



KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE

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Back to Three Square Meals a Day

By Ray Yarnell

BACK from the cities and towns, with their Main streets and White Ways, their hot pavements, high wages and higher cost of living a lengthy procession is hurriedly making its way toward the farms.

It is a phenomenon that has occurred before. There is nothing new or unusual about it. Just once again history is repeating itself and a great many folks are learning to their sorrow that the lure of the city, while potent to attract, yields little but broken hopes and time and effort misspent.

Perhaps, there is a certain drabness about farm life and if there is it is nothing unusual. Drabness in varying proportions attaches itself to every walk of life. The minister eventually will preach the same sermon over again and the executive in the great manufacturing plant performs his definite routine duties that in time become obnoxious. Every one of a hundred audiences may be entertained but the actors giving the show grow weary of repeating the same business night after night.

Drabness will not be lost in the city; often it will be intensified. During the boom period of and after the war the procession was headed in the opposite direction. From the farm to the city went young men and women, attracted by high wages and the thought that in the city they would find relief from what they may have considered the drab existence on the farm.

In an era of prosperity they found high wages in the cities but they also found high rents, high prices of merchandise, and costly entertainment. For a few years they lived in a fool's paradise.

Millions Lose Their Jobs Almost Over Night

Then came revelation and disillusionment. Prosperity took a notion to hibernate for a spell and crawled into its den. Factories shut down or reduced their forces. All business was curtailed. Almost overnight, economically speaking, the number of unemployed in the cities increased by millions. Wages began slipping on a market glutted with laborers without jobs.

Out of spectacles fell the shattered opalescent lenses of expectation fitted by Doctor Hope and in their place Doctor Necessity put the clear glass of reality. Things looked different then and a lot of voyagers took the back trail to the farms.

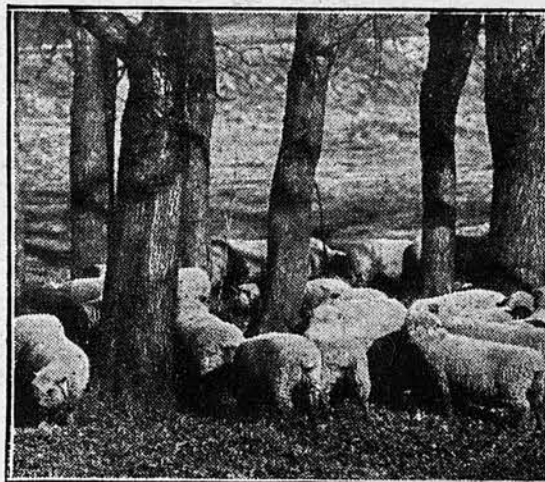
The procession has been moving farm-ward for six months; it will continue for several months to come. The only significant thing about it is that once again a lesson has been demonstrated that those who remember and heed may be saved disappointment in the future.

Cities are filled with men and women without jobs and with little money saved to meet the emergency they did not expect would come. They are in a bad way and there is no promise yet that they will get relief.

In the rural districts little if any unemployment exists. The farmer is his own boss and he cannot be fired by a factory manager or a business executive. Always on the farm there is work he can do and with proper attention he always can obtain a living from the soil.

Never does he have to lie awake at night and fearfully wonder whether his job will be waiting for him the next morning. He does not have to look forward to a period when there will be no job and he will have to stand about idle and watch his family deny themselves little pleasures first, and then necessities because the normal income has ceased.

The farmer has some job waiting for him every morning. It may not be as profitable as others, he may not get any immediate return; the proceeds of his year's work may be written as a loss in red ink. But



despite all this he knows he will be able to feed his family and to keep his wife and children in average comfort.

Hunger is not unknown to the folks living in the crowded districts of industrial centers. Periodically it makes its appearance and lives with them.

The conqueror of hunger comes from the farm. Food is produced there. The farmer who grows wheat and corn and raises livestock is the first man in the world food line to be served. Before he sells his wheat he can hold out enough to make his bread for a year. He can butcher his own meat, retain his supply of corn and can the vegetables he will need before another crop is made.

The farmer always can be certain of a well filled cupboard and a cave packed with food. Whether he makes a dollar of profit he has at least that much. A small flock of chickens and a cow or two will supply eggs and milk and buy a large part of the groceries.

The city man never can count on a full larder without fail. While wages continue he is safe but if they stop he goes hungry until they start again.

The farmer isn't the only man who has been hit during readjustment. He has had the bottom knocked out of the prices of his products and has seen the value of his investments in new crops and livestock shrink enormously.

But how about the man in the city who lost his job? He doesn't even have a supply of food to fall back upon. Unless he has saved money, and that is difficult even with high wages because of the high cost of living in a city, he must go without many things, often without food, until he can get back to work.

The wage earner got the hardest bump of all and he will suffer most until conditions again are righted. Just give a thought to the 4 million men and women in the United States who can't work because there is nothing for them to do. Many of them can't leave the town wherein they live because they have no money to pay for transportation.

A Real Assurance of a Full Larder

Those are some of the reasons why the big procession is in reverse. Many young men and women who left the farms two and three years ago for the cities look at the situation in a new light today. They are going back to that assurance of a full larder and a job the year around. They are getting out from under boss rule to work for themselves in the cleanest, safest, sanest work there is.

The proverbial bright lights of the city have lost much of their glow. Main street under a sun that has the habit of getting mighty hot fails to stack up beside even a dusty country road for comfort. City pavements are never so smooth as a hard road out near the farm.

The theory that because money is received in large amounts it accumulates rapidly has gone the way of many other fantastic get-rich-quick ideas.

The dream of happiness in a flat or a boarding house has been revealed for the horrible nightmare that it really is.

Thru their new glasses, with lenses of reality, former farm folks

who have taken their apprenticeship fling in the cities and towns, view the farm with favor and miss the drabness they once saw there. As they go hurrying back to the country they realize that farm drabness is not to be compared with city drabness. The city brand has certainly not been affected by the Volstead act. It still retains all its pre-war kick and age gives it a little more.

The back to the farm procession is a promising sign. It means that the rural labor situation will be relieved and that solutions for many farm problems will be well worked out.



Buy Good Cheap Land Now

Being, First, A Sermon on the Perpetuity of Popular Government and, Second, A Business Proposition to the Man of Forethought and Ambition to Get On in the World

THE WISE MAN, no matter what commodity he deals in, buys when others want to sell, and sells when, under the spell of mass psychology, "everybody" wants to buy.

The foolish man has no faith in the future of civilization, no vision of a quickly returning normalcy after the wreck and ruin of a world war, no confidence in American institutions, no grasp of the fundamental fact that popular government and liberty shall never perish from the earth.

In his pessimism he fails to note the sprouting verdure giving its unfailing promise of a bountiful harvest soon to come. Shortly he will awake to find himself riding on the crest of nation-wide prosperity, minus the profit that has come to the wise man who has, during the period of depression, used his cash and credit to the limit, and is found garnering the fruits of his foresight. And that is the end of the sermon.

NOW TO BUSINESS.

For 15 years the Federal Land Company, always under the same management, has been engaged in the business of buying up the large ranches of the famous Golden Prairie District of Southeastern Wyoming and selling them out in farm units. Hundreds of men, many of them formerly renters or laborers in cities or on farms in the older, thickly populated parts of America have come here, bought land from us and are now prosperous farm owners.

THE RANCHMEN HAVE DIED HARD.

They have held onto these fertile prairies from which they have accumulated fortunes, until the westward march of settlement has forced them to let loose. Up to 1920 we had bought in large tracts and sold out as farms over 200,000 acres of these fertile lands. We had sold every acre we had bought and thought we were at the end of our work here, when a combination of circumstances made it possible for us to acquire 25,000 acres of the very choicest, best located lands in the county. But that is not all.

These lands are all within 3 to 25 miles of Cheyenne, the

state capital, and within 1 to 10 miles of railroad stations. But that is not all.

We bought them for a quarter of a million dollars less than they could have been had for 12 months earlier, and we are going to give you the benefit of this proportionate reduction in price. To illustrate: We will sell you one of our choicest, best located farms for \$30.00 per acre, adjoining similar land that sold in 1919 for \$40.00 per acre. But that is not all.

We are going to sell you your farm on the most remarkable terms ever offered by any land company. You pay only one-third down and the balance on the amortization plan, extending over a period of 23½ years with interest at 6% and privilege to pay any amount at any time prior to maturity. But that is not all.

We know about the present depressed condition of the money market and realize the difficulty if not impossibility of borrowing money at this time for investment purposes. We, therefore, on your making a satisfactory showing as to your integrity, energy and good intentions, are prepared to carry you for your down payment until you can have marketed your 1921 crop of grain and hogs. But that is not all.

We believe in the permanency and solvency of the U. S. A. We think it a crying shame that because Uncle Sam had to extend himself to prevent a world smashup his paper has been hawked about at a discount. We know that his "John Hancock" on a promise to pay makes it worth intrinsically 100 cents on the dollar, so from every bonafide holder of Liberty Bonds, who bought them to help out in the crisis, we will accept these bonds at par plus accrued interest. We realize that in making this offer we are exposing ourselves to any one who might wish to go into the market and buy bonds at a discount turning them in to us at par, but we have dealt with the farmers of this country for many years and are not

afraid to risk their honor. And that is all except—

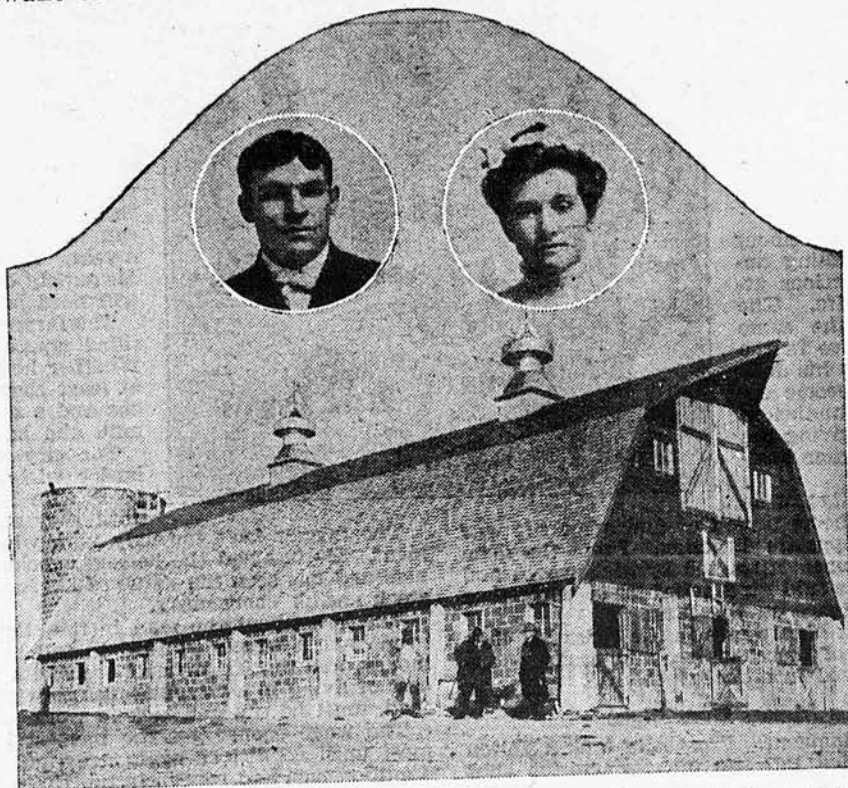
We want to see you, to show you over our lands, to prove to you that here in this new, free west, there is a prosperous farm home awaiting you and those dependent upon you. What measure of success we have enjoyed, what pleasure we have had in our work, have come largely if not wholly from the spirit of co-operation in which we have dealt and are dealing with our customers. This we feel is the only sure and satisfactory way in which to settle up a country.

Our prices range from \$20.00 to \$30.00 per acre for good fertile, well grassed, well located prairie farm lands. Our terms are as stated above. If you are not located so as to obtain homeseekers or summer tourist round trip tickets, write us for railroad rates. We shall be pleased to answer any questions and our literature is free for the asking.

On this page we show the pictures of an Ohio man and his Ohio wife and their barn on their Golden Prairie farm. Read what they, starting entirely on borrowed capital, have done. Later in these columns, we will show the pictures and tell the life stories of men and women who have come here from Missouri, Texas, Kansas and other states and who have prospered here beyond their fondest dreams.

Let's Get Acquainted—Write Today

Federal Land Company
Citizens Bank Bldg., Cheyenne, Wyoming



Mr. and Mrs. Carl Beckle, whose farm is 14 miles from Cheyenne, in the midst of prosperity and plenty. A few years ago Mr. Beckle was working in the steel mills of Ohio, and borrowed the money to make us the down payment on 160 acres of land. The spring following his purchase, he came to Wyoming and worked by the month on the farm of the President of the Federal Land Company, until he got enough money to send for his wife and baby and get started in their new home. Today they own one of the best improved farms (400 acres) in the county, several thousand dollars' worth of fine cattle, horses and hogs, and are among our most prosperous and contented people. Why not do likewise?

Federal Land Company, Cheyenne, Wyoming

Please mail me full particulars regarding your Golden Prairie Wyoming lands which you sell on 23½ years' time as advertised in July 16th issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

Name

Address

KANSAS FARMER and MAIL & BREEZE

July 16, 1921

Arthur Capper, Publisher

Vol. 59 No. 29

Investment, Not an Expense

(Silos, Which Cut Feed Bill and Increase the Yield of Milk, Will Aid the Producers Greatly in Meeting New Conditions)

By J. H. Frandsen
Dairy Editor

NOW THAT the drop in prices has reduced greatly the returns from farm products, the farmer is called upon to cope with a new problem—that of readjusting his business so as to produce at the lowest cost. In this readjustment, the dairy farmer especially will find the silo a helpful investment, because this equipment makes it possible to keep more cows on the farm, and other things being equal will reduce the feed bill and at the same time increase the milk yield.

There is nothing new or novel about the silo. For the last quarter of a century it has had an important place on the best developed dairy farms of the country and, broadly speaking, the results have all been in its favor. The building of a silo therefore must not be reckoned as an expense, but rather as a desirable investment. It is an important step toward a better and more permanent agriculture; in fact, it is one of the best investments that can be made on every well equipped farm.

Among the reasons for the need of the silo on the farm might be mentioned the following:

Insurance against drouth; saves a portion of the injured crops; saves a large part of the corn crop that would otherwise be wasted; it means more and cheaper food production.

In seasons of drouth when the pastures are "burned up" and the crops partially or totally ruined, the farmer having livestock must dispose of a large part of his herd—usually at a sacrifice, or buy high-priced feed. Here the farmer with the silo has the advantage of the man who has none. He can keep his stock in good condition by giving them the silage he has stored from years of plenty. Corn silage when properly made will keep for years.

Utilizes All Damaged Crops

Thru the use of the silo the farmer can save portions of the crops damaged by hail, frost, drouth or other causes, that would otherwise be a total loss. Many crops can be successfully made into silage and a silo will also save much of the feeding value of the corn plant, such as the husks, leaves and stalks, which otherwise would be lost. Under the old method of handling the crop about 35 per cent of the corn plant is lost or wasted.

The essentials of a satisfactory silo include the following:

Exclusion of air; retention of moisture of crop, used for making silage; walls perpendicular and smooth inside; durability; wind resistance; good appearance. All of these are important.

Wooden silos are quite successful, and they are comparatively cheap, easy to construct, easily repaired and usually easily obtained. Objections are that they are not fire-proof and may be blown down. Woods best adapted for construction in order of merit are, red wood, cypress, Oregon fir, pine and tamarack.

Cement silos are of three kinds: The monolithic or solid wall, the cement block, the cement stave. The monolithic is durable if properly constructed and requires little attention. It is wind and fire resistant and one of the most popular types at the present time. The cement block is one that also gives good results and satisfactorily preserves the silage. It must be properly reinforced in order to make it durable and wind resistant. The cement stave is a variation of the cement block and gives the same satisfactory results.

Proper care must be exercised to obtain first-class workmanship and to provide proper reinforcement. The cost will be largely determined by the abil-



A Silo and Alfalfa Hay; This Combination is Efficient in Holding Down the Cost of Producing Milk on the Farms of the Middle West.

ity to procure sand and gravel locally, also by the price and availability of labor.

The tile silo is similar in many respects to the cement silo as it is permanent, wind and fire resistant. It preserves the silage as well as any other type of silo. The building requires skillful workmanship and proper reinforcement. In appearance it is one of the best.

The pit silo is a type that is used to a considerable extent in dry sections of Western Nebraska, Oklahoma, Kansas and Colorado. The walls are cemented with an inch of plaster cement and the silo well covered. Care must be taken to see that the silo is so built that water will not seep in. It must be covered properly to keep out dirt, trash, and farm animals. It can be constructed cheaply because skilled labor is not required. An objection is the somewhat inconvenient method of taking out the silage. This usually is accomplished by means of a sling or derrick arrangement.

It is not a good plan to build a silo too large in diameter. The diameter should be such as to make possible the feeding of about 2 inches a day, certainly not less than 1 inch a day. A hundred-ton silo 14 feet in diameter and 32 feet high will hold enough to feed 40 pounds of silage a day to 25 cows for 200 days. Build the silo to keep as much silage as you will use.

Do not wait until the last minute and then order your material, but get the material ahead of time and then put up the silo when work is not

rushed. Do not wait until fall and then put it up when you should be filling. The present transportation difficulties and shortage of labor make it desirable that you buy early. Do not delay. Now is the time to buy.

Build the silo close to the barn. A silo located close to the feed manger insures a large amount of handy feed in bad weather, and it also saves labor.

Almost any green forage crop can be used for making silage but the best crops are corn, cane and kafir. There are two ways of planting corn for silage. The one is to plant the corn thicker than when the crop is used for grain and cut when the corn is well dent and the lower leaves dry but the stalk full of sap. Corn is sometimes mixed with cowpeas or soybeans, which is a good practice for enriching the silage.

Silage is valuable as feed for dairy cattle because of its succulence, palatability, feeding value and production of milk. The succulence of the feed keeps the cow in good health, her system in good physical condition, and this makes it possible for her to digest her feed most economically.

The palatability of silage induces the consumption of large quantities of other feed. This increase in feed consumed, together with the way it is relished, naturally results in a larger milk flow.

Most generally silage is fed in winter when it gives the effect of summer pasturage. The reason that cows increase the flow of milk when put on pasture in the spring is due to succu-

lence of the feed. The succulence of silage affects and increases the flow of the cow's milk in a similar manner.

A very good ration for winter feeding is 30 pounds corn silage, all the alfalfa or clover hay the cow will eat up clean, and a pound of grain for every 3 pounds of milk produced daily. While most commonly used for winter feeding, it is by no means less important for use in summer. Nearly every summer, the pastures dry up in the latter part of July or August and during this time the cows invariably drop off in milk flow sometimes 50 per cent. This may be partially overcome by feeding succulent feed in the form of silage. Some of the more enterprising dairymen are putting up small silos for summer use.

Some imagine because silage has many good features that it is a "cure-all"—a self-sufficient feed. "Man cannot live by bread alone," neither can cattle exist and show a profit on silage alone. Then again, some think that the silo is a "new-fangled" idea. On the contrary, the early Romans and the Incas in Mexico used it. It is one of the oldest ideas in agriculture.

Another notion is that ill effects are produced, such as decreasing the life period of the animal, causing the animal to be susceptible to tuberculosis, and to lose teeth. At the Nebraska Experiment station it has been found that dairy cows 14 to 16 years old having been fed silage all of their lives are in the very best of health, have good teeth, and are not tubercular. Tainting of milk occurs only where silage is fed in poorly ventilated barns or during milking hours. This can be avoided by feeding after milking.

Market Finished Products

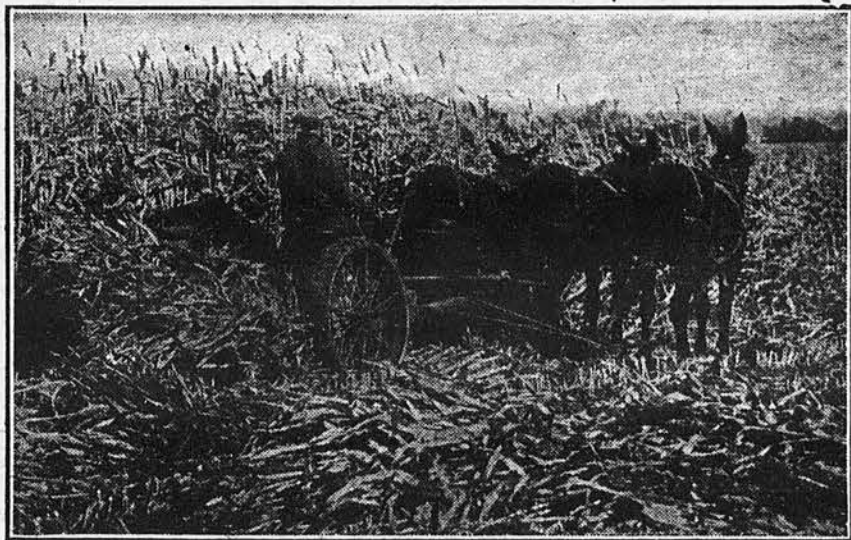
A few years ago a foreign commission was sent to this country to study American industry. This commission spent several months in its investigation and upon its return made a report. One of the interesting items in this report recited the fact that the greatest prosperity was found in sections which produced not only the raw material, but also made up this raw material and sent it to market as a finished product.

"Most of the products of the farm," says A. L. Haecker in a recent article, "are sold as raw material, and, perhaps, it always will be necessary for much of our enterprise to be conducted along that line; but during this time of high freight rates we would do well to consider our most important forage condensers, namely, livestock."

"The freight rate on corn from the Trans-Missouri region to the Atlantic seaboard is 30 to 40 per cent of its farm value. This makes it almost prohibitive to sell corn grown in the Missouri Valley to the New England States. On such bulky material as hay, the cost of freight is 75 to 80 per cent of its value, and in some districts 150 to 200 per cent.

"Good silos, permanent buildings and equipment have proved a profitable investment. Time and labor are saved, the health of the herd is much improved by sanitary surroundings, more pigs are produced in the litter where the sows have a comfortable and proper pen, and a keener interest is taken in the work if labor-saving equipment is provided.

"By increasing our production of livestock and livestock products we will consume much of our cheap raw material where it is grown, and will be able to market a finished product and thereby receive the greatest returns possible from the industry."



Harvesting Sorghum for the Silo; Good Yields are Produced, and This Crop is Being Grown Extensively for Silage Production.

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 WE GUARANTEE that all display advertising in this issue is reliable, and should any subscriber suffer financial loss thru fraudulent dealing resulting from such advertising, we will make good such loss. We make this guaranty with the provisions that the transaction take place within one month from the date of this issue; that we are notified promptly, and that in writing the advertiser you state: "I saw your advertisement in Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze."

Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

A READER who has the grace to administer his rebuke in verbal sirup, by telling me as a starter that he enjoys reading what I have to say, declares that I am not always consistent.

Quite likely the reader is right. In fact I know that I am not always consistent. There are, for example, a good many things which I think might be changed for the better, but I do not advocate making an immediate change, for at least two reasons. The first is that I know the change cannot be made immediately and the second is that to undertake an immediate change, even if it were possible, probably would result in a wreck. When a railroad train is going 70 miles an hour and there is a washout 2 miles ahead there is no doubt that the train ought to be stopped. If it isn't stopped before it reaches the washout it means a wreck, but it would mean just as disastrous a wreck to stop that train suddenly. That could be done, of course, by placing some obstruction on the track that the engine couldn't knock off. The train would stop right there but it probably would result in a worse wreck than if the train ran into the washout.

