

July, 26, 1919

Vol. 49 No. 30

cp 2

The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE





Showing the World What 600,000 Already Knew

OVERLAND Model 90 is a car of practical utility. It rides with luxurious comfort, and is amply powered for steep hills and rough roads. It gives service that you can depend upon under all conditions.

At the same time, Model 90 has the appearance which is a source of satisfaction to its owner.

The dependability of Model 90 is illustrated forcibly by four recent records, made in widely separated parts of the country and under greatly varying conditions.

In Oklahoma, a Model 90 stock car, motor sealed in *high gear*—broke the world's record, making 4370 miles in 7 days and 7 nights of continuous running.

Again on an informal test trip between Oakland and Los Angeles, a Model 90 covered 947 miles in 28 hours and 45 minutes, averaging 24.28 miles per gallon of gasoline in spite of fighting a heavy storm all the way.

In the "Boston-Springfield Dependability Run," a model 90 stock car made 3852 miles in 7 days and 7 nights at an average speed of 25 miles per hour without motor stop.

Then came the new World's record at Harrisburg—702.5 miles a day for 5¼ days without motor stop, sealed *high gear*. Here again a Model 90 stock car demonstrated its staying power.

Such convincing tests are only conspicuous examples of what thousands of Overland owners know their own cars are capable of doing.

Their experience is a safe guide for you in selecting a car.

WILLYS-OVERLAND INC., TOLEDO, OHIO

Model Ninety, Five Passenger Touring Car \$985; Price f. o. b. Toledo
Willys-Knight Touring Cars, Coupes, Limousines; Overland Motor Cars and Light Commercial Cars
Canadian Factory, West Toronto, Canada

Long-Bell

THE MARK ON QUALITY LUMBER

KANSAS CITY

Is the Largest Distributing Point
for Lumber in the United States



Know About the Lumber You Buy

Know who made the lumber you use. Know if it was made in modern mills and how carefully it was manufactured. Know if you can recognize it at a glance. This trade-mark,

Long-Bell

THE MARK ON QUALITY LUMBER

definitely settles all those questions for you. The Long-Bell Lumber Company is the largest manufacturer of Southern Pine in the United States. Our thirteen big saw-mill plants are modern in every detail. The manufacture and grading of every **Long-Bell** product is most thoroughly supervised by competent men whose chief instruction is, "Quality First."

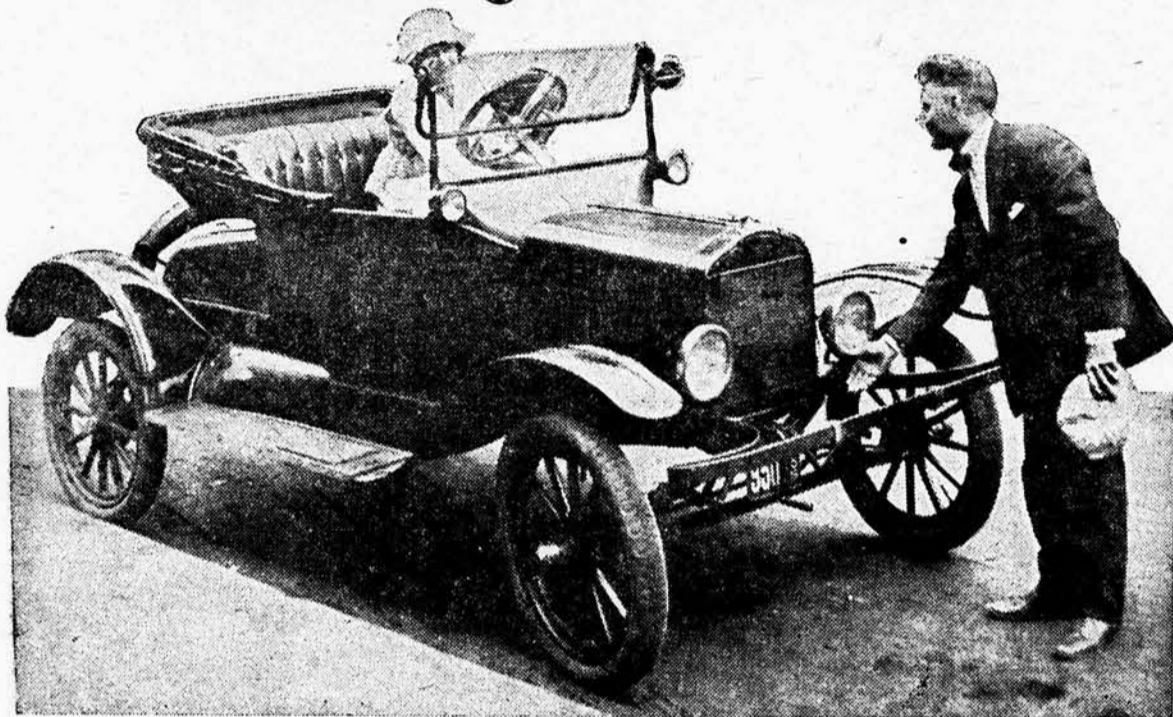
For economy in permanent farm construction use L.-B. Creosoted Southern Pine Products — Fence Posts, Barn Poles, Hay Racks, Water and Feed Troughs. Send for our free booklet on permanent farm improvements, "The Post Everlasting."

Ask your dealer for **Long-Bell** brand
The Long-Bell Lumber Company

458A R. A. Long Building Kansas City, Mo.

Manufacturers of Southern Pine, Hardwood, Oak Flooring; Creosoted Lumber, Ties, Posts, Poles, Piling and Wood Blocks.

THIS FORD STARTER Really Works



May I crank your car? No, thanks, I have a Peerless Starting System.

The Peerless Starting System

is as certain to start your engine humming as the old crank itself. It is sure to work because it turns the engine shaft just the way you turn it with a crank—but without the slightest inconvenience or danger.

The Peerless Starter is operated from the seat of your car. One easy pull of the starter handle turns the motor over way past the point of compression. You eliminate all the discomfort and danger of running around in front of your car to crank up.

The Peerless Starter is all that the name implies—above and beyond any starters that have formerly been placed on the market. Tested and tried under all conditions for over two years. Just offered in Kansas.

You need not be a mechanic to see a difference between a PEERLESS and other Starters of similar form.

Any man who can differentiate between cast iron and drop forgings; between junk and high grade metal work, will understand PEERLESS superiority at sight. Put them side by side and decide. We will accept YOUR verdict.

You can't have "starter-trouble" with a Peerless any more than you can have "crank trouble." The certainty of the crank, the ease of the self starter combined—that's what you get in the Peerless.

Let me tell you WHY you should own and use the PEERLESS STARTER

FIRST—To avoid conscription into that vast army of thousands who have been injured in cranking—by their familiar "handshake" with their "Little Henry."

SECOND—To save high-priced gas and oil. Why let your engine run when your car is standing? Why let your car work for Rockefeller, when it is loafing for you?

THIRD—To avoid carbon accumulation, warping of valve seats and stems, due to over-heating of engine while running idle. This is a big item.

FOURTH—To feel the sense of satisfaction and pride that comes from starting your "Henry" from the seat, just as you would in the highest priced car made. That's worth more to you in a week than a Peerless costs.

Save Money, Time, Trouble and Embarrassment

The PEERLESS is practically everlasting for its purpose. It weighs only seven pounds, and six of those pounds are steel, drop-forged. There is not a penny of upkeep in sight.

Eleven months were given to perfecting the PEERLESS in every detail, and today it commands the confidence and approval of every expert, mechanic and driver who has seen it.

It is manufactured by a company whose products are known the world over as representative of America's best in Quality, Efficiency and Dependability.

The PEERLESS is adaptable to any Ford car, no matter how old, and can be installed by any handy-man. No special tools or experience needed.

It is so simple and compact in construction that it can be sold to Ford owners at the very low price of

**Peerless Starting System
Includes
Famous Columbia "Hot-Shot" Battery**

\$21⁵⁰

**Peerless Starting System
Includes
Famous Columbia "Hot-Shot" Battery**

COMPLETE

Put On Your Car Without Extra Charge

The Best Investment a Ford Owner Ever Made

PEERLESS STARTER SALES CO.

Distributors of the

Peerless Starter System for Ford Cars
120 S. Market, Wichita, Kansas

KANSAS CITY, MO., SALES AGENCY
925 GRAND AVE.

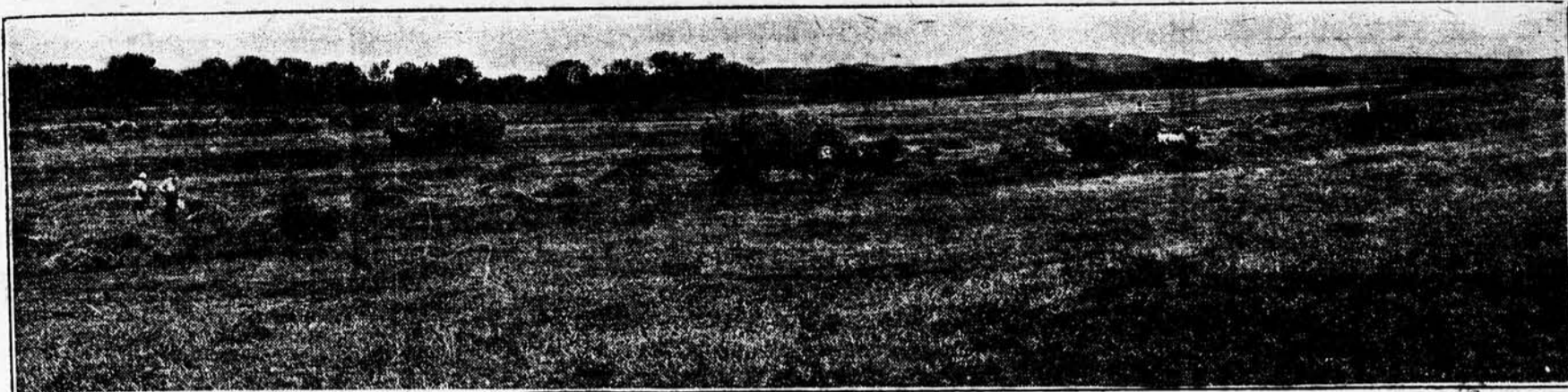
Our Money Back Guarantee Protects You

Use the Peerless Starter for 20 days. You will never again go back to the old hand cranking. If you are not perfectly satisfied, WE WILL REFUND THE PURCHASE PRICE IN FULL.

Agents Wanted

There is a tremendous demand for Peerless Starters everywhere. We want live men in each county to take care of this demand.

TOPEKA PEERLESS STARTER SALES CO.
Location Announced Later



Kansas City—the Gateway

*One of the Great Markets for Grain, Livestock and Other Farm Products
Has Grown Up in the Great Southwest*

By J. C. Mohler

Secretary Kansas Board of Agriculture

KANSAS CITY is the gateway to the Great Southwest—a vast country of incalculable richness, which as yet has been little more than touched by industry. The real development of this region has just begun. Thus far, it has been engaged mainly in settlement and exploration, and in laying the foundation for the superstructure that is to be. Yet, Kansas City has grown and developed and prospered until now it ranks high among the important trade centers of the world. There is certainly no one who doubts its future, for it is the heart of a country whose arteries of trade and commerce are freighted with the life-blood of business—big business, indispensable business—a country of unlimited resources as yet only very superficially drawn upon. As it progresses toward its destiny, Kansas City inevitably will expand and grow, with every right to expect that it will become increasingly important, as its business is founded on the rock of agriculture, handling the products of the fields and feed-lots and supplying the needs of the ever-growing numbers engaged in the upbuilding of that great empire stretching to the West and Southwest.

There are many things of which Kansas City can boast. It is our largest primary winter wheat market; the world's greatest hay market; the largest seed market; the world's greatest railroad center; the leading distributing point for farm machinery; the leading financial center of the West. It is second in meat shipments; third in the distribution of motor cars and accessories and third in flour production. However, Kansas City owes most of its greatness to Kansas. In fact, it is but the reflection of Kansas development, for Kansas is first in wheat; first in alfalfa; first in sorghums; important in corn; a leader in livestock; a premier wealth producer; a heavy user of motors and farm machinery; and in short is an agricultural empire that is making constant progress.

Where Kansas City Leads

There are back of Kansas City the most substantial, the most enduring and the most vital elements that go to make municipalities great—a fat country, and competent, industrious men. If one were to canvass the globe for the ideal setting for a city, considering the healthfulness of the climate, business possibilities and future opportunities, he undoubtedly would choose the site which marks the Kansas City of today, except he would, if he were inclined to be fair, either locate it in Kansas, or extend the boundaries of Kansas far enough to include Kansas City within the Sunflower state. For probably no great municipality is so dependent for its growth and prosperity on a single state as is Kansas City on Kansas.

Kansas City, youthful as cities go, is the seat of the second most extensive meat industries in the world. The same may be said of it as a livestock market. As a hay center it stands without a close competitor, and it handles more of the grain sorghums—a commodity steadily growing in importance, than any other.

Kansas City has grown and prospered as the country tributary to it has developed and expanded its agriculture. It is a necessary agency in the marketing and distribution of the wealth of farm products, and on account of the advantages of its situation it is the logical point of exchange between producer and consumer. Envied as it is, its future is indeed bright with promise.

It has been said that the people demand above all else to be fed and entertained. Kansas City is doing excellent service in placing food within reach of the masses; and if reports may be credited, it is doing its part along entertainment lines also.

Facilities that Surpass

Some idea of the volume of business transacted at this primary market in handling agricultural products, may be had by citing that in a single year there were received at the Kansas City stockyards as many as 2,303,776 cattle, 325,735 calves, 3,716,000 hogs, 2,175,000 sheep, as well as thousands of horses and mules. Excellently equipped to handle livestock, Kansas City is no less prepared to take care of the crops that seek markets thru the channels of trade that center in Kansas City. Its huge elevators, affording great storage capacity, its machinery for dispatching business, and growth in the milling industry, all testify that it is responding to the economic pressure of the increased and increasing products of the rich region of which it is the commercial capital.

Its capacity for assimilating the products of the fields in years of abundant yields probably is not properly appreciated by the rank and file. In 1914 for example, the unprecedented wheat crop in Kansas City territory taxed marketing facilities in a way previously unknown. But Kansas City demonstrated the efficiency of its facilities by handling the business with a satisfaction and dispatch that has strengthened its right to rank among the great primary markets of the world, and has proved its ability to rise to emergencies.

Had the Kansas City market not been established and built on a broad, deep-grounded foundation, at the same time affording that flexibility necessary

to meet successfully such development, it had the organization been weak or incapably managed, confusion, chaos and loss would have been the result instead of order, system and gain that was experienced. That year, 1914, the Kansas City receipts of wheat were nearly 71 million bushels, and never before did they exceed about 40 million a year. Does it not redound to the credit of Kansas City that it handled nearly 80 per cent more wheat in 1914 than in any previous year, without breaking under the strain? It was an achievement that inspires confidence, emphasizes the bigness of Kansas City, its institutions and its men, and the vision of her builders. It was an example of Western enterprise, Western spirit and Western intelligence to cope successfully with an unusual situation such as this. Two years later, in 1916, wheat receipts at this market were nearly 78 million bushels, the record for any year.

The Man Responsible

While Kansas City has done its part well, it is the man behind the plow and the cow in the region that lies to the west of its portals that makes the market center at the mouth of the Kaw what it is. On him, and the fertile soil of this majestic empire, depends its future greatness. What the possibilities of the present are and what the future may bring are well suggested by the history of Kansas, a most important contributor to the nation's storehouse, and the backbone of business for Kansas City.

That city is built on the resources of Kansas. This state sends to Kansas City the bulk of the wheat that reaches that mart, the greater proportion of the livestock that makes it the important meat packing center it is, the most of the hay that is handled at that point, and vast quantities of poultry and eggs, of milk and butter, of sugar and salt, of well-nigh innumerable other foodstuffs, of brush for making brooms, of coal and oil and gas, of brick, cement and the product of its quarries, incalculable amounts of cold cash for farm equipment, as machinery, including tractors, motor cars, airplanes; for the comforts of the home as suggested by heating plants, sewage systems and electric lights, and the cream of its men to manage and direct the city's big institutions. It has been rumored, too, that before Kansas went "bone dry," the state was a liberal patron of John Barleycorn, who for many years maintained elaborate headquarters at Kansas City, but who happily has been retired summarily by Uncle Sam.

But, it is on the business of Kansas—agriculture that Kansas City principally depends for its de-

(Continued on Page 66.)



DEPARTMENT EDITORS
 Livestock Editor.....T. W. Morse
 Farm Doings.....Harley Hatch
 Dairying.....Frank M. Chase

Entered as second-class matter February 16, 1906, at the postoffice at Topeka, Kansas, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

ADVERTISING RATE
 60c an agate line. Circulation 100,000

Changes in advertisements or orders to discontinue advertisements must reach us not later than Saturday morning, one week in advance of the date of publication. An ad cannot be stopped or changed after it is inserted in a page and the page has been set. New advertisements can be accepted any time Monday.

The Farmers Mail and Breeze

Member Agricultural Publishers' Association.
 Member Audit Bureau of Circulation.

Published Weekly at Eighth and Jackson Streets, Topeka, Kansas

ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher. T. A. McNEAL, Editor.

CHARLES DILLON, Managing Editor.

J. W. WILKINSON and FRANK M. CHASE, Associate Editors.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: One dollar a year; three years two dollars.

OUR TWO BEST SUBSCRIPTION OFFERS
 One old subscriber and one new subscriber, if sent together, can get The Farmers Mail and Breeze one year for \$1.50. A club of three yearly subscriptions, if sent together, all for \$2.

DEPARTMENT EDITORS
 Women's Pages.....Stella Gertrude Nash
 Children's Pages.....Bertha G. Schmidt
 Poultry.....J. W. Wilkinson

No liquor nor medical advertising accepted. By medical advertising is understood the offer of medicine for internal human use.

ADVERTISEMENTS GUARANTEED

WE GUARANTEE that every display advertiser in this issue is reliable. Should any advertiser herein deal dishonestly with any subscriber, we will make good the amount of your loss, provided such transaction occurs within one month from date of this issue, that it is reported to us promptly, and that we find the facts to be as stated. It is a condition of this contract that in writing to advertisers you state: "I saw your advertisement in the Farmers-Mail and Breeze."

Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

Kansas City

THIS ISSUE of the Farmers Mail and Breeze devotes a good deal of space to Kansas City. This does not indicate a wish to do something for the city at the mouth of the Kaw out of pure, unselfish benevolence. This paper has no intention of giving something for nothing. We do, however, expect to give more to Kansas City in the way of business value than we get out of it; however we expect both parties in this transaction to be benefited. The people of Kansas may sometimes say mean things about Kansas City, but just the same they are proud of it, for they consider it as largely of their making.

Of course Kansas City gets business from other localities besides Kansas, but if the trade of Kansas were cut off entirely Kansas City would look sick and feel sick. So the Farmers Mail and Breeze feels there is a mutual interdependence between the great state of Kansas and the great city at the mouth of the Kansas River. It is to the interest of Kansas that Kansas City prosper, and it is more to the interest of Kansas City that the state of Kansas shall prosper. There ought to be co-operative friendliness between the producers of this state and the business men at the Kaw's mouth.

We think, out here in Kansas, that Kansas City is to be one of the three or four greatest cities in the United States, and that means one of three or four of the most important cities in the world. We know that already Kansas City ranks first in some very important industries. It ranks first as a winter wheat market and third as a primary grain market. In the meat packing business it is second only to Chicago, and is one of the most important mule, hay and lumber markets in the United States. Its jobbing houses do business all over the West and Southwest and its nearness to raw material makes it one of the great manufacturing centers of the Union.

As cities go Kansas City is just a youngster. It got its first railroad in 1860, and the first bridge across the Missouri River in 1869. Even its name was unsettled until 1889, it being successively designated as Westport Landing, "Town of Kansas," "City of Kansas" and finally Kansas City. So it has really been a distinctive city for only the short period of 30 years. Forty years ago it was wild, woolly and uncouth, now it is becoming famous for its parks and boulevards and magnificent business buildings. It is the gateway to an empire whose future possibilities outrun the imagination of the dreamer.

Within two decades Kansas City will equal St. Louis in population and outstrip it in volume of business. In 50 years it will have passed Philadelphia and rank third in population and business among the cities of the United States. Within a decade it will get the taint of liquor out of its blood; the odor of stale beer will no longer pollute its bottoms; "Hell's Half Acre" will be only an evil memory and it will sit on its picturesque hills a queen of beauty, dowered with wealth and culture and good morals. A city like an individual takes color and character from its environments. Kansas City draws its breath of life from the ozone-laden atmosphere that covers the rolling prairies of Kansas, Oklahoma and Eastern Colorado. It feeds and fattens on the products of the prairie soil. The cleanest, most intelligent, most progressive people in the world bring their wares to its markets, and out of their substance build the structure of its greatness.

Kansas City and Kansas need each others' friendly co-operation. Working together the future is assured, their power irresistible. Primarily this number is a business venture in which the Farmers Mail and Breeze will make some money and the business men of Kansas City who patronize it will reap a harvest from their investment, but in a larger sense I hope that it will help to bring about closer co-operation between Kansas and the great young city which we regard as our own.

David Leahy Inquires

If anybody happened to tell me six years ago that in this year of Our Lord, 1919, you would express opposition to the independence of any people upon the face of the earth—white, black, brown or yellow—as you did in the case of the Irish in the issue of July 12—singularly and significantly the fete day of

Ulster Orangeism—I would have asked him how he got away from Osawatimie. But today, when I see good Americans all around me eagerly urging the cancellation of the independence of their own country in favor of a League of Nations made in Europe, and embracing some countries whose rulers have never yet worn a pair of breeches, and others whose people still openly follow the practice of roasting and eating Christian missionaries, I am no longer surprised at the position you take.

Tom, I am not going to charge you with insincerity; for I respect you too highly and love you too well, but I am going to inform you and aid you in every way I can to become a fugitive from prejudice; for that is the only thing the matter with you, and freeing you from it is the best service an old and sincere friend can render.

You charge me with telling you 10 years ago that since the Irish tenant farmer obtained the tardy privilege of purchasing his ancestral lands on the installment plan he was happy. I plead guilty; but what has that got to do with the God-given right of liberty? For heavens sake remember that some 90 per cent of the people of Ireland are not tenant farmers. Then, again, the world has changed a good deal in the last 10 years. At that time many people were telling us from the stump and the platform that the German people were the best class of immigrants coming to this country. I have no doubt that you often said so yourself. Would you do that

million dollars of the funds of the Irish exchequer for the remainder. He failed in this and had to make a promise to the Southern Protestant members who favored Catholic emancipation that when the new parliament met in London Catholic disabilities would be removed. This finally won and the act of Union was passed. Not only was the promise violated, made to the members who stood for Catholic rights, but the 7½ million dollars boodle spent in the corruption campaign was charged up to Ireland and the people are paying interest on it today. The present government of Ireland consists of a lord lieutenant that is never an Irishman; a chief secretary that is never an Irishman. Under these men there are 67 commissions employing 141,000 employees not one of them selected by the voice of the Irish taxpayer who pays them, and not one of them responsible to the Irish people. There are now in Ireland 110,000 soldiers, an average of more than 3,000 for each county—every man of them there at the expense of Ireland. There are 11,000 policemen. To make you understand what this means let me say that if the city of Topeka were in Ireland it would have 690 policemen on the ratio of the police establishment in my native city. Not one Irish taxpayer in any Irish town has the least voice in the appointing of these policemen altho they are compelled to pay the bill. I suppose Topeka has a police establishment of about 50 men.

You say that you are opposed to the independence of Ireland on economic grounds. Let us see about that. Greece, Rumania, Switzerland and Norway are independent countries—all smaller than Ireland in population. Each has a national defense establishment, a diplomatic corps, a consular service and everything else that goes with self government and independence; and yet the cost of government in the countries named averages \$6.96 per capita while in Ireland a subject country, governed by aliens in no way responsible to the people, the cost of government is given at \$10.38 per capita. I could go on for a week with data of this sort but I do not wish to be a tax upon your time.

Now, then, the question I said I would ask you is this—Do you still think the good people of Ireland ought to be satisfied because one-tenth of them have the privilege of buying the land stolen from their ancestors by the ancestors of the very men who sold the Irish parliament in 1800 for 26 peerages, 22 peerage promotions and 7½ million dollars in money upon which the Irish taxpayers still have to pay yearly interest?

Thank you for your patience if you have read this thru. DAVID D. LEAHY.

Wichita, Kan.

I do not know whether a controversy between David Leahy and myself over Irish history is of sufficient interest to justify the space used. It is, indeed, rather difficult in a discussion of this kind to keep away from religious sectarianism, which I have tried to keep out of the columns of this agricultural and moral guide. But then Dave Leahy writes so entertainingly, even when talking thru his hat, which he very often is, that I cannot resist the temptation to give him space. In this last charming epistle Dave says that if anyone had told him six years ago that I would ever express opposition to the independence of any people he would have asked when his informant got away from Osawatimie.

Where did Dave get that notion I wonder? If I ever held such views I should have been placed in Osawatimie or some other safe retreat where I would have no opportunity to promulgate such crazy notions. I was too small to take any part in the great Civil War but a considerable number of my relatives offered their lives and some of them lost them, in a bloody but successful struggle to prevent the people of a large section of the United States from attaining their independence. I have always gloried in the job these relatives helped to perform, and 99 per cent of the people of the South now realize and very frankly acknowledge that the best thing that ever happened to them was that they did not succeed in gaining their independence.

David lays great stress on the assumption that the lands of the Irish tenants were stolen from their ancestors. Perhaps so. It is equally true, however, that their ancestors stole the lands from the inhabitants they found on the island, for it is agreed by all histories I have read, that the Gauls were not the first inhabitants of Ireland. The truth is there is not a land title in the world that is not originally founded on robbery. I am not defending the actions of the British government of the past, and according to our present standards the action of no government in the distant past, not even our own can be defended. Better let the dead past bury its dead.

The past history of Ireland is calculated to make one ashamed of his race, and yet it is scarcely exceptional as a record of wrongs, tyranny, bigotry and intolerance. "If ever there was a country unfit to govern itself," said Lord Hutchinson, "it is Ireland. A corrupt aristocracy, a ferocious

The Harvest Man

*The wind swings low from the far Southwest,
 And the wheat is a golden sea,
 And a cry goes forth for the harvest men
 Wherever they may be.*

*The men with the restless, wandering feet,
 Laborer, loiterer, all,
 Listen and laugh and light their pipes,
 And answer the prairie's call.*

*One is bent and with hoary head,
 And one is strong and young,
 One has the low born laggard's look,
 And one has an alien's tongue.*

*The harvest days are hot and long,
 And the gliding sickle's keen,
 And it's luck if a man have a good strong
 back,
 And a jest for the whiles between.*

*A measure of day, and the friendly stacks
 Are gray in the sun,
 And a haze creeps into the little vales,
 And the reaping all is done.*

*Then a hand outstretched to the harvest man,
 And goodbye praise be said,
 He hath wrought right well; if he did not
 come,
 A world might weep for bread.*

—Alice W. Willis.

today, and if not why not? If you would I would not be offended. If the Germans in Germany have since done anything that would cause an American to change his mind about them perhaps the English in England have done something since that would cause an Irishman to change his mind about them. But I am not going to go into that question now; it would take too long to cover it.

Tom, I'll tell you a few things about Ireland and then I'll ask you a question. I shall be as brief as possible.

In 1782 the independence of Ireland was acknowledged by George III. A great army of Irish patriots—the Sinn Fein of that day, and every man of them a staunch Protestant—compelled that acknowledgment. After their victory they relaxed their vigilance—as I fear we are doing now—and the result was that William Pitt stole a march on them and rebound them to the chariot wheel of John Bull thru the most notorious act of corruption recorded in British history. He created 22 Irish and six English peerages and 22 additional peerage promotions and gave them as bribes to that many members of the Irish parliament—principally Ulsterites and all Protestants—for voting for the act of Union. With this he could not get enough and he spent 7½

commonalty, a distracted government, a divided people."

