boys and girls."

Did someone ask about dinner? Now, what's the use of a question such as that? The only regret I have when I sit down to a picnic dinner prepared by club folks is that I wasn't built with a larger capacity. I'm sure that if I were to continue long on a ration such as was served by Harper county mothers I'd get away from my present razor-back condition and be a real lard type Duroc. After everything good had been sampled generously we finished with ice cream—and cake of all sizes, colors and description. There was a "Capper Pig Club" cake there, too, made by Mrs. Peck, mother of the county leader.

Dinner hadn't begun to get a chance to settle before those boys and dads had worked up plans for a baseball game. Of course, there was to be a program first, for club boys and girls do their share when there is any entertainment on hand. But just here was where the club manager proved his ability as a rain-bringer. Scarcely had the program begun before a big cloud rolled up from the west and adjournment was the only move to make. "We

want the rain, but we surely do hate to give up that program and ball game," remarked one "dad" as we hustled to the cars parked near.

Not only are Harper county boys well supplied with pep; they have pigs as well. Polands and Durocs make up the contest entries, and judging by the hogs the club manager saw those chaps out west are not going to let Eastern Kansas boys walk off with the cash and prize pigs this year without some real competition.

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' Association, Topeka, Kan.
Nov. 9—Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association Sale at Concordia, Kan., E. A. Cory, Sale Mgr., Talmo, Kan.
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. 2—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.

Hereford Cattle

Aug. 26—Crocker Bros., Matfield Green, Kan. Sept. 1—W. H. Schroyer, Miltonvale, Kan. F. S. Kirk, Wichita, Kan., sale manager.
Sept. 6—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—Picking Farm, Belton, Mo.
Nov. 30—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.

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, Delta, Kan., at Rossville, Kansas.
Oct. 31—Burton Farm, Independence, Mo.

Poland China Hogs

August 3—Fred Caldwell, Topeka, Kan.
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. 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. 18—W. W. Otey & Sons, Winfield, Kan.
Aug. 19—R. P. Ralston, Benton, Kan. Sale at Towanda, Kan. A. E. Ralston, Towanda, Kan., Mgr.
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. 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, Centralia, 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—I. 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, Centralia, Kan.

Sale Reports and Other News

With a load of purebred Poland Chinas, the culls from its breeding herd, the Deming Ranch of Oswego, Kan., recently topped the

POLAND CHINA HOGS

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Poland Bred Sow and Gilts Sale

D. A. Kirkpatrick & Sons

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

D. A. Kirkpatrick & Sons, Cedarvale, Kansas

Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.
John D. Snyder, auctioneer. J. T. Hunter, fieldman for the Mail and Breeze.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Helms & Sons' Polands
Spring pigs, both sex, by Missouri grand champion and other boars. Priced right. Satisfaction guaranteed.
B. L. HELMS & SONS, ARCADIA, KANSAS

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.
The Stony Point Stock and Dairy Farm, Carls, Kan.

Big Type Poland Pigs, Immune

Papers furnished, \$15 each; trio, \$40. Breeding age boars, \$25. Geo. J. Schoenhof, Walnut, Kan.

TUCKER HAS A GOOD POLAND HERD

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

POLAND CHINA BOARS

High class big type Poland China boars at farmers prices. We send C. O. D. if desired.
G. A. Wiebe & Son, R. 4, Box M, Beatrice, Neb.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Walter Shaw's Hampshires.
200 head; registered; immune; 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. E. Pontius, Eakridge, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

5 Reg. Chester White Boars For Sale
All immune. Frank Scherman, R. 7, Topeka, Kan.

SHEEP

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

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 \$4,050 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.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA SPRING PIGS

For sale. Registered and immune.
D. F. Hartman, Abilene, Kansas

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Missouri's Greatest Bred Sow Sale

The biggest money maker on the farm are the Spotted Poland Chinas. Right now when a dollar buys so much is the time to start, and the place is Huntsville, Mo., August 22, 1921, when we will sell outstanding sows and gilts mated to our famous boars. Catalogs mailed on request. Write at once. Please mention this paper when writing.