The radical reformer makes up his mind that certain policies are wrong and ought to be abolished. He says that if a thing is wrong it ought not to be permitted, and therefore should be done away with at once.

Now in theory he is entirely consistent, but if he had his way he might bring about a condition worse than the one he complains about.

There is another variety of the consistent man who is never willing to change anything. He is the man who is prospering under conditions as they are and therefore wishes them to remain that way. I have noticed, also, that the man who boasts of his consistency is generally a dogmatic individual who believes that he is a good deal wiser than he really is.

No man is wise enough to determine absolutely in all cases what is right and what is wrong, for the reason that there is no positive standard of right and wrong that applies to all cases and all conditions. Most men and women, I think, desire to do the right thing, but a great many are not certain about the best road to travel to reach their objective.

A farmer starts to town with a load of produce. He knows the most direct road and fully intends to travel that road. Perhaps a bridge has been washed out on that road. When he comes to where the bridge was he takes another road and drives a long way out of a direct line to get to town. Now it is possible that he might ford the creek where the bridge is out and keep on the straight road, but the chances are that he would get stuck in the stream.

In a way he is inconsistent because he said that he was going to town by that road and doesn't do it, but if he insisted on being entirely consistent everybody would say he was a fool. His objective is the town. If he cannot get there as well or better by taking the direct road than by taking some other he leaves it and goes by the other road.

The practical man often does something that does not entirely suit him because it seems to him that this, under conditions as they are, is the best he can do.

I Wonder

MY FRIEND Clark Conkling of the Lyons Republican is in favor of the sales tax. He reasons that as the ultimate consumer gets soaked anyway it would be better for him to know just how much he is being taxed rather than go it blind.

I have been opposed to the sales tax on the ground that it is unfair, but I am wondering if Clark is not right. What makes me wonder is the fact that I note that I have to pay a special tax on my telephone. This was a tax supposed to be placed on the telephone company but with the utmost calmness that company passes it on to the ultimate consumer, and he has to pay it or have his telephone taken out. The sales tax is wrong in principle but no more so than any one of half a dozen different taxes you pay.

It would seem when the old earth is producing abundant harvests, as it is this year, there ought to be good times and nobody hungry or out of work. But the fact is that there are many people hungry and many out of work, and so I wonder

what is wrong with our industrial system when this unnatural condition exists. Are the men who manage the business and politics of the world selfish and dishonest or do they lack brains and efficiency? One or the other must be true. Maybe it is part of both.

It takes more money than there is in existence in the United States to pay the interest on the debts, public and private. Under our present system I wonder how anybody supposes it is possible to continue to pay the interest, to say nothing of the principal.

One man with the aid of modern machinery can easily produce as much as 10 men were able to produce before modern machinery was invented. Therefore the cost of production ought to be much less than before the invention of modern machinery, even if the wage of labor is seven or eight times as great, but for some reason the cost of living seems to increase as the cost of production decreases, and a great many persons wonder why. Well, one of the reasons is the enormous and ever increasing burden of interest and taxation.

Once in a while I get a letter like this:

I hope you will continue your condemnation of the treatment of the blacks by the whites. The negro is the victim of discrimination. He has been unjustly cursed by the unscrupulous but more fortunate white man. He is hated and condemned alike by Christian and sinner, by saint and infidel. I have studied this ill feeling in the North and in the South. I find that it prevails to a much greater extent in the Southland.

Theology teaches that the Creator of the white race also created the black race. Then why this senseless attitude?

Christianity cannot create brotherly love. The church man no longer holds the confidence of the people. The world is drifting farther and farther from the church. The world realizes more and more that what we need is not love for Christ but love for mankind; not reverence for a deity but respect for and adherence to the laws of morality and humanity. The fires of hell are being extinguished by the waters of intellectual advancement. It is useless longer to preach the frightful dogmas of eternal pain. Religious intolerance has been an unutterable curse. I say, Tom, if the Golden Rule were universally practiced this earth would become a paradise.

STEVEN H. BROWN.

Unquestionably Mr. Brown is correct. I have often said so and millions of others have said the same thing. But I wonder if the Golden Rule is really getting a better foothold in the world. Is there less of selfishness and intolerance in the world? Take the case of the black man. Is race prejudice dying out? It seems to me sometimes as if it is increasing. Mr. Brown commends me for denouncing the wrongs inflicted on the people who were unfortunate enough to have been born black. I appreciate the compliment, but what have my denunciations amounted to in the way of getting better treatment for the blacks? I must confess that I cannot see that I have accomplished anything.

A Commodity Dollar

I HAVE once before mentioned a plan suggested by Herbert McCosh DeWitt of Denver, for curing our financial difficulties. In brief the plan suggested by Mr. DeWitt is what he calls a commodity dollar, based on warehouse receipts. He proposes that Government warehouses shall be established where the raisers of grain may deposit their grain and receive warehouse receipts which shall be legal tender, just as the producer of gold bullion is permitted to deposit his bullion in the Government mint and get a certificate from the Government which becomes money for all purposes.

According to Mr. DeWitt's plan the relative values of the different kinds of grain would be determined by a Government commission of experts, and the person depositing any kind of grain in the Government warehouse would receive warehouse receipts or commodity dollars, as he calls them, proportioned to the value of his grain as determined by the expert commission. For example, let us suppose that this commission should determine that a bushel of wheat has as much food value for all purposes as 1½ bushels of corn. Then the wheat raiser would receive for every bushel of wheat deposited in the Government warehouse one commodity dollar, and the raiser of corn would receive one commodity dollar for every 1½ bushels of corn he might deposit.

A like relative value would be established for other grains.

While I can see great difficulties in the way of working out such a scheme as Mr. DeWitt suggests, I believe the principle he has in mind is correct.

The sole legitimate function of money is to facilitate the exchange of the products of labor, and of other things of real intrinsic value. The relative food value of wheat and corn, for example, is practically unvarying, and if we had a really fair and scientific medium of exchange the raiser of wheat should always be able to exchange it for practically the same amount of corn. Our present system is unscientific and naturally and necessarily breeds speculation and works great injustice.

Last year at about this time wheat was selling at from \$2.50 to \$2.75 a bushel. Now suppose there are two farmer neighbors, both wheat raisers, but one had more wheat than he needed at that particular time for seeding, while B is short. B, therefore, let us suppose, went to A and asked to borrow say 100 bushels of wheat for sowing, agreeing to pay it back as soon as he could harvest and thresh his wheat.

Now if B's wheat was as good a quality as that he borrowed he would simply return 100 bushels to A. The debt would be settled and both the neighbors satisfied. But suppose instead of making his neighbor a temporary loan of 100 bushels of wheat, A had lent him the price of 100 bushels, at that time \$250, with the understanding that B was to repay the loan when he sold his wheat. B, let us suppose, was delayed in getting his wheat threshed and marketed for three or four months. By that time the price of wheat had gone down from \$2.50 to \$1.25 a bushel. It would then be necessary for B to sell 200 bushels of his wheat to repay the price of 100 bushels of wheat when he made the loan.

If this transaction had occurred just prior to the World War, the money lent to be paid back let us say in two years with 8 per cent interest, the loan representing the value of 100 bushels of wheat at that time would have amounted to \$75, for just prior to the World War the price of wheat to the producer was not more than 75 cents a bushel. At the end of two years the price of wheat had risen to about \$2 a bushel, and the borrower in that case would have been able to pay his loan with the price of 37½ bushels or only a little more than one-third the number of bushels represented by his original loan. While in that case the shoe was on the other foot, the result was just as inequitable as in the former instance.

I have no doubt about the soundness of the principle at the bottom of Mr. DeWitt's plan, but I can see great difficulty in putting it into operation.

It might be easy, for example, to fix the relative values of grains, but how about meats? I do not find in looking thru such material as he sends me where he has made any provision for the cattle, hog or sheep raisers. They could not very well deposit their animals in the Government warehouses and take commodity dollars or legalized warehouse receipts for them. The poultry raiser might temporarily deposit his eggs in a Government cold storage house and get commodity dollars, but the fowls themselves unless slaughtered could hardly be taken care of in that way.

Unless there was a comprehensive scheme fixing a very general relativity of exchange values I fear the plan would not work well. The producers dealing in other commodities than grain still would be subject to unjust fluctuations such as I have mentioned in speaking of the rapid fluctuations in the price of wheat.

One of my Missouri readers evidently has an idea in his head similar to the one advanced by Mr. DeWitt. He would have a commission meet every year and determine the relative values of all the leading products and issue money or certificates based on the findings of this commission.

Mr. DeWitt, rather strangely, does not propose to do away with the gold standard. He would still permit the miner of gold to take it to the mint and get it coined or take certificates for it which he could use as money. He would, therefore, have two standards of money, the gold standard dollar and the commodity dollar. It occurs to me this might lead to a great deal of confusion.

As I have said, I believe that it would be a great advantage if a relativity of values could be established and I think that it would be better if the

currency of the country could be based on these relative values.

If the farmer could be assured that from year to year the selling price of his crops, grain, cattle, horses or sheep or whatever needed product he takes to market would remain substantially the same, he could go ahead with a feeling of confidence in the outcome.

If he bought 100 steers for feeding, weighing on the average 1,000 pounds, and by feeding them he would bring the average weight up to 1,500 pounds he would have the assurance that the exchange value of those steers would be increased 50 per cent. He has no such assurance at present. Notwithstanding the self evident fact that 1,500 pounds of beef has a half more food value than 1,000 pounds, he may be compelled to take less for the 1,500 pounds than he paid for 1,000 pounds. In other words, he may lose not only all of his labor, but all of the feed he gave the cattle and all the interest on the money invested.

If the commission established to determine the relative value of things produced and used should go over the entire list, it would, I fear, be so extended and so complex that the people generally would not be able to comprehend it. I am, however, greatly interested. I know that our present system of finance works great injustice. I know that it is calculated to produce panics and encourage wild speculation, but I am not certain what changes should be made. I have read all the plans submitted to me by a number of persons who think they have the problem solved or that they can solve it if they are only given a chance, but in the way of every one of their plans I see great difficulties.

I think the problem will be solved. I believe that somehow a relativity of values will be established and maintained and that whatever money is then used, it will be regarded merely as a convenient medium of exchange and not as the highest form of property, as it is at present.

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.

I feel certain a neighbor is selling narcotics in our neighborhood. To whom should I report this case and who would pay the cost of having it investigated? **MRS. B.**

Take the matter up with the county attorney. The cost of the investigation would be borne by the county.

Is there a law in Kansas setting the price on surgical operations on different parts of the human body? **R. M.**

No.

A owns a car and buys repairs from a motor company, giving a check on a bank near where he lives. He then goes home and trades the car to B, then takes all his money and other property and leaves the country before the check had time to get around. When the check was presented, payment was refused for lack of funds. Can the motor company collect the repair bill from B? **H. P.**

No.

A and B were husband and wife. B died 20 years ago. A died recently. There were four children to this marriage. B also had two children by a former husband. These children are still living. Will they share equally with the four who are the children of both A and B?

In all probability they will not, but this depends on how the title to this property was held. If A and B were joint owners of the property, then at her death, one-half of that property should have been divided equally among her six children and at the death of A, his half, provided he did not otherwise will it, would be divided equally among the four children of himself and B. If, however, the title to the property was in A, the surviving husband, then the children of B by a former marriage would inherit nothing unless some part of the estate was willed to them by their step-father.

What is the law in regard to cutting hedge along the public roads? Could a landowner be compelled to cut the hedge if it is on the line, causing the snow to block the road? If the road is 48 feet wide, and the hedge is 60 feet, can he be forced to cut it? Who is to cut the hedge if it is on the road? **J. F. S.**

Section 4325, Chapter 38 of General Statutes of 1915 provides "that the owners of real estate in any county in the state of Kansas shall keep all hedge fence on the public highway cut and trimmed down to not over 5 feet, except trees not less than 16 feet apart, and hedges necessary as protection for orchards, vineyards and feed lots, said feed lots not to exceed more than 40 rods. All brush cut from said hedges shall be cleaned up or removed or burned."

Section 4815 of the same chapter originally provided "that it was lawful for any owner, agent, or lessee, not within the limits of an incorporated city, to set his hedge fence out into the public highway any distance not exceeding 3 feet from the side line of such public highway, and to continue such fence for a period not exceeding five years." The Legislature of 1919, however, in chapter 252, repealed this section so that land owners now have no right to set their hedge out into the road.

Section 53 of the Session Laws of 1917 requires the county engineer to keep removed from the public highway all obstructions and encumbrances

such as brush, rock, hedge, and debris of any character.

Your letter is not entirely clear but what I presume you mean is that the road is 48 feet wide and the hedge is 12 feet back from the road line, and what you wish to know is whether in that case the owner would be required to trim this hedge, as he would be in case it was located on the road line. While, so far as I know, that question has never been tested, my opinion would be that it would depend on whether this hedge caused an accumulation of snow, or in any way interfered with traffic on the public highway. If it did not, then the owner would not be required to trim it. The presumption would seem to be that a hedge fence situated that far from the road line would not interfere with the road.

On January 27, 1921, a non-resident owner of 319 acres of unimproved land in Western Kansas, sold B, a real estate broker, said land. He paid down part of the purchase price and received a permit from A to put down a well on the land. The balance of the purchase price was to be paid on approval of abstract and title by B's attorney. There was no mention made of an acre taken out for school purposes. A supposed B knew it, as the record, abstract and deed, and the land itself showed it, and B owned land adjoining this and had all possible opportunity to know it. On approval of abstract by B's attorney and upon taking up a deed of said land which was left in the bank in B's home city, B refused to pay the balance of purchase price, by reason of 1 acre being out. He wants \$225 for this acre without the old vacated school building. A says he never sold B this acre and refuses to deduct the \$225. B has filed affidavit of purchase against the land, to prevent A from selling it. There is no written contract between A and B other than correspondence. B had abstract for examination before paying a part of the purchase price. Can B by law claim the \$225, and has B a right to file an affidavit of purchase with no exception other than that the record shows no title for the acre in A, from whom B claims to have bought it? **E. B.**

From your statement of the facts in the case B is not entitled to any deduction. His deed, as I understand your letter, notes the fact that there is an acre devoted to school purposes, and therefore the purchaser has no reason to complain, and is bound by his contract. If this acre was merely taken for school purposes and not deeded to the district, the school having been abandoned, the title to the land would revert to the owner from which it was originally deducted.

B and A are husband and wife. A, the wife, works very hard, sells milk and peddles garden produce and chickens, geese and ducks. The children work out of doors, also, and for other persons. The oldest girl wished a high school education; B did not wish her to have it, so she worked out and made almost enough money to clothe herself and worked her way thru high school this winter. A had to get a little sewing done and paid the bill by peddling. That made B angry and he declared he would leave. He got two men to divide the things, and when the men came, A said she would not live with B, as B had been in the habit of getting "mad" and "raising Cain," and A had always overlooked it. A was supposed to get one-half the cows, horses, hogs, and everything but the beds. There were just three feather beds and B wanted two of them, so A gave them to him and set a price on them. He was to take it out of the oats, and then the beds were to be given to him. B claimed he did not get all his oats, but A on investigation found that he got 14 bushels more than he was entitled to. B then went to Oklahoma and bought a store and a car. B said that he did not want the children. Their ages are 11, 13, 15 and 17. A sent them to Oklahoma for B to get them some things but B did not do it. A has no home; she has to work at anything she can get to do to earn a living. A's age is 40; B's age is 69. Is there any law by which she can make him help support the children?

B is obliged under the Kansas law to help support his family, unless he is mentally or physically incompetent to do so. If he has property which gives him an income, he is obliged to devote part of that to the support of his family. If he refuses to do so, under our law he becomes guilty of a felony, and might be convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary.

Rail Rates Must Come Down

(Copy of Letter.)

My dear Mr. President:

Let me say to you, as emphatically as I feel the truth of what I am writing, that the country's most urgent domestic issue at this moment is relief from high rail rates. This is the great stagnating obstacle to the resumption of business. We know that week by week, other conditions improve or would improve. We also know that weeks and months have passed and business does not.

The situation was sufficiently critical when on April 21 last, with the delegation of 350 farmers, I called at the White House to present a mass of facts to this effect. Now it is becoming so increasingly serious, that, it seems to me, it is of greater immediate importance than our taxation or tariff policies, and truly is our biggest domestic issue.

For months high rail rates have stood most in the way of national recovery. Now they are more than blocking the way to recovery—they are destroying the very factors that create business and that produce national prosperity—and this situation is growing worse instead of better.

Derangement of the fuel situation now constitutes a menace to the entire country. Consumers are waiting expectantly for lower freight rates and thousands of miners have not dug a pound of coal since January 1.

The spring building season passed with no re-

sumption of sorely needed home-building, freight charges having absorbed price reductions. Secretary Hoover says we are not even replacing the homes destroyed by fire.

Fifty thousand bags of onions, equivalent to 15 carloads, were recently dumped into the Gunnison River at Delta, Colo., to save the sacks because it wouldn't pay to ship the onions.

For months many farm, orchard and garden products have rotted or wasted where they grew, for the same reason. "Too Cheap to Steal—Help Yourself," has been a familiar sign in the fruit-growing regions of California.

And now, that the whole country is blessed by Providence with what should be a great wealth-creating harvest, this destruction and waste will be enormously augmented if there is no mitigation of these adverse rail conditions.

Between low prices—the lowest in 10 years, says the Department of Agriculture—high rail rates and little credit, the Nation's livestock industry already has received such a blow that it will take years to restore this wrecked provider of our meat.

In all of the producing states it is common knowledge that farmers will lose money on every bushel of wheat they will harvest this year, as well as on their hay and on nearly every other crop, if they are compelled to pay the present high shipping charges. That the burden of the conduct of the railroads should fall so heavily and unequally on the farmer is not just, or that the first toll should be taken from his labor.

In desperation the wheat and hay growers of my state recently appealed to the railroad officials for an emergency rate on these two products, at a conference called by Governor Allen. While the railroad managers admitted the need of the relief asked, they refused to make any concession.

An elevator at Hitchcock, S. D., is offering the local farmers 25 cents a bushel for shelled corn. This corn cost the farmers 15 cents to pick, 5 cents to shell, 3 cents to haul to the elevator—making a total of 23 cents, and it cost just that much more to ship it to Chicago, where it brings 56 cents a bushel. Consequently, what the farmers get for their labor, land and seed from the elevator for producing the crop, is 2 cents a bushel, which, of course, means a tremendous loss.

I learn from the International Harvester Company that their freight bill on the material that goes into a binder amounts to \$35, for a power hay press \$95, for a threshing machine \$200, and before the finished article reaches the farmer's field, the freight from factory to him must be added. The total would be unbelievable if we didn't know the facts. When we consider that it takes about 6 tons of raw material to make 1 ton of finished steel, and about 3 tons of raw steel to make 1 ton of farm machinery, we can see that on the item of steel alone the freight charge must amount to a big item.

I could go on indefinitely, and in detail, presenting shocking and alarming instances in confirmation of what I have here written of the damage being wrought thruout the country and its increasingly serious effect on all interests, but to do so would trespass too greatly on your time, and I am satisfied your own channels of information sufficiently confirm it.

The simple explanation for the presence of this emergency is that the present high rates were fixed when war-time prices were at their peak, when nearly all prices and values were swollen. Commodity prices have long ago come down and are steadily declining. The Interstate Commerce Commission itself admits the necessity for reducing freight rates.

When the Commission recently allowed the 20 per cent reduction on transcontinental shipments to meet the competition of the Panama Canal, in my estimation it conceded the feasibility of reducing rates as a means of increasing profitable business for the roads. Rates are too high to produce the greatest possible operating income.

It is estimated that the wage reductions recently ordered by the Railroad Labor Board will effect a saving to the carriers of 400 million dollars annually. This, together with other economies in operation, certainly means that it is only a matter of a few months when railway rates are sure to be lowered. It is of supreme importance that the freight rates on grain and hay should be reduced immediately if the farmer is to have the benefit of this reduction. Harvest is now underway in the West. We must not wait until the crop has left the farms. If we delay even 60 or 90 days, the farmer will get little or no relief from his present distressed condition. If you can be instrumental in influencing the railroads to take prompt action, you will render agriculture the greatest possible service.

I am told it was the theory of the late J. J. Hill that low rates were "good business" for a railroad because they promoted good business all round. Hill believed that a railroad should carry traffic as economically as possible in order to build up the territory it served and on which it lived. In putting this theory into practice he erected a great railroad system thru developing its feeder, the great Northwest. The same principle applies in creating more business and traffic for established roads.

I am convinced the railroads and the country must speedily get back to the principle and practice of this great railway genius and administrator, if either, or both, are to avoid inevitable and deplorable consequences.

Washington, D. C., July 6, 1921.

Arthur Capper

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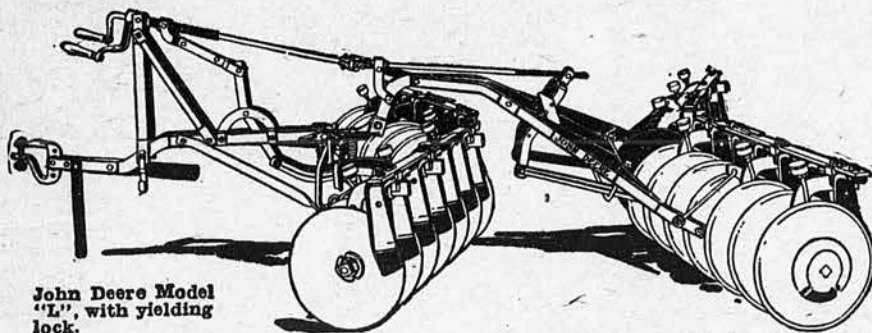
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Jayhawker Farm News

BY HARLEY HATCH

Small Tractors and Individual Threshers Make a Good Combination

The little tractor handles our 20-inch separator very satisfactorily and much more easily in fact than we thought could be possible. This separator was put out as a 20-inch machine but it is rated this year as a 22-36 so we have reason to be well satisfied with the tractor's work. It is certainly a "jack of all trades" for it provides power for a threshing machine, wood saw, corn sheller and feed grinder, besides doing the plowing, disking and grain cutting on a 400-acre farm. In addition to this it is the best wire fence stretcher that we ever saw. We know that many have had unfortunate experience with tractors and we realize that many tractors are not suited to the work of the average farm, but in two years' experience with ours we are convinced that it is one of the best farm machines we ever owned. It is far superior to horses for our purposes as we have so many belt pulling machines.

Wheat Marketed at 97 Cents

A neighbor, who has been threshing, is hauling his wheat directly from the machine to the elevator for 97 cents a bushel. Other nearby towns are paying but 90 cents for wheat. We know that wheat is low in price at the terminal markets and is tending to go lower but 25 to 30 cents a bushel is a big margin to take for shipping. On the day wheat was quoted by some elevators at 90 cents new wheat was bringing \$1.20 in Kansas City and the actual shipping expenses cannot exceed 15 cents a bushel. We were told by a banker in Burlington this week that, so far as he knew, we were the only persons who planned to hold the wheat; all others with whom he had talked intended to sell he said just as soon as the grain was threshed. We lost out on holding our wheat last winter but that does not discourage us under present conditions, from holding our wheat again. There was much city criticism of farmers for holding wheat last summer when it was \$2.60 a bushel but no wheat was held at that price because it was not bringing enough; it was held simply because no cars were to be had for shipment.