Dave refers to the independence of Ireland during the reign of George III. It was not exactly independent, for George still claimed sovereignty over it, but it did have its own parliament and acted as an independent government. The period of supposed independence was anything but a happy one for Ireland. Religious fanaticism was rampant, and among the masses dire poverty was almost universal. Pitt was the best friend of the masses of the Irish people of his time. He tried to open up trade and commerce and relieve the distress of the Irish people. True, he bribed the members of the Irish parliament, as he had bribed the members of the English parliament, and by that corrupt method obtained the support of the majority for the union of Ireland and England, but that he believed it would better the condition of the Irish people there is no doubt.

As I have said before, at the bottom of Irish troubles is and always has been religious intolerance. In this respect neither the Catholic nor Protestant has any ground for claiming superiority.

Both Catholics and Protestants would better seal up so far as possible, the history of the past.

The question is not what has been done in the centuries of the past, but what is best for Ireland now. Dave Leahy's argument in favor of letting all people determine what they want, or think they want will not stand the test of analysis or common sense. To be consistent he should be in favor of permitting the Ulsterites having a government of their own, which is no part of the Sinn Fein program. Self-determination of peoples would, if carried to its logical conclusion, destroy all government, and result in anarchy. The Sinn Fein organization, during the war, was disloyal to the allied cause and as pro-German as it dared to be. It proposes to found a government on prejudice, and force it on more than a million unwilling Ulsterites. The result in my opinion would be about the worst thing that could happen to Ireland. I have no apologies to make for the Ulsterites. Under the leadership of Sir Edward Carson they were ready to start a rebellion of their own. They are as bigoted and intolerant as the Catholics. Neither side has so far shown the spirit of compromise and toleration necessary to successful self-government. In answer to Dave's final question I have never said all the inhabitants of Ireland ought to be content. What I do believe is that with an independent government in Ireland there would be a blamed sight less contentment than there is now, which isn't saying much for the present.

The Truth

A reader writes me urging the importance of letting the people know the truth.
Sure, Mike.

Nobody needs to tell me the great need of the world is the truth, but I shall confess frankly that in regard to a great many matters which seem to me to be of tremendous importance I am not able to find out what is the truth. I am forced to make as good a guess as I can, knowing that my guess may be wrong.

Take the case of Russia. Who knows what is the truth? The enemies of the Bolsheviks paint them as devils incarnate, cruel almost beyond the power of imagination, slaughtering their helpless victims by the tens of thousands, leaving ruin in their wake wherever they go. The defenders of the Bolsheviks would have us believe they are really gentle minded idealists, real patriots, anxious only for the greatest good to the greatest number and carrying out a great constructive program which will bring prosperity and happiness to the Russian people. Evidently one statement or the other is not true, and the probability is that both are wrong. One thing, reasonably certain, is that Russia is in a mighty bad way. Another thing, I believe no one crowd is entirely to blame. I do not believe the Bolshevik theories can be carried out successfully, but I do not believe that Bolshevism is to blame for all the evil conditions in Russia. I wish there was some way of getting at the truth.

Coming nearer home, here is the vexing situation in Mexico. It seems to me we know almost as little about the truth in Mexico as we know about the truth in Russia. The opponents of Carranza would have us believe he is a conscienceless gratter, vain, cruel, unprincipled, double dealing, weak, vacillating, the tool of designing foreigners, holding power by the grace of the United States government; in short the most undesirable kind of a villain imaginable. The supporters of Carranza assure us he is an incorruptible patriot, a far-seeing statesman of flawless courage with an eye single to the advancement of the Mexican people.

Who is telling the truth? Quite probably neither one. Carranza is neither the despicable villain his enemies would have us believe nor the able statesman and pureminded, unselfish patriot his supporters represent him to be. I imagine if the truth could be known he is honest as Mexican leaders go; that he is a man of moderate caliber who has made such deals as he thought necessary to keep himself in power; that he is inclined to be stubborn and vain, but that on the whole he will rank up with the other Mexican leaders in intellect, courage and integrity. I have not much use for him, because it is evident that during the war he did what he could without actually getting into the fight, to help Germany and hinder the United States. There is no doubt German agents

were permitted to poison the minds of the Mexican people against the United States, and Mexican papers were subsidized with German money. But for all that I am inclined to think Carranza averaged up with the rest of the Mexican leaders.

And now the question is coming up, in fact has been up all the time, what should be done with Mexico? If we knew the truth it might be easier to answer that question. There are so many selfish interests involved, interests that are working under cover, and for purely selfish purposes trying to induce our government to take action in Mexico that the disinterested citizen is unable to make up his mind. Certainly we do not want to annex Mexico to the United States. We have gone on absorbing undesirable population until we have about reached the limit of our ability in that line. We do not want to undertake to absorb 15 million Mexicans, most of them utterly ignorant and entirely unfitted for the duties of citizenship. Neither do we want to send an army into Mexico to save the investments made by rich syndicates composed of men who went down there for exploitation.

However, there are citizens of the United States in Mexico who went there for entirely legitimate purposes, and they are entitled to the protection of this government, which protection they have not had. It is also to the interest of the people of the United States and of the Mexican people that orderly and just government be established down there, which is something they have never had.

What ought this government to do about it? I think the truth is the whole trouble in Mexico has been caused by a comparatively few unprincipled leaders, some of them bandits, the others scheming politicians who in the matter of principle have nothing on the bandits. If these leaders could be taken in hand and made to understand they must behave themselves, there would be no trouble with the masses of the Mexican people. What they want is a chance to live their simple lives in peace, to be freed as far as possible from exploitation, and to have an opportunity to educate their children, for experience in this country has shown that the Mexican people, while not a very ambitious individual, does want to see his children educated and takes pride in their advancement. The Mexican people, too, has a good deal of pride of country. There does not seem to be much reason for having such a pride, but he has it. This gives ground for the belief that with just government and reasonable opportunity in course of a generation or two the Mexicans would develop capacity for self-government. Possibly the best thing that could come to Mexico would be the establishing of a friendly protectorate by the United States, to last only until an efficient and just government could be established by the Mexicans themselves. I want it understood, however, I am not expressing this opinion with great confidence because in any protectorate that might be established there is grave danger that selfish interests would control.

Can't Make Men Honest

Your article in the Farmers Mail and Breeze of July 5 on motor car license seems to me to have at least one fault; you have failed to show how honesty can be legislated into individuals. To my mind this matter of honesty is the most important factor. If it is possible for an individual to conceal a motor car in the first case, it seems to me the second plan would fail to get him. I think you are striking in the right direction, but I think what is needed most is honest officials and strict enforcement of the laws. Give the tax dodger a term in the pen; it is his just due.

W. A. JOHNSON.

I do not expect to legislate honesty into individuals but the fact remains that every one of these individuals who managed to dodge the taxes on their automobiles had taken out license from the state. This shows that it is easier to dodge the tax assessor than the state license. The motor car owner may be dishonest but he will not take the risk of running a car without a license tag. It is easier to detect him in that case than it is to convict him for failing to list his machine for taxation. Mr. Johnson knows how property is assessed even by the most competent assessors. They come to the citizen with a blank and get a list of his property. They take his oath that his statement is correct. A man is supposed to be honest until the contrary is proved, and frequently the tax dodger is never detected. Then there are a good many ways in which an automobile might fail to get on the tax rolls. Maybe there is a machine which belongs to the wife, and generally the assessor does not take the trouble to get a list of her personal property. Or it may belong to a son or daughter and they may not be examined. Again, even if the machine is listed, there is a wide variation in the valuation placed on machines. Some are listed for all they are worth and some for much less than they are worth. But under the plan I suggested no matter who owned the machine the license tax must be paid on it or whoever drives it is liable to arrest and fine. It may be automobiles are being operated without license but I do not know of any. If Mr. Johnson does he should report them to the secretary of state at once. I can assure him that his name will not be divulged if he gives such information. I am certain under the plan I have suggested practically every automobile in Kansas would pay a license tax in proportion to its value or nearly that. The law would not make men more honest, but chances for dodging would be reduced to the minimum.

The One Big Issue in America

WHEN the visitor to an engine room sees the indicator on the steam gauge of a boiler slowly pass the danger point and keep going up, it makes him think of hunting a place of safety and departing for it pretty quick. But imagine what would be the feelings of a man who had to remain in the boiler room, while a husky as well as careless fireman still kept shoveling coal into the already roaring firebox.

Well, just now, we are all of us more or less in the position of that man. The boiler in our case is the cost of living. The pressure within it, the steady if not rapid rise of prices.

We are told the war price of shoes is soon to advance 25 to 50 cents a pair. Underwear is to be marked up 25 to 35 per cent. Hand-me-down suits of clothes are to sell for from \$50 to \$75. Coal is to be higher than ever. It is getting too expensive to live and it is costing far too much to die.

There have recently been a few recessions in the price of certain foods, but the steam in the big boiler keeps mounting just the same as it has for the last five years.

A strong and constant head of steam in the boiler would be, and is, of course, a fine thing for everybody. It means plenty of power for the engine of industry and business. It makes the wheels go round for all of us. But a "bust-up" we all would dread. A bust-up that would wreck the whole works would mean destruction or injury and possibly untold misery for all. And some kind of a bust-up is going to come, if we let reckless profiteers do the firing. Many of our best and biggest business men appreciate this danger and point it out. It is becoming recognized more and more generally every day.

Evidence that the people are feeling the pressure multiplies. Two-thirds of my daily mail has to do with the subject of profiteering. Here are several extracts from recent letters I have received.

I write on behalf of myself and others to urge immediate and practical legislation—not investigations—to reduce the cost of living. My wages and the wages of many have increased 20 to 30 per cent, but living has more than doubled. Our situation is becoming intolerable. To make matters worse, the increases in prices in many cases are not legitimate but are due to profiteering. The doctrines of Socialism and Bolshevism are spreading in the minds of the working classes and will break out openly, as happened recently in Canada, unless relief is given in the matter of unfair prices.

Kansas City, Kan.

GEORGE STEVENS.

I have this expression from a farmer:

I know families that are having a worse time to get along in this community than I had working for 50 cents a day in the '80s. I think we all need a readjustment of prices.

Altoona, Kan.

L. W. WALL.

A minister of the gospel writes this:

In the event that prices continue to increase it will be impossible for the poor working class to support their families at the wages they are getting, high as these wages appear to be. In submission to the profiteer, these oppressed people are asked to pay exorbitant prices for many necessities of living, and that means doing without what they should have.

Hutchinson, Kan.

L. M. HALL.

More than 14,000 stunted babies have recently been found in Boston. These babies are shorter in stature and lighter in weight than they ought to be by three years' growth. All the starved children are not in Europe, it seems.

The Living Church in a recent editorial on profiteering said: "It is the function of government, especially of our government to protect its people. Those who injure the people by exploiting their food supplies, must be held legally, as they certainly are morally, to be criminals. It is the business of government to put down its enemies.

Washington, undoubtedly, is victimized by the profiteer to an extent not equaled by any other city. I have joined other Senators of the District of Columbia Committee in looking into the evil here and seeking a remedy. We find the poorer people here are having a hard struggle to exist.

This question is of more importance right now than the League of Nations. It is causing revolution in Europe and over here people are getting more and more dissatisfied. It is a fight that cuts across party lines and is non-sectional. It divides those in Congress who are trying to solve the high cost of living problem from these who seek to protect special interests.

I shall support and encourage every move that gives any promise of curbing the profit sharks. As I have remarked before, when it became necessary that banks should be made safe, the government provided bank inspectors and banking laws. Business and industry must be made safe for all our sakes as well as for their own. They must serve, not exploit. We must have a fair profit standard. The problem of prices and of profiteering is the big issue—the biggest issue—before Congress. It must be grappled with, for it cannot be evaded or neglected.

Arthur Capen

Washington, D. C.

At the End of the Trail

Farmers Find That Kansas City Livestock Buyers Give Courteous Treatment and Offer the Best Prices for Their Cattle, Hogs, Horses and Sheep

By E. W. Houx

President Kansas City Livestock Exchange

REALIZING the value of livestock feeding and breeding in the successful conduct of the farming business, for I farm myself, I feel that all of Kansas should be gratified over the showing it makes on the Kansas City livestock market. We pride ourselves on having at Kansas City the second largest livestock market in the world, and we expect some day that this center will advance to first rank. And for our present high position in the livestock marketing business, we owe much to the growth of Kansas in animal husbandry and to her great contributions to our annual receipts.

To bring out the importance of Kansas to the Kansas City livestock market, statistics are of extreme interest. These figures certainly show that Kansas City is the Kansas livestock market. And they also demonstrate that, despite increased competition for the livestock of Kansas, the good service of our exchange and of the commission houses of our market is drawing more and more patronage from the Sunflower state. I think credit is also due to the facilities of the Kansas City stock yards and to its ideal location in accounting for the popularity of Kansas City as a market for Kansas livestock.

Makes Wonderful Record

Of the receipts of cattle in Kansas City last year, which amounted to 3,319,511 head, the great state of Kansas contributed 1,506,447 head. I give these figures from official compilations of the Kansas City Stock Yards company, which are accurate. In 1917, Kansas City received 2,902,253 cattle, and of that number Kansas sent to our yards 1,447,690 head. In 1916, Kansas City had a total of 2,331,407 head of cattle, and this number included 1,210,028 from Kansas. The second largest contributor to the Kansas City receipts is Missouri. In 1918, it sent 499,653 cattle to Kansas City, and in 1917, only 473,883 head. In other words, Missouri ships less than half as many cattle to Kansas City annually as the feeders and breeders of Kansas. Of course, Kansas City also receives cattle from Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska, Utah and from other states. But Kansas is first every year in the number sold here.

As Kansas City is already the world's largest stocker and feeder cattle market, it is creditable to Kansas to note that she is the leading buyer of that class of cattle in Kansas City. The immensity of the Kansas City stocker and feeder trade is also important to Kansans not only as a source of supplies for their own feedlots and breeding herds, but as a market for the distribution of their surplus holdings. Last year the Kansas City market shipped more than a million head of stockers and feeders for the first time in its history. No other market in the world ever approached this huge total.

What Records Show

According to the actual count, Kansas City shipped 1,053,415 head of stocker and feeder cattle in 1918. To move this stock out of the yards required 29,759 cars. In 1917, Kansas City shipped 948,127 head of stocker and feeder cattle in 27,361 cars. In 1916, we shipped 893,488 head, which required 25,699 cars. With these figures in mind, it is indeed significant of the extensiveness of the Kansas cattle feeding and breeding business to note that of the 1918 shipments, the Sunflower state purchased about 350,000 head. In 1917 Kansas bought about 275,000 stockers and feeders in Kansas City. In 1916, the purchases by Kansas aggregated 285,000 head. Missouri ranks second normally as a buyer, taking in 1918 about 210,000 head, in 1917 about 235,000 and in 1916 nearly 205,000 head.

Nearly every state in the country purchases some stocker or feeder cat-

tle in Kansas City each year. Illinois has been taking an annual average the last three years of about 150,000 head. Iowa is a big buyer, taking more than 100,000 head last year. These figures mean much to Kansans. The shipper who comes from Kansas with stock not highly finished but fairly well fattened frequently meets competition from both packers and feeder buyers. No market in the United States has such strong competition. The fact that Kansas City leads in stocker and feeder trade brings to this market shipments of various classes equal to the needs of any buyer—whether he wants only a small carload or a trainload. In the active stocker and feeder season, one can find in Kansas City large offerings of all breeds, the Hereford, the Shorthorn, the Angus or the Galloway, and of all weights. We receive from Kansas and ship to the state cattle of each of these breeds.

Leads in Hog Shipments

Much has been said of the expansion of the acreage in wheat in Kansas as a restrictive influence upon the production of corn and hogs. There is no doubt that wheat has affected Kansas hog production to a degree, but the Sunflower state continues to lead in the shipments of hogs to the Kansas City market. And in quality, too, Kansas continues to occupy a favorable position despite reduced corn crops the last few years. Of the receipts of 3,327,222 hogs in Kansas City last year, Kansas contributed 1,579,842 head. Of the receipts of 2,276,995 hogs here in 1917, the Kansas shipments amounted to 1,100,493 head. In 1916, Kansas sent to this market 1,594,272 hogs out of total receipts of 2,978,933. Missouri ranks second in hog shipments to this market, having sent 1,113,161 in 1918 and 617,213 in 1917. These figures show that Kansas maintains a leadership in hog sales on the Kansas City yards which she is not in danger of losing.

In connection with the Kansas contributions to our hog receipts, it is important to know that, as we lead in stocker and feeder cattle, this market is also first in the distribution of stock hogs. A few years ago the shipment of stock hogs from public markets was not permitted. Now, however, it is a growing and a valuable phase of our livestock market, altho still in its infancy. Iowa and Illinois and Missouri come here for stock hogs from Kansas and other states. Kansas also buys here. I believe the day is coming when many Kansas farmers

will specialize in raising stock hogs for this market, and already more and more Kansans are looking to Kansas City for stock hogs to put into feedlots or to run behind cattle. The facilities for handling stock hogs in Kansas City are unexcelled. For example, to meet the federal regulations as to dipping, we have a room with sprays on all sides, and even from the floor, where the pigs are sprayed. When dipping vats were used for pigs, some were blinded and some developed stomach disorders from the dip, but this is avoided with the modern spraying methods.

A Few Sheep Also

Sheep and lambs are the only stock in which Kansas does not rank first in shipments to Kansas City. Kansas ranks second and is next to Colorado in volume of shipments of sheep and lambs to our market. In 1918, out of total receipts of 1,667,463 sheep and lambs, Kansas sent 372,580 head and Colorado 499,653. In 1917, Kansas sent 342,082 sheep and lambs and Colorado 473,883 out of total arrivals of 1,498,500 head. Colorado is the premier feeding state in sheep and lambs. Kansas has neglected this industry, but is giving it more attention, and we expect larger supplies from the state in the future.

Kansas is easily the first state in consignments of horses and mules to our market. Of 84,628 head received in 1918, Kansas sent 40,624. Of receipts of 127,823 head in 1917, Kansas contributed a total of 69,167. In 1916 the receipts of 123,141 head included 56,431 from Kansas.

New Structures in Yards

With cattle pens practically rebuilt, with new concrete hog pens which are recognized as models, and with large facilities for sheep and for horses and mules, the Kansas City market is in a position to handle Kansas livestock to best advantage. We are continually striving to reduce the shrinkage on shipments sent to us for sale, to obtain prompt loading of the stocker and feeder cattle and the feeding and breeding sheep and other stock purchased for Kansas from our yards, and to render in other ways the best possible service.

I do not like to praise personally the Kansas City Livestock Exchange which I head. I would prefer that others comment on its work. However, The Farmers Mail and Breeze has asked that I include in this article something about the meaning of this

organization to Kansas livestock sellers and buyers. We have 307 members in our exchange and the organization is 36 years old. We are housed in the largest livestock exchange building in the world. In the spring of 1918, when cattle prices seemed too low compared with what the army was paying to packers for beef, we inaugurated a campaign which resulted in sharp advances in prices. Only lately we initiated a campaign to give to the cattle market more favorable consideration from the government and from consumers to avert heavy losses on the thousands of cattle now on Kansas grass, and losses on cattle in other states. We felt that cattle have not received the treatment they merit at the hands of the government, and hope to accomplish results in this new campaign. We are striving constantly to obtain better railroad service from Kansas to this market, for the character of the runs obtained on shipments means much in avoiding shrinkage. When the government undertook for a time the past year to fix hog prices, we were active in fighting for the interests of Kansas hog raisers, who certainly responded well, considering adverse feed conditions, to the call for more pork.

Thanks for Them Woids

We want the Kansas City yards to receive more Kansas stock. We feel that there is room for more stock in Kansas. The Kansas State Agricultural college at Manhattan is aiding in pointing the way for more stock. So is The Farmers Mail and Breeze, which we recognize as a powerful factor in the upbuilding of the Kansas livestock industry. And we of the Kansas City market are seeking to make it worth while for Kansas to sell millions of head of livestock on our yards, and to buy here, as well. No business can grow without earning fair profits, and we consider it one of our duties to help Kansas livestock producers realize profitable returns.

How to Measure Hay

If alfalfa hay has been stacked or stored in the mow about 30 days, 512 cubic feet are usually regarded as a ton. If the hay has stood five or six months 422 cubic feet, and if it is fully settled 343 cubic feet will approximate a ton. In very large stacks or deep mows, fully settled, 216 cubic feet are taken for a ton. Hence, to find the number of tons:

In a mow: Multiply together the number of feet in length, width and depth, and divide the result by the number of cubic feet in a ton.

In a round stack: Find the circumference of the stack at a height that will give a fair average distance around the stack; also find the vertical height of the measured circumference from the ground, and the slant height from the measured circumference to the top of the stack. Take all measurements in feet. Square the number of feet in the circumference; divide this by 100 and multiply it by 8; then multiply the result by the number denoting the height of the base plus one-third the number denoting the slant height. The result is the number of cubic feet, which, if divided by the number of cubic feet in a ton, will give the number of tons.

In a rick: Measure the distance in feet over the rick from the ground on one side to the ground on the other, also measure the width in feet near the ground. Add the two numbers and divide the result by 4; square this result and multiply it by the number denoting the length of the rick. Divide the final result by the number of cubic feet in a ton, which will give the number of tons in the rick.

Of course there are many things that must be considered in taking these measurements. The condition of the alfalfa when cut, and the way in which it was cured are factors that will cause considerable variation in the weight,



This is the Kansas City Livestock Exchange Building Familiar to All Farmers and Stockmen Who Have Business in Kansas City

Tractors Turned the Trick

Twentieth Century Power for Farming Witnessed
by Thousands at the Wichita National Demonstration

by Frank M. Chase, Associate Editor



THE TRACTOR has turned new and advanced ground in agricultural accomplishment. In its steady progress toward making the maximum farm production possible the tractor has reached new levels of

tractors which cluttered the space at previous demonstrations were absent, while 12 tractors were shown that never had been seen at a national demonstration. These were the Bean Track-Pull, Best, Dart, Midwest, Nelson, Pan,

actual realization of the horseless farm. That, because of its scarcity, the farm horse will be worth much more three years from now than it is today, is the opinion held by Arnold P. Yerkes of the International Harvester company, formerly with the United States Department of Agriculture.

Horses Still Expensive

"For the first time in a number of years," Yerkes said at Wichita, "and this at a time when the country is at the height of its prosperity and therefore most in need of every worth-while transportation facility—the United States Department of Agriculture reported a decrease last year in the number of work horses in the nation. And in the last two years there has been a decided decrease in the number of colts raised."

"I feel certain that next year and probably the year following that will show further decreases in the number and in the price of draft horses, but it is probable that in three or four years the prices of horses will increase because of their very scarcity."

"Some farmers, I believe, will never use tractors. There are certain sections of the New England states which have never taken advantage of the farm machinery which was originated about

of greater interest to farmers than the statement of Finley P. Mount, president of the Advance-Rumely company, to the effect that bankers are now glad to issue loans for the purchase of tractors.

"Two or three years ago, a banker wouldn't touch a tractor loan for the world," Mr. Mount said. "Now they not only are eager to make loans for the purchase of tractors, but many bankers in the small towns themselves own tractors, and many other bankers own tractor stock. That speaks volumes for the health of the tractor industry. And its health and its strength are going to keep right on growing as the farmers become more and more convinced of the tractor's practicability."

Even turbulent and benighted Mexico is awake to the possibilities of the tractor. An official commission from the Mexican government with authority to buy hundreds of the machines investigated the different models at the National Tractor Demonstration. The plan of the Carranza government is to purchase large numbers of tractors in the United States and to resell the machines at cost to the Mexican farmers.

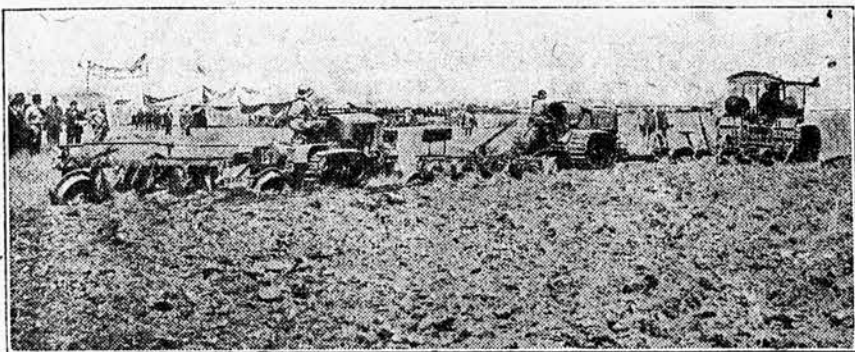
"Mexico faces a wonderful era of agricultural development," said a member of this commission. "Most of the farmers in Mexico now are using wooden plows and other implements that Americans employed 60 years ago, but you see we shall not have to go thru the long and arduous process of development that you had, for we are going to pass at once from the wooden-plow era to the modern tractor age."

The airplane trip of C. F. Kettering, vice-president of several engineering companies, from Dayton, O., to Wichita, was an interesting incident of the demonstration. The flight to Wichita was made Wednesday and the return trip Saturday. About seven hours was required for the trip each way, the average speed maintained during both flights being more than 100 miles an hour.

Mr. Kettering arrived at Dayton Wednesday morning on a fast train bound for St. Louis. He went to his home in Dayton, ate breakfast, and shortly after 8 o'clock went to the local landing field where his De Havilland plane equipped with a Liberty motor is kept while he is home. About 9 o'clock Mr. Kettering and his pilot started for Wichita, where they landed two hours before the train he had left at Dayton had reached St. Louis.

"We didn't make this trip to do a stunt," Mr. Kettering said at the banquet of the Society of Automotive Engineers.

(Continued on Page 68.)



Forty Tractors in Line, Pulling from Two to Twelve Plow Bottoms Apiece was One of the Sights Seen at the National Tractor Demonstration.

usefulness. These must be the conclusions of every thinking observer who, knowing anything whatever of the development of the tractor, attended the National Tractor Demonstration at Wichita, July 14-19.

Sixty-seven tractor manufacturers entered their exhibits, the exhibitors of tractor accessories numbering 60 more. From 50 to 60 of the tractor companies were represented in the field demonstrations each afternoon. Nearly every company was represented by two or more of its machines, differing in size or performing different work, so that from 100 to 120 tractors took part in the daily field work.

Someone with a mind for figures found that the majestic army of tractors taking part in the plowing the first day turned 133½ acres an hour. Such was the daily "trick" of the tractors. What must have been the wonderment of those men present who remembered using oxen to turn the prairie sod—less than 1 acre of it to the yoke a day!

Thousands came to see the work. Just how many thousands of persons attended the demonstration it would be unsafe to say; the spectators were scattered over too many farms to obtain reliable estimates. Probably from 25,000 to 30,000 persons were on the grounds both Wednesday and Thursday. Previous tractor demonstrations have equaled, perhaps excelled, the Wichita event in attendance, harvesting and threshing making it impossible for many farmers to come who otherwise would have attended the demonstration.

It is doubtful whether more interested crowds ever attended a tractor demonstration. "Farmers like to get away from the company representatives and look over the tractors by themselves," was one of the remarks I heard. It was a truthful observation, and that farmers are capable of studying tractors without the aid of company tutors is an indication of their growing understanding of machinery. The day of the bally-hoo demonstrator with his spectacular stunts also is past. Farmers are interested in tractors for what they are, and for what they can do, and artificial methods of stimulating interest only "gum up" the tractor business. I am glad to be able to say that the demonstration at Wichita was singularly free of such practices among tractor exhibitors.

Some New Exhibitors

Numerous changes in tractor design were found at the demonstration, illustrating the desire of manufacturers to improve their machines to meet each new demand. The Wallis and La Crosse tractors, formerly having three wheels, appeared at Wichita as four-wheeled machines. Numerous freak

Townsend, Utilitor, Velie, Wetmore, Whitney and Wolverine.

A number of makeshift tractor attachments used for plowing also were missing. These devices proved themselves incapable of performing the heavy service expected of the real tractor and as a result fell by the wayside.



Farmers Should Look for Adaptability in Buying a Tractor. Besides Pulling Implements It Should be Able to Handle All Ordinary Belt Work.

Two tractor companies announced price reductions. The International Harvester company now is selling the Titan for \$1,000, a reduction of \$225. The Avery company also will sell a 15-30 tractor for \$1,000, reducing its price \$220.