Sutliff and Jennings, Huntsville, Missouri



MAKE YOUR ENTRIES EARLY

Send for Prize List and Entry Blanks

KANSAS STATE FAIR

HUTCHINSON, SEPTEMBER 17-23

Address A. L. SPONSLER, Secretary, Hutchinson.

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Monday, Sept. 5, Kansas City, Mo. New term opening at Missouri Auction and Banking School, largest in world. Tuition \$100. Many of our students have made their tuition in one hour's time. New term opens first Monday in each month 1920-21. 67-page catalog free.

W. B. CARPENTER, President,
9th & Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

RED POLLED CATTLE

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.

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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.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

Linddale Farm
Ayrshires

For Sale: A few good females, cows and heifers; one bull ready for service; your choice of 4 bulls, six months and younger, at \$100 each. Come and see them or write for descriptions at once.
JOHN LINN & SONS, Manhattan, Kan.

Holstein-Friesian Ass'n of Kansas

Has a membership of 500 breeders who own over 7,000 purebred Holsteins.

Walter Smith, Pres., Topeka. W. H. Mott, Sec'y-Treas., Herington, Kan.

This section is reserved for members of this association. For rates and other information address, Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kansas.

WAKARUSA FARM HOLSTEINS

30 high grade young cows and heifers, all near by springers. Selling to make room for purebreds. Some of the cows milked as high as 80 pounds per day.

REYNOLDS & SONS, P. O. Box 52, Lawrence, Kan.

U. S. Ormsby Skylark De Kol Longfield

Age, 16 mo., price \$125. Sire, Ormsby Skylark Champion (2 nearest dams 1220 lbs. butter for yr.) Dam, an ass'n prize winner 1920, producing 594 lbs. butter for year. Farm Colony, U.S.D.B., Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.

Corydale Farm Herd Holsteins

Bull calf born July 1920, dam, 21.53 butter in 7 days. His sire, Dutchland Creamline Sir Inka 189300. 7 of his 10 nearest dams averaged 1071.24 butter in 365 da. Milk 26073.8. Price will suit. L. F. Cory & Son, Belleville, Kan.

BULL CALVES

Sired by a 32 lb. sire, Sir Tidy Glistler and from extra good dams. Will soon be ready for light service.

J. P. MAST, SCRANTON, KANSAS

EVERY COW AN A. R. O.

with the exception of one that is untested. Good young bulls from 3 months up for sale at reasonable prices. Sire's first daughter fresh last Jan. now milking 55 to 65 lbs. a day. R. E. Stuewe, Alma, Kansas.

BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS

We are right up to the usual fall out of grown females to make room for calves. If you want quality, now is the chance. First comers have the wider choice. H. B. COWLES, 608 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kansas.

Write to V. E. Carlson, Formoso, Kan.

for further descriptions and prices on three nine to 11 months old sons of his herd bull, a 30 pound grandson of King of the Pontiacs. Splendid individuals.

V. E. CARLSON, FORMOSO, KANSAS

WILTER HOLSTEIN FARM

Unusual opportunity. Young bulls sired by Vanderkamp Segis Pontiac whose daughters are breaking many Kansas state records.

M. B. WILLIAMS, SENECA, KANSAS

WE ARE SELLING BULLS

on time. A son of Canary Butter Boy King from a dam we sold \$1,000. Price \$125. First order gets him.

W. H. MOTT, HERINGTON, KANSAS

BULLS—2 WEEKS TO YEARLINGS

by King Segis Pontiac Repeater by King Segis Pontiac and out of A. R. O. dams. 2 bulls are out of my state record cow, Lillian Korndyke Sarcastic.

T. M. EWING, INDEPENDENCE, KANSAS

2-YEAR-OLD HEIFERS

Out of A. R. O. cows and bred to Sadie Vale, heifer and bull calves, some out of A. R. O. cows and by Sadie Vale. Serviceable bull—high producing parentage. All good Holsteins. C. S. Stewart, Independence, Kan.