The Advantage of Individual Threshers

This locality was fortunate in not getting the heavy rains which visited most of the county during the first of last week; for this reason we were able to start the threshing machine a day to two days earlier than could be done in most neighborhoods. The mornings were damp with very heavy dews and we took that time to finish laying by the corn while in the afternoon we threshed from the shock. This is one advantage in owning your own threshing outfit; you can thresh when you wish and are not obliged to thresh when grain is not in the best of condition. Owners of the big outfits are naturally impatient to start and too often begin work an hour or two hours before the grain owner would like to begin, but knowing that many persons are waiting on the machine the grain grower can't refuse permission to start. It was for this reason mainly that we bought this small separator; we don't really expect to save much money over the regular rates but we can get our work done just when and how we want it.

Acid Phosphate Increases Return

On this farm last fall no fertilizer, aside from the barnyard manure, was used but acid phosphate was used on two fields which we cut for other persons. In these fields were laps here and there where, for some reason the fertilizer had not been used and it was nothing less than astonishing to note what difference there was in the wheat. In the fertilized portions of one field, which is being threshed now the yield is likely to be about 15 bushels to the acre. The unfertilized parts of the field will not make more than 8 bushels an acre. This field is a piece of rather poor upland soil which has been robbed of its fertility for 30 years. It would make no more than 20 bushels of corn in a normal season and probably not more than 10 bushels of wheat. Had the ripening season been normal this

field of wheat probably would have made 18 bushels, of which 10 bushels could be credited to the use of acid phosphate fertilizer. About 100 pounds to the acre were used. This fertilizer last fall cost \$36 a ton. The soil in this part of the state seems to lack phosphates, but is fairly well supplied with the other elements and for this reason we think that a moderate use of acid phosphate on wheat will work no particular harm to the soil. But as a general rule I prefer to rely on barnyard fertilizer, which will also make good wheat or any other kind of grain.

Yield is 24 Bushels

In this column two weeks ago we were made to say that we had expected our wheat to make 35 bushels to the acre but had cut down the yield, after heavy rains and hot weather, to 25 bushels. For the benefit of those who think we must have been "stretching things" we will say that if we did not write "oats" instead of "wheat," we fully intended to do so. We are not such optimists as to expect upland wheat to make 35 bushels to the acre this year. We have threshed one field of wheat, our best one, and it made 24 bushels to the acre, machine measure on measured ground so that there is no guesswork about it. A neighbor has threshed 26 bushels to the acre, so you may know that our wheat is not an entire failure this year, tho there are many fields which will make but 15 bushels that have straw enough for 20.

Cockleburs

By Ray Yarnell

When the average woman considers Bolsheviks she thinks of them in terms of hair nets.

But in the opinion of the column even the production of hair nets hardly justifies the growing of Bolshevik whiskers.

It has been reported that in admitting their insolvency the Trotsky Reds listed as their only assets the hirsute adornments on their chins.

Which reminds us that some persons are unwilling to let the billy goat have the distinction of being the only one to wear a goatee.

The straightest furrow isn't always the one that produces the most corn.

The police official responsible for the news story that aviators are bringing booze into Kansas from Canada in airplanes probably is the author of the tale that goes with it: Some of the airplane booze was hidden in a cow pasture. A big Holstein cow found the cache, bit off the end of a bottle, took a couple of swigs and proceeded to drink the rest. The old cow leaned against the side of the barn when the farmer milked her, and wobbled a little but didn't arouse his suspicions. The next morning the farmer, after drinking a couple of glasses of that milk, bet his neighbor a horse he could make his flivver jump over a haystack and had to go to a hospital.

The soldier marches to his death,
While strains of music fall,
But there isn't even a phonograph
In the tax collector's hall.
—U. R. Next.

"Why is it," writes M. W. C., of Brown county, "that apparently sane persons will spend their good money, visiting the Bergdoll mansion, the former home of America's arch slacker?"

That's right. You've got the answer.

If a farmer had the red tape that is strung about Washington he would have enough to bind his wheat for the rest of his life.

Speaking of red tape a lot of bureau hounds are baying around the National Capital because some of it has been cut.

"Anyway," remarked Sad Sawyer as his hand lost its hold on the greased pig, "if I'd held him I would have been smeared with tallow, and what's a pig more or less?"

The ribbon of road the poet tells about usually has a lot of bumpy ruffles on it.

Farm Engineering Notes

BY FRANK A. MECKEL

A Good Hog House Will Prove Profitable. Always Build for Permanency.

You can't expect to make much money in the hog business unless you provide a suitable shelter for the hogs. In fact, you may contend that you can't expect to make much money in the hog business in any event with hogs down in price as they now are, but you should not forget that corn is down and other things are coming down accordingly. Among the "other things" we can place lumber and building materials, and if the ratio between the prices of all things remains the same or nearly the same, there will be profit in feeding hogs for market.

For hog comfort, the building should be so constructed that the hogs may be kept warm and dry, and have access to the runways or hog pasture. The floors can be made of several different materials. Concrete is often used, but if so, a good supply of straw should always be kept in the stalls, for concrete is likely to be more or less cold. Wood blocks set on end and cemented together with tar or asphalt of some sort will make a very excellent floor, and will be somewhat warmer than a bare concrete floor, and it will be very durable. Another very good floor for a hog house may be made of hollow tile covered with a layer of concrete. This type floor is coming into more common use thruout the country.

The floor should always be well drained and a system of tiling laid which will make flushing with water and washing possible. This will tend toward better efficiency for the feeder also.

Sunlight is Best Germicide

One of the best known germicides known is plenty of sunlight. Germs and disease breeding bacteria such as those which cause hog cholera and tuberculosis thrive in dark, damp corners. With a sun-flooded hog house, the corners are kept warm and dry at all times, and disease is practically eliminated.

The hog house should be well provided with a system of ventilation. By ventilation is meant something more than the opening of windows or doors. A hog requires approximately 1,300 cubic feet of air every hour of the day or night. It must be delivered to him in order that he may have good health so essential to making any profitable gains. He must be kept warm and out of direct drafts.

The air which an animal exhales is laden with carbon dioxide and is heavier than pure air, hence it settles to the floor. Heat given off from the bodies of animals rises to the top of the room. Now if a supply of fresh air can be taken in and warmed somewhat by passing thru this warmer area, and the foul air near the floor taken out, we will have a good system of ventilation. A number of flues extending thru the roof from near the floor will take the foul air away very readily, while an opening near the ceiling or the top of the building which is guarded in such a manner that no direct drafts come on the animals will provide a very satisfactory intake.

A Popular Type

One of the most popular types of hog houses is the one having a double row of stalls with a feed alley down the middle. The stalls should all be 8 feet square for brood sows and litters. They should have good substantial fences around every stall, and a pig fender of some sort should be provided. Many pigs are killed by being crushed or smothered under the sow when she lies down. The pig fender will permit the pigs to get between the sow and the wall and thus save them from injury. The fender should extend all the way around the stall. It should be at least 8 inches wide, and not more than 9 inches off the floor.

Central Feed Alley is Best

With the feed alley down the middle of the building, feeding may be done on both sides, and cleaning may be more easily and quickly done. Many hog feeders still prefer the single row of stalls with the feed alley against the wall. This type may be better for some people also, especially if all hogs are to be let run in the pasture. But

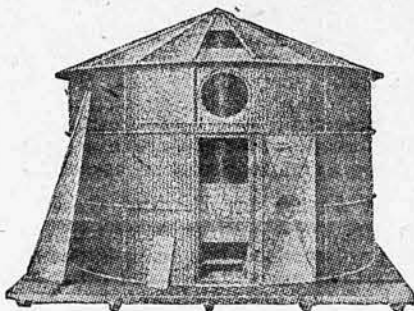
the building must be made twice as long to accommodate the same number of hogs, and the feeder must travel twice as far with the feed cart and the litter carrier. However, this is a matter of personal like or dislike and conditions in some instances may require the one type rather than the other.

Inside of the hog house there should be space provided for a feed room where a good supply of feed may be kept. This will save a great deal of time. There also should be one pen or perhaps two pens built with a solid wall or fence extending all the way around. This may be used for a quarantine or hospital pen in case any contagious disease breaks out at any time.

Profits in Grain Storage

BY FRANK A. MECKEL

The profit in farm crops is determined largely by the method and time of the marketing of the crop in question and the condition of the crop when it is sold. Should it be necessary to haul direct to the elevator at threshing time and sell then, it is quite likely that the price is not right. If the grain is stored in the elevator for several



Steel Bins Offer Many Economies.

months, the storage and insurance charges eat up a large part of the profit resulting from a rising market.

If the crop is stored on the farm it is likely to deteriorate or be partially carried away by birds, rats, rabbits or other rodents. If it is stored in the stack and the season is very wet, some sprouting will result and the grain is docked for quality when it is sold at the elevator.

The best method of storing grain on the farm is a storage in a container which will protect the grain against all of the destructive elements. A frame bin will protect grain very well against weather, but not against lightning, fire, rats, birds or other animal pests. A metal bin will afford all of the protection offered by a wood bin and in addition it will protect against all of the thieves to which grain in storage is subjected.

The metal bin, being a good conductor of electricity will insure against lightning provided it is grounded properly, and that is easily accomplished. It is fireproof, and portable. It may be moved from one field to another and set under the spout of the thresher and the grain run into it right from the machine. This in itself constitutes one of its greatest economies, for it permits of a smaller threshing crew in eliminating a number of men and teams commonly used to haul the grain from the separator. Later, when the market is right, the grain may be hauled in spare time to the elevator, thus more economically distributing the man and horse labor on the farm.

There are a number of very excellent steel bins on the market today. They are built for storage of all crops. Steel corn cribs offer the best possible type of corn storage and they will last for years if cared for properly. Corn will keep perfectly in a steel crib which is properly constructed.

Several manufacturers are offering distinct price cuts on their steel grain bins and cribs, and a few are offering a plan of deferred payments which will be attractive to many a corn belt farmer this year.

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.

Artificial shade in the pastures, if nature has provided none, will pay well in increased thrift of the livestock.

GOODYEAR



Copyright 1921, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

GOODYEAR Tires have always been notable for economy. Year after year, they have returned their users great service at little cost. Today, they are better tires than they have ever been before. In the past few months we have made more improvements in them than in any like period in our history. Goodyear Tires are now larger, heavier, stronger. In every size, they are stouter and more durable. If you want on your car the most economical tire equipment obtainable—buy Goodyear Tires. More people ride on Goodyear Tires than on any other kind.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY
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Buy Your Tires By A Mileage "STICK"

Tire costs can only be figured economically from a mileage standpoint.

When you go to buy a tire let your inquiry be not "how much" but "how many".

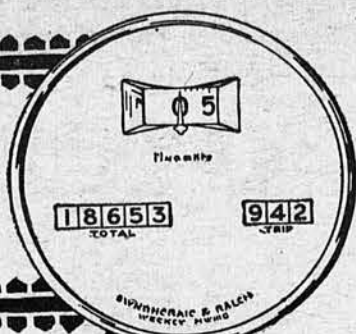
To exceptional mileage, KOKOMO Long-Life Tires add three things—

1. Riding comfort.
2. Skid protection.
3. Appearance.

You'll get mileage in Kokomo tires because it is an in-built quality, learned through a quarter-century of tire making. Complete Kokomo equipment means SATISFACTION.

Calahan Tire Sales Co.
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LONG-LIFE
Kokomo
TIRES AND TUBES



Money Made in Dairying

BY J. H. FRANDSEN

A Bright Prospect This Year for the Dairy Cattle Congress

The management of the Dairy Cattle Congress which will be held at Waterloo, Ia., September 26 to October 2, is receiving very encouraging replies from breeders of dairy cattle as a result of a preliminary announcement sent out recently. Indications are that more large herds from a distance will compete for honors in the ring this year than heretofore. If the present interest continues the showings of 1920 of both Guernseys and Holsteins, which were the largest ever made at the Congress, will be eclipsed. Prospects of a much larger showing of Jerseys, Ayrshires, and Brown Swiss also are bright.

The premium list which is now being assembled is larger and more attractive than that offered in 1920. The classifications are arranged to encourage the showing of young animals, thus helping the small breeder who is just starting his career as an exhibitor.

The show management is again receiving the hearty co-operation of the American Jersey Cattle club, the Holstein Friesian association of America, the American Guernsey Cattle club, The Brown Swiss Breeders' association and the Ayrshire Breeders' association.

An Appeal for Healthy Cattle

Unlike most other infectious diseases, tuberculosis has an insidious way of working under cover, and often animals of the most healthy appearance are found to react to the tuberculin test, say veterinarians of the United States Department of Agriculture. No cattle owner can afford to live in doubt as to whether his animals are affected, they add. This point is brought out clearly in a two-colored poster published by the Department, on which is shown two herds of dairy cattle. From all appearances the animals of both herds are healthy, but those of one herd are afflicted with tuberculosis.

The poster also shows two children—one healthy, one diseased—and the point is brought out that tuberculous animals may transmit the disease to children who drink the milk produced. The poster is a strong appeal for healthy cattle, and it is to be used extensively in the tuberculosis-eradication campaign being carried on by the Department.

Careful experiments in practical work have shown that tuberculosis cannot be detected to any great extent among animals by physical examinations. The most reliable method is the tuberculin test applied by a trained operator.

Western Holstein Men Organize

At the call of Chairman George W. Catts a meeting of Holstein breeders interested in the National Convention at Kansas City next year was held recently at Kansas City.

After discussing general plans and ways and means of taking care of the Holstein convention, it was thought desirable that a steering committee should be selected to have charge of the details. Those selected as members of the steering committee were: George W. Catts, Kansas City, chairman; Major H. Fiske, Pickering Farm, Belton, Mo.; A. B. Cole, Jr., California, Mo.; W. H. Mott, secretary of the Kansas Holstein Breeders' association, Herington, Kan.; Walter Smith, president of the Kansas Holstein Breeders' association, Topeka, Kan.; Glenn G. Davis, president of the Missouri Holstein Breeders' association, Columbia, Mo.; J. B. Fitch, professor of dairy husbandry, Manhattan, Kan.; Major Harding Polk, superintendent Fort Leavenworth dairy herd, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; A. C. Ragsdale, professor of dairy husbandry, Columbia, Mo.; and J. H. Frandsen, dairy editor, The Capper Farm Press.

The meeting also decided on four permanent committees to work under the general direction of the steering committee. The four committees provided for were finance, entertainment, publicity and sales. Major Fiske of Belton, Mo., is chairman of the finance committee; Major Harding Polk of Fort Leavenworth is chairman of the entertainment committee; J. H. Frandsen, Lincoln, Neb., is chairman of the publicity committee; and W. H. Mott,

Herington is chairman of the sales committee. Prof. J. B. Fitch of Manhattan, Kan.; and Prof. E. M. Harmon of Columbia, Mo., were appointed as a sub-committee on educational exhibits. The chairmen of the various committees are asked to submit carefully prepared reports at a meeting to be called about September 1, at which time full committees will be appointed.

The conference considered a number of suggestions regarding the arrangement of the auditorium for sales and exhibit purposes. It also discussed informally some of the matters pertaining to excursions and the entertainment of the delegates to the convention. The assimilation of the large quantities of feed required to make the milk, Experiments show that the amount of water required is in direct proportion to the amount of milk produced.

In the summer a cow will require an amount of water equal to about three times the amount of milk produced. In one case a cow giving 27 pounds of milk drank 77 pounds of water daily. The same cow drank but 15 pounds daily when giving no milk. A cow giving 100 pounds of milk daily drank more than 250 pounds of water. The amount of water required depends, of course, on the amount of milk the cow is producing, the kind of feed she is receiving, and the weather. However, in all cases it is considered good practice to provide an abundance of good water, fresh and clean, cool in summer and warm in winter.

The Camera on the Farm

BY F. G. WILLARD

A Picture with Real Human Interest is the Kind That Satisfies

There is nothing which produces more pleasure to the camerist than to have made a picture which satisfies and which he admires and which his friends admire, or which in itself tells a pleasant or interesting story. No picture is either satisfying or beautiful and sometimes not even interesting unless it is a properly balanced grouping or setting. Therefore I wish to talk to you about composition for the most part in this article.

In landscape work I advise the elimination of human figures as they so frequently fail in either costume or pose to make for harmony in the picture. However the introduction of animals such as horses, cows or sheep may be pleasingly employed.

It is much easier to take and develop the picture than it is to obtain art in the result. Some individuals are possessed of an inherent sense of the artistic, but most of us have to give, in advance, study and thought to the composition before we can produce results even bordering on the artistic.

The great secret of artistic work is simplicity. There are artistic things all about us if we will only search them out. In your drive from town to your home I have no doubt there are two or more artistic little views if you will but look for them and it is the everlasting delight in finding them and reproducing them that will make you spunk up with your camera. In years to come these little home or neighborhood views will give you a lot of pleasure.

The most frequent fault found in the beginner is the desire to obtain too much in the space he has in the finished picture. Frequently you will crowd enough material for two or three pictures into one; this not only does not satisfy but it will be displeasing to the eye and your sense of beauty. Take instead the simple things and take your position where you will omit the things which have no place or tell no story in the picture.

Bringing things together in an orderly and harmonious arrangement is, perhaps the best definition of composition.

First, have a reason for making your picture—either to preserve a record of some interesting place or occasion, or to make a picture appealing to the observer by its beauty of line or tone, in this latter class is the place to introduce your human figure, your chum or other object of interest.

There is very much more to be said on this subject and I am likely to continue it in my next article. If you are having vexing problems let us solve them for you. Address F. G. Willard, 118 West 6th Ave., Topeka, Kan.

Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze

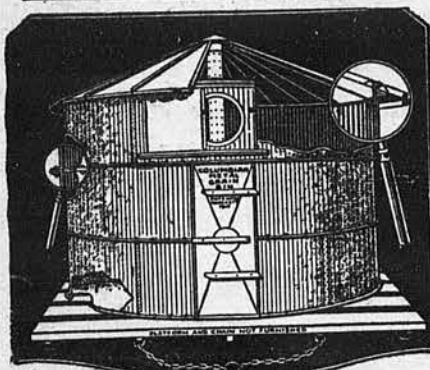
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KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL AND BREEZE, Topeka, Kansas.

Enclosed find \$1.00 for which send Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze for a term of one year.

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Address



Down Go Wheat Prices!

THEY invariably do—every year when the market is glutted with the new crop by impatient farmers. Up they go again when the mad scramble is over. Then business-wise farmers go to market at their leisure and sell their stored grain at a profit. Check it up on Government reports. Prove it to yourself.

Columbian Metal Grain Bins

provide absolute protection to all grains at a cost of less than 1 cent per bushel distributed over their many years of service. Grain threshed directly into them from the shock comes out in better condition than when stored. None is wasted—none is damaged by the elements. Shrinkage is less than 1% as compared to 10% when stored in the open. Improved triple flanged joint and vertically corrugated construction—strong, durable, rat-proof, fire-proof. Should pay a dividend much greater than their cost before 1922 harvest.

Prices Greatly Reduced—Terms to Suit—

Prices have been greatly reduced and Columbian Metal Grain bins may be bought on terms—a reasonable cash, payment balance to suit. We will help you make a profit on your grain. Your Columbian dealer can arrange it or write us direct. Ask for our terms proposition and Bulletin No. 152-C For Quick Shipment Use the Coupon.

Delivered Prices for All Cash with Order or C. O. D. Only:

Freight Prepaid in Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Arkansas:

500 Bu. \$119 1000 Bu. \$170

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Columbian Steel Tank Co.

1605-21 W. 12th St. Kansas City, Mo.

Columbian Steel Tank Co.
Kansas City, Mo.

No. 152-C

Please..... 500 Bu. Galv. Bin \$..... Freight
Ship..... 1000 Bu. Galv. Bin \$..... Paid.

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P. O.

Send bill of lading and draft to

Name of Bank here

Capper Pig Club News

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN
Club Manager

Nothing to Do But Work—and Feed the Hogs

Cultivating corn, harvesting, threshing, haying, hoeing weeds while you're resting, doing chores—anything else been on the schedule of work for farm boys during the last month? Life's a strenuous affair sometimes, isn't it, fellows? But thru all the work, Capper Pig club members found time to take care of the pigs that are making such rapid growth.

"You are right when you say June was a busy month," writes Harold Miller of Franklin county. "My brother and I have been shocking behind our neighbor's tractor in the wheat and oats, and we kept up with it. My brother is 13 and I'm 15, so you see we've been at work all right. I took care of the pigs at night and morning and at noon my little sister watered them. They are doing fine."

"I should say June was a busy month," is the message from Ralph Sergeant of Coffey county, "but I've found time to fill out my feed report blank. My pigs are growing like weeds after a rain and I'm surely proud of them."

"June surely was a busy time," agrees Allen Enos of Jefferson county. "As soon as we got thru cutting oats and wheat we had to get into the corn. I put my pigs on pasture June 29, and they surely went for it."

Speaking of feed reports, Fay Hatcher of Clark county reports a most unusual predicament, and incidentally, a really good excuse for being late with a report. "The reason I didn't get my feed report to you," writes Fay, "is that I had my rules, letters and record book in a little drawer in the bookcase. We've been having rainy weather and the drawer has swollen so that I can't get it open. I'll keep on trying and when I do get it open I'll fire the reports to you as quickly as possible. My sow and pigs are doing fine and I hope they'll keep it up."

Club members who have not already begun selecting pigs from their contest litters to be developed into breeding stock should begin to think seriously about it. Very seldom is every pig in a litter fit for breeding purposes, and it isn't good practice to feed the entire litter in the same manner. The last issue of the club paper gotten out by the Morris county boys—which, by the way, is one of the best being printed by club members this year—contains

Silo Letters Due July 23

The silo contest, with its \$900 in prizes, closes July 23, at 5 p. m. All letters must be in the office of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze at that time. Have you sent in your letter yet? If not, it will pay to do so, for there are some big prizes—they are by far the largest ever offered in an editorial contest in Kansas. You will find the rules on page 3 of the issue of last week. Why not look them up now and write your letter, and thus place yourself in line for the rewards?

some excellent advice along this line. I have an idea it came either from County Agent Gwin, who helps the boys so much, or from Mr. Manning of the Manning & Miller Ranch, who is always ready to push club work. "The most critical time in feeding a breeding pig is the four or five months following weaning time," says this article. "If the pig is properly fed so as to give chance for efficient development of bone, muscles, quality and sex character you will in all probability get a good gilt or boar with good type and vigor."

"Remember that because a breeding pig is fat and gaining in weight is no sign it is being fed properly. For breeding hogs you do not want a fattening ration. Give feeds that have time, and feeds that build muscles and not fat. Some of the best bone-building feeds are oats, bran and milk, and

for growth of the best quality muscle, milk, shorts, tankage, oilmeal and alfalfa pasture. You do not need all these, but choose from them. A little corn fed with some of these feeds is all right, but do not feed corn much as it is a heat and fat builder.

"For self-feeders divide the feeder in three parts and put in ground oats shorts and tankage, or barley in place of oats. Then throw to each pig a half ear of corn a day, with milk if you have it. Let the pigs run on alfalfa pasture if possible. If feeding by hand a good ration is 5 parts bran, 5 parts shorts and 1 part tankage by weight, fed in slop, made with milk if you have it. Have the slop rather thin. Then feed a little oats and corn once or twice a day. If you separate some of your pigs to sell as fat hogs, a good ration is corn and tankage in a feeder and alfalfa pasture."

Taylor is Markets Chief

The Secretary of Agriculture announces the appointment of H. C. Taylor as Chief of the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates, succeeding George Livingston who resigned June 8. Mr. Taylor has been Chief of the Office of Farm Management and Farm Economics for the last two and a half years.