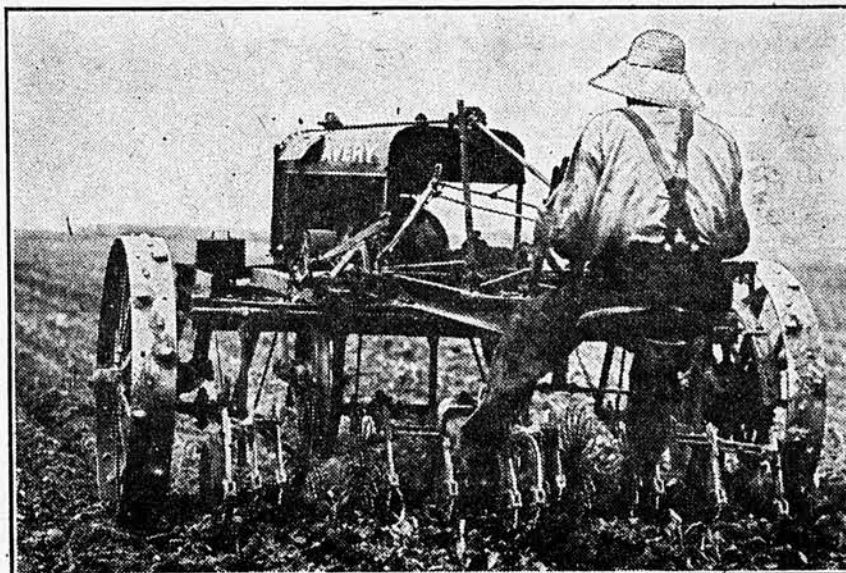
A new feature of the National Tractor Demonstration this year was the officially conducted field exhibitions of motor cultivators. Nine of these machines took part in the forenoon demonstrations, a field of corn being provided especially for their work. The motor cultivators demonstrated were the Avery, Bailor, Emerson-Brantingham, International, Toro, Moline, Indiana, Wallis and Wilson. Prof. E. A. White of the University of Illinois had charge of the field demonstration of the motor cultivators, which was one of the most interesting parts of the entire tractor demonstration.

The recent rapid development of motor cultivators is certain to be a big influence toward motorizing farms, increasing the use of the heavy service tractors as well as the use of those implements designed primarily for the lighter tillage work. Many farmers having rowed crops have hesitated over investing in tractors because they still would have had to keep nearly as many horses to do the cultivating as could do the plowing and disking. The successful operation of the motor cultivators overcomes this difficulty, virtually removing the last obstacle to the

time of the Civil War. Probably they never will. These farmers probably will be forced by high horse prices to do the breeding of their own stock."

Bankers are Willing Now

Of the many indications for the wide use of tractors that were seen and heard at Wichita perhaps nothing was



The Demonstration of Motor Cultivators Under Actual Field Conditions was One of the Interesting Features of the Big Exhibition of Tractors.

What You Pay the Agent

Charges Sometimes Seem High, But When the Service is Good the Man Earns His Pay—Livestock and Wheat, Chief Items

By Sanders Sosland

COMMISSION charges for the handling of livestock and farm products on the Kansas City market have undergone changes in recent years, but, on the whole, Kansans pay relatively smaller fees there than on many other markets of the United States. In some instances, the rates of commission in Kansas City for handling products of Kansas and other states are practically the same as prior to the opening of the European war, despite the reduction since witnessed in the purchasing power of money and the advances in the cost of labor.

Livestock and wheat are the principal commodities which Kansas consigns to Kansas City, hence the farmers of the state are principally interested in the charges for selling prevailing on the Kansas City Board of Trade and on the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange. But there is also great interest in the hay charges, the produce rates of commission, the charges of wool dealers, and of seedsmen.

Besides the actual commission charges, Kansans incur other expenses in making sales of their products, and also in buying on the Kansas City market.

In the sale of cattle, hogs and sheep, commission charges are regulated by the rules or by-laws of the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange, under which commission firms operate. The commission charge for the sale of cattle in unmixed or straight carlots is 70 cents a head, with a minimum of \$14 a car and a maximum of \$18. The commission charge on calves is 35 cents a head, with a similar minimum and maximum charge for straight cars. In shipments of calves in double decks, the official commission charge is 35 cents a head and a maximum of \$20 a car. No commission is charged for the sale of a calf with the mother. Livestock commission firms charge 25 cents a head for selling hogs in straight cars, the minimum commission being \$10 a car and the maximum \$12. There is a maximum charge of \$20 a car in the sale of hogs in a double deck car. The charge on sheep and goats is 20 cents a head, with a minimum of \$10 and a \$12 maximum a car in unmixed shipments. For the sale of double deck cars the commission is a maximum of \$18 a car. A provision in the by-laws of the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange permits a double deck charge in the sale of sheep and goats shipped in single decks, from territories where the double deck freight rate applies.

How the Charges Vary

For mixed livestock in single deck cars, the commission on cattle is 70 cents a head, with a maximum of \$18 for the cattle in the car. No minimum rate applies. The commission charge on calves in a mixed car is 35 cents a head, with a maximum of \$18 a car. The charge on hogs is 25 cents a head, with a maximum of \$12 for the double deck car. Sheep or goats consigned in mixed cars are sold for a charge of 20 cents a head with a maximum of \$12 for such animals in the car. The minimum total charge in the sale of livestock in mixed cars is \$12 and the maximum \$22.

Mixed livestock in double deck cars is sold on the basis of 25 cents a head for hogs and a maximum charge of \$18 for such animals in the car; 20 cents a head for sheep and goats and a maximum of \$18 for the car; 35 cents for calves and a maximum of \$20 a car.

There is a straight charge of 70 cents a head for cattle hauled into livestock markets, with calves at 35 cents a head, and 25 cents a head for sheep, goats and hogs.

As in the handling of consignments, a fixed scale of charges governs the purchase of stocker and feeder cattle, breeding and feeding ovine animals and in the purchase of livestock for outside killers' account. Cattle and calves are bought at a commission

charge of 60 cents a head, with a minimum of \$12 and a maximum of \$14 a car. For purchasing sheep and goats, commission firms are allowed a charge of \$10 as the minimum for single deck cars and \$12 maximum, with a maximum of \$15 a car for double deck purchases. No fixed charge governs the purchase of stock hogs, but the prevailing rate among the important buyers on the Kansas City market is \$5 to \$6 a car.

Other charges besides commission enter into the sale of cattle, hogs and sheep at livestock markets, tho the money derived from commission is the only returns to the firm making the sales. The shipper must pay freight charge, feed for yardage, for feeding, insurance and inspection, the returns from these items, with the exception of freight and insurance, being turned over to the company operating the stock yards. The freight charges, of course, go to the railroads carrying the stock. The charge of 5 cents a car on all livestock is given to the National Live Stock Shippers' Protective League, the funds being used in protecting the interests of shippers of cattle, hogs and sheep in freight rate controversies and similar matters. Another insurance fee of 10 cents a car is turned over to the Hartford Insurance Company, which protects shippers from loss by fire on livestock in the stock yards. It was this insurance fee that resulted in the payment of more than 1 million dollars by the Hartford Insurance Company for the livestock killed or lost in the fire at the Kansas City stock yards in October of 1917.

The Yardage Fees

The yardage fee in Kansas City is 30 cents a head on cattle, 20 cents a head on calves, 6 cents on hogs, and 7 cents on sheep and goats. An average of 300 pounds of hay is fed to a car of cattle, which, at the present rate of \$2.15 for alfalfa hay and \$2.25 for prairie involves an additional expense of about \$6.50 a car of cattle. Three to five bushels of corn are, as an average, fed to a car of hogs. The present charge for corn at the stock yards is \$2.50 a bushel.

On the horse and mule market of Kansas City, which receives large numbers of animals from the Sunflower state, the commission charge on consignments is \$2 a head for horses, \$1 a head for mules sold at private sale and \$2 a head at public sale. Feed for horses and mules is figured on the basis of 65 cents a head a day. A yardage charge of \$1 a head prevails on horses and 90 cents on mules. In the sale of horses in the auction ring, halters are required, which assesses another charge of 35 cents against each animal. The insurance charge on horses and mules is 5 cents a head.

Wheat and other grains rank second to livestock so far as the total returns on consignments are concerned. As on the livestock market, charges are on a scale fixed by members of the Kansas City Board of Trade. In the sale of wheat consignments in Kansas City, a charge of 1 per cent of the sale price prevails. At present there are no maximum or minimum charges, but it is probable that these, too, will be placed on a fixed scale, the matter being under discussion by members of the Board of Trade. In the sale of rye, barley, ear corn and snapped corn, the commission is 1 per cent of the purchase price with a maximum permissible charge of 1½ cents a bushel and a minimum charge of 1 cent a bushel. The maximum commission on shelled corn is 1 cent a bushel and a three-fourths cent minimum. Oats are sold at a charge of 1 per cent of the selling price, with a maximum of 1 cent and a minimum of ½ cent a bushel. On kafir, milo, feterita, the charge is also 1 per cent, with a maximum of 3 cents and a minimum of 2 cents a hundred pounds. Screenings are sold at 1 per cent of the purchase price, with a 2-cent maximum and 1-cent minimum charge by the bushel. Flaxseed is sold for a commission charge of 1 per cent of the purchase price, with no minimum or maximum charges. Other seeds are sold at 1½ per cent of the purchase price. For the sale of alfalfa meal, the charge is 50 cents a ton, and on millfeed \$5 a car.

Board of Trade Charges

The charges for buying and shipping grain on order are the same as those prevailing on consignments. In the case of trading between members, a discount of 25 per cent is allowed. Many large handlers of grain purchase memberships in the Kansas City Board of Trade merely for the discount in the charges allowed in trading between members. Memberships are now worth \$13,000 to \$14,000.

On future transactions, in which producers and country dealers play an important part, the commission charges are on a basis of \$7.50 for the complete execution of orders of 5,000 bushels, either of corn or oats. By a complete transaction, it is meant that the commission charge shall apply to an order either to buy or sell, including final liquidation. For instance, a grain dealer is ordered to buy 5,000 bushels of September corn. There is a charge of \$7.50 for executing this order, but if the trader desires, he can order the grain dealer with whom he deals to sell the 5,000 bushels of September corn, which thus completes his transaction. For orders of less than 5,000 bushels, there is a charge of \$2.50 for 1,000 bushels.

Grain which requires transferring

into another car or into elevators is assessed a charge of one-half cent a bushel. Unless the grain is sold subject to transfer charge, the shipper usually is required to pay this fee. Other charges include a fee of ¼ cent a bushel for loading to competitive points, that is, to points where more than two mail railroad lines operate, and a charge of 1 cent a bushel for loading to non-competitive points. There is a minimum of 50 cents and a maximum of \$1 a car for weighing grain. The inspection fee is 90 cents a car on corn, oats, wheat, and other grains.

You Pay 6 Per Cent

Shippers are required to pay interest charges on the drafts they make on their grain consignments at the rate of 6 per cent. The interest begins at the time the draft drawn by the shipper on the grain dealer to whom he consigns the grain is paid until the grain dealer is reimbursed; that is, until the grain is sold and payment made. The interest runs often more than a week, but this is dependent on the time required for obtaining samples of the contents of the car, and in completing the transaction. Often, with a dull demand, grain is carried over several days during the week. Normally, the interest charge on the draft on a car of wheat is about \$3 to \$4, tho this, of course, is not a fixed scale.

The commission charges for handling hay on the Kansas City market are the lowest of any of the large terminal centers in the United States. For the sale of hay, the charge is 75 cents a ton, with a minimum of \$7.50 a car. On straw the charge for selling is 50 cents a ton and a minimum of \$5 a car. In connection with the commission charges on the Kansas City hay market, it is interesting to note that an attempt a few days ago to advance the charges for handling forage failed to meet the approval of a majority of the members of the Kansas City Hay Dealers' association. For plugging cars of hay, in which operation 45 to 60 bales are extracted from each car to allow complete inspection, the shipper is assessed a charge of 75 cents a car. The weighing charge is 75 cents a car and there is a watchman's fee of 50 cents a car. No interest is charged against drafts in the handling of hay. Charges for buying on orders are the same as the consignment fee.

In the poultry and produce market no fixed charges prevail in the handling of consignments. Charges are based on the extent of the dealings between the individual shipper and the dealer and upon various other factors. On eggs the commission charge is around 5 per cent of the purchase price, and about a cent a pound on poultry. On vegetables and fruits, the charges are between 5 and 10 per cent, with some dealers asking \$10 to \$25, depending on the returns and market conditions.

The commission rate on hides is generally 1 cent a pound for small lots and one-fourth cent a pound on carlots. Pelts are handled on the same basis. On green pelts and hides 5 per cent of the market price is charged. The commission rate on wool is 1½ cents a pound on original lots, or the sale of bags as received without grading. Where the commission merchant grades the wool and sells it, a charge of 2 cents a pound is made. The commission rate on furs is usually 5 per cent of the purchase price.

Where grain, hay and other commodities are held on tracks more than two days, railroads collect a demurrage charge of \$3 a day for the following four days, \$6 a day for the next three days, and for every succeeding day \$10 is collected in demurrage. It is expected that these charges will be reduced soon.

Naturally, the commission and other selling charges are deducted from the returns to producers.



When Cattlemen Need Money

Kansas City Banks Provide Billions for Middle West Operations in Livestock.

More Than 1300 Kansas Financial Correspondents

By W. T. Kemper

Southwest National Bank of Commerce

WHEN a grain dealer, miller or packer in Kansas makes a sale of the products of Kansas farms for export to Europe, Central America, or any other foreign land, the banks of Kansas City, with foreign correspondents frequently handle the exchange involved in these transactions. When a Kansas farmer who desires to feed a bunch of steers or to fill his pastures with stockers needs more funds than his local bank can supply to finance that operation, the banks and loan agencies of Kansas City provide additional money. In financing the purchase of seed for sowing crops, the purchase of twine to harvest wheat, the employment of labor, and in numerous other operations, Kansas City financial institutions are constantly working with Kansas. In the aggregate, Kansas financing in Kansas City annually amounts to millions of dollars.

State Has 1,300 Banks

Of approximately 1,300 state and national banks in Kansas, I do not believe that there are two which do not carry balances on deposit with Kansas City banks. The National Bank of Commerce alone is acting as Kansas City correspondent for banks in at least 70 per cent of all the towns in the state of Kansas. We co-operate with these institutions in the financing of the growing livestock, grain and other industries of the Sunflower state. Kansas City banks have many stockholders in Kansas. Also, Kansas Cityans own stock in many Kansas banks. We are, in fact, as partners, seeking money for Kansans when they engage in enterprises of a promising character and finding investments for their funds when, thanks to good crops and profitable prices, they accumulate a surplus.

In detailing the financial operations in which Kansas City engages for Kansas, I want to mention one item which reflects favorably on the manner in which this market has worked in providing the capital to develop the virgin soil of the state. I suppose few readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze are aware of the fact that mortgages on Kansas farms have been distributed by Kansas City financial houses to practically every part of the world. In other words, our market has drawn money for the development of Kansas resources from nearly every land in the world. Our bank is now carrying on deposit interest due on Kansas farm mortgages to investors in Germany who purchased them thru Kansas City. This interest is in the hands of the alien property custodian of the United States government, and has been accumulating since 1917. Holland, Sweden, Norway, Italy, Spain, Great Britain, countries of South America and even China and Japan have held and in most of instances still hold mortgages on Kansas farms, the proceeds of which have assisted materially in the development of the agricultural resources of the state.

As for the distribution of Kansas mortgages in the United States, I would say that the loans of no state are more widely held. There are families of investors in the East who have been buying Kansas farm mortgages as investments for two and three generations. Incidentally, there has been a reduction in the volume of mortgages on Kansas farms in the last few years, I believe, while their desirability as an investment has grown with the growth of Kansas prosperity.

Plan of Co-operation

Supposing a Kansas feeder lays plans to finish a string of stock cattle for market on grass or in a feedlot. After his local bank lends to the limit of its ability to that feeder, it is not uncommon for this Kansas bank to introduce its customer to one of the banks of Kansas City for additional accommodations in the financing of his feeding. Kansas City banks almost in-

variably work in conjunction with Kansas banks in financing of this class. Sounder business conditions are maintained thereby, for Kansas City has the benefit of the professional views of the Kansas bankers as to the ability of their local borrowers. In the case of the seeding of crops, harvesting and in the business of country merchants financing in Kansas City is developed in a similar manner.

The banks and the livestock loan companies of Kansas City handle annually a total of about 300 million dollars in cattle loans alone. Of this great annual total many millions are lent on cattle held in Kansas. Some Kansas feeders who are widely known conduct their financial operations direct with cattle loan agencies or with Kansas City banks, because their money requirements are great. Kansas City itself constantly carries millions in cattle loans, but it also sells much of the paper created in financing Kansas feeding and breeding operations to banks in all parts of the United States. The greatest banks in Wall Street of New York, the banks

trict, highway district or county in Kansas is made without receiving a bid from it. Kansas municipal bonds are highly esteemed in Kansas City. Premiums are being paid for a majority of the new issues of Kansas municipal bonds. Only recently the bond department of our Commerce Trust company purchased an issue of half a million dollars, of Allen county, Kansas, 5 per cent bonds. At the same time announcements were made here of a purchase of \$100,000 of Finney county, Kansas, bonds, half of the proceeds of which are to be used to build a bridge. At about the same period two other bond houses here purchased an issue of \$900,000 of Reno county, Kansas, general highway 4½ per cent bonds. These purchases are usually made thru sealed bids which come from many financial markets. But Kansas City knows Kansas best and appreciates the state most, and so is its principal buyer of municipal bonds. After the purchases are made, the bonds are sold by the investment houses handling them to investors, including a large number within the

greater care and seeking the more conservative and the soundest offerings in preference to the speculative issues. The security business of Kansas City's financial market has grown to such an extent that two of the brokerage houses here now have memberships on the New York Stock Exchange.

The Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City is an adjunct of vital importance in Kansas financing in Kansas City. The operations of this great institution are largely with Kansas. The Kansas City Clearing House association, thru which millions in Kansas checks pass, is a valuable organization in the transaction of banking business with Kansas. Bank clearings in Kansas City last year were \$9,940,881,940, compared with \$7,662,014,133 in 1917, and \$4,953,778,560 in 1916. These figures throw light on the immense volume of financial business of the Kansas City market, the major portion of which is with the state of Kansas.

Leaders in Farm Power

In these days of high prices for a majority of the products of farms, hogs especially, it is not difficult to buy an automobile with the proceeds of a shipment of one load. The sale of a load of hogs for \$3,000 at the Kansas City yards is common at the current level of prices.

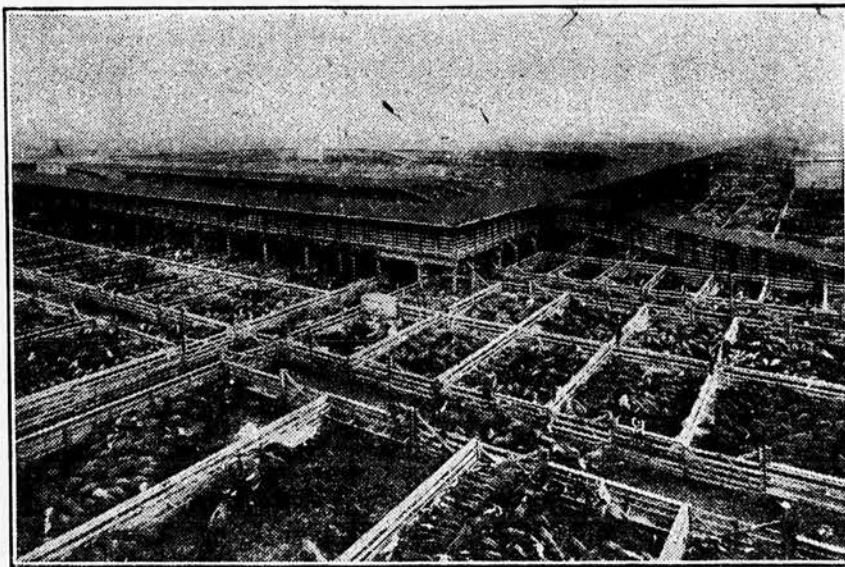
The fact that Kansas City is the largest market for Kansas products has helped to make it a great distributing point for automobiles, trucks and tractors for the state. It has also helped to make Kansas City the world's largest implement market. The railroad facilities of the market are, of course, also a factor. There are 13 trunk lines and 32 subsidiary lines available as carriers of freight out of Kansas City. A rush order for repairs for implements or for new tools, naturally is filled with dispatch because of the exceptional transportation facilities.

It is estimated that Kansas City is now transacting an annual business in implements, automobiles, trucks and tractors in excess of 150 million dollars. These figures include repairs. Kansas is the biggest customer of the market.

In other words, Kansas, the leader of the Southwest, is appreciative of the value of automobiles, tractors, trucks and implements of the latest design. Kansas farmers are ready to put their money into these time saving and labor saving devices. The average Kansan usually is quicker to perceive the value and merits of new implements, trucks and tractors than the farmers of other states. This is the reason for the leadership of Kansas City in the tractor business and in the development of the use of trucks in farm transportation. No city in the world accomplished so much as Kansas City in bringing to international attention the value of tractors and trucks and automobiles on farms.

Many blocks of buildings, including some of the largest in Kansas City, are devoted exclusively to the automobile, implement, tractor and truck industry of that market. A majority of these buildings were erected exclusively for the use of these interests, and are ideally equipped. Their show rooms and their warehouses for the storing equipment awaiting sale to Kansas are models of economy in arrangement. They can handle from a carload shipment to entire special trainloads of implements, trucks, tractors and automobiles. Trainload shipments from factories to Kansas City are comparatively numerous, and growing in number from year to year.

Business interests of Kansas City give the automobile, the truck, the tractor and the implement distributors every encouragement. The Chamber of Commerce of Kansas City has a special agricultural committee which is always ready to give its support to any movement assisting in the distribution of these necessities among the farmers and stockmen of Kansas.



General View of the Kansas City Stock Yards Looking Northwest from the Exchange Building. Most of the Kansas Livestock is Marketed Here.

of Boston, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Detroit, San Francisco, Chicago, and, in fact, the banks of nearly every part of the United States invest thru Kansas City banks and Kansas City cattle loan agencies in loans on cattle held in Kansas. Kansas City is the greatest cattle loan market in the world. It has done much to make loans on cattle attractive to outside banks, with the result that the financing of the cattle business of Kansas, which requires huge sums of money, has been made possible at a minimum of expense.

Millions for Grain Dealers

Millions are lent by Kansas City banks to grain dealers and millers who deal almost exclusively with Kansas grain producers. The volume of these loans has increased rapidly with the sharp rise in prices in recent years. The grain dealer who buys wheat or the miller who acquires a stock of the grain, for example, is today required to pay about twice as much for that cereal as in the market days prior to the European war. Corn, too, has more than doubled in price. By aiding in supplying the credit necessary for the conduct of the grain and the milling business, the banks of Kansas City assist in widening the demand for the cereal crops of Kansas. Each grain dealer and each miller who is financed in Kansas City is added to the number of buyers competing for the offerings of Kansas, which predominate on our grain market.

A few days ago one of our bond houses remarked that not an offering of bonds by a city, town, school dis-

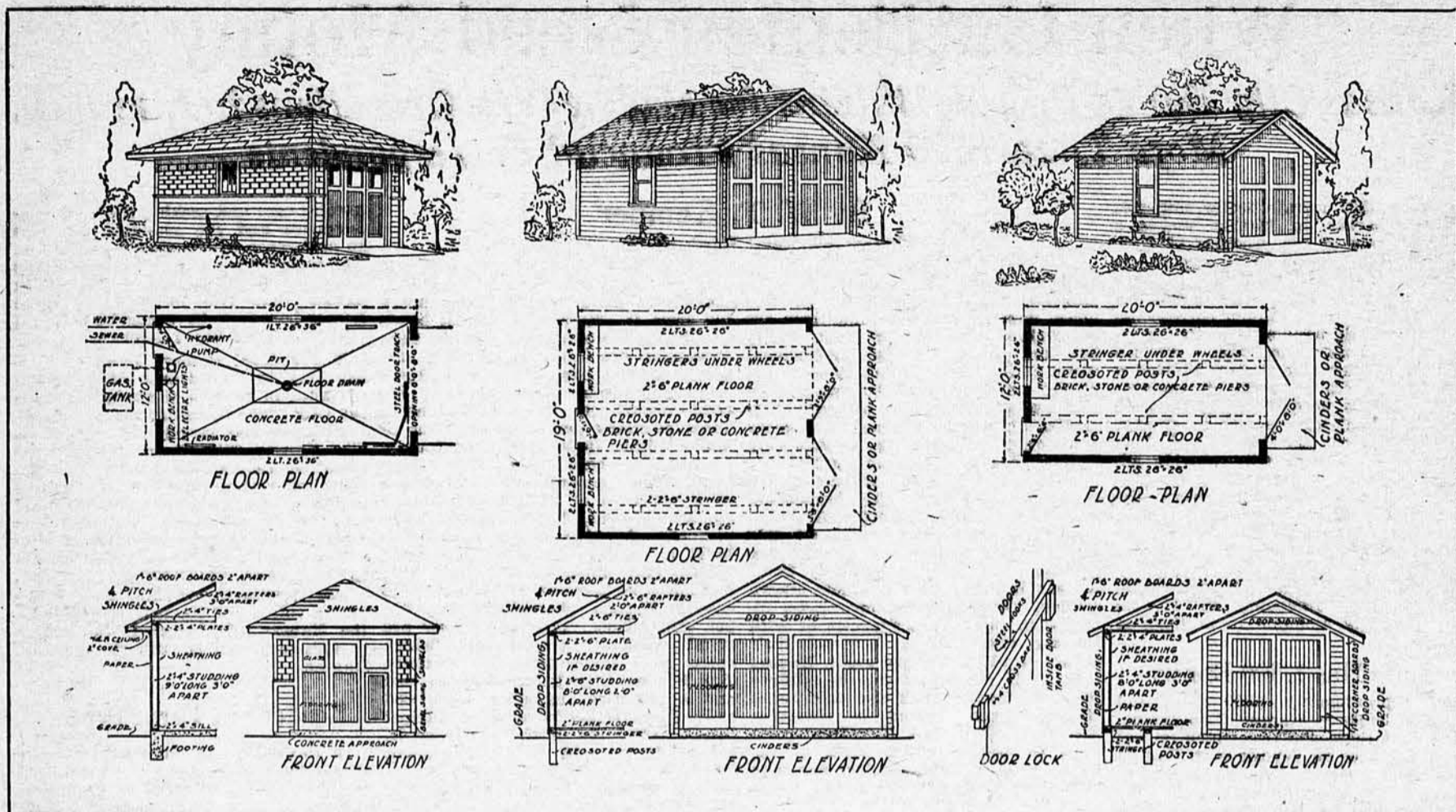
state of Kansas, where these bonds are exceptionally attractive because they are exempt from all state and local taxes.

Money for Improvements

What is the meaning of this Kansas bond buying by Kansas City investment houses? It means that Kansas City is assisting in raising funds for the construction of roads, the building of schools, and for other desirable public improvements which the agricultural interests of Kansas can afford.

It is not only in the purchase and distribution of Kansas municipal bonds in which Kansas City investment houses are active. Kansas City participates in the financing of corporations in Kansas. Public utilities of the state are financed here in a large measure. Oil companies, milling concerns, and other industrial plants raise here much capital needed in the conduct of their business. Demand for capital to go into such enterprises in Kansas is increasing. It is a healthy and desirable increase, for it will bring to Kansas a larger local demand for its foodstuffs and add to her wealth.

With the residents of Kansas more prosperous than ever before, Kansas City financial interests are finding among them a growing demand for high-grade securities, including bonds and stocks. Kansas farmers are buying Liberty Bonds in Kansas City for investment purposes. They are taking many other forms of securities, and it is gratifying to find that they are scrutinizing such investments with



SECOND ONLY in importance to the building of your home is the building of your garage. Time was—and not so very far distant at that—when anything that had four walls and a roof to span them was considered sufficient for the average car. Today that is all changed as it should be, since it is an established fact that the better you treat machinery, whether it be farm machinery or automobile machinery, the better it will treat you.

Adequate housing for the car you own, or hope to own in the future, is an absolute essential. Most persons are under the impression that a garage is an expensive structure but this I hope to disprove. Of course, a garage can be built as expensively as desired, but just as serviceable a building can be erected for an amount well within the means of the man who can afford to invest in a motor car. Adequate care means a long lived car, and one on which the upkeep is minimized.