YOUNG BULL

nearly ready for service by a 30 pound sire and out of a 20 pound two year old dam. A bargain if you write soon for photo and price.

W. E. ZOLL, RT. 6, LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS

Dr. C. A. Branch, Marion, Kansas

We have bulls that will work wonders in your dairy herd. We are milking a wonderful lot of high producing cows, the majority of which have good A. R. O. records. Herd under federal supervision.

KING PONTIAC MUTUAL SEGIS

Bulls, calves to long yearlings. Priced right. Raised everything offered for sale. Tuberculin tested herd.

Sire, King Pontiac Putnam Segis by the great King Segis Pontiac. Cleland & Williams, Hiattville, Kan.

OUR HERD SIRES ARE BACKED

by dams that produced over 1,000 lbs. of butter in 1 yr. 1 was first in his class at 7 state fairs; 1919. Few young bulls left at very reasonable prices. Herd under federal supervision.

COLLINS FARM CO., Sabetha, Kan.

Registered Bulls Ready for Service

by our herd sire and out of high record dams. Grades—coming three-year-olds to have first calves fall and winter. Large. Gentle.

AXTELL & HERSHEY, NEWTON, KAN.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

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. Brandsby'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 604975, sire, Beaver Creek Sultan, 352459 by Sultan, 227050, out of IMP. Victoria May V48-408. Dam, Lady Pride 7th 111357 by Clipper Czar 311991, out of IMP. Magnolia V47-559, also some choice yearling heifers.

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HILLCREST SHORTHORNS

Some choice Scotch and Scotch topped bulls 12 to 20 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, Phone 1602, Pratt, Kansas

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.

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, Kans.

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

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.

Henderson Co. Polled Hereford Breeders Ass'n

Headquarters for Polled Herefords. 30 Herds; 1500 Cattle—The Best the Breed Affords

The large number of cattle offer wide opportunity for selection. Now in offer at reasonable prices. Cows and bred heifers bred to top bulls of the breed. Several carloads of bulls and some extraordinary herd bull prospects. Write for information to

H. N. Vaughan, Pres., Stronghurst, Ill. Ralph Painter, Secretary

VAUGHAN'S Polled Herefords

HERD BULLS: Repeater Bullion, Marvel Anxiety and Gaylad Gem. Now offering five outstanding herd bull prospects, and a carload of cows and heifers.

H. N. VAUGHAN, STRONGHURST, ILL.

ROY W. PARK, Media, Illinois

OFFERING: 15 open and bred choice Polled Hereford heifers; 10 extra good bulls and a few good cows. Heifers all granddaughters of Prime Grove by Echo Grove. Write for prices.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY CALVES

7 weeks old, 31-32 pure, \$30.00. We pay express and ship C. O. D. Write us. Spreading Oak Farm, Whitewater, Wisconsin

HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN COWS

and heifers for sale. One registered Holstein bull, Sherman Plouge, Hutchinson, Kansas.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL for sale.

Fine individual. Good breeder. Price reasonable. C. F. Schaaf, Deerfield, Kansas.

JERSEY CATTLE

Cedarcrest Farm Jerseys

Herd sire, Oxford Daisy's Flying Fox, has more Register of Merit daughters than any other bull in Missouri or adjoining state and is the only living son of Champ, Flying Fox, progenitor of more 600 pound butter fat cows than any other bull. Young bull calves for sale.

ROBT. W. BARR, Owner, Lexington Road, Independence, Mo.

Hillcroft Farms Jerseys

headed by Queens. Fairly Boy, pronounced the best Jersey bull in Missouri, a Register of Merit son of Raleigh's Fairy Boy, the greatest bull ever imported, 54 tested daughters, 86 tested granddaughters and 34 producing sons. Choice bull calves for sale. Reference Bradstreet

M. L. GOLLADAY, PROP., HOLDEN, MO.

20 Choice Jersey Cows and Heifers

also two year old reg. bull. Owl breeding.

E. H. KNEPPER, BROUGHTON, KANSAS

Scantlin Jersey Farm, Savonburg, Ks.