Over-ripe hay like over-ripe fruit isn't the best. Cut at the right time. And have you tried hay caps to help in curing?

Safety in a Tariff on Eggs

Importation of Chinese eggs into the United States has had a decided tendency to lower prices and demoralize the market in the opinion of many leaders in the poultry industry. These eggs, produced at low labor and feed costs, and moved at low ocean freight rates, are sold in the United States, it is said, at a price which is less than the cost of production here.

Such a situation is inimical to the American farmer who raises poultry, and to poultry breeders. Costs are still high. Poultry and poultry products today are not returning production costs.

If the poultry industry in the United States is to flourish leaders believe that it must be protected by a permanent tariff which will make it impossible for Chinese eggs to come into the country except on a competitive equality with domestic eggs. It is held that the Government should not tolerate the dumping of cheap foreign products on the American market to the detriment of its own citizens.

It is believed that during a time of stress, such as the present, the tariff will be a great help to producers and that as a permanent policy it will result in a rapid and healthy growth in the poultry industry.

One reason some young folks do not go back to the farm may be because they have to travel over such poor roads to get there.

75c Loaned on Wheat Ship Now, Sell Later

We have made arrangements to loan you—in cash—75c your station on all grades of good wheat, furnishing official weights and grades. We will pay you market price for your grade of wheat any day you notify us to sell within six months. References, Security State Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Dun or Bradstreet. Ship now—so that you will have your wheat on Kansas City market to take advantage of any advance. If market is high enough we will sell upon arrival of car, if not we will hold until you think price is right. Just send your name and address—card will do—and we will send you full details of our proposition. No obligation on your part.

Gateway Milling Co.

203 Postal Telegraph Bldg.
Kansas City, Missouri

LEARN TELEGRAPHY

Students Earn Board while Learning
A practical school with railroad wires. Owned and operated by A. T. & S. F. Ry. Earn from \$125 to \$200 per month. Write for catalogue. Santa Fe Telegraph School 505 Kansas Av., Topeka, Ka.

If you are not now a regular reader of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, now is the time to send in your subscription order. It will come 52 times for a dollar; 3 years for \$2.00.



What Right Power Means on Your Farm Now.

THE proper application of power, be it man, horse or machine, means everything to successful agriculture.

Tracing back through history we find that horse power replacing ox power brought increased production and better quality crops. And likewise, tractor power has given to agriculture still greater advantages—greater production, greater economy and greater farm profits.

A careful analysis of the facts is desirable to know just how great an improvement is the tractor over the horse. Take winter wheat in our Central Southern States. When team power is used to prepare the seed bed the plowing is likely to be delayed until September because the horses are tired out from harvest, the weather is hot and the ground hard. With a tractor it can be done as early as July.

And the Oklahoma State Agricultural College has established that the average yield from the early tractor plowing is over 5 bushels an acre

greater than late plowing. In some cases it amounts to over 15 bushels increase per acre.

Think what even 5 bushels an acre every year would mean on your farm! For instance, if you have 80 acres of wheat and it sells for \$1.40, it would mean an increase in your yearly income of \$560.00.

And this is but one way in which the tractor benefits. This is but one point in favor of tractor power on your farm this year.

This year is the year when you must obtain the greatest economy in your farm production. This is the year for you to have an OilPull tractor on your farm.

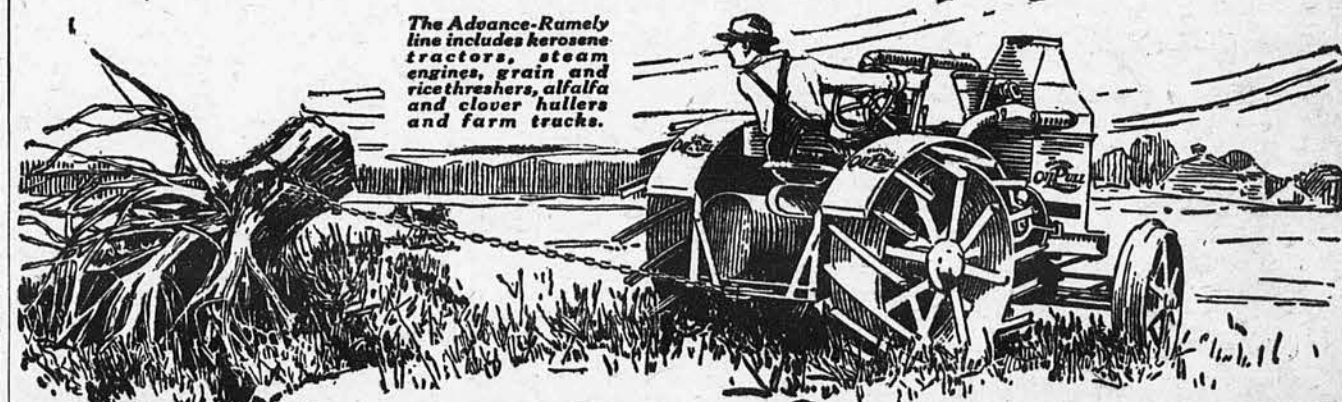
From the standpoint of long life, smallest depreciation and greatest fuel economy, the OilPull is easily a leader in the tractor field.

This subject means so much to you right now that we want to send more information for you to think about. Write us today.

ADVANCE-RUMELY THRESHER COMPANY, Inc.

Kansas City, Mo.

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The Advance-Rumely line includes kerosene tractors, steam engines, grain and rice threshers, alfalfa and clover hullers and farm trucks.

ADVANCE-RUMELY

PAINT WITH LEAD AND OIL



If you want it white use

CARTER Strictly PURE WHITE LEAD

CARTER WHITE LEAD is concentrated white paint. To make a gallon of the best and whitest outside paint you can buy, thin 12½ lbs. of Carter White Lead with ¾ gal. of linseed oil. Nothing could be simpler, nothing is more economical.

CARTER WHITE LEAD is the favorite paint for white houses because it is so white itself. **CARTER** whiteness is *natural*—not artificial. Nothing is added to make it whiter; it is not bleached nor blued. There is nothing in any package of white lead branded "**CARTER**" except pure white lead and pure linseed oil.

Lead and oil paint can be tinted any color. You can buy **CARTER WHITE LEAD**, linseed oil, and tinting colors nearly everywhere paint is sold at retail and the dealer will help you to figure out how much paint you will require, what tinting colors will be needed to produce the shade you select and what it will all cost at present market prices. You will find it to be so reasonable that you will not be disposed to postpone longer any needed painting.

CARTER WHITE LEAD CO.

12042 S. Peoria Street Chicago, Illinois



THE AUTO-OILED AERMOTOR

A Real Self-Oiling Windmill

Oil an Aermotor once a year and it is always oiled. Every moving part is completely and fully oiled. A constant stream of oil flows on every bearing. The shafts run in oil. The double gears run in oil in a tightly enclosed gear case. Friction and wear are practically eliminated.

Any windmill which does not have the gears running in oil is only half oiled. A modern windmill, like a modern automobile, must have its gears enclosed and run in oil. Dry gears, exposed to dust, wear rapidly. Dry bearings and dry gears cause friction and loss of power. The Aermotor pumps in the lightest breeze because it is correctly designed and well oiled. To get everlasting windmill satisfaction, buy the Aermotor.

Write today for Circular. **AERMOTOR CO.** Chicago Des Moines Kansas City Minneapolis Oakland



Two Live Rabbits

FOR YOU

S-O-W-B-L-L

What is the mother rabbit's name? Fill in the blank spaces above and you will have her name. Try it.

Write Uncle Dick and tell him the name of the mother rabbit, and he will tell you how you can get two **real live Rabbits Free**. They are the prettiest Rabbits you ever saw. Some are white with pink eyes, some are black and white, some red and some gray. Each one is tame and will make a dandy playmate for any boy or girl. Be the first in your neighborhood to get a pair of Uncle Dick's Rabbits.

Uncle Dick has a pair of Rabbits for every boy and girl so be sure to write and tell him your name and address **TODAY**, and he will send you his big **FREE** Rabbit offer. Address your letters to

UNCLE DICK

51 Capper Building, Topeka, Kans.

For Our Young Readers

Storiettes About, For and By the Boys and Girls

KATHLEEN ROGAN
Editor Children's Department

THE Land of Love lies half way between heaven and earth and is surrounded by a large blue sea and is governed by a sweet little princess named Love Locks. Nobody in the Land of Love ever quarrels and Princess Love Locks sends out little fairies and cupids to put love in the hearts of mortals. But the fairies couldn't put love in the heart of little Jack Dalton, so Princess Love Locks sent two little fairies to bring Jack to the Land of Love while he was asleep. The next morning when he awoke Jack found himself in a beautiful room with apple blue furniture. He jumped up and dressed himself and ran from the room. He rudely bumped into a little fairy coming up the stairs and did not stop to excuse himself. He ran on down the stairs and down a

might be of some use to you some day." "What could you do?" asked the lion. "I might be able to save your life some time," answered the mouse. So one day the lion was caught by some men and tied with rope. The men went away for more rope and the little mouse gnawed the rope in two and let the lion free. Pueblo, Colo. Aileen Bagby.

I used to live in Canada. It is much colder there than in Colorado. I would like Canada better than Colorado if the neighbors lived closer together. There is no school in winter where we lived in Canada because the snow is too deep to walk thru. I walk a mile to school here.

Canada is beautiful in summer. It is twilight there until 10 or 11 o'clock.

Why Kitties Wash When Meals are Over

A LITTLE cat once lived—
you know,
Once on a time—and
she
Had never a place to call her own
That seemed a home to be.
So one day, quite a while ago,
This little cat said she,
"I'll build a house, I will, I will,
That sure a home shall be!"
She set to work, this cat, she did,
And built, did she, a house,
And on the wall of one room hung
A picture of a mouse.
Said she, "I think the mice will come,
And when they do, they'll see
The picture, and I'll pounce on them—
They'll be good meals for me!"

One day there came a mouse and saw
The picture on the wall.
How it got there, it did not know,
Couldn't understand at all.
And pussy came, said she, "I think,
As I am hungry now,

I'll eat you up—a better meal
I never saw, I vow!"
The little mouse, it trembled some,
And said, "I hope that you
Would never think of eating till
Your toilet is gone thru.
Go, wash your face before you eat,
And comb your hair, my friend,
I'd hate to have an unwashed cat
Bring to a mouse its end!"

The cat meowed and went to wash;
The mouse it ran away,
And when the cat returned, she knew
She'd have no meal that day.
Said she, "I vow that after this
I will not wash until
My meal is finished and I've had
Of food sufficient fill."

And that is why all pussies wash
When meals are o'er, instead
Of doing so before they eat,
Or when they go to bed.
—Frank A. Secord.



long hall into a lovely room at the end of which was a throne where sat Princess Love Locks.

"Don't you love me, Jack?" asked the Princess.

"No," said Jack, "I hate you! You took me away from home when I was asleep."

"You shall never go back home until you have learned to love," said the Princess, and Jack began to cry.

So Jack lived with the Princess and took lessons in love from a fairy teacher and soon he began to think it was a little nicer to love people and he found that he did love his mother and father and he wished he could go home. So the Princess called to him and said kindly, "Do you love me now, Jack?"

"Yes, I love you next best to mother and father," said Jack. "Please let me go home."

"Very well," said the Princess, "but first you may have two wishes granted."

"I wish that I may always love everybody and that I may come often to see you," said Jack.

"Wise wishes, both of them," said the Princess and bade Jack goodbye.

There was a whirring noise and Jack found himself in his own little white bed with the sun just coming up over the hill.

Tescott, Kan. Florence Shearer.

About noon one Friday before school was out our teacher told us we might put away our books and get our lunches. We opened the door and there were our parents, and they cried, "Surprise!" They had brought us a big dinner.

The next Monday we hiked to the river. There were 22 of us with our teacher. We ate our lunch and picked violets. Then we went up the river about a mile and found a beaver dam. That night we went to school to see some motion pictures. It was a moonlight night and we rode horseback. We surely did have a fine time. I am 13 years old. Eileen Dennison.

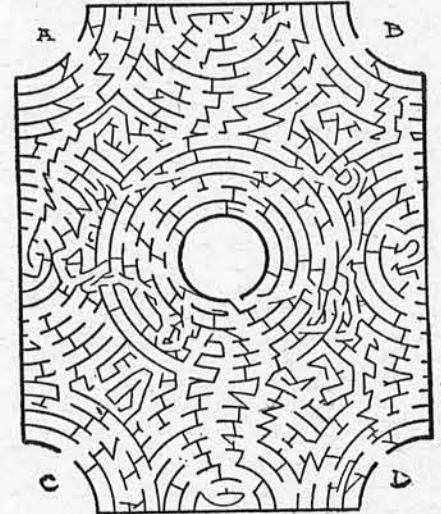
Breen, Colo.

A big lion lay in the woods. A little mouse was playing near and ran over the lion's foot. Then the lion awoke and said, "You wee, wee thing! I think I shall eat you." But the little mouse said, "Please do not eat me. I

At midnight sometimes it is light enough to read. Where we lived there was a little brook which came from a spring in the side of the hill. I liked to wade in this brook but the water was too cold to wade very long at a time. When the sun sets in Canada the trees and hills look like gold. We lived in a big canyon with trees all around us. In winter the snow cut like a whip. There are many wolves and coyotes in the canyon and sometimes they kill horses and cows. My big dog went to school with me in summer. When he saw a coyote or wolf he chased it until he made it fight. Calhan, Colo. Joyce Legge.

A FARM MAZE

BY WALTER WELLMAN



If you begin in the correct corner in tracing this maze you will draw the figure of an animal which you have on the farm. When you find what it is 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 June 25 puzzle—a Family Puzzle—are Melvin C. Coffman, Bertha Smith, August Dultmire, Agnes C. Beck, Scott Mabry and Evelyn Hultquist. The answer is 15.

Health in the Family

BY DR. C. H. LERRIGO

Pollen from the Common Ragweed Causes Many Cases of Hay Fever

We have learned a few things about hay fever in late years. It is now well established that the exciting cause of the complaint is the inhalation of plant pollen by persons who are sensitive to it. We don't know yet why one unlucky person in a hundred has this sensitiveness and the other 99 escape it. The plants causing the trouble are those in which the pollen is abundant, very fine and wind-borne. We used to charge it to the rose and golden-rod, but since they are not wind-pollinated, we now know that they are not the source of our trouble.

The principal pollen to cause fall hay fever is that of the common ragweed. This is not common west of Kansas which probably explains the relief derived by so many victims when they go to Colorado. Some inhabitants of Colorado, however, are susceptible to sage-brush pollen, and in California both the sage brush and the mugwort often cause hay fever. The cocklebur is also an excitant of hay fever.

The most direct cure for the trouble is to keep away from the pollen. At a meeting of the American Hay Fever Prevention association in New Orleans, a report was made showing that the complaint had been greatly reduced in New Orleans by keeping the weeds cut, all thru the city and its suburbs. This may not mean much to the man on the farm, but perhaps, you can find your own particularly obnoxious weed and eliminate it. So far as medical treatment is concerned a special vaccine may be prepared giving immunity for one season. It is rather an expensive process, however, and most victims would rather spend their money on a trip to Colorado.

Heart Trouble

I was rejected for army service three times on account of a leak in the mitral valve of my heart. Despite this, I feel well and work well. How can this be reconciled with my being in a serious condition?

F. T. D.

I dislike to have you carry the idea that you are in a serious condition. Such a thought tends to depression. Try to think of yourself instead as a good man with certain limitations. Many persons live long lives in an enjoyable state of health despite such trouble. You may work and play and do both thoroly. You have just to remember that your life should be even and regular, that you should never overdo, that having established a standard for your heart you must not exceed the proper load. Then you will get along all right. Army service was just one strain after another and that is why you were rejected.

Cancers Require Careful Treatment

Do you ever treat patients by mail? Do you treat cancer with medicines? I have trouble in my breasts. My doctor thinks that my trouble may develop into cancer. Do you care to take me as a patient? If not, can you recommend me to a good doctor who treats cancer with medicine?

A. A. B.

I do not like your doctor's advice. He should know that if you have anything that may develop into cancer the only safe thing for you is to remove it. Treating cancer with medicine is a terrible delusion. It wastes valuable time. When the patient wakes up to its worthlessness it is often too late for real treatment. Your doctor should know better than to put the fear of cancer into your mind if you have nothing more than painful and lumpy breasts. He should know, too, that a beginning cancer is seldom painful. A single lump that is hard, but not painful, is the usual sign of beginning cancer. And the only safe treatment is removal by surgical operation.

Remedy for Boils

I am bothered with boils on my head. Last winter I had about seven, one after another. Now they have got started again. What do you recommend?

E. S. M.

Boils are due to an infection of the skin by pus germs. But this infection must take place at a time when the patient's blood is poor in its qualities of resistance. A single boil may develop when one is in good condition, but boils coming in crops always indicate internal disorders. The most important treatment therefore is systemic.

Food should be carefully selected. Fat meats, pork and cream are bad

foods for this condition. Fresh vegetables, whole wheat bread, fruits, and foods rich in vitamins are desirable. Perhaps, this is why yeast often seems helpful. In stubborn cases the administration of an autogenous vaccine carefully prepared by your own doctor is the best thing.

I wish to study up on nursing. Can you tell me some books to read?

Y. N.

Try some of these: "Practical Points in Nursing," by Emily A. M. Stoney, price \$1.75; "Modern Methods in Nursing," by Georgiana J. Sanders, price \$2.50; "Anatomy and Physiology for Nurses," by LeRoy Lewis, price \$1.75; "Home Nurse's Handbook," by Charlotte A. Aikens, price \$1.50; "First Year Nursing," by Goodnow, price \$1.50.

All of the above books are published by W. B. Sanders Co., West Washington Square, Philadelphia.

What is a Co-operative?

The word "co-operative" is a much-abused if popular term nowadays. In the minds of many persons there is confusion as to what it means, especially with specific reference to the organization and operation of local co-operative companies. In connection with the Grain-Marketing plan, the Committee of Seventeen adopted a set of requirements which an elevator company must meet in order to be considered truly co-operative, insofar as it can do so under the laws of the state in which it is incorporated. For the co-operative

elevator the requirements are seven: 1. Every stockholder can have one vote; 2. A stockholder can own only a limited amount of stock; 3. Dividends on stock must be limited to a reasonable rate; 4. The balance of the earnings above cost and surplus funds must be distributed as patronage dividends; 5. No proxy voting may be allowed; 6. Ownership of common stock must be limited to grain growers; 7. Stock must be available for sale to any grain grower in the community who wishes to become a stockholder.

Help With Balky Engine

Have you had trouble with your gas engine? Perhaps this will disappear if you get the chart which the engineering editor of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze has prepared on locating and remedying gas engine troubles. The directions which accompany it are clear and concise, and cover stationary farm engines and also the engines in farm trucks, tractors or motor cars. This chart will be an excellent thing to hang up in your engine house or garage. It may be obtained for 15 cents in stamps or coin; address the Farm Engineering Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Ship Wheat Now Sell Later

If you think that wheat should sell higher, why not ship your wheat to us now. We will advance you one dollar a bushel delivered in Kansas City and pay you average market price for your particular grade any day within six months that you want to sell. Government inspection, 7 per cent interest on money advanced; no storage charges. Write for particulars.

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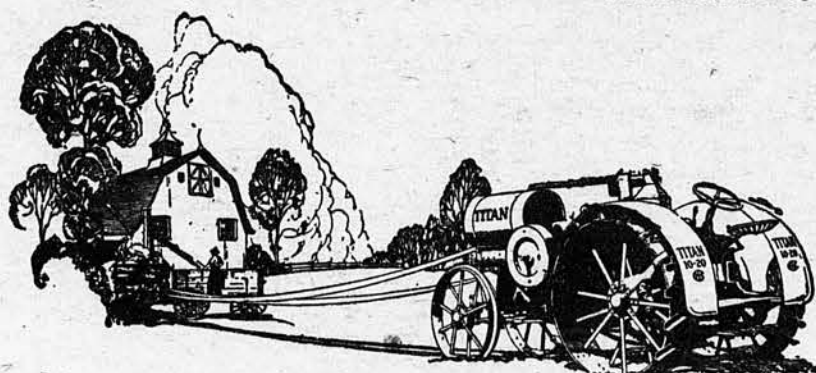
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Reference, Bradstreet's

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The Backward Step is Never Taken

THICKLY dotting the American landscape are many thousands of Titan Tractor owners—farmers who are now calling regularly on kerosene power for field and barnyard labors of many descriptions. Beyond all question, these men took great *forward* strides when they drove Titans onto their farms and supplemented limited horse power with flexible, reliable tractor power.

These men were not experimenting; they were *investing* in greater economy and efficiency in farm operation, and results have proved them wise. Titan power is established over animal power just as practically as the binder has outdistanced old harvest methods.

Titan owners have gone ahead into easier, more efficient, more profitable farming. They know that to abandon the use of tractor power would be to step down and backward into old difficulties and delays. The backward step is not being taken.

Titan owners are relying on Titan economy to give them more yield per acre, and that is the important thing today. Follow their example for yourself. It is no time to be letting up on efficiency of farming! When matters are more or less upset in the agricultural world, the germs of *false* economy are let loose in the air; then unless a man governs himself logically he may find himself

attempting to muddle through with worn-out machines that will cost him dear.

Good tractor power gives greater control over seasons, conditions, and work, the year around at belt and drawbar. Good tractors are carrying their influence into farm undertakings that were left unhandled before because of labor and time handicaps. It is in times like the present that you need the help of *Titan 10-20, International 8-16, and International 15-30*. These, intelligently operated, greatly increase farm yields and decrease labor costs besides. For recommendation, inquire of owners in your section.

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—EDITOR—

Hints for Flaky Biscuits

BY KATHLEEN ROGAN

There is one hot food that most of us enjoy even on the hottest of days. Hot biscuits and butter or rich cream gravy or honey or marmalade seldom go begging—if the biscuits are well made. Tender, flaky biscuits are not difficult to make if one remembers to use a good recipe, to mix as quickly as possible after the leavening agent is moistened, to have the dough just stiff enough to handle and to bake in



rather a hot oven. The United States Department of Agriculture food specialists suggest some recipes for making biscuits:

Baking Powder Biscuits

2 cups sifted flour
1/2 teaspoon salt
2 teaspoons baking powder

2 tablespoons shortening
1/2 to 3/4 cup liquid (milk, water or equal parts of each)

Sift together the flour, salt, and baking powder. Cut or chop the shortening into the flour with a knife or a cookie cutter until well distributed. Finally, if necessary, rub the mixture between the tips of the fingers until it is like meal. Add just enough cold liquid to make a soft dough that can be handled on the board, mixing with a knife if possible. Mix quickly and handle the dough lightly. Place on a floured board, roll to the thickness of 1/2 inch, and cut into desired shape. Place the biscuits on a baking sheet or in shallow tins dusted lightly with flour and bake in a rather hot oven 10 to 15 minutes or until thoroly baked.

Drop Biscuits

To save time in preparation or when no cutter is at hand, the dough may be made somewhat softer than above and dropped on the tin by spoonfuls, about 1/2 inch apart. The mixture, altho soft, should be stiff enough not to spread on the tin, yet soft enough so that the biscuits when baked have a smooth, round surface rather than a rough, lumpy one. If desired, the top may be brushed with milk or smoothed gently with a knife dipped into water or milk. Bake as above.