Where money is no object, the garage can be built in conformity with the architectural lines of the most elaborate home—can be built with materials that are very costly—but a garage that will provide adequate housing for the average motor car owned by the average man can be built at a very reasonable cost even at after-the-war prices.

Personally, I can get more real enjoyment by donning a jumper suit of overalls and with grease gun, oil can and kit of tools, going over the little old car from bumper to tail light, than a Pittsburgh millionaire can get out of his ocean going yacht. And I am just about the same type of human being as the average car owner. Looking after your own car takes your mind off business cares and worries, produces good healthy flesh, and hard muscles.

The little garage makes this possible.

Some Garage Essentials

In erecting a garage it is poor policy and even poorer economy to forego a few essentials to save a few dollars in the first building cost. I believe that practically every garage built should have this equipment:

A pit which enables you to get under the car with ease. This costs practically nothing extra, and is well worth having.

A gasoline tank installed underground just outside of garage, with pipe and pump inside. The added cost of this equipment is soon taken care of thru the saving effected by purchasing gasoline at wholesale rates.

A work bench. This can be built 6 feet long and 12 or 16 inches wide with one piece 2 by 6—or 2 by 8—12

"A good garage is as necessary as the car itself. It protects the investment in the car, and is a decided asset and selling advantage for any property."

Your Garage

By Charles R. W. Edgcumbe

feet, cut in two, supported by a framework of 2 by 4's.

Plenty of shelf room.

A water connection if possible.

A drain with sewer connection at bottom of pit, with floor sloping from walls to edge of pit about 2 inches.

Electric light connection if possible. Many put the light in the center of the garage. This is poor policy, as it is very inconvenient, especially when the top of the car is raised. It is a far better plan to have an outlet directly over the work-bench. In this outlet have a two-way benjamin, one socket of which accommodates a stationary light, while the other takes an extension cord with trouble lamp attached. This cord should be long enough to reach from one end of the garage to the other.

Heating equipment of adequate capacity wherever possible. Serviceable garage heaters can be bought at a reasonable price.

Always build a garage as tightly as possible. In Northern climates where the thermometer registers many points below freezing for several months, it is advisable to sheathe the garage inside as well as out, and this despite the fact that you are going to equip with heating apparatus. With coal at its present price anything you can do to reduce the coal bill is 100 per cent pure economy. To sheathe inside costs only a few dollars extra, which will soon be taken care of in decreased coal bills—even in the course of one cold season. Frozen cylinders and radiators are expensive. Insure against them by building right in the first place.

In building your garage you should remember these things:

Build right in the first place.

Your garage is an investment. Protect it and its contents.

A well-equipped garage is readily salable.

Wise building methods more than pay for their cost.

Use good materials. Cheap materials are expensive in the long run.

A reliable contractor invariably costs less than an unreliable one.

Galvanized or zinc coated shingle nails should be used—not wire nails, which rust out quickly. Large doors are made of dressed and matched boards, 4 or 6 inches wide as preferred.

Paint the roof and sides inside and out with a good grade of paint, preferably one that is fire-resisting. A white or gray inside paint makes the garage much lighter, and adds greatly to the appearance. Use cement enamel paint on the plank floor so that oil and grease that drop from the car can be easily wiped up.

Get good hardware for the garage. A good lock is not easily broken or picked. Thieves gather where pickings are easiest.

Finally, keep your garage clean. Don't let it be used as a junk shop. Don't let the family pile into it all the old heirlooms, discarded furniture and garden tools. Keep the doors and windows closed or have screens on them so that hens may not begin roosting on the car.

The plans shown here are merely suggestive. Prices differ so widely in different places that no attempt has been made here to give a bill of lumber and hardware.

Millions for Roads

Kansas will authorize a total of 19 million dollars for hard-surface roads during the present year, according to an estimate by Governor Henry J. Allen, who is ex-officio chairman of the Kansas highways commission.

Governor Allen states that this means construction of approximately 400 miles of road, most of which will be under way. Of the 19 million dollars, nearly 8 million dollars will be from federal appropriations, which are being distributed this year and which will be available during the coming thirty months.

"Within five years there will not be a county in Kansas without a modern, hard-surfaced highway connect-

ing it with its neighbor counties," Governor Allen said. "Many counties will have a large amount of the hard roads long before that time."

"The plan which will probably be settled on for helping to finance these roads will be an increase in the automobile tax paid yearly by the car owners. The owners use the roads and they should be the ones to pay largely for them. A large bond issue will also be floated in a few years if the proposed good roads amendment to the constitution is ratified. Kansas will be second to no state in regard to good roads if it can be managed."

The meeting of the state highway commission this week is important in determining what counties already promised federal aid will be cut off the list because of delay in getting started, and what counties profit by receiving the aid thus withdrawn.

Motor Cars Essential

The efficiency of the modern farmer would be so far reduced, if he were to lose his passenger automobile, that he could not hope to meet the demands that are being made upon him to feed not only our own country but half the world beside. The effect that the disappearance of the motor vehicle would have upon the value of real estate, rural and suburban would be disastrous.

If the carrying of urban passengers that is now done by automobile were suddenly dumped upon the existing street railways, they would not be able to handle the traffic without enormous additions to their rolling stock, which it would be almost impossible to obtain at the present time.

What would happen to the railways if the motor car were suddenly withdrawn? If the passenger miles carried by automobile were thrown over upon the railways, they would be utterly unable to stand the strain. It would require 60,000 new passenger coaches and nearly 15,000 new locomotives to handle the traffic annually carried in motor cars, and this new equipment, even if it were obtainable, which it is not, would cost the railways over 1 billion dollars.

It is a fortunate thing for all of us, that the country is not likely to be reduced to a motorless condition. We should not fall behind in our production rate, for by just as much as we fail to maintain by replacement of scrapped vehicles, our present registration, so does our general efficiency falter.

Bankers Should Study Farming

Those Who Control Farm Credit Determine What Crops Shall be Planted and Encourage Livestock Men by Making Loans Liberally

By John Fields

At Annual Meeting, Kansas Bankers' Association

THERE IS NO NEED of my submitting proofs that Kansas is greater, agriculturally, than any other area of equal size on the face of the earth. All of you will admit it without question, and forcibly land on anyone who presents even the suggestion of a doubt of it. But by way of variation, I shall submit some super-proofs of the agricultural greatness of Kansas which may not have occurred to all of you.

You have, in your state board of agriculture, a most efficient organization for the collection of facts concerning the production of farm crops and livestock. Such statements as I may make are based on reports collected from individuals every year by the assessors, and summarized and published by your state board.

There is much difference of opinion as to the cost of crop production. Surely \$12.50 an acre is low enough for corn. The man who spends a year growing 80 acres of corn for \$1,000 will not accumulate wealth very rapidly. On this basis, the farmers of Kansas lost 186 million dollars on their last 10 corn crops. They planted more than 69 million acres to corn during these 10 years and the average acre-value of the crop was \$9.98.

And yet Kansas farmers are prosperous, despite the fact that they have spent more than 18½ million dollars a year in pursuit of a phantom.

During these same 10 years, the average acre-value of the kafir crops in Kansas was \$5.07 greater than of corn. If corn had brought in as much money as kafir did to the acre, Kansas farmers would be about 350 million dollars better off than they are.

All of the people of Kansas fought the Huns with that energy which is their outstanding characteristic, and the farmers had a drouth to fight at the same time. In their war with drouth, they accepted the usual unnecessary handicaps. They planted 9,162,232 acres to corn in 1917. The crop was worth \$13.16 an acre while the acre-value of their kafir crops was \$22.19. The difference is \$9.03 to the acre, or \$82,734,954.96 for the entire acreage planted to corn.

A Difference of Millions

Kansas farmers planted 6,162,624 acres to corn in 1918. The crop was worth \$10.34 an acre while the acre-value of the kafir crops was \$23.54—a difference of \$13.20 to the acre, or \$81,782,236.80 for the entire acreage planted to corn.

If the corn fields of Kansas during 1917 and 1918 had produced as much money to the acre as the kafir fields of Kansas produced during those years of war, Kansas farmers would have received additional revenue amounting to \$164,517,191.76, which is more than the amount invested by all the people of Kansas in the first four issues of Liberty bonds.

There is nothing unusual about these comparative returns from corn and kafir. The records of the Kansas state board of agriculture show that the average acre-value of kafir during the last 18 years was 36 per cent greater than the average acre-value of corn. Only four times in those 18 years did corn return more money to the acre than kafir and the difference never was so much as a dollar an acre. In the best corn year of all—1915—the difference was only 4 cents in favor of corn. The odds in favor of what happened to the corn crops of Kansas in 1917 and 1918 are 14 to 4. And yet you Kansas bankers keep on lending farmers money to be used in bucking that sort of a sure-thing game! All of you would long since have gone busted if it were not true that Kansas is the greatest agricultural area in the world.

I should not take the chance of speaking to you thus frankly if I had not previously tried it on the bankers of my own state and got away with it. And it was a Kansas banker, my oleaginous friend, Bun Adams, who gave great help in arousing our bank-

ers to a realization of their responsibility. He attended all of our group meetings in 1912 and told them how "a little light began breaking on the hearthstone of the morning" when Butler county farmers quit planting corn where it would not produce and planted kafir instead.

Since then, we have whittled down our corn acreage, from about 6 million to less than 3½ million last year, and have reduced our losses. All agencies having anything to do with efforts for agricultural improvement are agreed that "Corn should be planted only on land where corn produced a crop last year good enough for seed this year, other land usually put to corn being planted to oats, barley, kafir, milo, feterita, Sudan grass, or cane." And chief among these agencies are the bankers, for those who control farm credits have more to do with determining the crops which shall be planted than have the agricultural colleges, county farm agents, state and national departments of agriculture, and farm papers combined.

Bankers, and many other good peo-

When you do this, I hope that you consider carefully all factors involved.

I have a banker friend in a certain county in a certain state who, a few years ago, subscribed without question to the doctrine of "more and better livestock." He spent a lot of his own money for purebred cattle and hogs and made many loans to his customers for the same purpose. The drouth was on when this booming of livestock was started. I saw him a few months ago and asked him what was the difference between what was paid for livestock shipped into his locality while the going was good and what was received for the same livestock when it was shipped out because there was no feed. He replied that losses of which he knew amounted to more than \$300,000. This is one definite instance of what happens to livestock propaganda when the prop—the feed—is knocked away. You rarely see such facts in print. I haven't had the courage to print all the facts in this case.

Losses such as this need not be sustained if bankers will stand firm in their demands for adequate reserves

a day were wintered at a cost of 11½ cents a day for each cow, while it cost 14½ cents a day to feed each cow which was fed 24.6 pounds of kafir fodder and 2 pounds of cottonseed meal a day. The big thing here is that the silo added 80 per cent to the length of time that an acre of this sun-scorched kafir would feed a cow, the fodder from an acre supplying feed for 100 days as compared with feed for 180 days which the same kafir made into silage provided.

I have a friend who lives in the Texas Panhandle, along the western border. He wrote me recently that last winter was a hard one there, with 72 inches of snow from October to February, and that cattle losses were heavy among those who depended upon grass for feed. He had lost nothing. He filled a 400-ton silo four years ago, feeds out of it every winter and sometimes in summer, fills it again every fall, and hasn't got to the bottom of it yet. Without this silo, he would now be out of business and his banker would have charged off a loss.

These things should be taken into account when considering any application for a loan with livestock as security: Does the applicant regularly raise feed crops adapted to his soil and the climatic conditions of that locality? Has he silage capacity of permanent, safe, and durable construction, sufficient to carry thru a reserve of feed for cattle and to make the best use of what is produced in years of drouth? If you will but add these questions to those which you usually take into account when passing upon applications for loans, and will inform yourselves of the history of crop production in your localities as written in the reports of the Kansas board of agriculture, you will be building the livestock industry on the safe foundation of "more feed and better livestock" and will lead no farmer astray.

Haven't Learned the Lesson

The job of developing a safe system of farming which fits the climatic and soil conditions of the Southern Plains—of Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas—is as yet undone. We have the facts but we do not apply them. We still pursue a phantom and try to make the country over to suit our whims instead of adapting our work to the conclusions which our own records teach. We need to believe and put in practice what our institutions for study and investigation print and what our own experience proves true.

After doing nothing else than study this problem for 23 years, I know that when farmers of the Southern Plains virtually discarded corn except where corn has been definitely profitable, make proper use of the kafir crops and forage sorghums by growing them and storing them away in the years of plenty as a feed reserve against the days of drouth, and base their livestock operations on assured supplies of feed, farming and banking will be safe. Your share in responsibility for the mistakes of the past is fully as great as that of the farmers. You may put the business of farming in Kansas on an absolutely safe basis if you will make sure that your own conclusions concerning local agricultural affairs are based on actual facts and not largely on whims and hopes. It will take serious study. Agricultural truth is a very intangible and evasive thing. It is especially so in these days of agricultural propagandists who so eloquently point out the easy way.

National Swine Show

An added feature to the 1919 show will be the pig club round-up for which approximately \$1,000 is offered. Pigs of various breeds, which have won in their respective counties, will be eligible to show in this contest. Special dispensation has been made for entry fees and pen rentals for pigs in pig club classes.

Comfort is as essential to a cow as to any other worker.



Home of the Kansas City Board of Trade. Transactions in Grain Futures and in Cash Grain are Conducted on the Fourth Floor.

ple, too often draw their conclusions from exudations of arrogant agricultural ignorance by some of those who write editorials for newspapers. You do not believe or you do not know what is published by your own board of agriculture and agricultural college. It would astonish many of you if you would translate the crop statistics for your own counties as I have translated them for the entire state. How any county agent in Kansas can begin work without first having thus studied the crop record of his county is beyond my comprehension.

Great drafts have been made upon the soil of Kansas—its greatest bank—and they will continue being drawn thruout all of the years to come. Its resources are in your keeping, at least to as great an extent as in the keeping of those who farm it. That you realize this is shown by the increasing interest which you are taking in what you believe to be for agricultural advancement and the way in which you spend your money for it. You realize that the raising and feeding of livestock on the land is the surest way of maintaining its reserves of soil fertility. You give your support to every proposition which promises to improve the quality of the livestock in your localities. Sometimes you lend your aid to efforts to increase the numbers of livestock on your customers' farms.

of feed for the security on which they are asked to make loans, and will refrain from too intimate association with livestock speculators whose only interest is to get the money and get away.

That it is possible to build up and maintain feed reserves anywhere in Kansas is beyond question. Again I refer you to the work of our own institutions—to the crop producing and cattle feeding trials at Manhattan and Hays. The value of Russian thistle hay compared with alfalfa hay for wintering cattle fed a limited ration of silage with what wheat straw they would eat has recently been reported by the Hays experiment station. The results indicate that Russian thistle hay has approximately the same feeding value as alfalfa hay when fed with silage and straw. But the silage was a most important part of the ration.

Last year supplied a good chance for making another test at Hays. Alternate 10-row strips across a field of sun-scorched kafir which failed to mature grain were put in the silo and in shocks. The yields were light—only 1.23 tons of fodder and 2.84 tons of silage to the acre. Records of the cost of production showed that the silage cost \$3.50 a ton and the fodder \$7 a ton. Here is the interesting thing: 20 cows each receiving 31½ pounds of silage and 2 pounds of cottonseed meal

Midwest National Bank Kansas City

"JUST BANKING"

"THE BANK OF TEN MILLIONS" AT 33 MONTHS

Under Federal and Model Clearing House supervision—living up to requirements of both.

On July 1st Capital was increased to

"One Million"

and title was changed to

The Midwest National Bank and Trust Co.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

JAMES F. HOULEHAN,
Chairman of the Board; Real Estate and Investments.

P. E. LAUGHLIN,
President.

J. G. GOODWIN,
Vice-President; Investments. For Years Connected with the Kansas City Grain Industry.

LOUIS H. WULFEKUEHLER,
Vice-President; Wulfekuehler State Bank, Leavenworth. Former President Kansas Bankers Assn.

HARRY WARREN,
Vice-President.

M. A. THOMPSON,
Cashier.

LEWIS B. ANDREWS,
Moffett Brothers & Andrews Live Stock and Commission.

EUGENE BLAKE,
Former Banker and City Comptroller, and for 25 Years Prominently Identified with Kansas City's Business Affairs.

IAM BUCHHOLZ,
Attorney, Kelly & Buchholz, Attorneys.

FRANCIS C. DOWNEY,
Lawyer.

GEO. H. HODGES,
Lumber. Former Governor of Kansas.

W. D. KUHN,
Denton-Kuhn Grain Co. and Investments.

THOMAS MCGEE,
Insurance and Bonds.

THOMAS J. SWEENEY,
People's State Bank, Lawrence, Kansas. Former President Kansas State Bankers Assn.

DR. HENRY J. WATERS,
Editor Weekly Kansas City Star. Former Pres. Kansas State Agricultural College; also Former Dean of Agriculture Missouri University.

FRED WOLFERMAN,
Grocer.

C. F. ADAMS,
Assistant Cashier.

L. M. PENCE,
Assistant Cashier.

M. C. SUTTON,
Assistant Cashier.

SAM S. ERB,
Assistant Cashier.

CHARLES L. AYLDWARD,
Assistant Cashier.

Where Money Rules Most

Missouri and Kansas Have Great Financial Center

BY D. B. PARK

BIG INCREASES in the value of grain and livestock the past five years, reflected in an unprecedented wave of prosperity in all agricultural communities, have made Kansas City one of the largest money centers and will make it the one distinctive agricultural-financial market in the United States. Kansas City caters almost exclusively to the Southwest—a section producing an enormous surplus of grain and livestock—and the mere routine handling of the funds necessary to grow and market the crops of this ever-increasing territory, has placed Kansas City near the top in the country's list of money markets. Kansas City's expansion along this line is based primarily on agricultural prosperity and consequently has all the elements of permanence and gives full promise of additional development in the future, despite the fact that growth thus far has been rapid.

Sources of Financial Strength

It is easy to demonstrate that Kansas City's financial expansion is based on sound economic principals by applying the usual commercial tests. Of the advantages it is difficult to say which are natural and which are acquired. It is readily accessible, an urgent consideration from all points of view, but doubly important to a town that bids for surplus farm products and in turn offers farmers such manufactured commodities as they need. As a railroad center Kansas City is surpassed only by Chicago and being second is no real handicap as the two cities are not often competitors. Twenty-six per cent of the railroad mileage in this territory is claimed by Kansas City.

In the distribution of lumber and as a seed, hay and winter wheat market Kansas City ranks first. It is second in meat shipments, third in the distribution of motor cars and motor car accessories and is third in flour production. Its milling industry is now in the process of expansion on a large scale and it soon may equal Buffalo and eventually be a close competitor, so far as quantity production is concerned, of Minneapolis. In postal receipts Kansas City is eleventh, although in population it is much farther down the line. An enormous amount of farm machinery is manufactured and sold here. Only New York, Chicago, Boston and Philadelphia exceed Kansas City in bank clearings. St. Louis, with a much larger population and much the same trade territory as Kansas City, lags behind in this respect.

It is an imposing list of assets and ably fits the city to handle the trade possibilities of the Southwest and to a large extent explains why it has become the financial center of the territory it serves. The marketing of winter wheat alone calls for millions of dollars a week when the movement is well under way. In the crop year just ending Kansas City will receive about 56 million bushels and a similar amount of other grains. Twice as much wheat is expected from the record crop now being harvested and many grain receivers expect receipts at Kansas City in the 1919 crop year to reach 125 million bushels, most of which will bring over \$2 a bushel, a tidy sum to represent only one item of the grain trade. Livestock moves to Kansas in a proportionate volume. It is significant that Kansas City is growing more and more to be an independent livestock market and runs for days on a relatively higher basis than Chicago and at times influences the course of prices at the latter. Not only are the surplus wheat and cattle sold here and the money handled by the banks, but the enormous loans necessary in the production are made locally. With the exception of New York, the Kansas City Federal Reserve Bank is the busiest in the country and makes the largest profits, the constantly increasing business being essentially agricultural and Southwestern in character.

To handle the growing finances of Kansas City, which means the finances of rural Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma

and parts of all nearby states, there has been necessary a steady increase in banking facilities. In the last three years four new national banks and six state banks have been organized and there have been several important consolidations. There is business for all of them, as reflected in the active demand for bank stocks and the attractive prices offered. The more important local bank stocks are quoted now at their highest level and dividends are the largest. When the last bank statement was published, May 16, total resources of Kansas City banks were nearly 357 million dollars; loans, 185 million dollars and deposits over 285 million dollars. Bank resources in the past year have shown an increase of over 80 million dollars and in the past five years an increase of nearly 200 million dollars.

Bank clearings for a series of years have broken all previous records. The total for 1918 was \$9,940,881,940—nearly 10 billion—an increase of 20 per cent over the preceding year and more than twice the total for 1916. The big total last year was due mainly to war financing, but high grain and livestock prices played an important part and as there have been no important reductions in prices of farm products this year the 1919 total may establish another high record.

"The distinctive feature of the banking business in Kansas City is the large amount of checks and loans handled in the process of producing and selling the crops and livestock over the vast territory that markets its surplus here," said E. E. Swinney, president of the First National Bank of Kansas City a few days ago. No man in the country is more familiar than Mr. Swinney with the financing of production and trade in the West.

The banks here lend millions of dollars to cattle producers, enabling them to feed and pasture more animals than they could if dependent on their own capital. Loans on grain in the process of marketing also run up into many millions. It is not only in loans, however, that the banks benefit the farmers. The vast volume of checks and drafts that pass thru the banks daily in paying for grain and livestock marketed, keep up a constant flow of money and credit, and facilities for handling these great payments are so well developed that they are made with a minimum of expense and therefore greatly aid in maintaining a stable and broad market for farm products.

The expansion of banking facilities at Kansas City and the increased prosperity of the Southwest have created a demand for investments that has broadened in the last few years until now it is one of the recognized industries. There seems to be no end of money—the returns on grain and livestock—to put into the safer issues yielding a moderate return. Outside borrowers, keenly alive to the new field, have included Kansas City in the list of their permanent list of customers.

Invests Heavily in Bonds

The habit of investing surplus money in stocks and bonds probably received its biggest impetus in the Liberty and Victory Loan campaigns. After the first bonds were bought the Kansas City territory seems to have awakened to the possibility of placing surplus money in stocks and bonds. Originally a market for local securities only and often not for them, Kansas City has increased its capacity for such financial operations until it has become one of the recognized investment centers. Investment houses representing borrowers and organizers from the East are advertising and selling issues on a broad scale and with unusual success. In addition to domestic and purely local stocks and bonds, issues of foreign governments have been placed here in quantity. About 1/2 million dollars worth of Swedish government 20-year gold bonds, yielding 6 per cent, were recently sold and investment firms say other foreign securities are to be offered.

(Continued on Page 17.)

CONROY & COMPANY

Investment Securities

BROKERAGE DEPARTMENT

In this department we buy and sell all of the active stocks and bonds, listed, unlisted and curb, including Bank, Public Utilities, Insurance, Motor, Tire, Industrial, Mining, Oil, etc., as well as departments of marketing high-grade stocks and bonds for investment.

We Pay Spot Cash For All Active Stocks.

Our files contain valuable information on many thousand stocks and bonds not regularly quoted. This information is the result of years of compiling. Every holder of stocks or bonds should communicate with us. Our service is free and has saved many thousands of dollars for our clients.

We Buy and Sell Liberty Bonds.

CONROY & COMPANY

Largest Dealers in Unlisted Securities in the Southwest
Correspondents in All Markets
Listed and Unlisted Stocks and Bonds Bought, Sold and Quoted
Suite 604, Sharp Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Minneapolis

Milwaukee

St. Paul

Liberty and Victory Bonds

We purchase and sell at prices based on daily New York quotations and charge the following commissions:

\$.60 per \$1,000 for \$1,000 Denominations

1.20 per \$1,000 for smaller Denominations

Minimum Commission \$0.50

PRESCOTT & SNIDER

Government, Corporation and Municipal Bonds
Bank Stocks and Local Securities

First National Bank Building,

Kansas City, Missouri

High Grade Bonds and Stocks For Sale

WE BUY AND SELL all issues of Liberty Bonds, Municipal, Corporation and Public Utility Bonds, Short Time 6% and 7% notes, Higher Grade 7% and 8% Preferred Stocks, also Bank Stocks. We solicit your inquiries. Quotations furnished on any securities that have a market value.

J. G. STREAN INV. CO., VICTOR BLDG., KANSAS CITY, MO.

Better Loans for Farmers

Federal Reserve Bank Provides Money for All

BY SAMUEL SOSLAND

Written Especially for the Farmers Mail and Breeze

THE Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City is a bank of banks, but after all, it can be termed a bank serving indirectly the farmers and stockmen of Kansas and sister states. To appreciate fully the meaning and value of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City, one must bear in mind this sentiment as regards the service rendered by that institution. It is the sentiment of the officers of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City and the students of finance in the Southwest.

"The Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City," said Governor J. Z. Miller, Jr., of the institution, "serves agricultural interests more than any of the other 11 federal reserve banks in the United States by reason of the fact that our territory is primarily a great livestock and agricultural area. The Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas and the institution at Minneapolis also center in large agricultural districts but their territories do not rank in importance with the Kansas City district. So the Kansas City Federal Reserve Bank leads in serving farm and livestock interests."

Millions for Livestock Men

"How does the Federal Reserve Bank serve me indirectly?" This question will doubtless arise in the minds of farmers and stockmen in view of the statement that the institution leads in serving agricultural interests. While the Federal Reserve Bank at Kansas City deals only with its member banks, the loans it handles normally originate largely with farmers and stockmen. One of the primary objects of the Federal Reserve Bank is to make rediscount of loans for member banks in order that credit facilities may be enlarged. In carrying out this object, the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City discounted in 1918 a total of \$833,830,562.37 of various classes of loans for its member banks. Owing to the war, discounting of United States securities ranked first. Aside from this, however, loans on livestock led, a total of \$98,191,258.93 of this class of paper having been discounted by the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City in 1918. Of agricultural paper, a total of \$13,373,506.96 was discounted in 1918.

For the first five months of this year, the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City made re-discounts for Kansas banks alone of \$37,463,025.80. Millions of re-discounts made for Kansas City banks were for the benefit of Kansas.

Suppose your national bank or state bank holding a membership in the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City finds its loans well taken up, and you apply for a loan to buy a load of cattle or for other purpose. Your national bank can take some of the loans it is carrying, forward them to the Federal Reserve Bank with an application for re-discounting, and increase thereby its available funds for lending to you. This, briefly, is how the re-discounting is conducted. But it is not so easy, for the paper discounted is scrutinized carefully. The re-discount rate is below the open market rates, but this is only fair, for your national bank is required to indorse your loan in making the re-discount and deserves compensation for the risk it assumes and the service it renders. In re-discounting loans running for 90 days to six months, the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City now makes a rate of 5½ per cent.

When the Federal Reserve Act was passed, it provided specifically that loans on livestock and for agricultural purposes be discounted if they run for as long as six months. The limitation on commercial and industrial loans is 90 days. This is an advantage to stockmen and farmers. When the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City started business, its re-discounting of six months' agricultural and livestock loans was limited, but there now is no such restriction.

Big Gold Reserve Required

Of course, the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City must carry reserves of gold amounting to 35 per cent of its net deposits and 40 per cent of the Federal Reserve Bank notes it has in

actual circulation. This involves a limitation on its re-discounting, but it possesses great powers of increasing the supply of credit available for the conduct of livestock, agricultural and other enterprises. Its deposits are obtained by the provision of the Federal Reserve Act which makes it obligatory on its member banks to carry 7 per cent of their demand deposits and 3 per cent of their deposits with it as reserves. These percentages apply to banks in other than reserve cities. The banks of Wichita, Topeka and Kansas City, Kan., which are reserve cities, are required to carry with the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City 10 per cent of their demand deposits and 8 per cent of their time deposits as reserves. The Federal Reserve Bank also handles government deposits and deposits of other Reserve Banks.

The Reserve Bank issues Federal Reserve notes and Federal Reserve Bank notes, of which you may have some in your pocket now if you have shared as most Kansans have in the enormous increase in the amount of money in circulation thruout the world. The Federal Reserve notes are secured by 40 per cent gold and 60 per cent of the loans which the bank discounts. Some of the Federal Reserve notes in your pocket may be secured by your loan, if you have made one, that has since been discounted with the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City. Federal Reserve Bank notes are secured by specified government obligations and are practically the same sort of currency as the notes issued by national banks against old government bonds.