Financial Kings, Raleigh and Noble of Oakland breeding.

REGISTERED JERSEYS, COWS,

Bred heifers, bulls, baby calves to serviceable age.

W. R. Linton, Denison, Kansas.

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P. M. GROSS, 410 West 12th Street,

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My reputation is built upon the service you receive. Write, phone or wire.

Sales made anywhere, any time.

LAFE BURGER, WELLINGTON, KAN.

Will Myers, Beloit, Kan.

Selling purebred stock of all kinds. Ask for open dates.

Kansas City market. This top load sold on Monday, August 1, for \$11.15 a hundred. The bulk of sales on that day brought about \$10.75.

Fred Caldwell Has Good Sale

A very representative crowd of Kansas Poland China breeders attended Fred Caldwell's Poland China bred sow sale at Topeka, Kan., last Wednesday, August 3. It was appreciated very much by both Fred Caldwell and his brother Richard but the thing that they desired most was that Shawnee county farmers and beginners in the Poland China business should buy this splendid offering of bred sows and that is exactly what they did. Fully three-fourths of the offering stayed in Shawnee county. It was practically a cash sale although credit was to be had where desired. There were many well known breeders there because of their high regard for Mr. Caldwell and his great herd. A few of them were buyers but most of the offering went to beginners and farmers in the vicinity of Topeka. The top was \$175 for number 4 in the catalog, a splendid three-year-old daughter of Caldwell's Big Bob. The day was ideal and the pavilion was well filled with Poland China admirers when the sale opened. Thirty-three head sold for \$2,718, a general average of \$82.50. Below is a partial list of the buyers:

Miss Buster, John Madden, Auburn, Kan., \$125.

Miss Rainbow, C. H. Moore, Auburn, Kan., \$90.

Miss Bob Knox 4th, C. H. Renker, Topeka, \$175.

Expansion's Best, Chas. Hollwick, Vellucia, Kan., \$100.

Anna Defender, C. H. Moore, Auburn, \$92.50.

Bob's Beauty, Chas. Hollwick, \$100.

Bob's Wonder Beauty, John Madden, Auburn, \$105.

Rainbow May, E. A. Billings, Maple Hill, Kan., \$77.50.

Orangefield Belle, John Madden, \$92.50.

Smooth Robina, W. A. S. Bird, Topeka, \$80.

Bob's Yankee Girl 1st, O. B. Clemetson, Holton, Kan., \$77.50.

Bob's Yankee Girl 2nd, J. E. Bouse, Labern, Okla., \$100.

Miss Jayhawker, Chas. Dennison, Berryton, Kan., \$77.50.

Robinette, Joe Hanson, Topeka, \$100.

Robinette 1st, H. M. Rankin, Topeka, \$92.50.

Robinette 2nd, H. M. Rankin, \$92.50.

Prospect Anna, Hill & King, Topeka, \$65.

Highland Belle, Robt. Simmons, Dwight, Kan., \$95.

Big Ben's Best, John Madden, \$87.50.

Josephine C., W. E. Snider, Auburn, \$76.

C's Mammoth Lady, C. R. Crumaker, Onaga, Kan., \$61.

Extra, John Henry, Lecompton, Kan., \$145.

Extra, E. C. Hays, Topeka, \$44.—Advertisement.

Field Notes

BY J. W. JOHNSON

Shawnee Shorthorns Sell November 3

The Shawnee cattle breeders of Shawnee county, Kansas, have selected November 3 for their next annual sale. The sale will be held at heretofore in the pavilion on the free fair grounds adjoining the city limits. The usual care will be taken to select a sale offering fully worthy the patronage of the farmers, beginners and breeders whose patronage made last year's sale the most successful one of the fall.—Advertisement.