These "emergency" or drop biscuits are not quite like the rolled ones, yet if of the proper consistency they are equally good. Indeed, some excellent judges of pastry insist they are always a little more tender.

Sour Milk Biscuits

2 1/2 cups sifted flour
1/2 teaspoon salt
1/2 teaspoon baking soda
2 tablespoons shortening

About 3/4 cup sour milk or buttermilk
1 teaspoon baking powder

Sift together the flour, salt, baking powder, and soda. Cut or chop in the shortening, add the sour milk and mix as usual. Bake thoroly in a hot oven 10 to 12 minutes. Be sure that the milk is sufficiently sour to neutralize all the soda. If desired, a drop biscuit may be made, using about 1 cup of the sour milk for mixing and 1/2 teaspoon soda.

Potato Biscuit

2 cups sifted flour
1 teaspoon salt
3 teaspoons baking powder

1 cup mashed potato (sweet or Irish)
3 tablespoons shortening
Liquid sufficient to mix

Sift together the flour, salt, and baking powder. Cut or rub into this the cold shortening. In the same way rub into this flour mixture the mashed potato. Finally, add just enough cold liquid to make the mass cling together. Do not knead. Place on floured board,

roll until 1/3 inch thick, and cut into rounds. Place these in lightly floured biscuit tins and bake 15 to 20 minutes in a moderately hot oven. Bake all potato breads more slowly than those made with flour alone.

What Kansas Clubs are Doing

Much interest is being shown in the boys' and girls' and the mother-daughter clubs of Kansas which will be in competition at the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson, September 17 to 23. There will be canning clubs, sewing clubs, bread making clubs, bee clubs, garment making clubs and garden clubs, as well as pig and poultry clubs.

Further information can be secured by addressing A. K. Sponsler, Secretary Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, Kan.

Pressure Cooker Canning Rules

To secure the best results in the operation of steam pressure canners in canning in glass jars, the following precautions should be observed:

Place each jar in hot water or in the canner as soon as packed.

Have the water come to the platform, but not above it; add hot water occasionally to prevent its boiling dry before the lid is clamped down.

Have the canner absolutely steam-tight.

When the canner has been filled, fasten down the lid evenly and moderately tight; then tighten fully.

Allow the petcock to remain open until live steam escapes from it; then close completely.

Force the pressure to the required point before counting time.

Maintain a uniform pressure during the sterilizing period. This may be done by turning down gas or oil flame or moving canner away from the hottest part of the stove.

Allow the canner to cool until the steam gauge registers zero before opening the petcock.

Remove lid of canner very soon after steam gauge registers zero.

Remove the jars from the canner and tighten the lids as soon as the canner is opened.

Liquid will be lost from jars during the sterilizing period if steam leaks at the joint and around the fittings; if the pressure is allowed to fluctuate, as by running up to 12 pounds, down to 7 pounds, and back to 10 pounds; if steam is allowed to blow from the petcock during or at the close of the processing period; if a vacuum forms in the canner; or if the wire bales on the glass-top jars are so loose that they will not go in with a snap.

Simple First Aid Equipment

BY RACHEL A. GARRETT

At some time sickness or injuries come into every home. The farm woman, living miles from medical assistance, is indeed fortunate if she has the necessary equipment on hand to care for the patient until the physician arrives. If it is a home where there are children, there will be bruises, cuts, burns, bumps, splinters, and dozens of minor ills to which the homemaker and nurse unaided often can give the necessary attention.

Medicines should not be kept here and there in the house, on the pantry shelf, a corner in the cabinet, the window ledge or on the dresser. They should have a definite place. It is well to have a medicine chest in the part of the house that will be most convenient to the homemaker. An inexpensive one may be made from a small box painted or papered and fastened to the wall, or it can be purchased from any furniture store.

The keeping on hand of medicines whose purpose has long since been forgotten is a habit acquired by some persons. A box of pills without a label, a small bottle of medicine bearing the inscription, "One teaspoonful every hour," with no suggestion as to the ailment for which it was originally pre-

scribed are kept for years. After an illness in the family, the prescribed medicines should be discarded, or, if kept, they should be labeled with inscriptions that plainly state their purposes.

Many untimely deaths have resulted from lack of knowledge of the contents of the medicine bottle, and many others have resulted from failure to read the label. Taking for granted that you know the bottle and what it contains is not enough. You should be sure. It is well to read the label twice before pouring medicine and twice again before giving it.

One should keep staple medicines in the chest. The following might well have a place there: Castor oil, Epsom salts, camphor, iodine, olive oil, glycerine, vaseline, turpentine, borax, mustard, ginger, peroxide of hydrogen, and oxide of zinc ointment for chafing, sunburn or wounds. Other articles often needed are: medicated cotton, adhesive tape, a box of bandages, a thermometer, a fountain syringe, a hot water bag and a pair of tweezers for extracting splinters. A bed pan and a rubber sheet also are useful additions. A package each of small and medium sized safety pins and a pair of blunt scissors will be quickly found when needed if they, too, are kept in the medicine chest.

How to Make Good Cheese

Cheese may be made any time of the year. There are seasons when the surplus of milk is great enough to justify making it in large quantities.

Good milk and complete directions are the essentials for success. You can secure the milk at home and the complete directions from Washington, D. C.

Write to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Ask for Farmers' Bulletin No. 1191, entitled, "Making Cheese on the Farm." This will be sent to you free.

Ridding a House of Ants

The ant may be a model of thrift and industry, but no housekeeper desires this particular model around her home. The following methods for exterminating the pest are given by the Bureau of Entomology, United States Department of Agriculture:

The most effective way of ridding a house of ants is to find and destroy

killing the entire colony. This mixture must be used with the greatest care, as it is poisonous to both human beings and domestic animals.

Ants are attracted by various food substances, especially fats and sugars; therefore these foods should be kept in closed containers and crumbs or small amounts spilled on shelves or tables cleaned off at once.

Rainbow "Sweet" Shower

BY LOIE E. BRANDON

Many persons now are getting married in the most simple way and cutting out all the frills and furbelows. This policy is heartily approved of by most bridegrooms and fathers. Still, every bride likes to have a special significance attached to her wedding day and any courtesy extended to her at this time by her friends is appreciated. Showers and jolly, intimate entertainments may be planned by the friends of the bride who wish to show their love and appreciation.

The affairs need not be elaborate. In fact, some of the most beautiful and touching remembrances are the most simple in detail. One unique shower planned for a bride was called a "sweet shower." This is the invitation friends received a week before the wedding.

There are many kinds of showers. They may be silver or linen, china or flowers; but this is sweeter and something new. So at the appointed time bring a few jars or glasses filled to the brim. To make pantry shelves look tempting and trim.

When the guests arrived the gifts were handed to the hostess, who without the knowledge of the guest of honor, wrapped each in a piece of dainty colored tissue paper, using the various colors of the rainbow. When the luncheon hour arrived and the dining room doors were opened, the guests could not suppress an exclamation of delight at the beauty of the table.

From the chandelier, which hung directly over the center of the table, rainbow hued ribbons extended to each corner of the table. From the center of the chandelier hung a white wedding bell and from this, tiny ribbon streamers of rainbow colors extended to every plate and fastened to the place cards. The cards were plain white but in the corner of each the hostess had cleverly sketched, in water colors, a bride and groom. Over them arched a rainbow while underneath were the words, printed in tiny Japanese let-

WHEN the scorchin' sun is fallin', then the swimmin' hole is callin', thru the busy day; and its waters deep and lazy, 'neath the summer skies an' hazy, bid me come and play; an' then before I know, I have lost my care an' woe an' am splashin' in the waters sparklin' cool; man may live thru countless ages, and be numbered with the sages, but he'll ne'er forget the good old swimmin' pool.—Rachel Ann Garrett.

the nest by treating it with carbon bisulphid, benzine, gasoline, or kerosene. Or, if the nest itself cannot be found, oftentimes the ants may be traced to the opening or crack thru which they enter. Squirt kerosene into it or plugging it with cotton saturated with the oil will in many cases drive them away.

A temporary expedient for controlling ants is to moisten small sponges with sweetened water and place them where the ants are most numerous. Attracted by the sugar, they will crawl into the sponges and may be killed by dropping into boiling water. The sponges should be baited again with the sweetened water and, if necessary, set in different places until the colony leaves the house.

A more effective, but also more dangerous, method is to moisten the sponges with a sirup made by dissolving 1 pound of sugar in 1 quart of hot water and adding 125 grains (about 1/4 ounce) of arsenate of soda. Some of the ants apparently carry this poisoned liquid back to the nest and feed it to the others there, thus gradually

ters, "Luck a'plenty, we wish for you."

In the center of the table, on a round mirror, were grouped seven crystal candle sticks, each holding a candle of a different color. Arranged around this, in the form of a rainbow, were the gifts in their rainbow wrappings. At each end of the rainbow was a little earthenware pot of yellow mints to represent gold.

The colors and "sweet" idea were carried out just as far as possible in the menu. While luncheon was being served, each girl wrote on the back of her place card, an original verse of "good luck" poetry for the bride. Before the event was over, the cards were handed to the bride who read them aloud, and kept them as a souvenir.

A real help in cake making is to add the sugar a tablespoonful at a time to the creamed butter. By the time all the sugar is added the two ingredients are of the right consistency and the desired result has been obtained without the aching forearm of which women complain when mixing cakes.

Fashion Favors Cottons

Quaint Wash Frocks for Little Girls

BY MRS. HELEN LEE CRAIG



1101—Misses' or Small Women's Dress. The blouse is made over the slip-on kimono pattern and extends below the belt in peplum effect. The skirt is two-piece. Sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years.

1016—Women's and Misses' Blouse. This pattern is simple and smart. Sizes 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

1022—Misses' or Small Women's Dress. Loose panels edged with ruffling give the petal effect when cut as shown in the drawing and worn over a thin foundation skirt. A deep hertha collar makes a pretty neck finish. Sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years.

1037—Child's Empire Dress. A touch of hand embroidery on this frock of plain material would be pretty. The

yoke is high waisted and closes at the neck. The skirt is gathered. Sizes 1, 2, 4 and 6 years.

1018—Child's Dress. This dress is cut in one piece with a little more fullness in the skirt than in the waist. The sides of the waist are cut in empire effect. Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

1025—Women's Dress. This frock is made with a basque over a full gathered skirt. The basque buttons in front and the sleeves are kimono style. Sizes 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

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 of pattern desired.

Women's Service Corner

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

Hot Tamales

Will you please print a recipe for hot tamales?—Mrs. L. C. P.

Boil meat until tender, season and chop. Mix with onion, tomato and red pepper to suit the taste, and add some of the liquid to moisten. Strain the remaining liquid, adding some water. Use fresh cornmeal and make a very thick mush. Wash and boil fresh corn husks. Use three husks for each tamale. Put an inch of the mush and a spoonful of the meat in the center. Roll the husks and tie both ends. When wanted, steam 15 minutes.

Good Hand Lotion

I do heavy housework, and should like to know how I can take care of my hands to keep them from becoming rough.—Mrs. I. M.

Equal parts of glycerine and camphor make a good lotion for the hands. Wash the hands with warm soap and water before retiring, and apply this lotion, rubbing it well into the pores of the skin. There are several remedies for softening the hands on the market, and they also will be found satisfactory.

Recipe for Sweet Pickles

Please print a recipe for making sweet cucumber pickles.—R. M.

This is a good recipe for sweet cucumber pickles: Use about 300 small cucumbers, 6 red peppers, 2½ pounds of brown sugar, 1 ounce of celery seeds, 1 ounce of white mustard seeds, 6 small onions, and vinegar. Wash and drain the cucumbers, cover them with a strong brine and let stand three days. Put the brine on cold. Drain off the brine, then take half

vinegar and half water, heat them to the boiling point and pour over the pickles. Next day pour off this liquid and reheat it; do this for three days. Now throw away the liquid; take fresh vinegar and add the sliced onions, sliced peppers and sugar and bring to boiling point. Sprinkle a portion of the seeds over the cucumbers; tie the remainder in little cheese-cloth bags and place these on top of the pickles. Pour the hot vinegar over all and keep in earthenware jars unsealed.

Remedy for Fern

Can you tell me what is the matter with my lace fern? It was pretty at one time, but the leaves turned yellow and then died. Someone told me to cut off the tops. I did, and now the fern is beginning to grow out but the new sprouts dry from the top when they are about 3 inches long.—F. E. B.

Prof. Albert Dickens, Kansas State Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kan., will be able to tell you what is the matter with your fern, and probably can give you a remedy for it. I suggest that you write to him.

Canning String Beans

Will you please print a recipe for canning green beans?—V. J. W.

The beans should be fresh and tender. When the beans within the pod have grown to any size, canning is more difficult and the product of poorer quality from a commercial standpoint. For canning, only well-sorted, small, tender beans should be used. String the beans and cut them into 2-inch lengths, cutting diagonally. In glass they may be canned whole. Blanch 3 to 8 minutes or until the pod will bend without breaking, and plunge into cold water for an instant. Drain well, pack quickly, and cover with brine. When the beans are young and tender, process quarts 2 hours continuously at boiling temperature, or, if more mature beans are packed, process intermittently, or 45 minutes under 10 pounds of steam pressure at a temperature of 240 degrees.

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If You Think You Can, Try This!

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Capper's Farmer will give a prize of \$15.00 in cash to the person who sends us the largest list of correctly spelled words made from the word "Tambourine," providing the list is accompanied by 50 cents to cover a one year's subscription to Capper's Farmer.

Every person who sends in a list of words accompanied by a one year's subscription and 50 cents, whether he wins the \$15.00 prize or not will receive a reward for his efforts. See how many words you can make out of "Tambourine." Be the first person to win the \$15.00 in cash.

RULES Anyone may participate in this Spelling Club. Write as plainly as you can on one side of the paper only. Make as many words as you can out of "Tambourine." A few of the words are, tire, our, rite, riot, etc. Do not use more letters in the same word than there are in the word "Tambourine," for instance do not use the word room, because that takes two Os and there is only one O in "Tambourine." Proper names, prefixes, suffixes, obsolete and foreign words will not be counted. Words spelled alike but with different meanings can only be counted as one word. Your list will not be accepted in this Spelling Club unless you send in a one year's subscription to Capper's Farmer accompanied by a remittance of 50c. In the event of a tie between two or more Club Members, each tying Club Member will receive a prize of the same value in all respects to that tied for. This Spelling Club closes August 1st, and the winner will be announced as soon as the three judges can determine to the best of their ability who has the largest list of correctly spelled words. Webster's New International Dictionary will be used as authority.

CAPPER'S FARMER, Dept. 606, Topeka, Kansas

On a separate sheet of paper I am sending you the words I have formed from the word "Tambourine." I am also sending you 50c to cover a one year's subscription to Capper's Farmer, which is to be sent to the following address.

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Crop Outlook is Excellent

Kansas Expects 95 Million Bushels of Corn

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

CROP prospects for the Nation are good but a recent forecast of the principal crops made by the United States Department of Agriculture indicates that there will be no record production this year except possibly for corn. At the present time corn is 0.5 points higher than a year ago and 7.4 points higher than the 10-year average. With favorable weather the yield this year may surpass the record-breaking crop of last year. The present condition of corn in Kansas is rated at 89 per cent and the state's possible yield is estimated at 94,336,000 bushels.

The estimated corn yield of the Nation is placed at 3,123,000,000 bushels with a condition of 91.1 per cent, as compared with 3,232,000,000 bushels in 1920 and a condition of 84.6 per cent on July 1. The previous five-year average production was 2,798,000,000 bushels. Last year's acreage was 104,601,000.

Wheat Yield 809 Million Bushels

The winter wheat production of the United States is estimated at 574 million bushels with a general condition of 77.2 per cent. Last year's crop was 578 million bushels and the condition on July 1 was 79.7 per cent. The average production of previous five years was 572 million bushels. This year's acreage is \$8,721,000 or 2.5 per cent more than for last year. The wheat remaining on farms July 1 is estimated at 54,435,000 bushels or 6.9 per cent of last year's crop. Spring wheat production for the United States is estimated at 235 million bushels with a condition of 80.8 per cent. The average production for the previous five years was 258 million bushels. The total wheat production of both spring and winter wheat is estimated at 809 million bushels as compared with a total for last year's crop of 787 million bushels. The July estimate on the winter wheat production of Kansas is 119,902,000 bushels with a condition of 70 per cent.

The yield of oats in the United States will be 1,329,000,000 bushels with a condition on July 1 of 77.6 per cent as compared with 1,526,000,000 bushels for last year with a condition of 84.7 per cent on same date. The previous five-year average production was 1,433,000,000 bushels. This year's acreage is 44,829,000 or 3.5 per cent more than that for last year.

Barley production in the United States is estimated at 184 million bushels with a July condition of 81.4 per cent as compared with a crop in 1920 of 202 million bushels and a July condition of 87.6 per cent. The previous five-year average production was 208 million bushels. This year's acreage is 7,713,000 or 4.6 per cent less than that for 1920.

Rye production for the Nation is estimated at 70 million bushels with a condition of 86.9 per cent, as against 69,300,000 bushels for last year with a July condition of 86.3 per cent. This year's acreage is 4,544,000 or 9.9 per cent less than for last year.

Hay Production is Decreased

The hay production of the United States is estimated at 81,700,000 tons with a condition of 78.7 per cent as compared with 91,200,000 tons for 1920. The previous five-year average production was 85,800,000 tons. The production of white potatoes for the United States is estimated at 377 million bushels on 3,972,000 acres with a condition of 83.4 per cent on July 1. In Kansas there is according to J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas state board of agriculture a big slump in alfalfa acreage. Assessor's returns from 60 counties of the 105 counties in the state show a slump of 128,000 acres. Fifty of the 60 counties that reported showed losses. Some of this loss is attributed to the increased wheat acreage, some to ravages of the alfalfa aphids, some to the decreased number of livestock kept on many farms, and some to unfavorable weather conditions.

Kansas Farmers are Prosperous

Crop conditions thruout Kansas in the main are satisfactory. Most of the wheat is in the shock and threshing is in progress wherever threshers can be obtained. There seems to be a general

disposition among farmers to thresh and market their wheat immediately. Whether this will lead to a congestion in shipping remains to be seen. The railroads have promised to have 21,000 cars stored in Kansas ready for the use of farmers by July 16, but thus far only about half of that number can be located. Corn is in excellent growing condition and if the weather continues seasonable Kansas may produce the largest crop ever known in its history. Rye, barley and the sorghums also will show heavy yields. Everything seems to indicate that Kansas will have fairly good yields of all of its leading crops. This means that Kansas farmers next fall will be in a prosperous condition and that they will take up most of their loans with the country banks. That will ease up conditions with city banks and will lead to a revival of business that will be noticeable everywhere. The peak of depression has been passed and business will soon show some of its old time activity.

Local conditions of crops, livestock, and farm work in Kansas are shown in the following county reports:

Anderson—The past week has been very discouraging for farmers as there has been too much rain and there is a considerable amount of wheat to be cut, yet and nearly all of the oats. Wheat and oats are both down and indications are that the yield and quality will be very poor. Threshing will begin in a few days. Corn is very uneven and some is very weedy. Tame hay is ready to put up. Harvest wages are \$3 a day. Eggs bring 20c and butterfat, 30c.—J. W. Hendrix, July 1.

Brown—We are having excellent corn weather and most of the corn is too big to cultivate. Harvest is completed and farmers are ready to thresh. We are having plenty of moisture and everything looks excellent. Wheat is worth 97c; corn, 45c; cream, 26c and eggs are 22c; hens, 20c; springs, 30c.—A. C. Dannenberg, July 2.

Chautauque—We are having excellent weather. Harvest is completed and farmers are threshing now. Small grain is very poor both in quantity and quality. Corn is unusually good. Butterfat is worth 28c; flour, \$2.30 and eggs are 15c.—A. A. Nance, July 2.

Cherokee—The weather has been very stormy, wet and hot and all the grain has been damaged considerably. A number of farmers are beginning to stack and a few are threshing but both are slow work at present. Corn and fodder crops are growing satisfactorily. The hay crop will be very heavy.—L. Smyres, July 1.

Coffey—Harvest is completed and a few machines are threshing. Wheat is shriveled considerably and will not yield as much as last year. Oats will not make much. Second crop of alfalfa is good. Corn and kafir are good but weedy. Help is plentiful and wages are satisfactory. Wheat is worth 97c; corn, 45c.—A. T. Stewart, July 2.

Crawford—We had a considerable amount of rain during June but wheat was harvested in good condition. Oats were damaged some by rain and hail. Corn is growing satisfactorily. Pastures are good and stock is looking well. Farmers are threshing in some localities. Wheat is turning out well. Wheat is worth from 95c to \$1; corn, 45c; cream, 25c; oats, 33c; eggs, 20c.—H. F. Painter, July 2.

Dickinson—We are having dry, windy weather. Corn is suffering and vegetation is drying up. Harvest is completed and farmers are threshing now, wheat on the upland is making an average of about 13 bushels an acre. The quality is good; very little is testing below 59 and some as high as 65. But very little of the oats have been threshed yet. This crop will make about 15 bushels an acre. Wheat is worth 97c.—F. M. Lorson, July 2.

Ellsworth—Harvest is almost completed. Ground is dry in many portions of the county. Corn is still thrifty and of a good color. Most of the fields are clean. Pastures are good but stock is not getting much on account of the unusually large number of flies which torment about 14 hours a day. Hogs are scarce. Some old wheat is still in the farmers hands.—W. L. Reed, July 2.

Franklin—The quality of wheat is not very good and some of it was not even cut. The oats yield is below the early estimate. We have had a considerable amount of rain and the corn is very weedy. Chinch bugs are not doing much damage. Flies are very bad.—E. D. Gillette, July 2.

Hamilton—The past week has been hot, windy and as no rain has fallen the ground is drying very rapidly altho June precipitation was more than 4 inches. Crops of all kinds are making good growths. Harvest work for wheat, rye, barley and oats is in full progress and many fields will make good yields. Some predicted all the way from 30 to 40 bushels an acre. One place of wheat in the northeast part of county is 3 feet in height and is being cut with a seven-foot blinder which throws a good bundle every six feet in this field. Pastures are excellent and stock of all kinds are in good condition. A good crop of lambs and calves is reported. Alfalfa hay is worth \$10; butter, 40c; corn, 55c; milo and kafir, \$1.05; wheat, \$1.35 and eggs are 14c; hens, 20c; broilers, 32c.—W. H. Brown, July 2.

Jefferson—Corn is growing very rapidly and some is being plowed only once. Threshing will begin next week and the remainder of the oats crop will be harvested. Indications are that the second crop of alfalfa will be unusually good and will be cut within the next two weeks.—Arthur Jones, July 4.

Jewell—We have had 5 inches of rain in the past four days, and farmers are waiting for the ground to dry so they can continue their work. Wheat and oats are nearly all cut but, owing to scarcity of help, a

number of fields are not shocked yet. Threshing has begun and wheat is yielding from 10 to 18 bushels an acre. Corn is excellent, and most fields are clean. Pastures are fine and livestock are in satisfactory condition. Flies are very bad for this time of year.—U. S. Godding, July 8.

Kiowa—Wheat ripened very rapidly about June 20 and the week after that it rained some every day. Wheat harvest has progressed satisfactorily since the rainy week. Harvester-thresher outfits will run nearly three weeks yet. Reports so far indicate that wheat will make from five to 20 bushels an acre. Corn is in need of attention. July so far has been too windy for harvesting.—H. E. Stewart, July 2.