As I write this article, the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City reports total re-discounts of about 83 million dollars. It has carried more than 100 million dollars at a time. Its present deposits are about 127 million dollars. Its capital, derived by the requirement that each member bank pay in 3 per cent of its capital and surplus, amounts to \$3,760,950. Eventually this capital can be doubled, as the law permits the Federal Reserve Bank to call for 6 per cent to make up its capital. The Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City ranked second in the United States, next to New York, in earnings to capital last year, and now has a surplus of \$2,421,426.51, having made great profits from its immense wartime discounting. Its net earnings in 1918 were \$2,762,708.02. The member banks receive dividends on the capital they contribute to the institution.

The Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City has two branches, one at Denver and one at Omaha. Including the branches, it now has more than 650 employees. Its bond department has 250 employees included in this total. When the bank opened, it had 35 employees. A great new home is planned for it in Kansas City at a cost of perhaps 2 million dollars.

Kansas Banks Have 246 Members

Of Kansas banks, 246 hold memberships in the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City, including 240 national and six state banks. The Kansas banks lead in the amount of capitalization they contribute to the Reserve bank, but Oklahoma has more members. The state of Oklahoma has 318 members, of which six are state banks. The fact that Kansas has so great a preponderance of state banks, more than 1,000, explains why Oklahoma is ahead in this respect. The Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City has a total of 1,002 member banks in Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Colorado, Wyoming and New Mexico.

The Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City is not yet 5 years old. But it has demonstrated, along with the other 11 Federal Reserve Banks created by the Federal Reserve Act, that it is a wonderful institution for the business of the nation. Its activities thus far have exceeded the highest expectations of the minds which conceived the Federal Reserve Banking system, owing to immense war financing. It is a valuable asset to Kansas and all other states.



Safe Investments Pay!

While money can be earned by labor, it can be multiplied only by investment.

There are a number of very attractive seasoned industrial securities, both preferred and common, which offer unusually attractive investment possibilities.

Some of these preferred issues share equally with the common in all profits distributed. If you would be interested, ask us for our circular IM which gives particulars of several such investments. Just now we know of one or two that are particularly attractive, paying as high as 12% and earning decidedly more.

SEND FOR FREE Market Bulletin Complete and authoritative information on all Mid-Continent and Curb securities—a post card with your name and address will put you on our FREE mailing list. Write Department M.

STREET & COMPANY

15 WEST TENTH

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

LONG DISTANCE PHONES, MAIN 5308

CURRIER AND COMPANY BROKERAGE DEPARTMENT

We feature oil stocks, preferably producing and dividend paying, as Kansas City is the financial oil center for the Mid-Continent field. We deal, however, in all "traded in" or "known" stocks. "Is the price of copper going up soon?" "Is the \$2.25 price for Mid-Continent Crude going down?" "What about National Oil?" "About Cosden—which I bought on your suggestion at 7½—shall I sell now?" These, and many similar questions are asked and we answer promptly to the best of our knowledge and belief. A reliable broker will usually not say "For sure"—he can only furnish facts and indications.

We trade in, buy and sell many different stocks. We have on hand at this time, and clients have expressed wishes to sell or buy numerous blocks, some of which will be sold or bought at comparatively favorable figures.

Our weekly quotation sheet and offers, called "The Market," is issued every Tuesday. Same will be cheerfully sent, without obligation, to those interested. We are, as stated, glad to furnish information regarding known or traded in stock, particularly Oil, Motors and Industries of the New York Curb, Kansas City or Denver issues.

CURRIER AND COMPANY

Telephones Main 6158. Republic Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

H. P. Wright Investment Company

923 Baltimore Avenue,

Kansas City, Missouri.

Established 1885

Government, Municipal and Corporation Bonds,
High Grade Preferred Stocks.

We Specialize in tax exempt bonds.

Liberty Loan Bonds bought and sold at market prices.

Write us for descriptive circulars and prices.

Make your idle dollars work.

High Grade Investment Bonds

Our July pamphlet, which will be forwarded upon request, describes forty-five issues of high-grade government, municipal and corporation bonds yielding from 4½ to 7%. These securities have been purchased by us after a thorough investigation and are recommended to our nation-wide list of clients as safe and conservative investments.

We buy and sell Liberty Bonds in any amount at regular market prices plus accrued interest. We refer you to any bank in Kansas City.

We specialize in Kansas Tax-Exempt Municipal Bonds.

Send for our July pamphlet.

Investment
Bankers

Stern Brother & Company

1013-15
Baltimore Ave.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Do you know

*Kansas City's trade territory
will produce approximately
this year ½ billion bushels
of wheat?*

From K. C. Times, July 10.

The Farm Is the Big Producer OUR FIRST FARM MORTGAGES

are well margined by the fertile and big crop producing farms which they cover, located in carefully selected agricultural sections of the growing Southwest, where values are steadily increasing and our borrowers are making money on the land they mortgage.

First Farm Mortgages Net Investors 6 per cent.

ASK FOR LIST

FIRST MORTGAGE TRUST COMPANY

921 Baltimore Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

Established 1872.

Waddell Investment Company

Co-Ordinated Co.

We Make Loans On Improved Kansas Farms

Quick inspection and closing.
Mortgages for sale to net investor 5½ and 6 per cent.

The New England Securities Company

25 years at 414 New York Life Bldg.

A MONTHLY INCOME

on a small amount invested is enjoyed by a great many of our clients. Write in for a list of stocks, paying dividends monthly.

Ask for circular.

GOOD INVESTMENT CO.
928 Baltimore Ave.
Kansas City, Missouri

Funk Bros.

Receivers of Hay
in Car Lots

718 Livestock Ex., Kansas City, Mo.

PAINT

Why pay 50 per cent more for your paint when you can buy at factory prices? Be your own dealer and salesman combined. Guaranteed high quality. Prompt delivery.

	Bbl.	5-gal.	1-gal.
House paints, per gal.	\$2.00	\$2.05	\$2.10
Barn, all shades	1.20	1.30	1.35
Shingle stain, all shades	1.10	1.20	1.25

Roof cement, bbls., 6½ c lb.; ½ bbl., 7c; 100 lbs., 7½ c.

Add 5c gallon if prepaid freight desired; ½ c lb. on roof cement.

Varnishes and all paint specialties at corresponding saving. Color card sent on request.

Send order and make check payable to

PROGRESS PAINT PRODUCTS CO.

304 Finance Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

IRRIGATE WITH PUMPS

For Information Write

J. H. DOUSMAN

318 Reliance Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

K. C., A Yellow Pine Center

Prices are High, But No Higher Than at Other Great Distributing Points

LUMBER is being handled on the Kansas City market for distribution to Kansas and sister states and for export to Europe and other foreign countries from a wider territory than at any other time in the history of the lumber industry. Conditions in the Kansas City lumber market are of international interest, for it is the largest distributor of yellow pine in the world, first in the handling of black walnut and more prominent in the distribution of Western fir than ever before. Besides, prices of lumber in general in Kansas City are at the highest level in history, but no higher at that than in other centers of distribution.

A Leader in Its Class

From Kansas City there is controlled a distribution and a production of Yellow pine lumber which exceeds by far the business of any other market. Kansas City has for years been the leader in the sale of Yellow pine, the manufacturers having headquarters on that market owning great tracts of Yellow pine in the South and operating many mills. Not only is Yellow pine sold to Kansas, Missouri, to the East and to other sections on the Kansas City market, but export business is handled here with Europe and with South America. Kansas, however, is one of the leading customers of the Kansas City Yellow pine market. It is a growing customer, for the increased wealth of Kansas is making that state a larger builder of homes and other farm improvements, of schools, and of other buildings requiring lumber.

A fact concerning the Kansas City lumber market with which few Kansans or other patrons of the dealers and manufacturers of that center are not familiar is the increased attention which it is paying to fir from the Northwest, including Washington and Oregon. Prior to the war, freight rates and prices on the Kansas City lumber market were such as to preclude the shipment of fir from the west coast lumber mills to points farther east than Western Nebraska. Owing, however, to a material decrease in Yellow pine production and the immense consumption of the United States armies, with sharply advancing prices, west coast fir is now moving in large volume to Kansas City and competing there with Yellow pine. West coast fir also is moving to the Atlantic coast states. Much is going direct into Kansas thru the agency of the dealers of the Kansas City market. It is worth noting in connection with the entrance of fir lumber into the Kansas City trade that this has been accomplished in the face of an increase of 25 per cent in freight rates since the beginning of the European war. Fir lumber is not equal to Yellow pine, being nominally worth, on the whole, several dollars a ton less than the variety for which Kansas City is famous.

Every Year 100 Millions

In the handling of hardwood and other varieties of lumber, Kansas City is naturally prominent along with the leadership in Yellow pine and its growing business in fir. The aggregate business in all lumber every year in Kansas City is now estimated around 100 million dollars.

To appreciate fully the meaning of the Kansas City market for lumber and its price changes, it must be borne in mind the trade is affected by international influences. Also too much emphasis cannot be placed on the bullish effect of the European war on the trade in Kansas City. This situation must be understood by all Kansans who are now buyers of lumber or who plan to enter the competition for supplies. Kansas City is affected not only by a shortage of lumber within the United States, but by reduced world supplies and prospects for heavy world demands.

According to Charles S. Keith, president of the Central Coal & Coke Company of Kansas City, a large manufacturer and distributor of Yellow pine lumber thru the Delta Land &

Timber Company, which it owns, the stocks of lumber in the United States today are only 50 per cent of normal. Mr. Keith, a careful student of the lumber industry, declares Europe now faces a shortage of 105 billion feet of lumber. These are factors of tremendous importance to the Kansas City market and to all who purchase lumber there.

In addition to the shortage of stocks in the United States and in Europe, Mr. Keith says the Kansas City market is affected and will continue to be affected by the fact that the war in Europe destroyed more than 9 billion feet of annual production in Russia and Austria-Hungary. He estimates that these countries will not be able to function normally as producers for at least five years. In the United States, Mr. Keith says production is short 15 billion feet a year under present conditions. Production costs are rising, the widening demand necessitating the manufacture of lumber from areas where the expense of obtaining the finished material is higher and higher. Every tract of available timber land in the South is today in the hands of manufacturers, and depletion of forest reserves has resulted in a material reduction in production there the last two years. In the West, which supplies fir, principally to Kansas City for distribution, there is immense room for development, according to Mr. Keith, but this timber land is now isolated, and to reach it means the construction of railroads at a cost of about \$100,000 a mile in the mountains of Washington and Oregon.

Lumber to Be Higher

"My personal belief," said Mr. Keith conservatively, "is that lumber in Kansas City, and on other markets, will go higher—so high that it will reach a price where consumption will be curtailed to absorb no more than present world production. Europe's needs for reconstruction are enormous, and American requirements to offset the halt in building during the war are also great."

Enthusiasm over the value of statistics to the sound management of a great business would be increased among Kansas farmers and stockmen by observations of the compilations as to production of lumber which are assembled by the lumber interests of Kansas City. These statistics act as a guide in market operations, and play a big part in reflecting the international influences which enter into the determination of lumber prices in Kansas City. The agricultural and livestock statistics compiled by Secretary Mohler of Kansas and by the other state and national authorities would command greater and more profitable attention and study from farmers if they appreciated their value as the lumber interests of Kansas City appreciate the worth of statistics on their industry. The lumbermen of Kansas City are not working blindly in the production of the commodity they handle, but are ever striving to broaden their knowledge of market conditions. In the end their activity in this direction reduces waste of labor and losses in the industry to a minimum. It is profitable to the lumber interests and to their patrons, including the buyers of Kansas.

Kansas City is the headquarters of the Southwestern Lumbermen's association, an organization of distributors which has many members in Kansas. Two of the largest office buildings in Kansas City, the R. A. Long and the Keith & Perry buildings, are devoted almost exclusively to the housing of lumber interests.

Keeping Close to Kansas

The centralization at Kansas City of a vast business in the manufacture and distribution of lumber is of advantage to the agricultural interests of Kansas. And it is advantageous for the lumber manufacturers and dealers in Kansas City to be so close to Kansas. The prosperity of farms means prosperity to the lumber industry. This is not due solely to direct

(Continued on Page 69)

What's What in Kansas City

YOU GO TO KANSAS CITY every few days, or you live there for most of your life, and you know mighty little about it. One of the most surprised men in the town was an old citizen who spent a few days, once upon a time, in visiting the factories and great industries of one sort or another that had grown up around his down-town store in ten or fifteen years. If you haven't been in Kansas City for a while—which would be a pity—you'll be interested to know that the city is:

Lumber—First in distribution.
Seeds—Chief distribution point.
Federal Reserve Bank—Most profitable outside New York.
Meat—Second in shipments.
Winter wheat—Largest primary market.
Bank clearings—Fifth.
Flour—Third in production.
Postal receipts—Eleventh.
Railroad mileage—26 per cent of nation's mileage in Kansas City's trade territory.
Motor cars and accessories—Third in distribution.
Union baggage station—Largest and busiest outside New York.
Railroad center—Second largest.
Hay market—World's largest.
Desirable office space—100 per cent filled.
Kafir and milo—Largest market.
Tributary trade—First.
Agricultural implements—First in distribution.
Volume of discount paper—Second only to New York.
Tractors—First in distribution.
News distribution—Center of largest Associated Press territory.
Parks and boulevards—Largest connected system in America.
Stock and feed cattle—World's largest market.
Farming territory—First.
Soap—Third in production.
Horses and mules—Second largest world market.
Telegraphic business—Third.
Native born population—First.
Residential sections—Finest in America.
Motor car and tractor education—First.
Schools—First in buildings and equipment.
Purebred cattle—Hereford capital.
Fruit and vegetables—Second in distribution.
Tributary population—Ten million within ten hours' ride.
Population—Half million in Greater Kansas City.
Manufacturing—Tenth.
Diversified resources—Agriculture, livestock, oil and minerals.
Butter, eggs and poultry—Third largest market.
Swope Park—Third largest in America.
Grain elevator capacity—Fifth.
Implement jobbing—Last year 75 million dollars.
Exclusive railroad mileage—First.
Oil—Gateway to world's greatest high grade oil district.
Mail order center—Passing New York for second place.
Motor cars—In Greater Kansas City, 33,181.
Liberty Loan record—All oversubscribed in less than week each.
Home ownership—In trade territory, 52 per cent.
Coal—Just next door to Southwestern coal mines.
Broomcorn—America's supply in this territory.
Black walnut lumber—First in manufacturing.
Work clothing—Second in manufacturing.
Crackers—Third in production.
Clay products—Largest producer.
Zinc—Largest field tributary.
Lead—Second largest field tributary.
Wheat production—In trade territory, ½ billion bushels.

Silage from Legumes

Probably the main reason why legumes have not been more widely used for silage is because corn is grown successfully over the greater part of the country, and since this crop is preserved so successfully in the silo and produces large yields to the acre, there is little occasion for using any other crop where corn is grown freely. The most important factor in keeping alive the interest in putting legumes into the silo is the difficulty encountered in properly curing the legumes into hay in regions of heavy rainfall. This difficulty is encountered especially with the first cutting of alfalfa and with soybeans and cowpeas.

Another advantage of preserving these crops in the silo is the greater economy in storage space. A ton of alfalfa hay requires about 500 cubic feet for storage, while in the form of silage the same material including the extra water is stored in less than 200 cubic feet. Certainly when conditions are such that legume crops may be cured into hay in a satisfactory manner, there is no special reason for putting the crop into the silo, and there are good reasons why it should not be done. The main objection to putting legumes into the silo is the labor required to handle a crop of this kind containing such a large proportion of water. During a season of normal rainfall, alfalfa at the usual stage of maturity as mowed for hay contains less than 25 pounds of dry matter in each 100 pounds. In each

ton there is approximately 1,500 pounds of water and 500 pounds of dry matter. When alfalfa is cured into hay the amounts of water and dry matter are approximately reversed as compared with the green crop when cut. Each ton of cured hay hauled to the barn or stack represents about 3 tons of the material at time of cutting. Again there are difficulties to be met in handling green forage, partly on account of the lack of special machinery suitable for the purpose. Furthermore, there is no evidence that the food nutrient in the form of alfalfa silage is used to any better advantage than in the form of hay.

Where Money Rules Most

(Continued from Page 14.)

ferred soon, including bonds of Rio de Janeiro. Newspapers and trade papers carry daily offers that formerly were seen only in Eastern publications or were advertised only thru mailing lists.

Kansas City has a well defined financial district, where banks, mortgage and loan associations, investment houses and commission firms have offices. Wall street is represented by branch offices and Western offices of 12 stock exchange firms, and there are several houses with New York memberships whose trade is exclusively in this section.

Rats in the grain bins cost you more than \$2 a piece every year.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF KANSAS CITY

CAPITAL \$500,000. FULLY PAID.
(MAXWELL INVESTMENT COMPANY)
Associated.

The Guaranty Trust Company of Kansas City, organized for the purpose of conducting a general business in

BONDS, MORTGAGES and TRUSTS

now occupies its offices, the second floor of the Security building, southwest corner of Main and Eleventh Streets, Kansas City, Missouri, and invites you to call.

The assets and business of The Maxwell Investment Company of Kansas City, established in 1871, have been purchased by the Guaranty Trust Company and incorporated as the Mortgage Department of the new organization.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

Officers

J. E. Maxwell,
Chairman of the Board.
Wm. L. Maxwell,
President.
A. A. Zinn,
Vice-President in Charge of
Mortgage Department.

M. K. Baker,
Vice-President in Charge of
Bond Department.
J. E. McPherson,
Secretary and Trust Officer.
D. R. Vance,
Treasurer.

Directors

Frank A. Baker, Treasurer, Ridenour-Baker Grocery Company.
M. K. Baker, Vice-President.
Frank M. Bernardin, President, B-R Electric Company.
Charles S. Gleed, Director, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co.
Charles W. Lonsdale, Vice-President, Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Company.
J. E. McPherson, Secretary.
J. E. Maxwell, Chairman of the Board.
Wm. L. Maxwell, President.
Harry E. Minty, T. H. Mastin & Company.
Herbert M. Woolf, President, Woolf Brothers Furnishing Goods Company.
A. A. Zinn, Vice-President.

Field Offices

Dallas Oklahoma City Memphis



DRUMM COMMISSION COMPANY

(Incorporated)

CASH CAPITAL PAID IN
\$500,000.00

26 Years' Successful Business

M. L. McClure, President
F. R. Waters, Secretary

E. W. Houx, Vice President
Frank Standish, Treasurer

Buy and Sell Cattle and Hogs on Commission Only

KANSAS CITY SALESMEN

E. W. Houx Frank Standish
L. S. Jones J. L. Rume

W. E. Gillespie

BUYERS

Robt. L. Yancey A. B. Robinson W. H. Kendall

The principal Stockholders of this Company are large raisers and feeders of cattle, and closely identified with the stock business.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CATTLE

If you don't know us, investigate our standing and try us. Trust your business to successful, experienced men, whose judgment is correct, and financial standing good.

Drumm Commission Company

CHICAGO

KANSAS CITY

ST. LOUIS

WE NEED MORE YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN

at the Kansas City Business college to qualify as stenographers, bookkeepers, secretaries, etc. We have calls for young men from \$100 to \$250 per month. Our young women are receiving \$100 to \$170 per month right here in Kansas City, who have not been out of this school one year. Positions secured for every graduate. We have placed young women directly from the school room the past month from \$18.00 to \$25.00 per week. No school anywhere has a better reputation than the Kansas City Business College. Highest endorsements. Success shorthand, which has turned out more court reporters the past ten years than all other systems combined. Taught here by expert writers and teachers. We teach Machine Shorthand or any Pitman system; we have taught Gregg Shorthand 18 years, twice as long as any other school. Students furnished living expenses while attending. Day and evening sessions all the time. Both phones. Catalogue free.

KANSAS CITY Business College

C. T. SMITH, PRESIDENT

Y. W. C. A. Bldg., 1024 McGee, Kansas City, Mo.

Central Business College

28th Year

1222-24 Oak St., Kansas City, Mo.

Catalog Free

K. C. SCHOOL OF ACCOUNTANCY LAW & FINANCE

Conducted by K. C. Chapter of Certified Public Accountants. Night classes open in Sept. Enroll now.

GEO. P. JACKSON

Bell Phone 4465

Commerce Bldg.

LEARN TELEGRAPHY

Young men attend on credit. A practical school with railroad wires. Owned and operated by the A. T. & S. F. Ry. EARN FROM \$75 TO \$165 PER MONTH. Write for catalog.

SANTA FE TELEGRAPH SCHOOL
G-505 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

Girls Prepare for Business

Tremendous business boom of Peace and Prosperity has created opportunities for women Stenographers, Accountants, Private Secretaries. The positive, complete training that you can get at the Gem City Business College. Established 1870—Quincy, Ill. will enable you to easily fill these places and receive the good salaries they pay. Do the work yourself. Write today for handsomely illustrated Year Book describing all courses. Address D. L. MUSSELMAN, Pres., Quincy, Ill.

BE AN EXPERT

Auto and Tractor Mechanic

Earn \$100 to \$400 a Month

Young man, are you mechanically inclined? Come to the Sweeney School. Learn to be an expert. I teach with tools not books. Do the work yourself, that's the secret of the SWEENEY SYSTEM of practical training by which 5,000 soldiers were trained for U. S. Government and over 20,000 expert mechanics. Learn in a few weeks; no previous experience necessary.

FREE Write today for illustrated free catalog showing hundreds of pictures men working in new Million Dollar Trade School.

LEARN A TRADE

Sweeney
SCHOOL OF AUTO-TRACTOR-AVIATION
29 SWEENEY BLDG. KANSAS CITY, MO.

Why Not Be an Operator?

The work is not difficult for one who has taken our course, and the pay to start is good. We prepare and train students for positions on all railroads and place them as soon as qualified. Write today and we will send information. Kansas City Telegraph College, 1332 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

LEARN Banking Bookkeeping Stenography

Attend on Credit. Pay us when employed. Shortage of help everywhere: your services needed at good pay. Get ready now. No position, no pay. 29 years' teaching experience. 5 big buildings, 2000 students yearly. Beautiful campus. Real College life. R. R. fare paid. Write for catalog. CHILLICOTHE BUSINESS COLLEGE
2244 Monroe St. Chillicothe, Mo.

BE AN EXPERT

In Autos and Tractors

\$100 To \$300 MONTHLY

Learn this trade in 6 to 8 weeks. Satisfaction guaranteed. Largest trade school in Southwest. Write for free book, "The Way to a Better Job." It explains everything. BARTLETT'S WICHITA AUTO & TRACTOR SCHOOL, 131 North Topeka Ave., Wichita, Kansas.

LAWRENCE Business College

Lawrence, Kansas. Our big catalog explains all about this school. Write for your copy today.

BOVEE'S FURNACES

With regular piping or with pipeless fittings sold at manufacturer's prices. We manufacture SEVEN SIZES of Furnaces, suitable for ALL SIZES of buildings. Twenty-Five Years on the Market. Absolutely high grade and most durable. Write us for direct information and save about one-half the cost of your heating plant.

Bovee Furnace Works 188 W. 8th St. Waterloo, Ia.

Wheat Farmers are Robbed

Government Grading is Unfair, Says Governor Allen

BY CHARLES DILLON

Managing Editor Capper Farm Press

WHEAT farmers in Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska and other Western states will be robbed of thousands of dollars in legitimate profits if the present unfair grain grading rules proposed by the United States Grain Corporation are put into operation. Governor Allen last week protested against these unfair regulations and asserted that the government is making unreasonable profit on the millions of bushels of wheat produced in Kansas. He charged that the government schedule of discounts discriminated against farmers of this state. More than one-half of the 1919 crop will grade below No. 3, and that will remove the grain from competitive markets. Unless restrictions and grade regulations are removed, it is said that the government will monopolize the grain for export.

Telegrams have been sent by Governor Allen asking that special investigators be sent to this state at once to revise the schedule of discounts for lower grades of grain. Governor Allen stated that present grading systems compelled farmers to sell at 12 to 90 cents a bushel below prices allowed for No. 1 wheat. The governor also questioned the correctness of the declarations of the Grain Corporation that these prices are a minimum. He said the federal government was the only purchaser of low grade wheat. American markets consume only No. 1 and No. 2 grade wheat, the governor said, and Europe is the only purchaser of low grade grain. Thus the government is the only agency thru which the wheat may be sold and the minimum price also becomes the maximum price. This gives to the government, under its ruling, an opportunity to make an unfair profit on lower grades of wheat.

According to a circular issued July 10, No. 1 hard wheat will be purchased by the Grain Corporation at \$2.18 at Kansas City. The average freight rate for the wheat coming to the Kansas City market will be 10 cents a bushel, and the handling charges will be 8 cents a bushel, making the farmer take \$2 a bushel for his best wheat. No. 1 wheat must weigh 60 pounds to the bushel, must be sweet, free from any damage, free from smut, and must contain not more than 13.5 per cent moisture content. No. 2 wheat must weigh from 58 to 59 pounds to the bushel, No. 3 must weigh from 56 to 57 pounds, No. 4 must weigh from 54 to 55 pounds, and No. 5 must weigh from 51 to 53 pounds. All other weights will be classified as sample wheat.

Moisture to Determine Grade. The moisture content must not exceed 14 per cent for No. 2, 14½ per cent for No. 3, or 15½ per cent for Nos. 4 and 5. In addition all these grades must meet the same requirements as No. 1 regarding damaged grain, sweetness and smut. Too large a moisture content, smut or damaged grain puts all these grades in the sample class.

For No. 2 wheat the discount is 3 cents a bushel and for No. 4 the discount is 7 cents a bushel. For No. 4 the minimum discount is 12 cents a bushel, for No. 5 the minimum discount is 18 cents a bushel, and for sample wheat the minimum discount is 25 cents a bushel. It is not stated what the maximum discount for the last three grades is.

Any of the first five grades becomes sample if the moisture content is 16 per cent or more or there is smut or damaged grain. This schedule will give the farmer \$1.97 a bushel for No. 2 wheat; \$1.93 for No. 3; a maximum of \$1.88 for No. 4; a maximum of \$1.82 for No. 5, and a maximum of \$1.75 for sample.

Excuse for Discounts

In addition to these discounts, a discount of from 2 to 4 cents a bushel is made for mixed wheat, a discount from 21 to 38 cents is made for wheat with high moisture content, a discount of from 5 to 14 cents may be made for smut, and an additional discount of from 25 to 60 cents may be made for any wheat regarded as damaged.

Most of the new wheat already on the market has been of a low grade. The test has been uniformly low and one prominent Kansas City grain man predicts that 60 per cent of the crop will test less than 55 pounds. Much of the Texas and Oklahoma wheat, he said, was testing low.

Grain men as well as Kansas and Missouri grain inspectors think the government is doing the producer an injustice in arbitrarily fixing the prices as published in the schedules.

The opportunity in this range of regulation for error and injustice, coupled with the fact that a new system of grading is being used for the first time this year, makes the situation full of possibility of grave injustice to the wheat producer and of costly error to the buyer. Many instances have been reported in which the country buyer has been over-estimating the grades with a loss of from 15 to 25 cents a bushel. The immediate need is first reconsideration on the part of the government of discounts from No. 1 wheat and a substantial increase in the price to be paid for lower grades.

Tests at Experiment Station

Governor Allen conferred last week with Senator J. S. Hart, state grain inspector, and President Jardine, of the Kansas State Agricultural college. Plans were considered for the immediate milling at the Kansas State Agricultural college of low grade wheat. Tests will be made as to gluten value of low grade grain. These tests will provide a basis for readjustment of low grade grain prices.

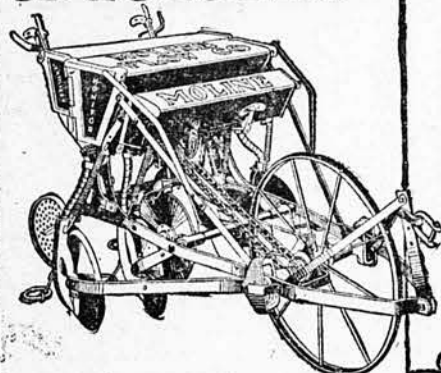
Senator Hart will immediately send a corps of inspectors into all sections of the state to gather grain samples. At least 10 men will be used to obtain samples for laboratory tests. These tests will be made that the farmer and Kansas buyer may be protected and proper classification made of grain.