M. R. Peterson's Durocs

M. R. Peterson, Troy, Kan., will sell Duroc Jerseys in the sale pavilion at Benda, Kan., Oct. 12. He will sell a yearling boar, three fall boars, 16 spring boars and 10 fall gilts and 10 spring gilts. The breeding is most excellent and the individuals in the Peterson herd are always above par. It will be a good place to buy boars and gilts of the kind that will strengthen any herd. The Peterson show herd will be seen by Kansas farmers and breeders at Topeka and Hutchinson next month. Remember the date, Oct. 12. The sale will be advertised in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

R. M. Anderson's Milking Shorthorns

R. M. Anderson, Beloit, Kan., Mitchell county, breeds milking Shorthorns and the kind that have real milking Shorthorns with records for milk and butter production back of them. In this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze he offers his great Glenrose Lad, bred by May & Otis, Willoughby, Ohio, and sired by Imperial's Lad by Imperial Clay and out of Mamie Clay by Belle Boy 2nd and tracing to Joe Johnson. On his dam's side Glenrose Lad reaches the highest milk records known to the Shorthorn world. He is without doubt the best dairy Shorthorn bull west of the Mississippi river. He is for sale because Mr. Anderson is thru with him. He will be priced reasonable and it is your chance if you need this kind of a bull. Look him up.—Advertisement.

Reynolds & Sons' Holsteins

Reynolds & Sons, Lawrence, Kan., proprietors of the Wakarusa herd of Holsteins, are established dairymen at that place with a herd of purebreds that number 50 head. In addition to this splendid herd of purebreds they have a fine string of high grade young cows and heifers that will freshen this fall that they have decided to sell. Every one is a profitable cow but they must reduce the number to conform to their barn room this winter and have decided to go into the purebred Holstein business exclusively and for that reason are offering the high grades. They are a select bunch of real dairy cows and you want to investigate this opportunity if you want real producers. Write them for further information and prices on all or part of them. They are by purebred bulls and bred to purebred bulls of real merit.—Advertisement.

Collins Farm Holsteins

The Collins farm herd of Holsteins at Sabetha, Kan., consists of about 125 head and this firm is very likely doing more advanced registry testing than any other herd in the state. They have tested practically every animal that has freshened on the farm for seven days and in addition they have 16 cows on yearly test. Ten of the cows on yearly test are two and three-year-old daughters of their great senior herd bull, Vanderkamp Segis Pontiac. One of these daughters has produced over 700 pounds of butter in six and a half months and from present indications all of his daughters will produce from 700 to 1,100 pounds of butter in 365 days. Sixteen state records have been smashed by cows in this herd and 10 of these records were made by daughters of the senior herd bull, Vander-

camp Segis Pontiac. This firm has recently purchased a son of Marathon Bess Burke and Bess Johanna Pieterje Mercedes. This youngster brought west at a pretty stiff price, is a line bred Ormsby-Bess Burke tracing four times to Sir Pieterje Ormsby Mercedes and three times to Spring Brook Bess Burke. His dam was the highest producing three-year-old of the breed last year, producing 1,072 pounds of butter and 23,360 pounds of milk in 12 months. She is the highest yearly record daughter of Sir Pieterje Ormsby Mercedes 37th. The Collins farm herd is on the federal accredited list. They have recently sold 20 fine heifers to Haskell university at Lawrence. They have for sale some splendid young bulls and considering their value they are offered very cheap.—Advertisement.

Geo. Porteous Sale Manager

Geo. Porteous, Lawrence, Kan., will assist Kansas breeders in the conducting of their sales. He will either take the full management of the sale or assist in any capacity his services are needed. Mr. Porteous has a thorough knowledge of the pure bred stock business and for a long time was representative of the Kansas livestock association. His charges will be reasonable and he will charge for services rendered only. George Porteous can make money for any breeder who is going to hold a sale this winter it makes no difference how small the sale is. He knows the art of catalog building and sale arrangements and can assist you in many ways and at a cost to you that will be insignificant compared with the services he will render. He will save you several times what he charges you. Address him at Lawrence, Kan., for terms and open dates.—Advertisement.