Labette—Wheat has been cut and is being stacked. Some oats was not cut on account of excessive rains. Farmers are rushed with work as never before. Corn is excellent, and pastures are unusually good, but meadows are rank. A considerable amount of the first cutting of alfalfa spoiled in the field. Wheat is making from 10 to 22 bushels an acre. Wheat is worth \$1.03; corn, 50c; cream, 20c; butter, 25c and eggs are 20c.—J. N. McLane, July 6.

Linn—Farmers are completing cutting oats. They were delayed a few days on account of wet fields. A few farmers are threshing now and wheat is making 10 bushels an acre. The Centerville co-operative store's meat shop is doing a good business. Farmers are organizing in parts of the county.—J. W. Clinesmith, July 2.

Norton—Wheat harvest is on at full speed. There are a few very fine fields of barley. A few combine header threshers are at work. Wheat is yielding from 8 to 10 bushels. Corn and forage crops are excellent. New wheat brings 90c; butterfat, 25c; and eggs are 18c.—Sam Teaford, July 2.

Osage—Nearly 75 per cent of the wheat was cut last week and the remainder was harvested this week. Wheat and oats are not as good as they looked three weeks ago. Hay and corn are excellent. The second cutting of alfalfa is much better than the first but is not quite ready to cut. Sudan is making rapid growth. A large amount of corn was laid by the second time it was cultivated.—H. L. Ferris, July 2.

Roooks—Harvest is nearly completed. A number of farmers are working short-handed. Corn and feed crops are growing satisfactorily. We need rain for pasture and feed crops. Wheat is worth 85c; corn, 35c; butterfat, 20c and eggs are 18c.—C. O. Thomas, July 2.

Saline—We are having hot, windy weather. Harvesting is nearly completed and stacking is well advanced. A few are shock threshing. Pastures are unusually good but cattle are not gaining very rapidly as flies are very bad. Corn is tasseling and will need rain soon. New wheat brings 90c; old wheat, \$1; butterfat, 23c; butter, 27c and eggs are 19 and 20c; fat hogs from 6 to 8c.—J. P. Nelson, July 2.

Sherman—Small grain is ripening too fast on account of hot weather but it probably will be better than a 50 per cent crop since the rains of June hit us rather late. It is wonderful how crops revive. Sod wheat seems good for 20 bushels and old stubble land from one-fourth to one-half that good. Row crops and also grass and hay crops are satisfactory. Prices are very poor.—J. B. Moore, July 2.

Smith—Harvest is nearly completed. There was some demand for outside help but many farmers prefer to work short-handed rather than run the risk of getting poor workers and bad characters as are sometimes found among the transient hands. Corn is looking well and is well developed for the time of year. Alfalfa is a very short crop but a few who planted new fields got a stand this spring—something they have not succeeded in doing for several springs. A much needed rain visited the southern part of the county July 1 accompanied by wind which damaged stacks. Wheat is worth 95c; corn, 37c; butterfat, 23c and eggs are 19c; spring fries, 25c; roosters, 7c.—E. D. Panter, July 2.

Stafford—The weather during the past week has been dry and harvest has progressed nicely. Corn is making good growth but needs more cultivation as weeds are growing after so much rain. The second cutting of alfalfa is ready to cut. Gardens are excellent. Stock is in good condition. Wheat is worth \$1.04; corn 46c.—H. A. Kachelman, July 2.

Sumner—A few farmers are not thru cutting wheat but two days will end harvest. A few farmers are threshing. Wheat is of a good quality. Some of it is yielding more than 20 bushels an acre and some is making less. Oats made a failure. Corn and kafir look well. Old wheat is worth \$1.10; new wheat, 90c; corn, 45c; butterfat, 30c and eggs are 22c; oats, 40c.—E. L. Stocking, July 4.

Trego—The first two days of July were very windy and warm. Harvest is progressing satisfactorily. Wheat is of a good color but will not make a good yield. Corn and other fodder crops are doing well but are late. Pastures are good. The second cutting of alfalfa is nearly ready but it will be light. We had a big rain July 4.—C. C. Cross, July 4.

Washington—We received a regular down-pour of rain July 1, and it was the biggest rain of the season. Corn is excellent and most of it has been laid by. Threshing is in full blast and some yields are as high as 30 bushels an acre but most of it runs from 12 to 17 bushels. Second crop of alfalfa is being cut but the crop is light. New wheat is worth 90c; corn, 50c; butterfat, 24c and eggs are 20c.—Ralph B. Cole, July 2.

State Fairs in 1921

Here are the dates for the state fairs of this year.

Missouri State Fair, Sedalia, August 14-20.
Illinois State Fair, Springfield, August 19-27.
Iowa State Fair, Des Moines, August 24-September 2.
Ohio State Fair, Columbus, August 25-September 3.
Wisconsin State Fair, Milwaukee, August 29-September 4.
Minnesota State Fair, Hamline, September 3-10.
Nebraska State Fair, Lincoln, September 4-9.
Indiana State Fair, Indianapolis, September 5-11.
Montana State Fair, Helena, September 12-17.
Kansas Free Fair, Topeka, September 12-17.
Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, September 17-24.
Interstate Fair, Sioux City, September 18-24.
Oklahoma State Fair, Oklahoma City, September 24-October 1.
Colorado State Fair, Pueblo, September 26-30.
Oklahoma Free State Fair, Muskogee, October 3-8.
State Fair of Texas, Dallas, October 8-22.

Wheat Pit is Raided Again

Chicago Gamblers Clean Up Millions on Farmers

BY JOHN W. SAMUELS

HEAVY shipments of new wheat this week and last week gave the grain gamblers at Chicago an excuse for depressing both future and carlot prices which they were quick to turn to good account. Thru their shrewd manipulation of the market several millions of dollars will be taken from the Western grain growers and added to the bulging bank accounts of the Chicago grain speculators. Wheat futures at the close of the market showed losses of 3 to 4 cents for July deliveries, 3 to 3½ cents for September and 1½ to 2½ cents for December.

Good progress was made in threshing wheat thruout the Southwest last week as the weather was very favorable for both harvesting and threshing. Cutting of wheat is practically finished in Kansas and it is well along in Nebraska. Yields in many sections as shown by threshing returns are much better than was originally expected. From many Kansas and Oklahoma points yields of more than 30 bushels and as high as 35 bushels an acre were reported. Some sections, however, have had yields of only 10 to 12 bushels. Elmdale reports many yields of 40 to 45 bushels an acre. Much of the Kaw valley wheat in the Topeka territory is testing low and is ranging from 40 to 58 pounds.

Farmers are Busy Threshing.

Farmers everywhere seem to be in a hurry to thresh and some of the new grain is too damp to be satisfactory for market purposes. Wheat from Western Kansas is of better quality and is reaching the market in much more satisfactory condition. Prices paid locally are influenced by the Kansas City basis and range from 80 cents to \$1.10 a bushel with but very little of it being sold at the higher figure. Farmers everywhere in Kansas feel that these prices are entirely too low and that they are being gouged unmercifully by the grain speculators.

Wheat growers are greatly dissatisfied with the war time price scale of wheat grading. The grain differential is a timely problem with the Kansas farmers because they know they now are marketing or preparing for market a wheat crop of more than 113 million bushels. It is estimated that the prevailing differential means a loss to the producer averaging 5 cents a bushel as compared with the pre-war scale.

Wheat Slumps 20 Million Bushels

The July estimate of spring wheat is 235 million bushels or 16 million bushels less than the estimate made last month. The estimate of the winter wheat crop for July is 574 million bushels or 4 million bushels less than the June estimate. This makes a total slump of 20 million bushels in the wheat crop. The total yield of both spring and winter wheat for the United States is estimated now at 809 million bushels. Despite this slump and unfavorable reports from the wheat sections in the Northwest as well as from some of the foreign countries grain speculators continued to beat down prices. Compared with a week ago hard wheat is down from 5 to 10 cents for the week according to the grade and quality of the grain. Red wheat declined 11 to 13 cents and the best grade sold at \$1.13. These declines extended to both old and new wheat. From \$1.10 to \$1.35 was paid at Kansas City for milling samples of ordinary hard wheat and as much as \$1.48 was paid for dark hard wheat.

Kansas City Market Quotations

At the close of the market July wheat futures at Kansas City were quoted at \$1.11½, September at \$1.13½, and December at \$1.16½. July corn was quoted at 50½c, and September at 55½c; July oats, 36½, and September oats at 39c.

The following cash sales of grain were reported at Kansas City for the week: No. 1 old dark hard wheat, \$1.50; No. 1 new dark hard wheat, \$1.35 to \$1.50; No. 2 old dark hard, \$1.35 to \$1.50; No. 2 new dark hard, \$1.33 to \$1.50; No. 3 old dark hard, \$1.30 to \$1.50; No. 3 new dark hard, \$1.40; No. 4 dark hard, \$1.10 to \$1.28; No. 1 old hard wheat, \$1.30 to \$1.35; No. 1 new hard wheat, \$1.12 to \$1.22;

No. 2 old hard wheat, \$1.16 to \$1.33; No. 2 new hard wheat, \$1.11 to \$1.20; No. 3 old hard wheat, \$1.10 to \$1.28; No. 3 new hard wheat, \$1.10 to \$1.24; No. 4 old hard wheat, \$1.08 to \$1.26; No. 4 new hard wheat, \$1.08; No. 1 old Red wheat, \$1.12 to \$1.15; No. 1 new Red wheat, \$1.12; No. 3 new Red wheat, \$1.09 to \$1.10; No. 4 old Red wheat, \$1.07; No. 4 new Red wheat, \$1.07; No. 1 mixed wheat, new grain, \$1.13 to \$1.16; No. 2 new mixed wheat \$1.10 to \$1.15; No. 3 new mixed wheat, \$1.08 to \$1.10.

Other Grain Sales

Market demand for corn was medium to fair. White corn was unchanged but mixed corn was unchanged to 3½ cents lower. The following quotations were reported at Kansas City:

No. 1 White corn, 59½c; No. 2 White, 59½c; No. 3 White, 58½c; No. 4 White, 57½c; No. 2 Yellow corn, 52 to 53c; No. 3 Yellow, 51 to 51½c; No. 4 Yellow, 50 to 50½c; No. 1 mixed corn, 51c; No. 2 mixed, 50c; No. 3 mixed, 46c; No. 4 mixed, 45c; No. 5 mixed, 43c.

Not much change was noted in other grains except in kafir and milo which were 2 to 5 cents higher. The following sales were made at Kansas City: No. 2 White oats, 35c; No. 3 White oats, 34c; No. 4 White oats, 33c; No. 2 mixed oats, 33½ to 33c; No. 2 Red oats, 32c; No. 3 Red oats, 31c; No. 4 Red oats, 30c; No. 2 White kafir, \$1.03; No. 3 White kafir, \$1.03; No. 4 White kafir, 98c; No. 2 milo, \$1.20 to \$1.23;

No. 3 milo, \$1.19 to \$1.22; No. 4 milo, \$1.14 to \$1.19; No. 2 rye, 98 to 99c; No. 3 barley, 40 to 47c; No. 4 barley, 45c.

Millfeeds still continue to be in rather slow demand. The following sales are reported at Kansas City: Bran, \$11 to \$12 a ton; brown shorts, \$12 to \$13; gray shorts, \$14 to \$15; cottonseed meal, \$37 to \$39 a ton on Milwaukee basis; linseed oil meal, \$31 to \$32 a ton on Milwaukee basis.

No change was noted in the hay market. The following quotations were announced at Kansas City: Choice alfalfa, \$19 to \$20 a ton; No. 1 alfalfa, \$16.50 to \$18.50; standard alfalfa, \$14 to \$16; No. 2 alfalfa, \$10 to \$13; No. 3 alfalfa, \$6.50 to \$9.50; No. 1 prairie hay, \$13.50 to \$14.50; No. 2 prairie, \$9.50 to \$13; No. 3 prairie, \$5.50 to \$9; No. 1 timothy hay, \$15 to \$16; standard timothy, \$13 to \$14.50; No. 2 timothy, \$11 to \$12.50; No. 3 timothy, \$8.50 to \$10.50; No. 1 clover hay, \$13 to \$14.50; No. 2 clover, \$8 to \$12.50.

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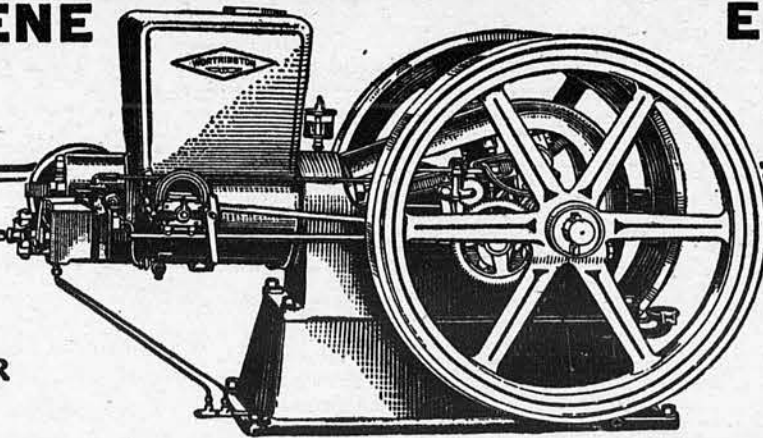
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COMMUNITY SCHOOLS ATTENTION— Three good horse drawn Miller busses for sale cheap. Taylor Transfer Co., Belleville, Kan.

FLOUR SACKS 100 LB. BRAND NEW COT- ton sacks bought from bankrupt mill, \$1.50 doz. Inside sugar sacks, 14 for \$1.00. Postage prepaid. Checks accepted. Moss-Roseman Bag Co., Kansas City, Mo.

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TOBACCO—KENTUCKY'S PRIDE, MILD and mellow. 10 pounds, \$2.25; 20 pounds, \$4. Farmers' Club, Mayfield, Ky.

NATURAL RED LEAF TOBACCO DIRECT to consumer, prepaid. Best grade, 5 lbs., \$2. Extra smoking, 5 lbs., \$1.50. W. B. Adams, Sharon, Tenn. Reference, Bank of Sharon.

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FOR SALE—SANDERS 10-DISC ENGINE plow, new. C. A. Moore, Pratt, Kan.

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FOR SALE—HART PARR 30; RUMELY 12-20; both in excellent condition. C. L. Gifford, Eskridge, Kan.

FOR SALE—AVERY 12-25, OIL PULL 14-28, Nichols-Shepard separator, alfalfa huller. Frank Silvester, Little River, Kan.

WILL SACRIFICE NEW E-B 12-20 TRAC- tor. One E-B 12-20 tractor used one season. Ford truck. C. F. Haury, Halstead, Kan.

ONE THRESHING RIG, 20 HORSE EN- gine, 36x60 separator, Nichols-Shepard, in first-class shape. Price \$1,400. E. L. Nevins, Fairfield, Neb.

FOR SALE—ONE CLEVELAND (CLETRAC) tractor \$1,400, which is \$190 less than regular price; 1920 model and new. Address W. W. Webb, Fargo, Okla.

FOR SALE—TWO USED REPUBLIC trucks. One is solid tire, ton truck, other pneumatic tire, 1½ ton truck, used 2 or 3 years. James Cowman, R. F. D. 1, Herington, Kan.

FOR QUICK SALE I WILL OFFER DI- rect to farmers Oliver three-bottom tractor moldboard plows complete, \$125 each. f. o. b. Wichita. B. C. True, 3006 East Douglas, Wichita, Kan.

BIG BARGAIN—ONE 30-60 OIL-PULL, run four seasons; one 32-52 Nichols & Shepard separator, run 60 days. Outfit in good shape. Will sell for \$2,500. Also have other bargains in second hand tractors. John Tatge & Sons, White City, Kan.

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

SPECIAL BARGAINS—25 H. P. DOUBLE Gaar Scott engine. Rebuilt; boiler tested 200 pounds cold water pressure; new flues; good gears. Come for demonstration. Price \$1,200. One 36-56 Red River Special separator; Ruth feeder; drive belt extension feeder; all ready for field. Bargain at \$800. See both only 11 miles from Hutchinson. Shem Yoder, Yoder, Kan.

15-30 4-CYLINDER TITAN TRACTOR, good condition, used very little in two seasons. Ready to go. Price \$1,250.00. 8-bottom Oliver Plow, practically new. Just what you want for your tractor. Price \$350.00. Gray Tractor, 20-35. In good condition with little repair. Bargain at \$550.00. Helder 12-20. Has done good work and will give bargain in same. Call, wire, or write Canton Hdw. Company, Canton, Kansas.

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

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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.

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FOR SALE—STAG HOUNDS, ALL AGES. Paul Pfe, Nickerson, Kan.

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, Box 506, Oakland, Iowa.

PET STOCK

NEW ZEALAND RED RABBITS, \$1.50 pair; caviar, \$1.00 pair. Mrs. Chancey Simmons, Erie, Kansas.

STRAYED

TAKEN UP BY GEORGE WILLIAMS, Route No. 1, of Kansas City. Wyandotte county in the state of Kansas, one dark red mare 14 hands high, weight about 950 pounds, white left hind foot. William Beggs, County Clerk, Kansas City, Kansas.

TAKEN UP BY W. V. TEETER, OF SOLO- mon, Sheridan county, in the state of Kansas, one black horse, white stripe in face, about 3 years old, weight 950 pounds. One black mare about 4 years old, weight about 1,000 pounds. F. R. Robinson, County Clerk, Grinnell, Kan.

SEEDS AND PLANTS

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

WANTED TO BUY—ENGLISH BLUE GRASS seed, also stripped Kentucky blue grass seed. Write Mitchell Seed Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

KANRED SEED WHEAT FOR SALE. State inspected. Order early and avoid car shortage. Fort Larned Ranch, E. E. Frizell & Sons, Larned, Kan.

POULTRY

BABY CHICKS

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

BABY CHICKS—ANCORAS AND REDS, \$11 per 100; Leghorns, \$10. Fleda Jenkins, Jewell, Kan.

STRONG VIGOROUS S. C. BROWN, WHITE Leghorns, 12 cents. Barred Rocks, S. C. Reds, 15 cents. Buff Oringtons, 15 cents. Buff Leghorns, 14c prepaid, live delivery. Ross Hatchery, Junction City, Kan.

LEGHORNS

CHOICE WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, March hatched. Mrs. Bert Ireland, Smith Center, Kan.

CHAMPION BARRON S. C. WHITE LEG- horn cockerels, \$1 and \$2. Fred Allee, Topeka, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels, March hatched, 286 egg-laying strain. Price \$1.25 each. Send orders now to S. B. Bachus, Abbeville, 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.

Disking Small Grain Fields

BY L. E. CALL

Small grain fields that are to be planted to wheat this fall should be double disked as soon as possible. The heavy rains during the last half of June and the first half of July have filled the soil of these fields with moisture. This supply of moisture will go far toward producing a crop of wheat next season if it can be saved. It will remain in the ground if it is not used by weeds. These pests grow rapidly in moist ground at this season of the year, and if they are not killed, will soon use all of the available water that is now stored in the soil. The weeds in the stubble fields can be killed the most rapidly with a disk. Single disking usually is not sufficient, but double disking will not only kill the weeds but it will leave the ground loose and mellow and in condition to absorb rain rapidly. Some farmers, who fully appreciate the importance of killing the weeds in the stubble fields as soon as possible, have attached disks behind the binder and double disk the ground as the grain is cut. Where power machinery is used for harvesting so that there is sufficient power, this is an excellent practice and gives good results.

Where the disk has not been run immediately behind the binder, the next best plan is to disk as soon as possible after the crop has been removed from the field. Where the crop has been headed, the disks can be started as soon as the crop has been harvested. If the grain is cut with a binder and shocked and cannot be threshed within a short time, it usually will pay to stack the wheat. This will not only insure a better quality of grain if the crop is well stacked, but will make it possible to get on the ground with a disk and kill the weeds while they are small.

Early disking not only kills weeds, but it liberates plant food for the next crop of wheat, prevents water from escaping from the soil, loosens the ground so that water falling as heavy rains enters the ground more rapidly and leaves the land in such a condition that it can be plowed or listed later with greater ease and with better results.

At the Kansas State Agricultural college at Manhattan ground double disked in the early part of July and plowed during the early part of September has produced an average of the last 10 years 5 bushels more wheat to the acre than ground plowed in September that had not been double disked in July. The ground double disked in July and plowed in September has produced within 2½ bushels as much grain as ground plowed in July and worked thru the summer.

Ground disked in July and plowed in August has given even better results. Ground that has been disked should be plowed or listed in Eastern and Central Kansas as soon as possible after disking. Usually the earlier the plowing is done, the better, even if the ground has been disked. Ground that has been well disked will remain moist and will plow in good condition any time during the summer. The best results will be obtained, however, from early plowing.

It's Your Bank; Help It

Low interest rates available thru the Federal Land Loan Banks and the safety of the banks themselves are absolutely dependent on whether borrowers meet their interest payments promptly. The Land Banks borrow money they lend farmers thru the sale of bonds. Those bonds are popular with investors now. But if one interest payment is defaulted they will depreciate materially. That would mean higher interest rates to the borrowing farmers.

When a farmer defaults in paying interest his local association must make good within 30 days and he is required to pay 8 per cent interest on the face of the loan. The law provides that on failure to pay interest the entire loan becomes due and requires the Federal Land Loan Bank to foreclose the mortgage in order to protect the bonds. The Federal Land Loan Bank has no option in the matter.

The Federal Land Loan Banks have no money of their own and no Government money. All funds are obtained from the sale of bonds. They lend money to farmers at actual cost. If they cannot collect interest when due the system eventually will fail and the farmer will lose the machinery which he has struggled so long to obtain. It behooves every borrower from a Federal Land Loan Bank to pay his interest promptly, in order to insure his ability to borrow as cheaply in the future. He can't afford not to do so because his failure to pay menaces the stability of the entire Federal Land Loan Bank System. There are outside interests that would like to see the system fail, and those interests are not friendly to agriculture. Don't play their game. Keep the Federal Land Loan Bank on top.

Horse Gains Helping Others

BY T. W. MORSE

Nineteen million horses and mules are working in harness in this country. This calls for 9½ millions serviceable sets of harness.

The investigations of the Horse Association of America show that the average harness lasts 12 years. Wagons last 15 years. Both harness and wagons can be patched up to last a year or two longer, if necessary, but the figures given are a fair average for ordinary conditions.

This means that approximately 800,000 sets of harness are needed every year to take the place of those worn out and discarded. Exports of harness and saddlery reached their high point in 1915, when \$18,237,604 worth of equipment left the country. The amount fell off in subsequent years, but increased again in 1919 and 1920, when the figure rose to \$2,273,234. That was three times as much as in 1913.

Flies Breed Only in Filth

Flies require moist filth for breeding places. Barnyard manure is one of the places where flies multiply in greatest numbers. If all the manure can be cleaned up and spread out where it will dry quickly, flies will not be able to use it as a place for rearing their young. All decaying material that might be used as breeding places should be buried or burned. Flies travel only a short distance so you can be reasonably sure that nearly all of them found pestivating about the place are not far from their native home.

To Protect Shade Trees

The Government has just issued Farmers' Bulletin No. 1160, Insects Injurious to Shade Trees and Their Control, of 100 pages, which should be in the reference library of every farmer. It can be obtained free on application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

A canvas cover or tarpaulin will come in handy every day of the year.

More Money for Stockmen

Big Livestock Pool Will be Effective July 18

BY WALTER M. EVANS

CATTLEMEN everywhere are much pleased with the plans that are being worked out for financing their livestock operations during the coming year. Bankers and livestock men from every part of the country recently met at Chicago and after a careful study of the situation decided that a livestock pool of 50 million dollars would be necessary to properly finance the livestock industry and insure its future success. At a meeting of cattlemen and bankers in the Kansas City Livestock Exchange hall in Kansas City, July 8 the plans proposed by the Chicago conference were heartily approved. This second meeting was held at Kansas City because it is the great center of cattle loan banking and because Kansas City handles most of the cattle and other livestock paper of the livestock centers of the West.