Thoro investigations will also be made by state inspectors as to the wheat situation. Especial attention will be given to percentages of low grade wheat to be milled, percentages of grades and methods of inspecting and handling grain.

"I believe the proposed prices are unfair," said Mr. Hart. "For instance, a load of 60-pound wheat that otherwise was sound and sweet might contain 16 per cent moisture, in which case it would grade sample, and would have to take a discount of 21 cents, and therefore would net the farmer \$1.79. The Grain Corporation could buy the wheat at the discount, run it thru a drying house, take out 2½ per cent moisture and increase the value of it 21 cents a bushel. The cost of drying this wheat according to a published schedule put out by the grain corporation would be 2½ cents a bushel, and the shrinkage would amount to 5½ cents a bushel. This makes a total cost of 8 cents a bushel for drying, and would leave the Grain Cor-

(Continued on Page 69.)

MOLINE 5 DISC DRILL



OVERCOME the disadvantages of cornfield seeding by using this highly flexible drill. It will plant all the space between rows because the furrow openers are easily and quickly widened or narrowed.

The double disc in center with single discs on either side equalize the pressure, the caster wheels serve as depth gauges and independent pressure springs make uniform seeding.

This handy Moline Drill will save seed and increase your yield and does just as good work as other Moline Grain Drills which are famous for good work. May be equipped with grass seeder or fertilizer attachment.

Ask your Moline Dealer about this great little drill, or write us.

Moline Plow Company
Moline, Illinois

Good Roads Bring Profits

Link Farm and Market by Rural Motor Express

BY J. H. COLLINS
United States Department of Agriculture

MOTOR TRUCKS as a medium for the carriage of farm products are now assuming a permanent place in the general scheme of transportation. It was to be expected that the motor truck would find its greatest usefulness in solving the problem of the "short-haul," one of the most difficult problems that has confronted transportation experts and growers during the last decade.

The steady growth of our larger centers of population, and their increasing demands for larger quantities of food, have stimulated the development of producing areas, or farms, adjacent to these consuming centers, or large cities. These producing areas have been pushed further and further from the center of population by the encroachment of the city proper. Gardeners and dairy farmers who, a few years ago, were faced with a short haul to the nearby market, now find the horse-drawn vehicle of older days entirely inadequate to cover the increased distance to market. Here the motor truck has offered itself as a transportation medium, capable of working effectively within a much wider radius than the horse and wagon.

For this reason many farmers have gone into the rural motor express business. Some have been successful, while some have not. Failure can be traced to several causes, the most common of which is an unbusinesslike method of operation. And this is often on account of a failure to make a preliminary survey of existing conditions before engaging in the work.

A preliminary survey of the field of operation is obviously necessary. Too many beginners delay a canvas of this field until they are definitely committed to the establishment of a motor route by an investment of funds. Such a beginning is decidedly an unwise one. It is most necessary that a thorough business survey be made in advance by the prospective operator.

There are four most important factors that must be given careful consideration.

First, the volume and character of farm products produced along the contemplated motor route must be considered. If the region is sparsely settled or non-productive, the route is foredoomed to failure. There must be products to haul. These products or similar products, must be ready to market thruout an entire season, covering at least a time limit set by climatic conditions. Low-priced, bulky staples may not stand the transportation necessary to maintain a motor route. Commodities such as cream, milk and eggs, however, which are high in price as compared to bulk may bear a high transportation charge.

Second, the volume of miscellaneous hauling which can be arranged for outside of the regular loads should be ascertained. There may be opportunities to

contract for return loads, or arrange for hauling outside of the regular schedule.

Third, the kind and amount of competition that will be met must be studied. The motor operator may find that he will have to compete with express companies, railroads, electric interurban lines, boats or other truck operators. If so, then the question of rates must be considered, to see whether it is possible to underbid these established carriers, and still make a profit.

Fourth, how are the roads between the farm and market? Good roads are

necessary to successful motor truck operation. The prospective motor truck operator who plans to move his vehicle along roads which are virtually impassable, or at any rate unsatisfactory, will find that his daily operating costs are far in excess of normal costs of operation.

"A great deal of educational work," says H. G. Marr, "must be done before the public can be made to invest money in permanent good roads, and good roads

cannot be built without money, and lots of it.

"Many of the various states, co-operating with the Federal Government, are planning and in some instances actually building vast highway systems. But these systems to a great extent are confined to trunk lines which connect various large centers of population. Very little is being done to improve the roads connecting the "back country" towns with the main highways.

"In many small towns a 5-ton motor truck is a curiosity. Many persons are not aware that within, perhaps five years their roads will have to take care of many hundreds of trucks of 10 or 15 tons' capacity or see this community-building traffic avoid their particular town.

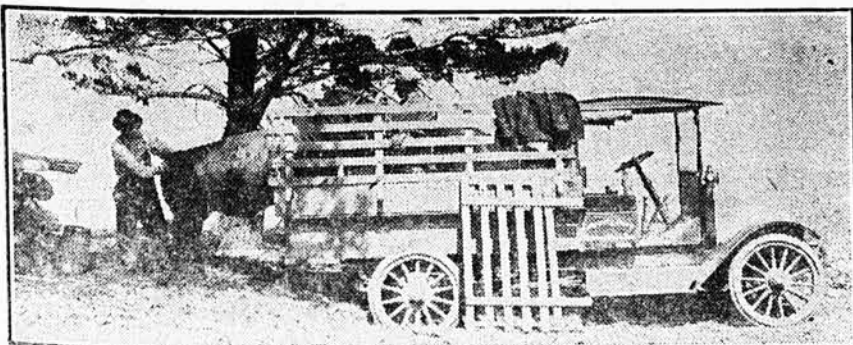
"And it is not the roads alone that need improvement. Most of our "back-country" roads have bridges of old-fashioned construction. These will not hold up heavy motor truck traffic, and in many places are already causing endless trouble. Therefore, new bridges of a permanent character must be built. If the small towns are unable to do this, national and state funds should be provided for the purpose, and the bridges built under state supervision.

"The tax payers in the country towns, especially the 'back-country' towns, must be educated to the fact that traffic cannot be stopped, if their community is to grow. The only way to meet this situation is to build good roads and bridges.

"Nearly all the states have provisions by which towns may raise a sum of money and the state will add three or four times the amount raised to it for the construction of good roads. Every country town should, where possible, take advantage of this provision to the utmost limit, and most of them no doubt will do so at an early date."

Traffic Flows Between Centers

WHY build highways between towns? Because statistics show that 66 per cent of all traffic either travels between towns or originates in town, and returns to town; that 28 per cent of the traffic originates on the farm and returns thereto, and that only 6 per cent of the traffic using our roads is tourist traffic or travel from one state to the other. This last class, no doubt, will increase upon the completion of a permanent system of highways.



The Motor Truck Helps to Link the Farm and Market and It Has Proved Profitable in Every State Where It Has Been Tried.

Learn Auto and Tractor Business



Increased production of automobiles, trucks and tractors; enormous acreage for farm products; diversion of government trucks to Motor Mail Service; extensive after-war development of National and State highways; continued shortage of Motor Mechanics—combine to make this your greatest opportunity.

**Earn \$100 to \$400 a Month
Learn in 6 to 8 Weeks**

Every man, 16 years old and over can qualify here to earn big money as Sales Agent, Repair Man, Engine Expert, Welding Expert, Driver, Garage Foreman or Tractor Operator. Only small initial investment required to get into business for yourself and earn much more. No previous experience or educational requirements necessary to learn here. You learn by doing as thousands of others have done.

Easy to Learn by the Rahe Practical Method

Daily work on all types of real Automobiles, Motor Trucks, Tractors and Gas Engines. Acres of floor space in modern fire-proof construction and numerous expert master mechanics.

Immense additional equipment from Military Division of Rahe School. Same practical method of training as used to train Soldier Mechanics for the United States Army in 60-day courses. Only additional cost to take YOUR training at the "World's Oldest and Greatest" Auto and Tractor School, is difference in carfare.

Special Tuition Rate Now

To those who will come in at once we are making a special tuition offer, applying on regular Life Scholarship in complete auto and tractor training.

Free Now! Write today for 7-Day Trial Offer, wonderful "Book of Opportunities" and big 68-page illustrated catalog. Give your age and occupation.

Rahe Auto & Tractor School

Oldest and Greatest in the World
Dept. 2618 Kansas City, Mo.



LORETTO ACADEMY

Kansas City, Missouri

A Select Boarding and Day School for Girls. References required of all students. College preparatory, academic and business departments. Special attention is given to Art, Music, Expression, Languages and Domestic Science.

Excellent equipped new building on Roanoke Boulevard. Beautiful and convenient location. Spacious rooms. Extensive grounds, fitted with tennis, roller skating, basket ball courts, etc.

Affiliated with the Catholic University. Accredited to the Missouri State University, the Kansas State University and the Loretto College, Webster Groves, Mo.

Term begins second Wednesday in September.

For Catalogue and other information, address

MOTHER SUPERIOR

FALL TERM BEGINS SEPTEMBER 1, AT THE

Ransomerian Business School

1334-62 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri.

The Great American University of Business

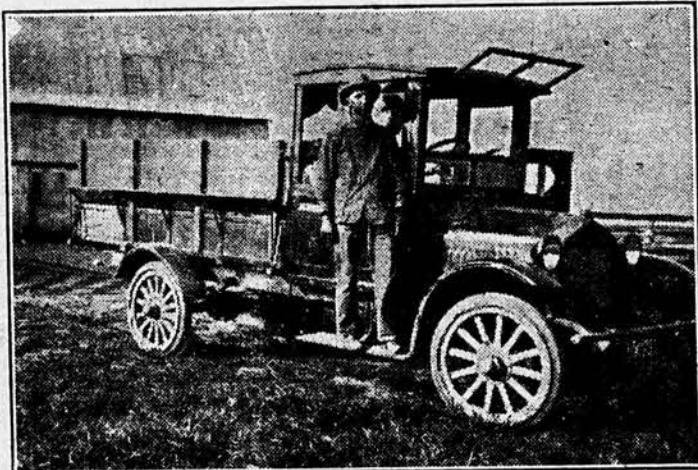
\$100 a Month Guaranteed to Every Graduate

Kansas City and the Ransomerian offer greater opportunities for the young man and young woman entering the business world than any other combination of its kind in the United States. Hundreds of students have come from all parts of the country to take advantage of Ransomerian master courses and secure the benefits of its far-reaching influence, together with the unequalled opportunity afforded for positions and advancement in this big manufacturing city. Our great co-operative plan places Ransomerian Courses within reach of all, coupled with the most extensive curriculum ever offered by a commercial training school and supported by a positive guarantee of absolute satisfaction in every particular upon completion of the course. Both personal and class instruction in all departments under the direction of one of America's ablest Faculties of master minds insures 100 per cent efficiency in the course selected. We furnish employment to pay living expenses while attending and extend to you our unlimited co-operation in every way that can possibly promote your interest or subserve your welfare, and upon graduation we absolutely and unconditionally guarantee to place you in a good position at a salary of at least \$100 a month. Courses in Scientific Shorthand—the world's master system—Touch Typewriting, Secretarial, Bookkeeping, Banking, Higher Accountancy, Collections and Credits, Teacher Training, Civil Service, Elocution and Oratory, Business Administration, Advertising and Salesmanship. Decide today to prepare for a high position at this great business university in the heart of America and follow that decision with action by writing immediately for catalog and particulars. Hundreds have achieved fame and fortune through this action, which implies the same for you. Write today.

PANHARD

THE TWIN-FRAME TRUCK

Let These Farmers Tell You About It



Le Mond-Thompson Motors Co., Prairie Home, Mo., July 1st, 1919.
1821 McGee St., Kansas City, Mo.

Gentlemen: By request of your Mr. Thompson of recent date I take this method of advising you, relative the satisfaction derived from a Model "B" 1½ Ton Panhard Motor Truck which I purchased through your firm, some ninety days ago. I am running this truck constantly on my farm near this city and in connection thereto make frequent trips to Boonville, California and Bunceton, some sixteen and eighteen miles distant, hauling stock for myself and neighbors.

I also haul the ice supply for this city from Bunceton, sixteen miles distant, every Tuesday and Friday, totaling a general average in weight of 17,000 pounds which I always make in four trips. Our roads are of the ordinary country kind and I often pull as much as 4,300 pounds and never change gear only in rough rocky places. I can, and do, recommend to my friends and neighbors "The Panhard" for service, power, economy and efficiency. Trusting that you are having a real good business, I am,

Yours truly,

F. A. COLLINS.



Le Mond-Thompson Motors Co., June 30, 1919.
1821-23 McGee St., Kansas City, Mo.

My Dear Sirs:—Replying to your recent inquiry relative Panhard Truck I purchased of you some sixty days ago, I am pleased to advise that I am having splendid success with same, and can heartily recommend the Panhard to anyone who wishes to buy an efficient and sturdy built motor truck.

I am a general contractor and builder and use my truck chiefly in hauling builders' supplies. However, I frequently make trips for my farmer friends to railroad point, 16 to 20 miles, hauling stock and feed.

You cautioned me to never overload. This I cannot do. I sometimes haul as much as 4500 pounds yet my truck is only a Model B 1½ ton. I also find my gasoline and oil consumption very economical, and in fact, the truck is all you claimed for it in every way.

Trusting this letter may be of service to you, I am,

Very respectfully,

JNO. A. GEIGER.

You Need Speed

Not speed in the ordinary sense, but speeding up your transportation—speeding up your profits to keep them ahead of your expenses—speeding up your shipments thru having them unfailingly on time at the shipping point. That is the kind of speed you want your truck to render you and that is what you get from the PANHARD.

You Want Strength

Don't throw away your money on "dead weight" trucks. Strength is no longer dependent on weight. The day has past when a truck to be substantial must be ponderous. No better refutation of this worn-out theory can be found than in the sturdy PANHARD. You can't discourage it. Pile on the load, even past its rated capacity, and it will still handle quickly, lightly—eager to go as a thoroughbred.

Let Us Show You

Facts—real, tangible, honest-to-goodness facts are the most convincing things in the world. We know a lot of them about the actual performance of the PANHARD, and we would like to show you. We will, too, if you will just say the word.

Panhard Dealers All Over Kansas

There's a PANHARD dealer near you. If you think it's too far to your nearest PANHARD dealer, write us a line at Kansas City, and we will send a truck over to prove its actual efficiency on YOUR OWN FARM. Let us do some of your hauling for you, and you figure out the cost and the results for yourself. We'll take your verdict without a whimper, for we know what the PANHARD will do on the farms in Kansas. **OUR DEALERS:**

LIBERAL, Kan., Bert Allen.
STERLING, Kan., Hodge Motor Co.
HUTCHINSON, Kan., R. H. Bloom
TOPEKA, Kan., 926 Kansas Ave.
Allen Hayes Auto Co.

SABETHA, Kan., Harry Hennigh.
ARLINGTON, Kan., S.E. Roberts, Hdw. Co.
WELLINGTON, Kan., Spare Tractor Co.
PRAIRIE HOME, Mo., Collins & O'Neal.

CALIFORNIA, Mo., Cook & Routzong.
MACKSVILLE, Kan., Russell Hursh.
PRATT, Kan., Gregory Motor Co.
BUCKLIN, Kan., C.R. Mallory & Sons.

5 Points

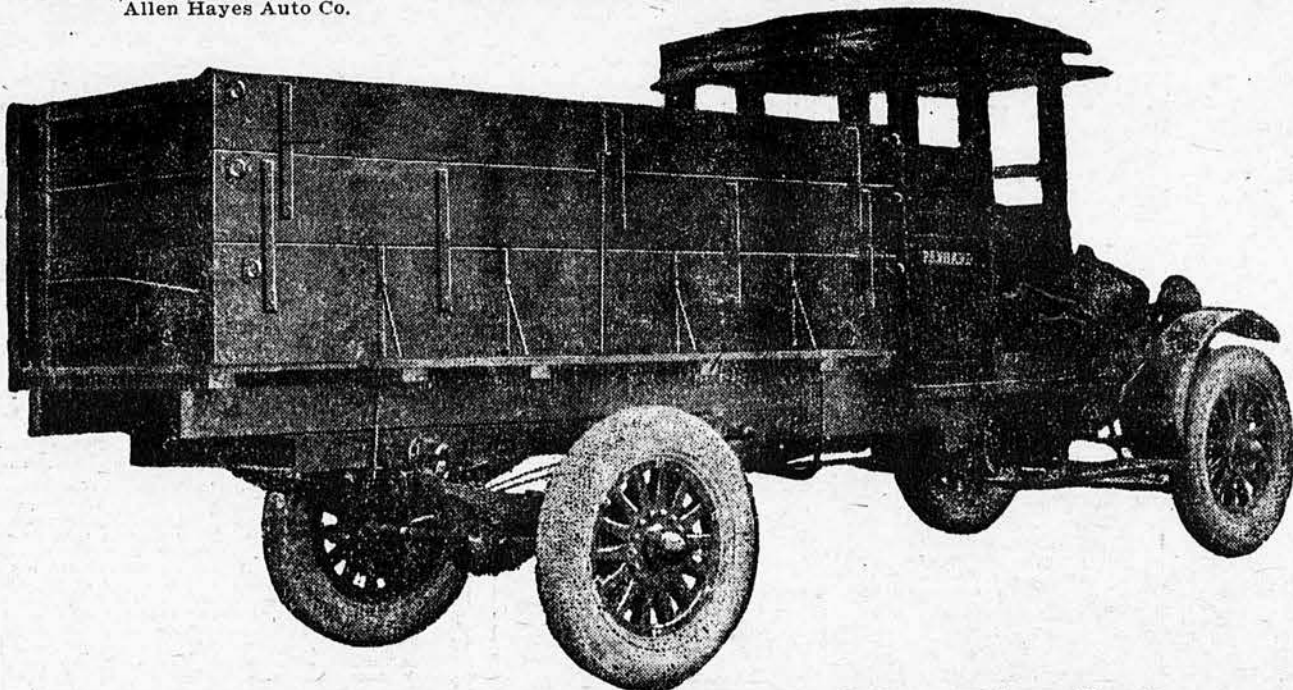
- 1 The Frame shoulders the load—(this makes for better wear). That's the twin-frame chassis feature.
- 2 The Panhard is a brute for power—the motor is 35 H. P., 3 bearings crankshaft.
- 3 Standard Parts of national reputation are used—Torbenson Internal Gear Drive—Fuller Transmission—Hotchkiss Drive—Stromberg Carburetor—Willard Batteries—Firestone Tires.
- 4 The Panhard is made for hard service—every unit is made to stand extra strain—made almost throughout of Chrome-Vanadium Steel.
- 5 The Panhard Price is low—because Panhard Trucks are built by men who know how; by a company of financial strength, in a factory erected for the purpose of truck building.

PRICES:

F. O. B.

Grand Haven, Mich.

Model A—1 ton.....\$1195
Model B—1½ ton.....\$1395
Model E—2½ ton.....\$2350



LeMOND-THOMPSON MOTOR CO., Distributors
1821 McGee Street, Kansas City, Missouri

Tractors Mean More Wheat

Power Farming Increases Acreages and Yields

BY W. M. JARDINE

SINCE the outbreak of the Great War, the world's wheat supply has commanded a large share of public attention. Our American citizens for the first time learned thru experience what it meant to be restricted in the use of foodstuffs, especially in the use of wheat flour. It was recognized that the stream of wheat from America to Europe must continue without interruption. How to increase wheat production, or even maintain it, was a problem that received the most serious consideration of those in authority. If it had not been for the aid given by the tractor the increased production demanded never could have been accomplished.

Prepare Seedbeds Early

The Kansas Agricultural Experiment station has proved by a series of experiments covering a number of years that land plowed in July or August will yield from 5 to 8 bushels to the acre more wheat than land plowed in September. Ground plowed July 15 to a depth of 7 inches gave a yield of 22 bushels. Plowing the same depth August 15 brought a yield of 20.7 bushels. Ground plowed 3 inches deep September 15 showed a yield of 13.5 bushels. Disking at the time of seeding without plowing, October 1 gave a yield of only 7.7 bushels an acre.

Practically every Kansas farmer knows that preparing the seedbed early for wheat will result in a substantial increase in yield. Then why does not every farmer prepare his ground early? There are a number of reasons, chief among which is the fact that plowing can be postponed, while the alfalfa must be harvested at a certain stage in its growth; the spring planted, rowed crops must be kept free from weeds; the wheat must either be stacked or threshed. Heat and drought often make it impossible to use horses for extensive plowing when the plowing most needs to be done, or the horses are needed for other farm work. The tractor stops neither for heat nor drought. The big work that tractors can do in Kansas is in getting the seedbed ready early for the fall planting of wheat.

Plant Food Must Be Renewed

After a heavy yield of wheat has been taken off land, the soil must have a chance to "come back," that is, there must be a renewal of the available plant food. The ground needs to be plowed or disked early so as to permit the ready penetration into the soil of the moisture that falls. With moisture and sunshine and a loose soil texture, soil bacteria will multiply and break down the insoluble food particles converting them into a form that can be used by the plant roots.

A large number of the tractors that farmers buy give poor service largely because farmers are inexperienced in tractor operation. A farmer who knows nothing about tractors is wasting valuable time trying to run one. It would be better for him to give his attention to that work he best knows how to do. There are many men thruout the country who know little about farming, but who know how to run tractors. The job of running tractors for farmers should be turned over to them.

One of the chief advantages in using the tractor in preparing land for wheat lies in the speed with which the work can be done. A tractor of sufficient horsepower to pull a four-bottom plow, in the hands of a skilled operator, will plow from 10 to 15 acres of land a day. A man with a four-horse team can plow 4 or 5 acres a day. Therefore, such a tractor outfit is equal to three such man-horse labor units in plowing land for wheat. This is no small item in these times of labor shortage. The increased yield resulting from early plowing will more than pay a farmer for hiring his plowing done with a tractor, and leave him free to devote his time to other farm work needing attention. He can afford to pay a substantial price for having his plowing done.

Tractors should be available in every community for job work. They

can be made available under different types of ownership. Men in cities who know how to operate tractors should be encouraged to acquire them for job work. Bankers should help finance such men. Tractor manufacturing companies should arrange easy terms of payment, placing the tractor in the hands of the worthy operator upon a small payment down. It is a splendid opportunity to demonstrate the usefulness of the tractor on farms when operated by the right men, and it will encourage the adoption of the tractor by farmers for general farm work.

Probably the most desirable and practicable type of ownership for tractors under present war conditions, where the number available for farm use is limited, is community or co-operative ownership. Under this type of ownership the tractor can be made to serve the greatest number. There are at least 5 million acres of wheat land in Kansas on which it is practicable to use tractors for July and August plowing. Five million acres plowed in July and early August with the tractor, and yielding an increase of 5 bushels to the acre, would mean an extra 25 million bushels of wheat with no extra expense whatever in labor and seed. Tractors under any type of ownership, available for job work in the hands of men who know how to run them, will give a large number of farmers all the advantages to be derived from tractors, without the trouble and responsibility of operating them. If job plowing with tractors is practicable, now is the time to put them to work in Kansas.

Save By Killing Prairie Dogs

Organized poisoning operations were extended over 1,231,297 prairie-dog-infested acres in New Mexico last year under the co-operative war measure work of the Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture, the New Mexico state council of Defense, and the extension service of the New Mexico College of Agriculture. This included the protection of 212,992 acres of crops in all parts of the state, nearly 5,000 landowners taking active part in the work.

The expenditures of the federal and state governments and of co-operators totaled less than \$60,000. The actual cost for the treatment of range land was less than 4 cents an acre. If average crop returns in New Mexico be placed as low as \$20 an acre, the saving in crops alone for this one season is approximately 1/2 million dollars. To this should be added the benefit from the destruction of prairie dogs on over a million acres of range and the consequent increased value in crops and forage for seasons to come. Better organization will result from the experiences of last year, and the

Biological Survey and the authorities in New Mexico are in a position to push much more vigorously the work of clearing the state of prairie dogs. Economy and effectiveness have been increased thru recent improvements in poisoning methods and, with the help of legislative measures and the hearty co-operation of all ranchmen, it is hoped that the prairie dog will be entirely eradicated before many years.

Vote for Big Bond Issue

The largest bond issue ever submitted in any county in Texas and one of the largest voted anywhere in the country was ratified by a big majority recently in Dallas County, Tex. It provides 6 1/2 million dollars for a complete belt line around the county, with 12 roads radiating from Dallas to all sections and six intermediate roads connecting the radial highways.

The system provides for 332 miles of road, and in addition feeder roads amounting to about 100 miles will be improved by the decrease in maintenance expenses. Federal aid amounting to 1/4 million dollars had been allotted to Dallas county for its highway development, and it is expected that a large number of motor trucks will be assigned to assist in the construction work. The favorable reception of the big bond issue in this county is expected by officials of the Bureau of Public Roads, United States Department of Agriculture, to have a favorable effect on similar proposals elsewhere. Road building in Texas is at high tide. State highway engineers estimate that more than 20 million dollars worth of roads are now under construction.

Good Roads Save Money

The improved roads of Milwaukee county, Wisconsin, save \$25,000 a day to the persons who use them. This is the estimate of the county commissioner of highways, as reported to the Bureau of Public Roads of the United States Department of Agriculture. The statistics are based on a census of the traffic taken periodically during the past four years.

The census is made by selecting 52 points scattered thruout the county, and making seven counts at each point, one for every day of the week. The count is not made on consecutive days, but at various periods from April to November, so as to arrive at average conditions. This census is taken to determine the durability of certain types of pavement, according to the amount of traffic a square yard. It shows that about 25,000 vehicles of all kinds travel the highways each day. Traffic on the road has increased about 42 per cent a year during the four years in which the survey has been made.

"Much bothered with tramps out your way?"

"I was until I tacked up a sign on my front gate."

"Ah! 'Beware of the dog,' I suppose."

"Oh, no. Simply, 'Farm help wanted.'—Boston Transcript.

Every Hog Raiser Needs This Book



EVERY farm is a hog farm, and you can't make profit certain unless you farm with concrete.

This book shows all the profitable uses of concrete for the hog raiser, and tells you how to build them—hoghouses, feeding floors, hog wallows, feeding and watering troughs, dipping vats, fence posts, corncribs, smoke-houses, brine tanks. You can't afford to run a hog farm without them.

Write for a free copy of "Concrete on the Hog Farm." Address our nearest District Office.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

Offices at

Atlanta	Helena	Parkersburg
Chicago	Indianapolis	Pittsburgh
Dallas	Kansas City	Salt Lake City
Denver	Los Angeles	Seattle
Des Moines	Milwaukee	St. Louis
Detroit	Minneapolis	Washington
	New York	

Concrete for Permanence

WHEN WRITING TO OUR ADVERTISERS MENTION FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

A Health-Bringer!
Make your morning cereal dish a strengthener.
Grape-Nuts
is not only most delicious in taste, but is a builder of tissue.

"There's a Reason"

FARMERS are urged to make free use of the columns of the Farmers Mail and Breeze to discuss farm tenantry, rural schools, good roads, government ownership of railroads, livestock shipping service, the League of Nations, compulsory military training, war taxes, profiteering or anything else of interest.

Address all letters intended for this page to John W. Wilkinson, Associate Editor, the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Many Oppose Daylight Law

I have over 100 signers for having the time put back. These people think 1 hour and 28 minutes ahead of the sun is too much of a good thing. This new time is like the fellow who swam the Mississippi to get a drink and is scarcely worth discussion.

Robinson, Kan. Worth Hiskey.

Wants to Live in Kansas

I am a subscriber of the Farmers Mail and Breeze and enjoy reading it each week. I am farming near Pueblo, Colo., and since I have been taking your paper, I have become much interested in Kansas farms.

I would like to get in touch with some Kansas land owners who have some good farms to rent or sell. I am unable to buy just at present but have horses and tools to take care of a good place.

I raise alfalfa, corn and small grain here, and would like to raise more grain if I could get a suitable place.

Frank Stahl.

R. R. 2, Box 170, Pueblo, Colo.

Praises Capper's Stand Against Liquor

We desire to thank Senator Capper for the stand he has taken on this liquor question. What we need is more men just like him at the head of our nation. May God bless and help him for the good work he is doing in our prayer.