World's Record Herefords

In this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze you will find the half page advertisement of the W. H. Shroyer Hereford sale at Miltonvale, Kan., September 1 and 2. The catalog is ready to mail and you should ask for it at once. Nearly nine hundred Herefords will be sold in this big two days dispersal sale. Never again will you have the opportunity to buy this kind of Herefords in a sale of this magnitude where bargains are sure to be numerous. It is your opportunity. The herd consists of more straight line bred Anxiety 4th females than were ever offered in one sale. However Mr. Shroyer did not limit his breeding herd to any one tribe or family but secured the best cows he could buy with the blood of practically every successful cross recorded in the Hereford herd books represented. In the Anxiety section of the sale there are a number of desirable pedigrees: Four granddaughters of Beau Brummel, sired by Plutarch whose dam was by Don Juan by Anxiety 4th; 17 splendid cows by the Gudegg & Simpson bred bull, Ball Player, he by Beau Donorus, dam by Lampighter; two granddaughters of old Beau Donald sired by Beau Donald 4th, a blood brother to the old Harris grand champion, Beau Donald 5th; four by Paragon 29th by Paragon, dam by Beau Donovan 3rd; nine by Major, a blood brother to Bonnie Lad 20th sire of the \$31,000 grand champion, Ardmore; five by Crown Prince by Young Beau Brummel. Crown Prince was a blood brother to Scottish Lassie, the greatest show cow in American Hereford history, being grand champion at both the American Royal and International three consecutive years. About 200 of the cows to be sold have been bred to line bred Anxiety 4th bulls. The Perfection family is well represented with 14 granddaughters of the \$9,000 American Royal and International grand champion, Perfection, sired by Beau Perfection 16th. His dam was by Prime Lad, undefeated grand champion of 1903 and 1904 including the International and St. Louis world's fair. Keep in mind that Beau Perfection 16th was a half brother to the grand champion, Perfection Fairfax, and the \$12,400 Woodford, by the show yard records, the two greatest sires that ever lived. Perfection also sired Perfection Lassie, grand champion at International and American Royal 1913, also the \$10,000 Prince Perfection, champion bull at the Royal 1913. There are also 45 young cows by Beau Fairfax, a 2,600 pound grandson of the old King of Hereford sires, Perfection Fairfax. A number of them sell with calves at foot by the 2,750 pound Beau Gled 14th, which certainly will give them plenty of size. The sale catalog gives more information regarding Hereford prize winners than any catalog ever issued. If interested write at once for free catalog to F. S. Kirk, sales manager Wichita, Kan. Mention the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze when you ask for the catalog.—Advertisement.

BY J. T. HUNTER

Spotted Polands Increasing in Favor

Spotted Polands are increasing in favor wherever hogs are grown. No other hog is superior in the hind quarters and as stretch and height are rapidly being bred into it the Spotted Poland is more than ever deserving commendation accorded it. Earl C. Jones, Route 1, Florence, Kan., is one of Kansas' best known breeders of the spots. He has not followed after fads and fancies in herd development and has today a nice

The Livestock Service of the Capper Farm Press

Is founded on the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, the Nebraska Farm 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.

Orders for starting or stopping advertisements with any certain issue of this paper should reach this office eight days before the date of that issue. Advertisers, prospective advertisers or parties wishing to buy breeding animals, can obtain any required information about such livestock or about advertising, or get in touch with the manager of any desired territory by writing the director of livestock service, as per address at the bottom.

Following are the territory and office managers:

W. J. Cody, Topeka, Kansas, Office.

John W. Johnson, Northern Kansas.

J. T. Hunter, So. Kan. and N. W. Okla.

J. Cook Lamb, Nebraska.

Stuart T. Morse, Oklahoma.

O. Wayne Devine, Western Mo.

George L. Borgeson, N. E. Neb. and W. Iowa.

Ellis Lamb, E. Mo., E. Ia. and Ill.