Cattle Pool Effective July 18

The plans were explained and discussed by M. L. McClure, executive manager of the Bankers' Livestock Loan Corporation that will handle the 50 million dollar livestock pool. According to Mr. McClure this pool will be effective July 18 and it will put new life into the livestock industry if it is properly managed. Other persons who spoke at the Kansas City conference were J. C. Swift, of Kansas City; George S. Hovey, president of the Interstate National Bank of Kansas City; J. Z. Miller, governor of the Tenth Federal Reserve District Bank; R. R. Russell, president of the State National Bank of San Antonio, Tex.; W. R. King, president of the San Antonio Cattle Loan Company of San Antonio, Tex.; Ted Hart, cashier of the Stock Yards National Bank of Wichita, Kan.; O. W. Matthews of the Spokane Cattle Loan Company of Spokane, Wash.; Fred E. Hovey, president of the Stock Yards National Bank of Omaha, Neb.; P. W. Goebel, president of the Commercial National Bank of Kansas City, and many others. Further details in regard to the complete plans of the Bankers Livestock Loan Corporation will be made public within a few days.

Protective Features of New Tariffs

Livestock men also are pleased with the protective measures being passed by Congress. The protective features of the Young Emergency Tariff bill which were a step in the right direction are now to be supplemented by the protective features of the Fordney Tariff bill. These are to be permanent while those of the Young Emergency Tariff bill are to be effective for a period of six months from date of passage of the bill. Under the permanent tariff bill a tariff on foreign cattle of 1 cent to 2 cents a pound will be imposed; on swine 1 cent to 1½ cents a pound; milk 1 cent a gallon; butter 8 cents a pound; eggs 6 cents a dozen; wool 25 to 26 cents a pound according to grade and quality; fresh beef and veal 2 cents a pound; sheep and goats 1 cent a pound; fresh mutton 1½ cents a pound; fresh lamb 2 cents a pound; bacon and ham 1½ cents a pound; lard 1 cent a pound; lard compounds and substitutes 20 per cent; live poultry 2 cents a pound; cheese 5 cents a pound; horses and mules valued at not more than \$150 apiece, \$30 a head.

Brighter Future for Feeders

Cheap feeds coupled with the aid to be had from the 50 million dollar livestock pool and the protective features of the new tariff bills ought to do a great deal to build up the livestock industry. Government authorities who have made a survey of the situation say that there will be fewer feeding cattle for markets next autumn. This may mean that higher prices will prevail than otherwise would be possible and thereby increase the feeders' chances for greater profits.

General indications are that the downward swing in cattle prices has been checked, and a period of improved demand for good killing grades is at hand. Choice handy medium and light weight steers and mixed grades were 25 to 35 cents higher and top price was \$8.70. Heavy steers were steady, and half fat grassers were lower. Hog prices were sharply higher with the general market on a 9 cent level. Sheep

and lambs were up 25 to 50 cents.

Receipts at Kansas City for the week were 18,100 cattle, 4,200 calves, 22,900 hogs, and 17,100 sheep, compared with 27,250 cattle, 6,150 calves, 41,300 hogs, and 17,750 sheep last week, and 28,000 cattle, 4,900 calves, 24,350 hogs, and 17,400 sheep a year ago.

Beef Cattle 35 Cents Higher

Trade in cattle gained some activity late in the week and closed with fed grades, except extreme weighty kinds 25 to 35 cents net higher. Yearlings were the best sellers, the top reaching up to \$8.70 and numerous sales being made at \$8.25 to \$8.60. Heavy steers sold up to \$8.30, but most of 1,400 pounds up sold at \$7.50 to \$8. Some wintered Kansas grass steers sold at \$6.75 to \$7.60, and Texas steers brought \$4.50 to \$7. Cows were 15 to 25 cents higher. Most of the grass fat cows sold at \$3 to \$4.50. Veal calves were steady at \$5.00 to \$8.50.

Trade in stockers and feeders showed more activity than for some time past. Prices rose 25 to 50 cents and the supply was not equal to the demand. Indications are that prices will go no lower as crop conditions will make demand for thin cattle large.

Hogs Top Market at \$9.35

Wednesday hog prices went above 9 cents for the first time in several months past, and Thursday a further gain was reported. Friday the market was steady to 5 cents lower than the extreme high point Thursday with a \$9.35 top and bulk of sales \$9.10 to \$9.35. Compared with the low spot in June prices are \$2 higher. Receipts are short of urgent needs and the market is in a firm position.

Sheep rose 25 cents and native (Continued on Page 18.)

MISCELLANEOUS

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY

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

\$1,000 Secures 157 Acres With

10 cows, 2 horses, crops, equipment; 100 acres fields; 20-cow pasture; wood; fruit; 7-room house, 15-cow basement barn; all \$4,500. Page 29 catalog 1,100 bargains. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 831GP New York Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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THE PIONEER MORTGAGE CO., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

TRADES ANYWHERE—List free. Bersie Agency, Eldorado, Kansas.

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

WE BUY, SELL AND EXCHANGE real estate. What have you? Address Franklin Co. Inv. Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

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

EXCHANGE—Neodesha income properties for high grade late model automobile or equities in land. John Deer, Neodesha, Kan.

FARMS, ranches, city property, merchandise for sale and exchange. Write us. Weeks & Shaekeford, 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.

EXCHANGE—Improved stock and grain farm. Will take high grade late model automobile as part payment. John Deer, Neodesha, Kansas.

TWIN APARTMENT located in Topeka; rental \$90 per month to exchange for good 80 acres. Mansfield Land & Loan Co., 312-13 New England Bldg., Topeka, Kansas.

528 ACRES high class farm, only 22 miles south Kansas City in Belton district; choice property, want Kansas ranch. Mansfield Land & Loan Company, 415 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.

FARMS WANTED

We have several stocks of merchandise, income property, and apartments, to trade for land. List your farms with Ringy & Nelson, Topeka, Kansas.

320 ACRES, 1¼ miles good town in Franklin Co., Kan. All good smooth land and very productive. - Owner wants smaller farm, merchandise or town property. Address Franklin Co. Inv. Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

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480-ACRE PASTURE, 320-ACRE FARM A. Pitney, Belvue, Kansas.

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

GOOD CREEK FARM, 320 a. imp. Close in. Bargain. Ed Teel, Owner, Lenora, Kan.

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

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

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

I OFFER my 200 acre farm for sale for \$16,000, all valley land, 2 miles out. Will make terms. A. J. Schimpff, Burns, Kan.

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

HALF SECTION—\$8,200, 5 miles northwest of Satanta. No better land in the West. Easy terms. Griffith & Baughman, Owners, Liberal, Kan.

1,440 ACRES Gove Co., 7-room house, barn, good water, 600 a. cult., 150 alfalfa land. Possession Aug. 1st. \$200.00 acre. H. L. Baker, LaCrosse, Kansas.

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

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

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

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

68 ACRES ONLY \$250 Only 20 mi. Wichita; near good town; best soil; 60 a. cult.; bal. past.; 6-room house, new barn, etc.; poss. at once; only \$250 cash, \$500 Sept. 1st. bal. \$500 yearly. Hurry. R. M. Mills, Schwelter Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

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

2 FRANKLIN COUNTY, KAN., BARGAINS 80, 3 miles of Ottawa, good improvements; sacrifice at \$130. Carry % 6%. 120, 5 miles Ottawa, fine improvements; natural gas, worth \$175, take \$135. Terms. Spangler Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

20-ACRE POULTRY AND DAIRY FARM near Ottawa. All in alfalfa, tame and bluegrass. Good improvements. Priced cheap for quick sale. Immediate possession. Write for list of larger farms. Mansfield Land & Loan Co., Ottawa, Kan.

RANCH PRICED TO SELL QUICK 1,600 acres in one body about 13 miles north of Tribune, Kan. Plenty water, land can all be cultivated, will sell all or part. One-half cash. Balance terms. John A. Brack, Otis, Kansas.

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

FOR QUICK SALE—One of the very best bluestem 3800-acre ranches in Kansas. 1000 acres creek bottom alfalfa land. Never failing streams, gravel bottom. Excellent location in Central Kansas. Price and terms absolutely right. George Hundertmark, Lincoln, Kansas.

ARKANSAS

BARGAINS IN FARM LANDS T. F. Chrane, Gravette, Arkansas.

CHEAP LANDS in fee. Oil leases near drilling well. Also good farming land at bargain prices. Let us know you want, we have it. Mills & Son Land Co., Booneville, Ark.

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

FOR SALE—Rich Arkansas land. Fine farms, both bottom and uplands. Cotton, corn, alfalfa and stock farms. Healthy climate, fine water, hard surfaced roads, fine schools and college. Write me what you want. Liberal terms. Progressive community. W. O. Scroggin, Morrilton, Ark.

CALIFORNIA

300,000,000 ACRES

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

COLORADO

FOR SALE—7-acre tract, 2½ acres in alfalfa, new five-room house, ¼ mile from an accredited High School and consolidated grade schools. E. P. Darnell, Wiley, Colo.

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

FOR SALE—320 acres, hay and grain ranch, 80 acres in cultivation, part in alfalfa, could put in 120 more acres in cultivation at \$35.00 per acre. Half down. Balance on terms. Price less if cash is paid. Paul Krizo, Pagoda, Colorado.

MR. FARMER and investor. If you wish to better your conditions come to SOUTHERN SUNNY COLORADO, and let us show you cheap lands from \$10 to \$18 per acre in the RAINBELT. Crop failures unknown; light taxes; delightful climate; close to railroad and market. Write us for literature and descriptions. SILLS LAND CO., Across from Union Depot, Pueblo, Colorado.

MISSOURI

IMP. 120, smooth, rich, worth \$80 at \$60. Terms. Blankenship & Son, Buffalo, Mo.

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

FARM SACRIFICE—Near K. C. 250 a. corn and wheat, 400 a. meadow. Will cut 600 tons. Crop with place. \$10,000 will handle. Gordon Letchworth, Kansas City, Mo.

POOR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5 down, \$5 monthly buys forty acres grain, fruit, poultry land, some timber, near town, price \$200. Other bargains. Box 425-0, Carthage, Missouri.

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

MINNESOTA

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

MICHIGAN

FARMS—Fruit, grain, dairy. For booklet—list, write Hanson Agency, Hart, Mich.

120 ACRES, 10 cird., bal. pasture, timber, level, 7 mi. town, \$1,200, \$200 cash. \$15 mo. Evans-Tinney Co., Fremont, Michigan.

NEW YORK

A FARMER'S FARM

20 registered Holsteins, 2 fine teams, A-1 machinery. Crops, splendid modern buildings and 200 acres alfalfa land, \$14,000 complete. Small payment accepted. Send for catalog. Coughlin's Farm Clearing House, Syracuse, N. Y.

OKLAHOMA

CIMARRON CO., OKLA., wheat and corn lands. Good & Wagner, Boise City, Okla.

16½ ACRES, adjoining McAlester, city 15,000. All bottom land and in cult. Fair imp. \$2400. Fine for fruit, vegetables and poultry. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

FOR SALE—658 acres, fine Red River bottom, alfalfa land, 450 acres in cultivation, balance timber; all tillable surface level; 3 barns 60x80; 7 small houses; hog proof fencing, 9 miles from a railroad. Situated in McCurtain county, Oklahoma. Mrs. Otey B. Paschall, 208 Oklahoma Bldg., Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

TEXAS

FOR SALE BY OWNER, 700 acres 14 mi. N. W. Kerrville, Tex. Fronts state highway and Guadalupe river. Permanent water. Entire pasture 8 wire, crossfenced. 55 a. cultivation, 10 a. now under irrigation natural gravity. R. F. D., graded school and church 1 mile, 3 room house, barn; clear title, \$15 acre. B. Nelson, Box 342, Aransas Pass, Tex.

WASHINGTON

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

REAL ESTATE WANTED

FARM WANTED—Wanted to hear from owner of a farm or good land for sale for fall delivery. L. Jones, Box 62, Olney, Ill.

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

FOR RENT

THE BROWN RANCH for rent, great stock ranch of 1,280 acres Eastern Kansas, 300 acres broken, rest in meadow corn, oats, wheat, alfalfa land, improved for cattle, hog or sheep raising. 2 miles market. Possession this fall. Write B. F. Bowers, Ottawa, Kan.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Bred Sow Sale

At Parkview Farm joining town

Topeka, Kan.**August 3, 1921**

A "Most for your money sale"

6 daughters of Caldwell's Big Bob.
10 daughters of The Jayhawker.
10 daughters of Col. Bob.
3 daughters of The Rainbow.
1 daughter of Paragon.
2 daughters of Columbus Wonder.
30 are junior yearlings, having produced litters this year.

The most of them bred to The Giant Kansan 418495.

You want this catalog. Address at once,

Fred B. Caldwell
Topeka, Kan.

Helms & Sons' Polands

Spring pigs, both sex, by Missouri grand champion and other boars. Priced right. Satisfaction guaranteed.

B. L. HELMS & SONS, ARCADIA, KANSAS

Mullin's Polands

January to June Poland pigs, both sexes. Immured, some trios, 3 for \$50. Nice ones. Championship breeding.

L. L. MULLIN, WALNUT, KANSAS

Giant Bob Wonder

Spring pigs by him out of 800 pound sows. Others by Jumbo Joe. Now is the time to buy and get in line with the Wonder boar of the breed. Address,

O. R. STRAUSS, MILFORD, 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, Carlyle, Kan.

Big Type Poland Pigs, Immune

Papers furnished, \$15 each; trios, \$40. Breeding age boars, \$25. Geo. J. Schoenhefer, 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 Clansman, Fashions Piece, F's Big Jones, The Rainbow. Good individuals. Priced reasonably. Immured. Satisfaction guaranteed.

S. J. TUCKER, JR., 140 S. Belmont, Wichita, Kan.

SUMMER AND FALL GILTS
Summer and fall gilts and spring pigs, both sex. Bred to or sired by Valley Jumbo by Big Blue Valley. E. M. Wayne, Burlington, 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.

SPOTTED POLAND HOGS.

Alexander's Spotted Polands

Tried sows, fall gilts, spring pigs. My herd is one of the oldest and largest. Sold over \$500 head breeding hogs in 1920. The sows sire in service represent best families.

A. S. ALEXANDER, Burlington, Kansas

DEMING RANCH POLANDS

We have an extra good lot of young sows and gilts bred for September farrow. They are ready to ship now. Blood lines and individuality considered we are pricing them very reasonable. Early spring pigs ready to ship. Can furnish pairs or trios not akin. All cholera immune.

H. O. Sheldon, Supt. Swine Dept., DEMING RANCH, OSWEGO, KANSAS

Moving Away, Must Sell

my reg. Spotted Poland China tried sows. Also spring pigs. Get my prices now. James Dimitt, Lyons, Kan.

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, Oswatomie, Kan.

REGISTERED SPOTTED POLANDS

Yearling boars, bred sows, good spring pigs. Write for prices, description and breeding.

T. L. Curtis, Dunlap, Kansas

SPOTTED POLAND SPRING PIGS

sired by Obena's Englishman 31365—either sex \$15.00. Jas. S. Fuller, Alton, Kansas.

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

HORSES AND JACK STOCK**Great Show and Breeding Jacks**

Priced right. Hinesman's Jack Farm, Dighton, Kan.

A New Holstein Plant

One of the big new Holstein breeding establishments of Kansas is being built up near Carlyle in Allen county by F. S. and Lizzie A. Bennett. Three big barns and several smaller buildings with three concrete silos now constitute an important part of the equipment. Besides these, here are some features not found even on all old and well equipped livestock farms. On the hill near the other buildings, is a concrete water tank with a capacity of 12,000 barrels. It is higher than the tops of the silos, giving an unusual pressure. It is piped to all the barns and to every individual drinking cup in the milking barn where the cows are stabled. The water is piped from a living spring so that this prime requisite in keeping a herd of cattle healthy and doing well is provided for.

A very large proportion of improvements on this farm are built of concrete, giving this enterprise a degree of permanence which can be exceeded only by the plans which the owners are working out, in the development of their herd.

Shrinkage of Market Hay

Shrinkage occurring in good market hay is due almost entirely to a loss of water, which has no feeding value, say specialists of the United States Bureau of Markets. Such shrinkage seldom causes an actual money loss to the farmer, because any loss in weight in baled hay is borne by the shipper, who usually receives the hay as soon as it is baled.

If the shipper stores baled hay for speculation, there often will be a money loss caused by shrinkage, because he has purchased an excess amount of water.

There is practically no loss of dry matter in market hay that has been properly cured. Proper curing is indicated by a bright, natural green color. Improperly cured hay may lose dry matter, but such hay is not in demand in any of the terminal markets.

The water content of hay at different periods of curing and storage, methods of making hay to prevent excessive shrinkage in storage, methods of determining shrinkage on individual farms, and other general shrinkage information of interest to all agencies engaged in the production and marketing of market hay is given in a publication soon to be issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.

More Money for Stockmen

(Continued from Page 17.)

lambs 50 cents. Some Texas lambs sold \$1 higher, and Western lambs would have sold at \$10.75 to \$11, had any been offered. Native lambs sold up to \$10.25 and fair Texas lambs \$9.75. Clipped ewes brought \$3.50 to \$4, and clipped wethers \$4.25 to \$4.50.

Sheep rose 25 cents and native lambs 50 cents. Some Texas lambs sold \$1 higher, and Western lambs would have sold at \$10.75 to \$11, had any been offered. Native lambs sold up to \$10.25 and fair Texas lambs \$9.75. Clipped ewes brought \$3.50 to \$4, and clipped wethers \$4.25 to \$4.50.

Trade in horses and mules at Kansas City was practically suspended because of lack of offerings. Inquiry was limited. Horse market at Chicago also was sluggish and but little improvement is expected for the next 50 to 60 days. A few drafters sold at Chicago at prices ranging from \$175 to \$225 apiece. A few good wagon horses also sold at \$150 to \$175 apiece. No activity was reported along other lines.

Wool and Hides

Very little change is noted in the wool trade, but terminal markets report a fair demand for wool. The following sales on Kansas, Oklahoma, and Nebraska wool were made 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 sales of hides were reported at Kansas City: No. 1 green salted hides, 5c a pound; No. 2 green salted hides, 4c; No. 1 native bull hides, 3c; No. 2 bull hides, 2c; large horse hides \$2 to \$2.25 apiece; medium horse hides, \$1.50 to \$2 apiece.

Dairy and poultry products have held their own this week despite the hot weather. Hens made a slight advance. The following sales of dairy

products at Kansas City were announced:

Eggs—Firsts, 27c a dozen; seconds, 22c a dozen; selected case lots, 33c a dozen.

Live poultry—Hens, 21c a pound; broilers weighing 1½ pounds or more, 25c; broilers weighing less than 1½ pounds, 21c; roosters, 8c; turkey hens and young toms, 30c; old toms, 24c; old ducks, 15c; young ducks, 20c; geese, 8 to 10c. The following sales were reported at Kansas City in dairy products.

Butter—Creamery, extra, in cartons, 38c a pound; bulk butter, 34c; packing butter, 17c; butterfat, 33c; Limburger cheese, 17 to 17½c; brick cheese, 14½c; Swiss cheese, 19½ to 20c; Young America cheese, 15c; Longhorn cheese, 15c.

Feeds for Steers

In a series of experiments made at the Texas Experiment station to compare cottonseed meal with peanut meal, cold pressed cottonseed with ground and pressed peanuts, and sorghum silage with cottonseed hulls in fattening steers, the following conclusions were reached:

Choice peanut meal is equal to cottonseed meal in respect to the production of gain, but apparently is less palatable. Ground-whole pressed peanuts are not as satisfactory as cold-pressed cottonseed either in the production of gain or in palatability. Neither peanut meal nor ground-whole pressed peanuts cause any bad effect on the quality of the carcass. There was no advantage in substituting sorghum silage at \$8 a ton for cottonseed hulls at \$9 a ton, except during the latter part of the feeding period, when silage proved valuable as an appetizer under conditions of forced feeding.

Public Sales of Livestock**Shorthorn Cattle**

Oct. 12—Blue Valley Shorthorn Breeders' association. Blue Rapids, Kan. A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan., sale mgr.
Nov. 9—Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association Sale at Concordia, Kan. E. A. Cory, sale mgr., Talmo, Kan.

Hereford Cattle

Sept. 1-2—W. H. Schroyer, Miltonvale, Kan. F. S. Kirk, Wichita, Kan., sale manager.
Sept. 6—Ed Nickelson, Leonardville, Kan.
Nov. 12—Pickering Farm, Belton, Mo.
Nov. 30—E. B. Toll, sale pavilion, Salina, Kan.

Holstein Cattle

Nov. 10—Stubbs Dispensal, Mulvane, Kan. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., sale manager.

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. 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. J. Dimick & Son, Linwood, Kan.

Nov. 11—Earl J. Anstaeht, 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.

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—Woodell & Danner, Winfield, Kan.

Feb. 16—Earl J. Anstaeht, 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—W. L. Fogo, Burr Oak, Kan.

Feb. 22—Gordon & Hamilton, Horton, 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—J. 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.

Spotted Poland Chinas

Aug. 5—Yeats Bros., Independence, Mo.

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, Delia, Kan., at Rossville, Kansas.

Poland China Hogs

August 3—Fred Caldwell, Topeka, Kan.

Oct. 1—Monroe Runyon, Osage City, Kan.

Oct. 3—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.

Oct. 13—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

Oct. 26—C. M. Buell, Peabody, Kan.

Oct. 28—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 J. Poland China Breeders, Council Grove, Kan. Chas. Scott, sale manager, Council Grove.
March 8—J. E. Baker, sale pavilion, Bendena, Kan.

Field Notes

BY J. W. JOHNSON

Jackson County Duroc Breeders

Beauchamp & Hiner, Geo. Klusmire and J. E. Weller, all of Holton, Kan., Jackson county, are breeders of Duroc Jerseys. All

DUROC JERSEY HOGS**Durocs For Sale**

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

H. C. LUTHER, ALMA, NEBR.

Valley Spring Durocs

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

E. J. BLISS, BLOOMINGTON, KANSAS (Osborne County)

REPLOGLE'S DUROCS

Spring pigs, either sex. Gilts bred for fall litters. Sires, Jack's Great Orion by Jack's Orion King 2nd, and Wood's Great Wonder by Great Wonder. Priced worth the money and satisfaction guaranteed.

Sid B. Replogle, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas

Bargains in Baby Pigs

Pairs and trios not related. Pedigree with every pig. Pathfinders, Sensations, Orions. Write quick for farmers prices. Woody's Duroc Lead.

HENRY WOODY, Barnard, Kan., Lincoln County.

Do You Want a Good Duroc?

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

J. D. Joseph & Son, Whitewater, Kansas

Purebred Duroc Baby Pigs

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

SCISSORS AND PATHFINDER LITTERS

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

ANDERSON'S DUROCS

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

B. R. (BERT) ANDERSON, McPherson, Kan.

GRAND MASTER

Cherry Chief, the grand sire of Orion Cherry King, sired Prophetstown Chief that bred to Lucy of Emuhurst, a daughter of S. E.'s Premier Col. produced the great Pathfinder. We have this breeding. Write us your wants. Overstake Bros., Atlanta, Kansas.