H. G. Smith.

Winside, Neb.

Barnyard Manure Increases Yields

Some Kansas farmers appreciate the value of barnyard manure as fertilizer, and see that none is wasted on their farms. But too many have not discovered the hole in the bottom of the sack thru which they constantly are losing potential profits. In tests at the Kansas Experiment station covering eight years, 2½ tons of manure to the acre produced an average increased yield of corn of 6.94 bushels an acre; of alfalfa an average increased yield of 2,207 pounds an acre, and of wheat an average increased yield of 6.42 bushels an acre. It was proved in these experiments, also that 2½ tons of manure to the acre is the most profitable amount to apply. Five tons of manure to the acre did not produce as great an increased yield as did the lesser amount.

W. M. Jardine.

Manhattan, Kan.

Likes Farmers Mail and Breeze

I am a reader of your valuable paper and have been for a couple of years. I like it very much and also the principles you advocate for humanity. I heartily indorse the manner in which Senator Capper expresses himself. I am confident that he could be elected President if he would run and if there is anything that I can do for him in the campaign as a Republican to elect him, it will be a pleasure for me to do so.

Howard, Pa. J. E. Foresman.

Wants Daylight Law Repealed

I am writing you in regard to your stand on the Daylight Saving law. Stick to it, you are on the right side. The law is an inconvenience and causes serious damage to the biggest industry in the United States. It wastes an hour of daylight at night when it is most useful to us, and we are working in the dark in the morning doing chores when we should be asleep.

In haying or harvest the hour lost at night is a big loss, especially in a rainy season. Hired men will not go to work by the new time and quit by the old, so the loss of this hour is forced upon most of us.

The farmer puts in half as much time again as any city laborer and now they want him to put in still more and accomplish less and get less pay.

About 50 per cent of the farmers around here go on old time as much as possible and that makes it inconvenient for others. And during the threshing

Rural Letters Fresh from the Farmstead

season it means a big loss of time. Because some will get around on new time and some on the old and part of the time you are working with about half a crew of men. Then some of the men will have to go 7 hours without anything to eat and others will go only 5 hours.

If the city people want to go to work an hour earlier they can do it by the old time without passing a law to make them do it and they will have plenty of time to work in their gardens, for exercise and play or for motor car rides in the evening.

There are only 24 hours in a day and they can't make it any longer and the present arrangement is only an inconvenience.

Also help us out on this question of rural delivery. If we are going to have the mail delivered we want it at the door, not at some place a half a mile away. Why not do away with door delivery in the cities too? Is the government running the postoffice for money, or for the benefit of the citizens?

C. F. Minard.

King Ferry, N. Y.

Favors Government Land Control

The government never should have permitted land to become private property. All improvements of course are private and should be encouraged, but excess land should pass back to the government at death. Heirs should inherit the private property and no man should be given more than 80 acres for a man and his wife, and 10 acres additional for every child. Then there would be land enough for all.

Land is the source of a nation's wealth. All things of value that can be used or things upon which we must all depend for a livelihood should be owned by all. This list would include land, mines, mills, churches, schools, oils, property, roads, and factories. Now among the things that we cannot all use in common are horses, cattle and other animals, houses, barns, buggies, automobiles, watches and clothing.

Now since this was not put into practice in the beginning can it be done now? I believe it can be done a little at a time. But you cannot amend this big mistake by changing politics.

J. O. Showalter.

Growing Trees in Western Kansas

I came here with my uncle four years ago last May. Everyone said that trees could not be grown here without water, but we were from Missouri and had to be shown. My uncle cut the limbs from a big cottonwood tree, bought them home and stuck them in the ground. They are now 10 feet high. He also planted some peach seeds and these trees are now 4 to 5 feet high.

The neighbors tried to tell my uncle how to farm in Western Kansas but he farmed the way he had been used to. Last year he planted his crops and harrowed and cultivated them. One of our neighbors put in his crops at the same time and then took a herd of cat-

tle to run for the summer and didn't do anything more to his crops. When the rain came it caked the ground about them so that they couldn't grow. My uncle's crops were thrifty and grew very rapidly. When our neighbor saw the difference in his crops and my uncle's, he said, "Next year I am going to take care of my crops and not ride the range."

Dythe Mildred Phillips.

Johnson, Kan.

Limestone Benefits the Soil

Kansas limestones, according to analysis made by Dr. Haworth of the University of Kansas, contain from 88 to 95 per cent of calcium carbonate. The remainder is made up of compounds found in ordinary soils. And, of course, these will not injure the soil.

We have seen many fields needing lime which lie within sight of ledges of limestone. Portable rock crushers are now on the market which could be used to crush this stone fine enough to put on the soil. It would not be as fine as the ground limestone which can be bought; but it would soon sweeten the soil. It could be screened, and the coarser particles could be used on the roads while the finer particles could be used on the soil.

Why not buy a neighborhood crusher and use the limestone ledges to neutralize the mud in the roads and the acids in the soils?

Parsons, Kan.

J. E. Payne.

Are Road Taxes Too High?

I have been a little shy about hard surface roads but in one of your recent issues I saw an argument that downed me. The article said a man might want to haul a load of hay to town during a muddy time in winter, but could not do so on a dirt road. So on account of the muddy road, he would lose the sale and the customer would be without feed for his famishing Herefords or other livestock.

A couple of my friends got up a petition for a hard road thru our town. Chester Street runs within a mile of one corner of my farm, over a public road that I never have been on with a load of hay or any other stuff in all my 50 years in Kansas. If your writer's figures are correct it would cost me about \$2,000 to build that road, but that is nothing when I want to haul a load of hay to Hickory Point school house when that rural school develops into an agricultural college. So that with the zeal of a new convert I wish you would publish in your excellent paper, the law authorizing hard surface dirt or oiled roads, so that we doughhead farmers can find out what the guardian angels have up their sleeves for us. Are the county commissioners compelled to take action and report favorably on a lawful petition for hard surface roads regardless of cost?

R. C. Young.

Congress Must Get the Profiteers

I certainly am astonished to see Senators and Representatives gathered from all over the land who are men of

the very best intellect, put off considering profiteering until the very last thing. There is something wrong. You cannot serve two masters. The voters elected Congressmen and many of them serve the trusts. The remedy is simple; the effect is sure and just. Who has a better right to a profit than the farmer? It is he who feeds the nation. Take the ratio of the actual profit of the farmer and allow all other enterprises the same ratio, and let everything above that go to the United States Treasury.

W. H. J.

Plains, Kan.

Fattening Hogs

In fattening hogs there are two things which every hog raiser should have in mind, regular feeding and plenty of water to drink at all times. Feeding a hog one day all it can eat and neglecting it the next day is one step in the good direction and two in the wrong. Some hog raisers have the idea that a fattening hog does not need or should not have much water. Experience on our farm where we raise every year 100 to 150 fattened pigs taught us the error of this plan. Our fat hogs are doing the best when they have all the water they desire. During the fall and winter we always warm the water enough to take off the chill before giving it to them. The little trouble it may cause is largely paid back in quicker fattening of the animal. The same applies to sloppy feed in fall and winter. Altho corn is an excellent feed for fattening, it should be used in the right way. We never feed our hogs very much corn until about five weeks before they are ready for the butcher. And even then if they get all the corn they care for we supply them with alfalfa, clover, turnips, and other material. Experience taught us that this variety of feeds not only makes a wholesome meat, but moreover it puts quicker and cheaper fat on a hog. Another thing, every hog raiser should bear in mind is that when hogs have not been used to corn at every feed or have not been having it for a long time, we start feeding such hogs with only 1 pound to 2 pounds a day, gradually increasing this amount. Another thing that deserves attention in fattening hogs in that the pens should be kept clean. A hog may like mud and dirt but we prefer to keep them clean not only for the sake of appearances but also for the general health. In every pen we also keep a box of charcoal, ashes and salt. In winter the pens are sheltered against the cold winds and plenty of straw bedding is put in twice a week.

L. Dykstra.

When Their Seed Car Comes In

When the Ford county, Kansas, farm bureau discovered that many of the farmers had lost their seed thru two successive crop failures, its officials promptly organized, and got the situation in hand. Twelve carloads, or 20,000 bushels of barley and one car of oats were supplied on the one-fourth crop sharing plan to farmers needing seed. So great was the demand for this seed that at times it was found necessary to number the wagons and let the men get their supply in turn.

Many of the farmers drove 20 and 30 miles for the seed and remained two and three days so as to have first chance at the next car of seed when it would arrive. One of the many results of this timely relief work was that it saved to the county a considerable number of its settlers who had about decided to move away.

Ford County Subscriber.

A Friend of Farmers

I want to compliment Senator Capper for the excellent showing made already. I note he was the first Senator to visit the Farmers' Grange and other farmers' organizations in Washington and that he also offered them his assistance as a Senator. This shows he is the laboring men's friend. I wish to compliment him for the work already accomplished at the Capital. Everybody here is pleased with results and pays many tributes to Senator Capper. Here are best wishes for the success and long term of the Senator from Kansas. With such men at the helm we have a great future in store for us.

Lewis J.

First aid is often the only aid within reach. Every person who goes on vacation should know it.

Send It to Senator Capper

Help is Needed if National Prohibition is not to be Repealed

Arthur Capper, Senator, Washington, D. C.

The President's recommendation would mean the undoing of the monumental work already accomplished toward mopping up the booze business due to the near approach of national prohibition. It would mean the reopening of thousands of saloons that not only would sell beer and wine, but would sell whisky on the sly. The saloon has always been lawless. On behalf of the people we urge a decisive vote in Congress against repeal of Wartime Prohibition, and a code of enforcement laws based on the experience of states like Kansas, which will make national prohibition effective.

NAMES:

POSTOFFICE ADDRESSES:

.....
.....



MR. WM. SCHNEEKLOTH
and DAUGHTER
R. D. No 3
DAVENPORT, IOWA

DELCO-LIGHT

*is saving Wm. Schneekloth
\$176.80 a year
DELCO-LIGHT can save
as much and probably more
for YOU —*

Profit by the experiences of others

What Delco-Light is doing for Mr. Schneekloth and 75,000 other enthusiastic users it will do for you.

In addition to operating the churn, separator, washing machine, or other small farm machinery, Delco-Light furnishes an abundance of electric light for the house and barn. It fills home life with comfort and convenience. It saves time in a hundred ways.

Delco-Light is economical to operate. It runs on kerosene.

Decide now to save time and money with Delco-Light—the plant that 75,000 users testify is a PAYING INVESTMENT.

There's a Delco-Light dealer near you.

THE DOMESTIC ENGINEERING CO.

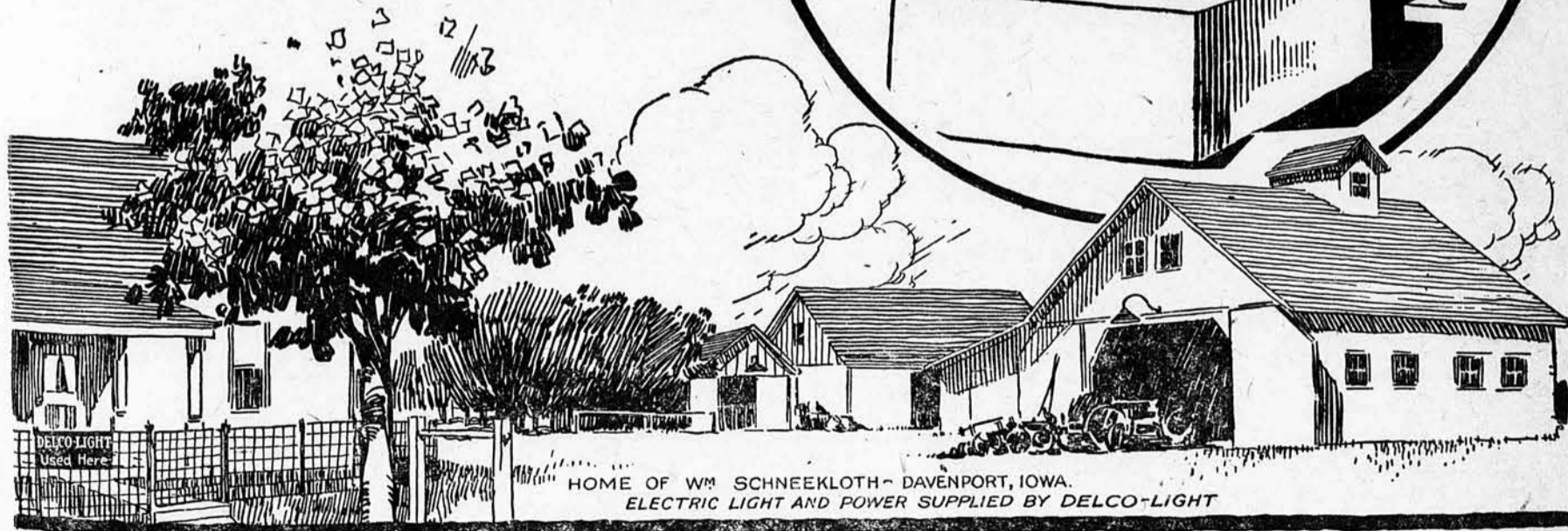
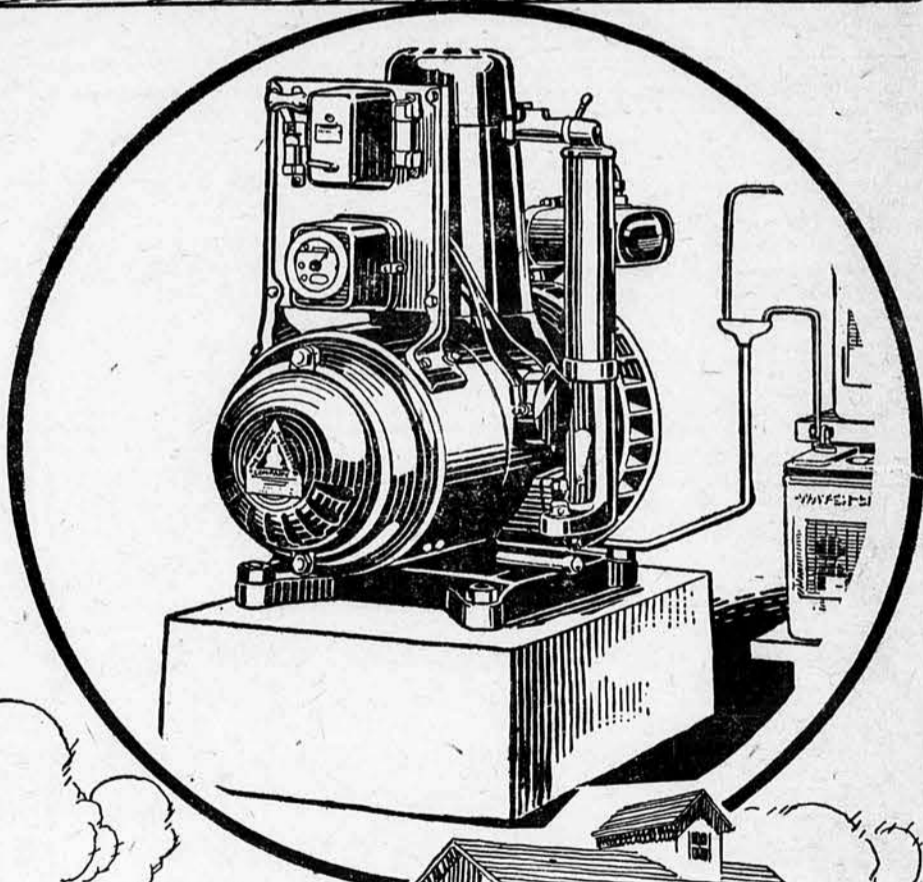
Makers of Delco-Light Products

Dayton, Ohio

ARNOLD & LONG, Distributors, Wichita, Kansas

R. E. PARSONS, Distributor, Kansas City, Missouri

Time saved by DELCO-LIGHT	
Churn	3 hrs. a week
Separator	2½ hrs. a week
Wash Machine	3 hrs. a week
Total	8½ hrs. a week
	52 weeks
	442 hrs. a year
	@ 40¢ per hr.
	\$176.80 saving
	per year
	Wm. Schneekloth



HOME OF WM. SCHNEEKLOTH - DAVENPORT, IOWA.
ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER SUPPLIED BY DELCO-LIGHT



The
Seal of
Public
Approval

TRUCK

THE BETTER TRUCK FOR FARM HAULING

The O. K. TRUCK is the result of the experience and technical ability of automotive engineers enjoying a nation-wide reputation. Designed and built to meet transportation conditions on the country roads of the Southwest better.

O. K. TRUCKS have stood most severe tests and rigid trials on farms in the Corn Belt States and in the Oklahoma Oil Fields—right in the places where trucks must have reserve power generous enough to meet the many emergencies without undue strain.

Dependable Service Under All Conditions

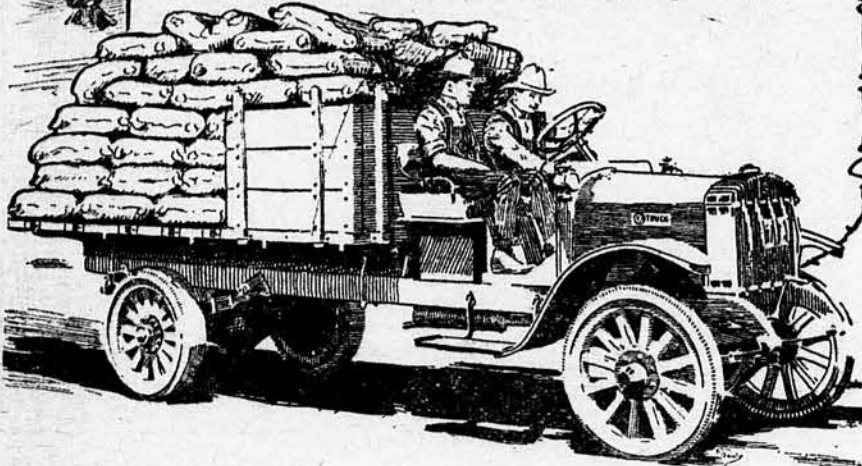
An O. K. TRUCK is an asset, not a liability, because of the basic design and construction—the quality of every piece and part, initial cost, upkeep expense and daily performance.

Write at once for name of nearest dealer. Live sales representatives wanted to handle business in productive territory still open. See us now.

O. K. TRUCK CO., of KANSAS CITY, MO.

2109 Grand Ave., Missouri and Kansas Distributors

OKLAHOMA AUTO MFG. CO., North Muskogee, Okla.



WORM DRIVE

INDIANA TRUCKS

A size for the rancher built by transportation experts—Sold in this territory by

A Factory Branch.

\$20,000.00 worth of parts carried in stock for Kansas City zone.

WE INVITE COMPARISON

Indiana Truck Co.
2003 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

DEALERS

Pittsburg.....Indiana Truck Sales Co.
Parsons.....O. H. Bond Motor Co.
Independence.....Goens & Root
Chanute.....Shurtleff Motor Co.
Topeka.....Shawnee Motor Co.
Wichita.....Guy I. Watt

Washington Comment By Senator Capper

WITH Western cattlemen losing money every day on a falling cattle market and having difficulty making loans to tide them over until the market will react, Wall street is making money as never before. Money has simply been pouring into New York in a golden stream to be lent to traders who are speculating in the industrial stocks of the country. Tempted by these high call rates which have sometimes been as great as 24 per cent, quite a number of Western banks in the larger cities have sent to New York millions that are needed by the livestock producers and farmers of the West.

Cattlemen Face Serious Crisis

In an effort to find out whether the Federal Reserve Bank system could not afford some relief to the Western cattleman, I went last week, in company with Senator Kendrick, of Wyoming, and Senator Gore, of Oklahoma, and a number of Western Congressmen, to call on Governor Harding of the Federal Reserve system for the purpose of urging him to give every possible assistance to the cattle raisers of the West. All of us were opposed to the too common practice of dumping the money of the country into Wall street and were anxious to learn whether there is not some method by which more of this money can be kept in the West for legitimate uses there.

Governor Harding received us graciously and called in John Skelton Williams, comptroller of the currency, and also the chairman of the War Finance Corporation. I found these officials very sympathetic with the Western producer in the crisis that confronts him. Governor Harding especially was outspoken in denunciation of the system by which money needed in industry in the West is drawn into the vortex of Wall street. He said there was more than 10 times as much money lent in New York on stocks as would be necessary to take care of present needs of the livestock industry in the West.

I urged upon both officials the necessity of doing something to relieve the Western livestock producer, so that he could tide over the present bad condition of the cattle market, and not have to sacrifice his stock at this time. I appealed to them to use their influence with Western banks to get them to carry the cattlemen thru their present difficulties.

Keep Western Money at Home

I told them I thought the bankers should go further in the way of extending credit in this crisis than they would under ordinary circumstances, and I asked the officials to do what they could toward encouraging the keeping of Western money at home, where it is needed in legitimate industry, instead of permitting it to flow in a steady stream to New York to fill the coffers of the Wall street speculator. Finally, we suggested that it might have a good effect on Western bankers for the comptroller to require them when they make their periodical statements, not only to give the aggregate of their loans, but to state how much they have lent in the state in which they are located, how much in their own federal reserve district and how much outside. I argued that this would tend to show how well the Western banks were taking care of their own local needs and how much of their depositors' money they were sending away to stimulate and encourage Wall street speculation. Both Governor Harding and Comptroller Williams agreed that the requirement of such a statement ought to have a good effect on the Western money market and agreed that it should be required in future bank statements.

Foreign Credits Strengthen Markets

At this same conference the matter of devising means of extending credit to European countries, so that they might again become large purchasers of American meat, was taken up, and as a result the War Finance Corpora-

tion made announcement on July 15 "that it is prepared to entertain applications from responsible American exporters or American banks, for advances against the export of cattle and cattle products to foreign countries, as authorized by the War Finance Corporation act. This plan should result in the establishment of credits here for the purpose of stimulating exports, and thereby broaden the demand for these products."

This is getting results speedily and if the Western banks will now go the full limit, and go a little beyond, if necessary, to help the cattleman hold his cattle a little while, there should be a satisfactory reaction in the cattle markets. The chief cause of the recent slump was undoubtedly the curtailment of the European demand.

Federal Loans For Farmers

I have been getting letters from tenants asking whether they can get help from the Federal Farm Loan Board in buying farms. There is a way by which this can be done. The board will lend 50 per cent of the appraised value of the land and 20 per cent of the permanent insured value of the improvements. On these they require a first mortgage. So the first step is to get an appraisal by the board.

Most tenants can make a small first payment on a farm. Then there are many money lenders that will accept a second mortgage on a farm appraised by the Federal Board. In order to obtain a loan it is necessary to join a farm loan association, but these can now be found in most localities. If not, it is possible to organize one wherever 12 or more farmers desire to organize such an association.

No Loss on Wheat Guarantee

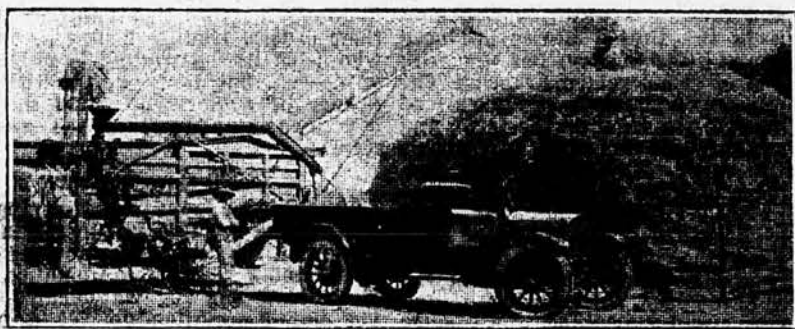
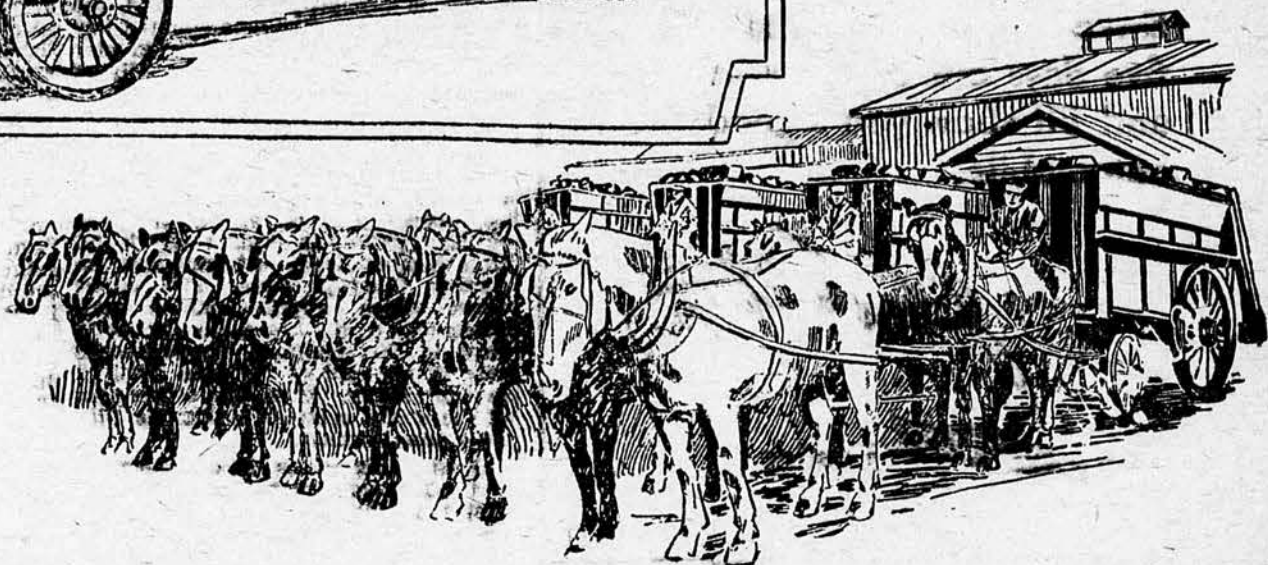
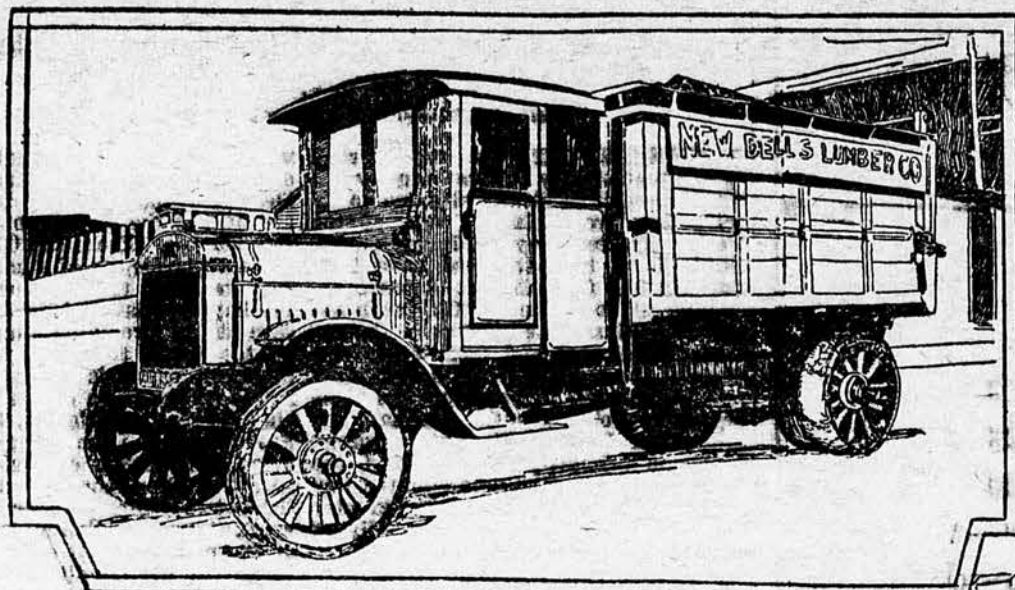
One of the things that Senators and Representatives have to meet is the constantly recurring statement that the government will "lose" a billion dollars on its wheat guarantee. It is one of the most annoying and absurd lies that ever got abroad and I note that some alleged farm papers have been led into the error of echoing it. The truth is, that the wheat market went so far above the guaranteed price that the government could have made a handsome profit if it had sold at the advance. Of course, farmers who fail to sell at the current market or the guaranteed price assume the risk of lower prices later, but thus far the government has lost nothing by reason of having guaranteed the price of wheat. One thing to keep in mind is that if ships continue to multiply and ocean freight rates become lower, it will add to the likelihood of lower grain prices in the future.