T. W. Morse, Director of Livestock Service

Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze

Topeka, Kansas

Reasonably good sized herd of good spotted Polanders from which he offers to sell early spring pigs, both sex. These pigs weigh 140 to 170 pounds; weighed, not guessed. He can furnish unrelated pigs of popular breed on satisfaction is guaranteed. His card is in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Write or call on Mr. Jones. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Last Call for the Otey Duroc Sale
W. W. Otey & Sons, Winfield, Kan., sell forty Durocs at public auction at their farm Thursday, August 18. There will be 35 bred sows and five boars, Pathfinder, Orion and Sensation breeding. A good offering from one of the best Duroc herds in Kansas. Make arrangements to attend this sale.—Advertisement.

Last Call for Ralston Duroc Sale
Friday, August 19, at the R. P. Ralston farm near Towanda there will be a sale of 30 registered Durocs consisting of 37 bred sows and two fall boars. The preceding two issues of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze have advertisements of this sale. Look them up and see what the offering is like. Too late now to get a catalog. It is a well bred offering. Go to the sale and get a Duroc or more.—Advertisement.

Cleland & Williams Holstein Herd
Cleland & Williams, Hattville, Kan., have a good herd of purebred Holsteins and are advertising them in the Holstein section commencing this issue in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. The herd is headed by King Pontiac Mutual Segis by King Segis Pontiac that had 123 A. R. O. daughters. This sire is out of a daughter of Mutual De Kol. Some of the dams in the herd are by Canary Paul Forbes Homestead, Tritonia Mutual Artis, Cornucopia, Wayne Beets Keddie, Sir Mutual Ormsby De Kol 5th, etc. This is a tuberculin tested herd from which Cleland & Williams are offering bulls ranging from calves to young yearlings at reasonable prices. Everything for sale was produced on this farm. If you want a bull from a good producing herd here is your opportunity to get one carrying the best of blood lines and from a good herd. When writing please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

When Hogs Begin to Increase
D. A. Kirkpatrick & Sons, Cedarvale, Kan., have a nice well cared for herd of Polanders on a small farm at the edge of town. A number of sows and gilts will farrow in September. They must reduce the herd before that time because of limited acreage. A sale will be held Wednesday, August 31, at which time they will sell 10 sows and six gilts, all bred. To fill out the draft and make a number large enough for a sale they will include 16 spring gilts and eight spring boars. The sows are by Big Bob Jumbo, Timm's King, Giant Half Ton, King Bob, Model Bob, a grandson of Caldwell's Big Bob. All these sows and gilts are bred to long Dan by Giant Buster. The spring gilts and boars are out of the sows and by Model Bob. Some real brood sows go in this sale and the spring pigs will also look good to you. The Kirkpatrick's really want to hold on to these hogs but they must reduce their herd in order to properly care for it on a small farm. See advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Write for catalog. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Crocker Bros.' Hereford Sale
Crocker Bros., of Matfield Green, Kan., have announced August 26 as the date of their Hereford sale. On that date they will offer over 1,000 head of purebred Hereford cows and heifers. For many years this firm has paid attention to quality rather than to pedigree. They have picked the best bills of the herd for herd headers and by mating them to their best cows for the past 15 years, have built up one of the best Hereford herds in the Southwest. This herd is getting too large to handle and they are compelled to make this reduction regardless of conditions. Their offering in this sale will consist of yearling heifers unbred; two-year-old heifers bred; a lot of dry cows all bred and a large number of cows with calves at foot. Every animal that will go in the sale was raised by Crocker Bros. All of them are purebred but none are registered. This sale will be a great opportunity to buy good Herefords at prices that will mean profit to the buyer. The sale will be held in the sale pavilion on the Ed Crocker farm near Matfield Green, Kan. Trains will be met at Strong City. Look up their ad in this issue and if interested in good Hereford cattle plan to attend this sale.—Advertisement.