WOODDELL'S DUROCS

Some outstanding spring boars and a few fall gilts bred for fall farrow. Herd is immunized. Come to State Fair, Hutchinson, Kan., and see our herd.

G. B. WOODDELL, WINFIELD, KANSAS

SPRING BOARS, FALL GILTS

Mated to grand champion, Pathfinder, for Sept. farrow. W. D. McComas, Bx 455, Wichita, Kan.

Bred Duroc Gilts

and spring pigs at pre-war prices.

Searle Farms, Rt. 14, Tecumseh, Kansas.

DUROC BOAR TRADE

Will exchange our Pathfinder herd sire for gilts, fall or spring farrow. Can't use him longer. A sure breeder that gets good pigs. J. F. Larimore & Sons, Grenola, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Walter Shaw's Hampshires

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

Wichita, Kan., R. 6, Tel. 3916.

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. B. Pontius, Eskridge, Kan.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS AND SALE MANAGERS.**BECOME AN AUCTIONEER**

Attain ability at largest school. Catalog free. Missouri Auction and Banking School, 9th and Walnut St., Kansas City, Missouri.

BOYD NEWCOM AUCTIONEER

217 BEACON BLDG., WICHITA, KANSAS.

P.M. GROSS, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.

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

Sales made anywhere, any time.

LAKE BURGER, WELLINGTON, KAN.

Will Myers, Beloit, Kan.

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

ANGUS CATTLE

We Will Deliver

Anywhere in Kansas a good registered Aberdeen Angus bull for nine cents per pound.

J. D. MARTIN & SONS,
Route 2
Lawrence, Kan.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle

Head of useful cattle at private treaty; yearling bulls and heifers; 2 yr. old heifers; some cows with calves at foot and bred again. We can please in prices as well as in breeding and individuality. Write for wants. **J. L. GOHLINGHORST,** Randolph, Ia.

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 Archer. One solid red of the Marr Emma tribe and bred by Imp. Brandyb. 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.**

Southwest Kansas Shorthorn Herd

Scotch and Scotch topped cows, heifers and bulls. Well bred, large good individuals with really good heads. Write today. Satisfaction guaranteed. **H. W. ESTES, SITKA, KANSAS.**

Bulls, Eleven to Sixteen Months Old
Red, white and roans, sired by Lord Bruce 604875, Beaver Creek Sulfur 552456 by Sultan 227050, of IMP. Victoria May 748-408. Dam, Lady 111357 by Clipper 311991, out of IMP. Polla 747-559, also some choice yearling heifers. **T. FERGUSON, WESTMORELAND, KAN.**

5 Shorthorn Bulls

Half off in price. Sired by the Futurity Winner Marshall and out of good cows that raise their calves; 95% Scotch blood. Forebush Farm, Min. ride N. of Kansas City, on Jefferson highway. **WILL THATCHER, Smithville, Mo., Bell Phone**

ALLCREST SHORTHORNS

Choice Scotch and Scotch topped bulls 12 to 20 months old for sale and roans. Ceder Dale, Mo. to sell. **FREMONT LEIDY, LEON, KANSAS.**

POLLED SHORTHORNS.

100 POLLED SHORTHORNS

Our sale cattle are now at the Pratt farm. Nothing in Polled Shorthorns.

J. C. BANBURY & SONS,
At, Kansas Phone 1602

POLLED SHORTHORNS

Big husky bulls. A few females. Forest Anna, a 5-year-old Scotch bull, is for sale. **C. M. Howard, Hammond, Kansas**

RED POLLED CATTLE

Resant View Stock Farm
Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale, a choice young bulls, cows and heifers. **Halloran & Gambrill, Ottawa, Kansas**

FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE

A few choice young bulls.
C. E. Foster, Route 4, Eldorado, Kan.

D POLLS, Choice young bulls and heifers. For prices and descriptions.
Has, Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Purebred Holstein Bull Calf

Male. 4 weeks old. Well bred, well marked, and in every way. Priced to suit the times.
GEO. F. VOGT, TROY, KANSAS

Buy Your Holstein Bull Now

For yearlings, best of breeding. Priced well. **Holyrood Dairy Farm, Iola, Kansas.**

HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY CALVES
Practically purebred, 7 weeks old, \$30 each. We express and ship C. O. D. subject to inspection. For prices on older stock.
Leading Oak Farm, Whitewater, Wis., R. 1

WAUKESHA COUNTY HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY CALVES
Each; registered bulls, \$40. **Schley & John-North View Stock Farm, Waukesha, Wis.**

The Livestock Service of the Capper Farm Press

Founded on the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, the Nebraska Farm Journal, the Missouri Ruralist and the Oklahoma Farmer, each of which leads a 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 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.
T. Hunter, So. Kan. and N. W. Okla.
Cook Lamb, Nebraska.
Stuart T. Moore, Oklahoma.
Wayne Devine, Western Mo.
George L. Borgeson, N. E. Neb. and W. Iowa.
Ellis Rall, E. Mo., E. Ia. and Ill.
T. W. Morse, Director of Livestock Service
Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze
Topeka, Kansas

of them advertise in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze when they advertise anywhere. There is some talk of a combination sale of boars and gilts from these three good herds some time in October or November. Beauchamp & Hiner have about 100 spring pigs and J. E. Weller about 125 and Klumire about 50 or 60. If the sale is decided upon it will be advertised in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze in good time. —Advertisement.

Hill & King's Polands

Hill & King, Topeka, Kan., breeders of Poland Chinas of popular blood lines are getting ready for the fall shows at Topeka and Hutchinson. They have a very promising lot of March and April pigs sired by Indiana Giant and Buster Bob. Buster Bob is a son of Col. Bob. Fred Caldwell's grand champion at both Lincoln and Topeka in 1919. He was a son of Caldwell's Big Bob, well known everywhere because of his winning at national and state shows and because of the prominent herd boars he bred. Hill & King will start their advertisement again in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze soon, and will offer boars and open gilts. They will not hold a fall or winter sale. —Advertisement.

Fred B. Caldwell's Poland China Sale.

At Parkview Farm, Fred B. Caldwell's beautiful farm and Poland China breeding establishment joining the city on the north-west and just across the road from the north entrance to Gage Park. Wednesday, Aug. 3, Mr. Caldwell will sell at auction 40 bred sows and gilts that are of the most popular blood lines and splendid individuals and most of them bred to The Giant Kansas, a junior yearling boar that is attracting the attention of the Poland China fraternity everywhere. This is an August bred sow sale and I do not remember of over a half dozen summer sales ever held in Kansas. Mr. Caldwell realizes that it will be impossible to sell these splendid sows at anything like what they are worth, but he is going to sell them, every one, at whatever they bring, 30 of them are junior yearling sows that have already raised litters this year, 10 are daughters of Caldwell's Big Bob, the national and state prize winner, 10 are by Col. Bob, the grand champion Nebraska and Kansas in 1919, others by The Jayhawk, The Rainbow, Columbus Wonder and other boars of note. If you know anything about Poland China affairs at all you know these boars. You are also familiar at least with the reputation Fred Caldwell bears as a reliable and up-to-date breeder of the very best in Poland Chinas. In this sale you can buy more real value for \$200 than you can in fall and winter sales for \$500. There is no doubt of this at all and if you expect to buy Poland Chinas this year get this catalog and buy the cream at just half price you will have to pay for just fair Poland Chinas this fall and winter. Everything will sell in this sale. If you know Fred Caldwell you know this is his way of doing business. Write for the catalog at once if you are at all interested. —Advertisement.

BY J. T. HUNTER

The Coming State Fair

The next Kansas State Fair will be at Hutchinson, Kan., Sept. 17 to 23 inclusive. It will be bigger and better than ever. The 1921 premium list is now ready for mailing. Write for one. Address A. L. Sponsler, secretary, Hutchinson, Kan. —Advertisement.

R. P. Ralston Will Sell Durocs August 19

August 19 at the Ralston farm near Towanda there will be a sale of 50 well bred Durocs. Later issues of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze will carry advertisements of the sale. Write A. E. Ralston, Towanda, Kan., to send you a catalog when they are ready. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. —Advertisement.

Stubbs Farm Holsteins.

One of the Stubbs Farm Holsteins at Mulvane, Kan., Genista Knoll Kol holds six state records as follows: Milk, 1 day, 124.8 pounds; 7 days, 755.1 pounds; 30 days, 3112 pounds; 303 days, 20878 pounds. Butter 30 days, 124.8 pounds; 305 days, 724 pounds. The cow was started last December on another yearling test and bids fair to beat her own record yet unequalled by any other Holstein cow. Mark Abildgaard, secretary of the state Holstein Association manages the Stubbs Farm and is testing the cow under state supervision.

Gosney's Holsteins

B. R. Gosney, Mulvane, Kan., has for his main herd sire in his Holstein herd a son of King of the Pontiacs. This sire, King Pontiac Beuchler has been producing some good calves. In fact some of the best looking prospects in the herd are by this bull. There are some bulls for sale ranging from 5 to 9 months. They are likely looking young fellows that will make good herd headers. The Gosney herd was one of the first herds in the southern part of the state to be a federal accredited herd. Write or call on Mr. Gosney and look these bulls over. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. —Advertisement.

Otey's Cherry Pathfinder Has 11 Pigs.

On a recent visit to the W. W. Otey farm near Winfield, Kan., we saw Cherry Pathfinder and her litter of 11 pigs. She farrowed 15. This is the sow that Mr. Otey plans to take to the next National swine show. She will undoubtedly stand a good chance of winning grand championship. At the present time she weighs over 850 pounds and is a typical big type Duroc. This sow is by Pathfinder Chief 2d and the litter is by Intense Orion Sensation by Great Orion Sensation. 1919 world's grand champion. August 18 Mr. Otey will sell 35 bred sows and gilts and 5 boars. Write for a catalog. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. —Advertisement.

Woodell's Durocs

G. B. Woodell, Winfield, Kan., has the best Durocs at the present time that we have ever seen on his farm and he has been selling some good ones right along. Chief's Wonder, the patriarchal sire, now five years old that was made senior champion at the Kansas fair is as smooth and active as a yearling and Mr. Woodell contemplates showing him again this fall. This boar is the most active boar for his age we have seen. Mr. Woodell and T. F. Danner, Winfield, Kan., recently bought from J. F. Larimore & Sons, Grenola, a son of Major Sensation out of a dam by Great Sensation. This line breeding used on the get of Chief's Wonder should produce outstanding Durocs. Mr. Woodell changes his card in this issue of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze to include some outstanding spring boars and fall gilts bred for fall farrow. When writing or calling on Mr. Woodell please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. —Advertisement.

The Holstein-Friesian Ass'n of Kansas

Insists upon a square deal by and for its members.

Advertisers below are members of this association: officers are as follows: **Walter Smith, President, Topeka, Kan.**
W. H. Mott, Sec.-Treas. and Sales Mgr., Herington, Kan.

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.**

Bull Calves

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

J. F. MAST, SCRANTON, KANSAS

Our Herd Sires are backed by dams that have produced over 1,000 lbs. of butter in one year. One of them was first in his class at 7 leading state fairs in 1919. A few young bulls left at very reasonable prices. Herd under Federal supervision. **Collins Farm Co., Sabetha, Kan.**

SHUNGA VALLEY HOLSTEINS

Bulls from calves to serviceable age; A. R. O. dams up to 25 lbs. butter 7 days; some on long-time test and from Konigen sire, whose 4 nearest dams average 34 lbs. butter in 7 days.

Ira Romig & Sons, Sta. B, Topeka, Kansas

Braeburn Holsteins

An old and large herd, headed by high-class bulls for 30 years; uniform in quality and production. Send for a bull. You can't get a poor one.

H. B. Cowles, 608 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Kan.

GEO. L. ALLGIRE,

Route 2, Topeka, Kansas

Farm near town. Individual production rather than numbers. Something to offer later on.

Dr. W. E. Bently's Holsteins

Young bulls of serviceable age, out of A. R. O. dams, sired by 1000 lb. bull whose dam has 5 yearly records averaging 900 lbs. per year.

DR. W. E. BENTLY, MANHATTAN, KAN.

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.

SAND SPRING FARM HOLSTEINS

Federal accredited—semi officially tested. One mature cow with a four yr. old and a two yr. old daughter produced during 33 mos. 129,354.9 lbs. milk (over 10 tons)—459.7 lbs. butter—bringing \$2910.48.

Visitors welcome. A little later will offer a few nice heifers. **E. S. ENGLE & SON, Abilene, Kan.**

TWENTY HEAD OF PUREBRED 2-YEAR-OLD HEIFERS

Well bred, large, well marked. Priced for immediate sale.

M. E. NORMAN, LATIMER, KANSAS

Oakwood Farm Holsteins

Bulls ready for service out of A. R. O. cows; also heifers and high grade cows and heifers. Herd sire—King Pontiac Ophelia Lyons 265861. Big Spotted Poland China Hogs.

Chas. V. Sass, 1104 N. 5th St., Kansas City, Kan.

Sir Pietertje Ormsby Fobes

Four nearest dams averaged 1108 pounds of butter for 365 days.

Sam Carpenter, Jr., Maner, Oswego, Kan.



The State Institution of Practical Education

Why is the STATE FAIR "The Institution of Practical Education"? Because people as a whole learn more from "seeing" than in any other way. Let's Go!

THE KANSAS STATE FAIR At Hutchinson, Sept. 17-23, Inc.

An abundance of educational features along with big entertainment day and night. Reduced railway fares. Send for Prize List, to **H. S. THOMPSON, President.** **A. L. SPONSER, Secretary.**

JERSEY CATTLE

A Choice Jersey Bull Calf

For sale, dropped Aug. 8, 1920. Color, fawn and white, white tongue, white switch. This bull is an outstanding individual of the best blood lines of the breed. Largely Stockwell's Fern Lad. Price \$75. We also have some splendid heifers and young bull calves for sale. For particulars write **Cockrill Sisters, Rt. 2, Hiawatha, Kansas.**

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.

Sunny Crest Farm Jerseys

Federal State accredited herd. Young bulls and bulls ready for service. \$50.00 to \$150.00. Sire's dam 819; grand dam over 1100 pounds in one year.

M. EMERSON & SON, WHEELER, WIS.

Hillcroft Farms Jerseys

headed by Queens. Fairy Boy, pronounced the best bred Jersey bull in Missouri, a Register of Merit son of Raleigh's Fairy Boy, the greatest bull ever imported, 34 tested daughters, 30 tested granddaughters and 34 producing sons. Choice bull calves for sale. Reference 34 street

M. L. GOLLADAY, PROPR., HOLDEN, MO.

TESSORO PLACE JERSEYS

One of the largest Register of Merit herds in the state. We won \$1,300 at four state fairs this fall. A choice lot of bull calves, grandsons of Financial Countess' Lad out of Register of Merit cows. Other stock for sale.

R. A. GILLILAND, MAYETTA, KANSAS

Scantlin Jersey Farm, Savonburg, Ks.

Financial Kings, Raleigh and Noble of Oakland breeding.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

FOR BARGAINS IN

May Rose Registered Guernsey Bulls

from 3 to 10 weeks old, from \$50 to \$100, write C. G. Holmes, Overland Guernsey Farm, Overland Park, Kan.

JNO. H. MAILS,

Tonganoxie, Kansas
Breeder of Reg. Holsteins. Member National, State and County Associations.

Twin Bull Calves Born Jan. 3, 1921

95% and 99% White. Dam Oak Lodge Korndyke Lady with 4 A. R. O. daughters. Butter 7 days 28.35 lbs. Milk 522.70 lbs. A 30 lb. bull from the Kansas State record 3 year old. Choice \$200.

GEO. D. REDMAN, TONGANOXIE, KAN.

W. E. Zoll & Son,

R. D. 6, Leavenworth, Kan.

Two very well marked registered bulls for sale. Ready for light service. Priced right.

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, 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, KAN.

FORCED TO SELL

"Johanna Netherland Fobes" 204456. A proven young sire with lots of quality. To avoid breeding, he must go. A couple of classy bred heifers priced to sell. Write me now for further information. **DR. C. A. BRANCH, MARION, KAN.**

HEIFERS FOR SALE

Coming two and three years, bred to Sir Aagie Korndyke Mead, the great yearly bred bull whose five nearest dams are nearly 1100 lbs. butter and over 23000 lbs. milk. Under federal supervision.

HIGH BROS., DERBY, KANSAS

8 Months Old Bull Priced Right

A perfect individual; dam holds state record in 4-year-old class, producing 29 lbs. butter and 603 lbs. milk in 7 days; sire is King of the Pontiacs breeding. Write us. **C. L. GOODIN, DERBY, KAN.**

Gosney's Holstein Bulls

Have some extra good bulls ranging from 5 to 9 mos. Will take liberty bonds. Your note is good for half purchase price. A federal accredited herd. Write or call.

B. R. GOSNEY, MULVANE, KANSAS

Good A. R. O. Sons of King Mutual Katy

Whose dam made 42.42 lbs. butter in a week, 1290 lbs. in one, 2420 in two and over 3400 lbs. in three consecutive years. No other cow can equal these records. Priced at \$100 to \$200 each.

Geo. B. Appleman, Shady Lane Farm, Mulvane, Kan.

We Can Furnish You With a Bull Calf

whose two nearest dams average from 25 to 36 pounds in 7 days, and several that average 1,000 pounds in a year. Prices very reasonable.

STUBBS FARM CO., MULVANE, KANSAS

YOUR NEIGHBOR BREEDER

If he breeds Holsteins he needs the association's help. See to it he joins. Send his name and check for \$5 to Secretary **W. H. Mott, Herington, Kansas.**

HEREFORD CATTLE

HEREFORD

You Can Own a Pickering Hereford Without Costing You One Cent

Let me tell you how—World famous, grand champion, foundation breeding stock from the greatest array of herd bulls in the world. If you have three cows you need a Pickering bull. Small investment, big returns. Double the value of your herd in a short time. Greatest offer ever made. We sell individual Herefords and furnish pedigrees. FREE Send name today for sure ways to make money with Herefords. Illustrated literature, scenes on great \$4,000,000 stock farm. Address post card to **Maj. Harlo J. Fiske, Manager, Box J, Belton, Mo.**

PICKERING FARM



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.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

Linndale Farm

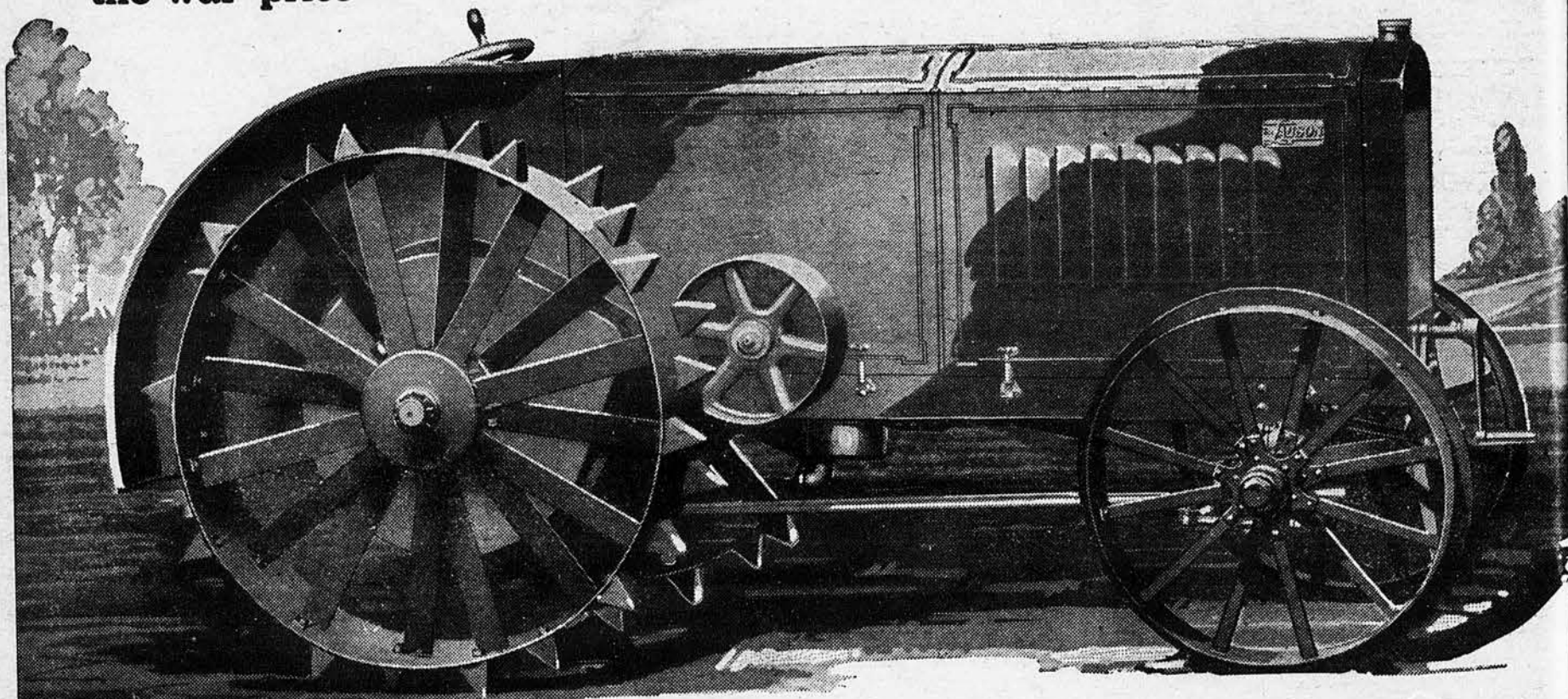
Ayrshires

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.

The High Powered
LAUSON 12-25
 DUST PROOF-ALL GEARS ENCLOSED

At a good old fashioned back-before-the-war price



A smaller, handier, more economical tractor—pulls three plows with power to spare—drives an ordinary sized threshing separator with ease—sells at the back-before-the-war price of \$1,495 f. o. b. New Holstein, Wis.—and it's a Lauson.

Now comes this new, higher powered Lauson 12-25 tractor, weighing less, (therefore making it more economical on oil and gasoline)—a plowing speed range of from 2 to 3½ miles an hour—a tractor with real Lauson quality built into it down to the smallest nut and bolt—the same full jewel movement and dust-proof construction made famous by the well known Lauson 15-30. Think of it—such a machine with the Lauson name on it—a sturdy, pulling piece of machinery that any farmer can be proud of—pulling three plows in ordinary soil with ease—all for the old, before-the-war price of \$1,495. F. O. B. New Holstein, Wis.

You want to know how much horsepower

it develops—not by straining itself to pieces, but **EASILY**. Listen! This new Lauson 12-25 delivers a continuous flow of 30 horsepower at the belt and of 20 horsepower at the drawbar—and it does it in a loaf—without the slightest effort—no straining, no overheating, no knocking, clanging and noisy struggle. You must see it on the field to appreciate what a smooth worker it is. It runs on gasoline cheaper than you can operate any three bottom tractor on kerosene. It's a money saver, money making machine—and its **LAUSON QUALITY** keeps it free from frequent mechanical trouble, insuring **LOW UPKEEP** and **STEADY SERVICE**.

THE JOHN LAUSON MANUFACTURING CO.
 NEW HOLSTEIN, WIS., U. S. A.

Makers of the Lauson 12-25, 15-25, and 15-30 Farm Tractors, also the 15-30 Lauson Road Tractor and farm and industrial engines rating 1½ to 18 horsepower
R. V. AYCOCK TRACTOR CO., KANSAS CITY, MO.
 Distributor for Kansas and Western Missouri