Bargains in Holsteins
Axtell & Hershey, Newton, Kan., have a large modern dairy and serve the city with dairy products. Mr. Hershey has charge of the dairy and the senior partner, Dr. Axtell, conducts a large hospital at Newton. The number of dairy cows has been increased over last year in order to take care of the heavy demand of customers. The main herd sire is a grandson on the sire side of Rag Apple Korndyke 8th and a grandson on the dam side of Colantha Johanna Lad. His mother at 2 years was a 27-pound cow. Serviceable age bulls by this sire out of good record dams are offered at very reasonable prices. Axtell & Hershey picked up some time ago a nice lot of high-grade heifers and bred them to their sire. These heifers are coming three years old and will have their first calves beginning this fall. As is to be expected when heifers are held until they are nearly three years old before having first calves they are well grown. In addition to being large nicely marked heifers they are very gentle. Here is a golden opportunity for you to get a nice lot of milk cows to freshen at exactly the right time. Write Axtell & Hershey, Newton, Kan., at once if you want a registered bull or one or more high-grade cows. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

BY O. WAYNE DEVINE
Glenwood Farms Sale
C. S. Nevius & Sons, owner of the Glenwood farms at Chiles, Kan., have announced August 31 for their annual summer bred cow sale. On this date they will catalog and offer 12 tried sows bred for fall litters that will weigh from 400 to 600 pounds. Twenty choice fall gilts bred for September litters that will make real herd sows. Six boars that will weigh from 200 to 225 pounds later. Mention will be made of this sale in this paper. Please send your name early for catalog and kindly mention this paper.—Advertisement.

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.

14 two year old heifers sired by and 50 cows bred to the 2700 lb. Beau Gled 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.

*Douglas Fir
Northern White Pine
Idaho White Pine
Western Soft Pine*



*Western Hemlock
Washington Red Cedar
Red Fir and Larch
Norway Pine*

HOW CHOOSING THE RIGHT WOOD EFFECTS THE CONSERVATION OF LUMBER

EVERY thinking man and woman today is appalled at the extravagant use of our natural resources during the early days of colonization in this country.

The price of much of our agricultural development was paid in a tremendous waste of our timber resources.

Countless acres were cleared and the timber burned to make way for crops. "Log Burning Bees" were common practice.

The lumber markets of the day were insufficient to absorb the vast amount of timber cut.



That was before the great agricultural, commercial and industrial development in this country had provided markets, and with those markets, a true measure of the value of our timber resources.

Today everybody believes in conservation in one form or another.

We strive to conserve our valuable resources. Lumber manufacture, as it exists today, makes possible the economical conversion of our timber into homes, farm buildings, factories and countless articles all of use and of service to mankind.



There is a duty to future generations in the practical conservation of our timber resources.

While the Government is perfecting its forest policy, there is a very practical form of conservation that every user of lumber—whether for home building, on the farm or in the industries—can apply.

Lumber is too frequently bought on appearance, on price or a tradition that has grown up in an industry.

Too little attention has been given to the inherent qualities of the different kinds of lumber and their special fitness for the service they are asked to perform.

The waste today in the thoughtless, indiscriminate use of lumber mounts into the millions of board feet—25%, 50% or 75% service rather than the 100% that lumber, properly selected, is able to deliver.

The elimination of this waste through a broader lumber intelligence will go a long way toward solving the question of our future lumber supply and in making more effective the forest policy of the Nation.



What we advocate is conservation and economy through the use of the right wood in its proper place.

To this end we will supply to lumber dealers and to the public, any desired information as to the qualities of the different species and the best wood for a given purpose.

This service will be as broad and impartial as we know how to make it. We are not partisans of any particular species of wood. We advise the best lumber for the purpose, whether we handle it or not.

From now on the Weyerhaeuser Forest Products trade-mark will be plainly stamped on our product.

When you buy lumber for any purpose, no matter how much or how little, you can look at the mark and know that you are getting a standard article of known merit.

Weyerhaeuser Forest Products are distributed through the established trade channels by the Weyerhaeuser Sales Company, Spokane, Washington, with branch offices and representatives throughout the country.

WEYERHAEUSER FOREST PRODUCTS SAINT PAUL • MINNESOTA

Producers of Douglas Fir, Western Hemlock, Washington Red Cedar and Cedar Shingles on the Pacific Coast; Idaho White Pine, Western Soft Pine, Red Fir and Larch in the Inland Empire; Northern White Pine and Norway Pine in the Lake States