Arthur Capper

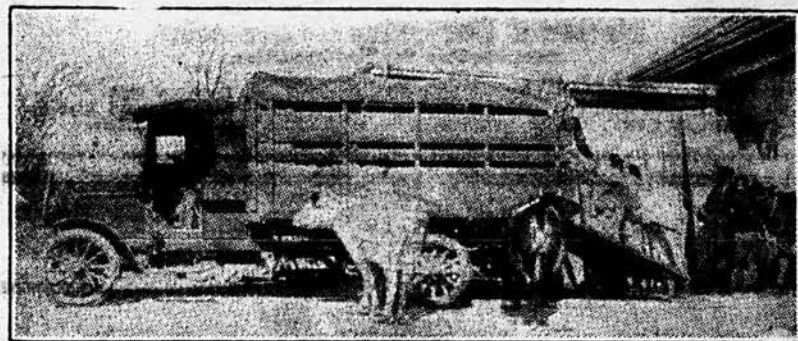
Washington, D. C.

Hog Development Program

Thirty-nine field workers in swine husbandry of the United States Department of Agriculture, several state directors of extension work, and others met in a conference in Washington recently with officials of the department. Plans were worked out for carrying on the extension work in developing hog production along more uniform lines than heretofore. Addresses were made by Dr. J. R. Mohler, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry; G. M. Rommel, Chief of the Division of Animal Husbandry; E. Z. Russell, Bradford Knapp, and C. B. Smith, Chief of Extension Work in the North and West. The workers spent a day at the department's experimental hog farm at Beltsville, Md., where judging contests and demonstrations of butchering and vaccination for cholera were held. All phases of the hog industry were discussed during the conference. Particular attention was given to the promotion of feeder animals in the South and the finishing of pork in the corn belt states.



IN THE WHEAT FIELD



ON THE DAIRY FARM

1 GMC; 1 Driver, Displace 16 Horses; 4 Drivers; 4 Wagons

One GMC and one driver are doing the work that 16 horses, 4 drivers and 4 wagons used to do for the New Dells Lumber Company, Eau Claire, Wisconsin.

Starting at 7 o'clock in the morning, this GMC truck makes 20 to 30 trips a day, delivering green mill wood over town under all conditions of weather.

It hauls 3½ tons at a load and is always on the job.

Estimate the cost of feeding, stabling, grooming and harnessing 16 horses. Figure the upkeep of four wagons.

Then figure the wages of four drivers, and consider the employment problem involved.

This is a typical example of GMC truck utility. Your business may be different, but among the GMC models, ranging from ¾ ton to 5 tons, is one admirably fitted for your work.

Behind every GMC is the backing of the General Motors Truck Company and its policy of plain, honest quality.

Let your next truck be a GMC.

Savings similar to the above are being made by motor trucks in practically every line of business.



IN THE ORCHARD



DELIVERING MILK

GENERAL MOTORS TRUCK CO., of K. C., Distributors
 17th and McGee Sts. ESTEL SCOTT, Gen'l Mgr. Kansas City, Mo.



Show me a car that can keep pace with a National three hundred and sixty-five days out of the year and I'll show you a good automobile.

J. C. Helbert

The *National* Dealer

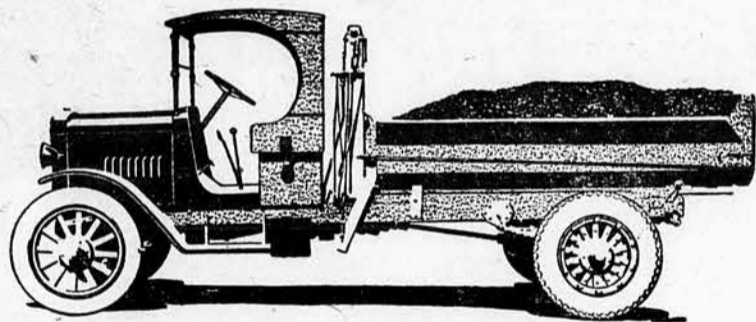


National Car Sales Corporation

Distributors for National Cars

Home Phone Main 5047
Bell Grand 2215
1727 McGee Street
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Douglas 8334
2429 Farnam Street
OMAHA, NEB.



QUICK AND ECONOMICAL TRANSPORTATION

NASH rear drive trucks of one and two ton capacity have proved unusually reliable and efficient for city and suburban delivery service. With pneumatic tire equipment, furnished at additional cost, these trucks can travel up to twenty miles an hour.

The illustration above shows the Nash two ton truck equipped with pneumatic tires and coal dump body with hoist.

NASH TRUCK PRICES

One-Ton Chassis \$1650 Two-Ton Chassis \$2250
Nash Quad Chassis \$3250

NASH SALES COMPANY

1508-10 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

NASH TRUCKS

World's Best Hay Market

Kansas City is a Natural Forage Center

BY B. F. TYLER

President Kansas City Hay Dealers' Association

KANSAS CITY is the world's greatest hay market largely because it is ideally situated to receive hay from Kansas, one of the world's greatest hay producing states. While it is true that we have been drawing hay from distant districts, including Idaho in the Pacific Northwest and New Mexico and Texas in the extreme Southwest and from other sections of the country which a few years ago failed even to consider this market as a probable outlet for hay, the growth of Kansas City as a forage center is primarily the result of the increased commercial production of hay in the Sunflower state, and the greater appreciation of its value, especially of alfalfa.

Kansas Supplies the Alfalfa

As a rule, 80 per cent of the yearly arrivals of alfalfa hay on this market originate in the Sunflower state, while approximately 85 per cent of the prairie hay received in Kansas City is cut from Kansas fields. Of tame hay, including timothy, clover and clover mixed, which comprises only a small percentage of the aggregate hay movement in this territory, Kansas sends only 10 per cent of the total received in Kansas City. More than 90 per cent of the straw arrivals in Kansas City come from Kansas.

Outstanding among the developments in the Kansas City hay marketing industry is the remarkable growth of commercial hay production. In this respect, Kansas doubtless stands out more than any other forage growing state in the country. Not many years ago the farmers of Kansas and elsewhere in the United States produced large quantities of hay, but not with the idea of commercial marketing. The hay was grown merely to provide a feed or roughage for stock on the farm, and farmers gathered and cured it with this view in mind. Only when they discovered a surplus of hay was a shipment made. Often the hay was cured in such a condition that it was of little value on the market, and with the rather disappointing returns from the poorly cured hay, the growing of hay for commercial marketing was greatly retarded.

Kansas City Hay Association

But the higher price levels of recent years have brought about a change in the attitude of farmers in growing hay. Today, much alfalfa is grown primarily for its market value. Silage has helped to increase the marketing of hay. Today, hay is produced for markets on a record scale. However, there is still much for farmers to learn in preparing hay to obtain the greatest value on the commercial markets of the country. The character of the offerings in Kansas City indicates clearly that while there has been a remarkable improvement in the preparation of hay for sale on markets, the industry will witness still greater progress in this respect.

Besides the help derived from the Sunflower state, Kansas City earned the distinction of being the world's greatest hay market because of the

unique methods of handling and inspecting forage. The Kansas City Hay Dealers' association has doubtless been the hub of the remarkable progress of this market. There are 60 members in the association, 40 of whom are active. The railroad tracks provided for by the hay association hold a total of 400 cars daily, providing ample facilities at the same time for plugging. In plugging, which is one of the requirements of the rules of the Kansas City Hay Dealers' association, 45 to 60 bales are removed from every car, these bales being taken out from each side so as to allow complete inspection of the entire contents. For the plugging work, the association maintains a total of 30 "pluggers," all of whom are well versed in the handling of hay. About 15 minutes are required for plugging each car.

After the cars are plugged, the chief inspector of the Kansas City Hay Dealers' association, V. K. Spellman, next "makes the rounds" of the team tracks, estimating the grade of the contents of the cars. Not only is there a careful inspection of the plugged bales, but the inspector goes thru the open car, noting each bale. Often, if there is an unusual odor, or another unusual condition, the inspector turns over many bales until he is thoroughly satisfied that the grading is correct. As to the grading ability of the inspector, re-inspection is called upon an average of one car in 5,000. The inspection committee of the hay association, therefore, is the most inactive group in the organization.

Buyers walk along the tracks and inspect the plugged bales. When a car is found meeting the requirements of their orders, trading is begun. As to who wins in the trading is uncertain, of course, but it is a fact that the farmer or dealer who ships the best hay invariably receives the greatest returns.

35,000 Cars a Year

The shipper pays for the plugging and the fee for this is 50 cents a car, 75 cents a ton commission for the dealer, 75 cents a car for weighing, and 50 cents a car for watchman's fees. The hay association derives a profit only from the watchman's fees of 50 cents a car. The labor in plugging a car of hay and other work costs as much as the 50-cent fee and often more, and the same is true of the weighing charges. The monthly salary bill of the Kansas City Hay Dealers' association is \$1,600. At the present time, or during the season of light receipts, the income of the organization is considerably less than the expenses. There are no salaries for officers, nor does the association derive a profit from the industry—only a small working surplus is maintained. The shipper, therefore, is served by a well directed organization, and at a minimum of expense.

Arrivals of hay on the Kansas City market aggregate an average of about 35,000 cars a year. Last year a total of 34,880 cars were received. This is the second largest total in history. The record stands at 36,422 cars, received in 1915. In 1917, Kansas City received

(Continued on Page 69.)



Most of the Alfalfa Shipped from Kansas is Sent to Kansas City. Proper Curing and Proper Handling Improve Its Quality.

Where Kansans Buy Flour

Kansas City is West's Greatest Milling Center

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

WITH Kansas, the greatest wheat state in the world as the source of its raw material, Kansas City has already become the third largest flour milling center in the United States, and it is forging ahead to a higher position. Only Minneapolis, which is in the heart of the spring wheat country, and Buffalo, which is one of the gateways to the immense consuming population of the East, rank ahead of Kansas City, Minneapolis being first and Buffalo ranking second in flour milling. But Kansas City is a younger and newer market. It has developed more rapidly than the two leaders of today, and possesses a far brighter future in growth in flour milling and millfeed distribution.

Big Things Planned

That Kansas City will some day rank first in flour milling is the opinion of the best students of wheat and flour production in America. No state in America is so ideally adapted to the production of wheat and has made such great strides in this respect as Kansas. The state is expected to continue to sow 10 million to 11 million acres to wheat a year, and this is expected to help push Kansas City forward in milling.

Another factor in the rise of Kansas City in flour milling is the eminent position occupied by Kansas wheat and Kansas flour. Not so many years ago, Kansas hard wheat was held lightly by the spring wheat territory of the Northwest and by the consumers of the East. It sold at a discount of as much as 50 cents a barrel under spring wheat flour. Today, after a thoro trial, Kansas wheat flour sells at a premium over spring wheat flour, and the Minneapolis mills quietly buy Kansas wheat to strengthen the flour they sell as spring wheat flour. In fact, the millers of the spring wheat states who formerly out-sold Kansas wheat flour when consumers were not aware of its high value now consider the mixture of Kansas wheat with their spring grain essential in their business.

Kansas City's flour milling capacity is approximately 17,000 barrels daily. The total operating capacity of Minneapolis is 92,000 barrels daily, and that of Buffalo, approximately 32,800 barrels daily. Two additional milling plants, each with a daily capacity of 1,500 barrels, are under construction in Kansas City, and will be grinding flour before the close of the year. Ground will soon be broken for another milling plant with a daily capacity of 2,000 barrels and other milling projects are under consideration. In addition, an organization is being formed for the construction of a flour milling plant with a daily capacity of 10,000 barrels. It is significant, in this connection, that increases in flour milling capacity of the United States have been limited almost entirely to the winter wheat belt of the Southwest, and more particularly to Kansas City.

Best Record 3,365,000 Barrels

The greatest annual production of flour by Kansas City mills was recorded in 1917, when a total of 3,365,200 barrels were turned out. In 1918, the production fell off rather sharply, owing to a serious shortage of wheat in this territory, the total output amounting to 2,469,777 barrels. The production aggregated 3,146,332 barrels in 1916; 2,865,460 barrels in 1915; 2,376,840 barrels in 1914; 2,294,617 barrels in 1913; 2,080,268 in 1912; and 1,822,257 barrels in 1911. The rate of mill activity in Kansas City in 1918 was 57.9 per cent, 84.7 per cent in 1917 and 84.8 per cent in 1916 as compared with the total capacity.

With an average production of 70 pounds of bran and shorts with each barrel of flour, Kansas City mills turned out 86,441 tons of mill-feed in 1918, or approximately 4,350 cars. During 1917, when more than 3 million barrels of flour were produced, Kansas City mills turned out a total of 117,781 tons of bran and shorts, or approximately 6,000 carloads. And to grind the amount of flour and mill-feed turned out in 1917, little short of a billion pounds of wheat, about 16½ million bushels, were consumed by the Kansas City milling plants. Consider-

ably more than half of the wheat used in the production of this great quantity of flour was grown in Kansas. In fact, the Sunflower state is the source of as much as three-fourths of the total wheat requirements of the Kansas City milling plants in normal periods.

The amount of flour and mill-feed actually produced by Kansas City is only a part of the total volume of wheat products business transacted on this market. For instance, the sale of flour and mill-feed of the two largest hard winter wheat milling concerns in the world is controlled from the Kansas City headquarters. These two organizations have a combined milling capacity of 30,000 barrels daily, most of which is located in Kansas. A total output of approximately 50,000 barrels of flour daily is controlled by milling companies having headquarters in Kansas City and from which market the bulk of this flour is sold. The quantity of mill-feed handled thru the Kansas City headquarters of these milling organizations is, of course, of a proportionately similar amount.

Large Brokerage Interests

In addition to the milling capacity of Kansas City, the jobbing and brokerage interests of this market control the sale of great quantities of flour, doubtless considerably more than the actual production by mills within this city. The largest flour jobbing organization in the United States, located in New York City, has an office in Kansas City, which makes practically its entire purchases of winter wheat flour. There are many other jobbers and brokers on this market selling thousands of barrels of flour to bakers in surrounding territory, as well as to consuming interests as far west as the Pacific Coast, thruout the South, Southeast and Southwest, the East and New England states, in the North and in the export markets of the world. The average amount of flour handled thru the Kansas City market is about 100,000 barrels daily.

Millions of hogs are being fattened in the United States on rations which include a liberal amount of shorts either produced by Kansas City mills or by mills in other sections of the country and sold thru Kansas City market interests. And it is probable that thousands of dairy cattle and other beef animals, as well as domestic work animals, have a ration which includes much bran purchased in Kansas City. There are only a few states in the entire country which do not purchase at some time in the year quantities of bran and shorts from this market. Often Kansas City mills or jobbers sell bran and shorts to trade interests of Minneapolis and other important markets in the heart of the spring wheat belt of the Northwest. Much of the mill-feed consumed in the great dairy districts of the East is obtained on this market, and the same is true of the large pork animal feeding territory of the corn belt. Kansas City is growing probably more rapidly as a market for bran and shorts than as a flour center.

Shipments of bran and shorts from the Kansas City market in 1918 amounted to 98,800 tons, according to official records, about 13,000 tons more than were produced by Kansas City milling plants. This, of course, does not include the great quantities of bran and shorts which were bought by handlers of this market but which did not pass thru this city. Receipts of bran and shorts in Kansas City in 1918 were 17,440 tons. In 1917, railroads recorded a total of 142,300 tons of bran and shorts passing thru Kansas City; 158,920 tons in 1916; 154,240 tons in 1915; 131,072 tons in 1914; 101,490 tons in 1913; and 49,760 tons in 1912. The smallest total in recent years was in 1906, when railroads reported 45,342 tons shipped thru the Kansas City market.

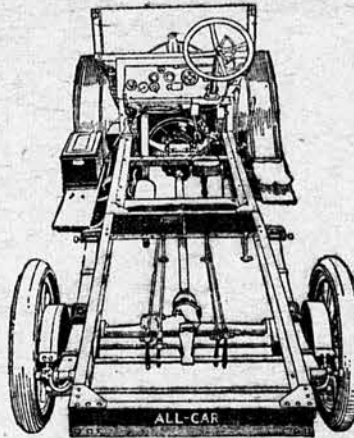
Mill-Feeds for Kansas

Kansas sells large quantities of bran and shorts to market interests of Kansas City. Another significant feature of the mill-feed trade is the fact that considerable bran and shorts are sold to Kansas feed dealers and to feeders

(Continued on Page 75.)

PASSENGER CAR TO TRUCK

STRENGTH INDISPUTABLE



RELIABILITY WELL PROVEN

All-Car Truck Unit

Turns any passenger car into an internal gear shaft driven truck. Solves the "used car" problem. Turns the old car from a liability into an asset. Ends "trade in" problems. Gives every business man a truck at a low cost. Fits ANY car. Proper gear reduction turns any passenger car motor into a powerful truck motor. Positive double brake systems. Wonderful opportunity in your community for a live representative.

Prices F. O. B. Factory			
1 1/4-ton.....	\$420.00	3-ton.....	\$720.00
2-ton.....	520.00	4-ton.....	820.00

WRITE FOR OUR DEALERS PROPOSITION

K. C. ALL-CAR UNIT CO.

Southwestern Branch of the Hudford Co., of Chicago.

Bell Telephone Grand 2928

1931-33 McGee St., Kansas City, Mo.

Main 3315

Grand 3315

Sold over 1250 used cars in Kansas City in five years.

CONDE MOSLEY

"Used Car Specialist"

1433 McGee St.

Kansas City, Mo.

Save 40 to 50%

On Your Tires

Here's your chance to actually save 40 to 50% on your tires. Our tires are rebuilt on a dry cure process, in a rib tread, and reinforced with extra **THREE LAYERS** of the best fabric, which gives the small tires **SEVEN PLY** fabric and the large tires **NINE PLY** fabric, which makes a **PUNCTURE PROOF** and **BLOWOUT** proof tire.

All Our Tires Guaranteed for 4000 Miles

30x3	\$ 9.75	36x4	20.00
30x3 1/2	11.25	32x4 1/2	21.00
32x3 1/2	14.00	33x4 1/2	22.00
31x4	15.25	34x4 1/2	22.50
32x4	16.00	35x4 1/2	23.25
33x4	16.90	36x4 1/2	24.50
34x4	18.00	35x5	26.00
		37x5	28.00

Send your check, money order or bank draft TODAY. Take advantage of this wonderful saving in tires.

All orders filled same day received. Give us a trial NOW!

Reference American State Bank, K. C., Mo.

Kansas City Auto Products Mfg. Company

Manufacturers and Reconstructors

1315 East 15th St.

Kansas City, Mo.

UNINTERRUPTED TRANSPORTATION



Uninterrupted Transportation

Endurance is the first great need in trucks serving in the Midwest Region. Endurance comes from right construction and right construction from experience. The dominating thought in every step of Kessel Truck construction from the selection of material, the testing of the steel and other components, the liberal dimensions and highest grade construction of the frame, axles, springs, brakes, etc.—up to the famous Kessel-built power-plant—is to design all moving and fixed units specially for motor truck requirements. In Kansas and Missouri there are farmers and manufacturers that are using Kessel Trucks that have been in continuous service for 8 to 10 years in the hands of the same owners. Kessel Trucks have been plugging away making profits for Kansas and Missouri farmers and merchants. ASK US!

Jackson Motor Co. of Missouri
Established Kansas City Since 1907

Dealers—We can offer an excellent proposition if your territory is open and you are the right man.

KISSEL TRUCKS

Used Car Bargains

Before having ANY CAR AT ANY PRICE, look at our display of used cars. ALL in first class mechanical condition. Some newly finished. It will pay you to investigate.

A Few Excellent Bargains

1917 Buick light 6—touring.....	\$875.00
1917 Willys-Knight—touring.....	\$750.00
1918 Maxwell—touring.....	\$600.00
1918 Chevrolet—touring.....	\$460.00
1917 Chevrolet.....	\$400.00
1916 Chevrolet—touring.....	\$350.00
1917 Fords—touring.....	\$375.00
25 to 50 standard make light cars always on hand.	

GUARANTEED USED PARTS!

We are the World's greatest dealers in new and used parts. Every article absolutely guaranteed or your money refunded. New ring gears and pinion. Transmission gears and axle shafts, for standard and orphan cars.

SAVE 30% TO 90% WRITE US YOUR WANTS AND SAVE MONEY. All orders filled same day as received. Our immense stock permits us to supply you with any part you need, promptly. All shipments subject to your approval. Give our service a trial when you need anything. Thousands of satisfied CUSTOMERS will testify that WE DO AS WE ADVERTISE and do save them money.

AUTO SALVAGE COMPANY, Inc.

1701-03 Main St.

Kansas City, Mo.

NATIONAL Hollow TILE Last FOREVER SILOS
Cheap to Install. Free from Trouble.
Buy Now Erect Early Immediate Shipment
Blowing In Blowing Down Freezing
Steel Reinforcement every course of Tile.
Low Speed Light Running Sifters Larger Capacity Less Power
Write today for prices. Good territory open for live agents.
NATIONAL TILE SILO CO.
305-A R. A. Long Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
When writing advertisers mention this paper.

MAKE \$49.00 A DAY
Over all expenses. That's what D. J. Collier of Edgerton, Mo., did with an **ADMIRAL HAY PRESS**
Universally admitted to be the most powerful, simplest, fastest hay baler made, 30 years a success. V. L. Corzine, Dongola, Ill., says: "My press is doing as fine work as ever and this is its 16th season."
FREE Just send name and address today for our illustrated book, giving valuable information on Hay Baling, and our special Cash or Time offer that will enable you to make big money hay-baling this season.
ADMIRAL HAY PRESS COMPANY
Box 17, Kansas City, Missouri

The Orchard and Garden

CULTIVATION should be frequent enough and thoro enough to keep down all weeds and grass. In transplanting, the earth usually is badly packed. The first cultivation should take place as soon as the plants are in place. The conservation of moisture is one of the essentials. Successful growers consider it necessary to cultivate as soon after a rain as it is possible to work the ground. A crust is never allowed to form. A five-shovel cultivator is the ideal instrument in tomato growing when supplemented by the hand hoe to keep down weeds and to loosen the earth about the plants.

Pruning and staking is not usually practiced where tomatoes are grown on a large scale for the market or canning, except, perhaps, where the gardener is growing fancy fruits for a select and exclusive market. Under ordinary conditions the practice will not increase the yield in pounds of tomatoes, but will usually increase the yield in pounds of fancy or uniform fruits.

Care of Tomatoes

The advantage to be gained from pruning and training are larger, more uniform, somewhat earlier ripe fruits, a longer season under dry-weather conditions, and a larger yield under prolonged wet weather conditions during the harvest season. There are two conditions under which pruning and staking may be said to be desirable: (1) where the grower is supplying exclusive and discriminating customers who are willing to pay a higher price for really first class fruit, and (2) in the home garden, where it is desirable not only to have first-quality fruit for the table and canning, but also to lengthen the season and to secure first ripe fruits ahead of the vines allowed to trail on the ground.

A number of methods are used in staking. One very good way is to keep the plant to a single stem which is tied to a stake. Some prefer to train the plant to a two-stem or three-stem fan. Another plan often followed is to do very little pruning and the plant is tied to a trellis of some kind. As soon as the vines become heavy enough to fall over, the laterals are pinched from the axils of the leaves and the vine is tied to a stout stake from 3 to 4 feet in height above ground. Where the grower is more particular, the buds are pinched back as fast as they form in the axils of the leaves until the plant reaches the desired height. The number of branches required are then developed. Twine, raffia or strips of cloth are used for ties. Strips of cloth wrapped around the stake or wire, where a wire-fence trellis is used, and looped over the vine beneath the leaf stalk, seem to give the most satisfactory results. Some growers prefer to pinch back the leaders as soon as the vines have reached the tops of the stakes. Where the two- or three-stem trellis is used, two or three stems are permitted to develop, and these are tied to a wire or mesh-fence trellis. Where irrigation is practiced, a modification of the trellis is sometimes used. Forked sticks with rails for riders also are used to hold the vines, which keep them from becoming covered with mud. Some growers use posts or rails along

the sides of the ditches for the same purpose. As the laterals grow rapidly and suckers start freely from the base of the plant, the vines must be gone over at least once a week to prevent the growth of either, which would rob the desirable stems of the plant food needed for their development. The stakes, the labor of placing them, and the pruning may cost from \$15 to \$40 an acre.

On the uplands and in Western Kansas, where the wheat harvest demands the time that should be given to the cultivation of the garden, mulching the tomato patch will be found to be a profitable practice. The mulch will increase the yield greatly, keep down the weeds, and retain the soil moisture. The mulching should not be placed about the plants till they begin setting fruit or until the soil has become thoroughly warmed. The reason for this delay is that the mulch will delay the ripening of the fruit from 10 days to two weeks. If straw is to be used it is well to have the plants in amounts sufficient to keep down the weeds and hold the soil moisture. More than this will prevent light rains from reaching the soil. Where irrigation is practiced, the ditching may be done before the mulch is applied. The water should be applied at several points, rather than at one place from which it is to flow to the opposite end. If a hose or slip pipes can be used, much less water will be required and a more even supply will be given each part of the garden.

Of course where irrigation is not possible the water will have to be carried in buckets and a little water poured slowly around each vine. This should be done late in the evening and the next day the soil should be stirred enough around the vine to create a dirt mulch which will help to hold the moisture. If this is not done the ground will bake and the plants will be injured.

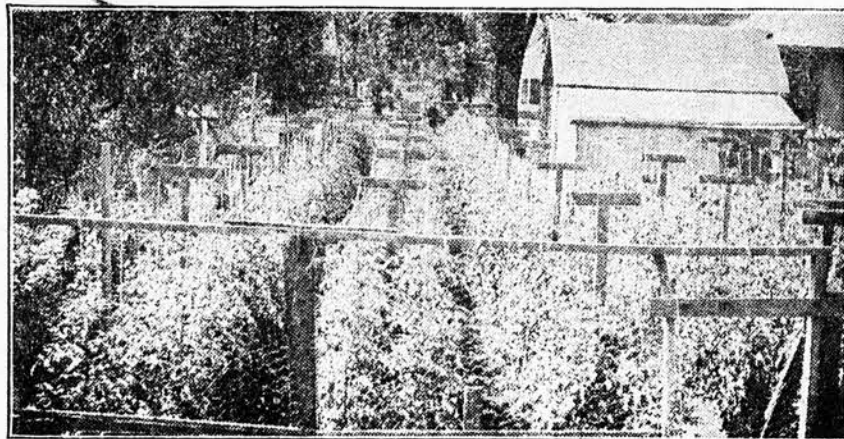
Summer Pruning

Summer pruning should be done after the rapid growth of the spring has been completed, in June or July, says Albert Dickens, state forester and professor of horticulture in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

This type of pruning tends to overcome the production of water sprouts and heavy growth of wood. It often is recommended as an agent for increasing production and promoting fruit production in barren trees.

The summer pruning must be light, consisting in pinching back the growing shoots, and is not possible except in trees that have been well cared for. Heavy pruning tends to cause the formation of secondary or lateral shoots on the limbs cut back. Summer pruning is made difficult by the heavy foliage that naturally exists at the time, and if the work is not carefully done, injury may be done to the growing fruit.

All cuts should be made close to the limb from which the branch is to be cut, and the surface should be as smooth as possible. This enables the callus to form and grow most easily. A cut never should be made so that water can lodge on or around it, for such a condition will increase the danger of infection by fungous diseases.



Here is a Kansas Tomato Patch That Yielded at the Rate of 58 Tons an Acre. Irrigation Made This Large Production Possible.

**Lee
Union-Alls**

Not a genuine
UNION-ALL
unless this design
is embossed on
the buttons. Look
for it. Remember
there is only one
UNION ALL the

LEE

The Better The Work Clothing, The Better The Work.

There is so much satisfaction in wearing LEE UNION-ALLS that you will be a more efficient, contented worker every hour of the day. You'll not be constantly annoyed by rips, tears and bursted buttons. The suit defies every strain and oh, how it wears! And if you really want greater bodily comfort than you've ever enjoyed before, you'll not go another day without your suit of LEE UNION-ALLS.

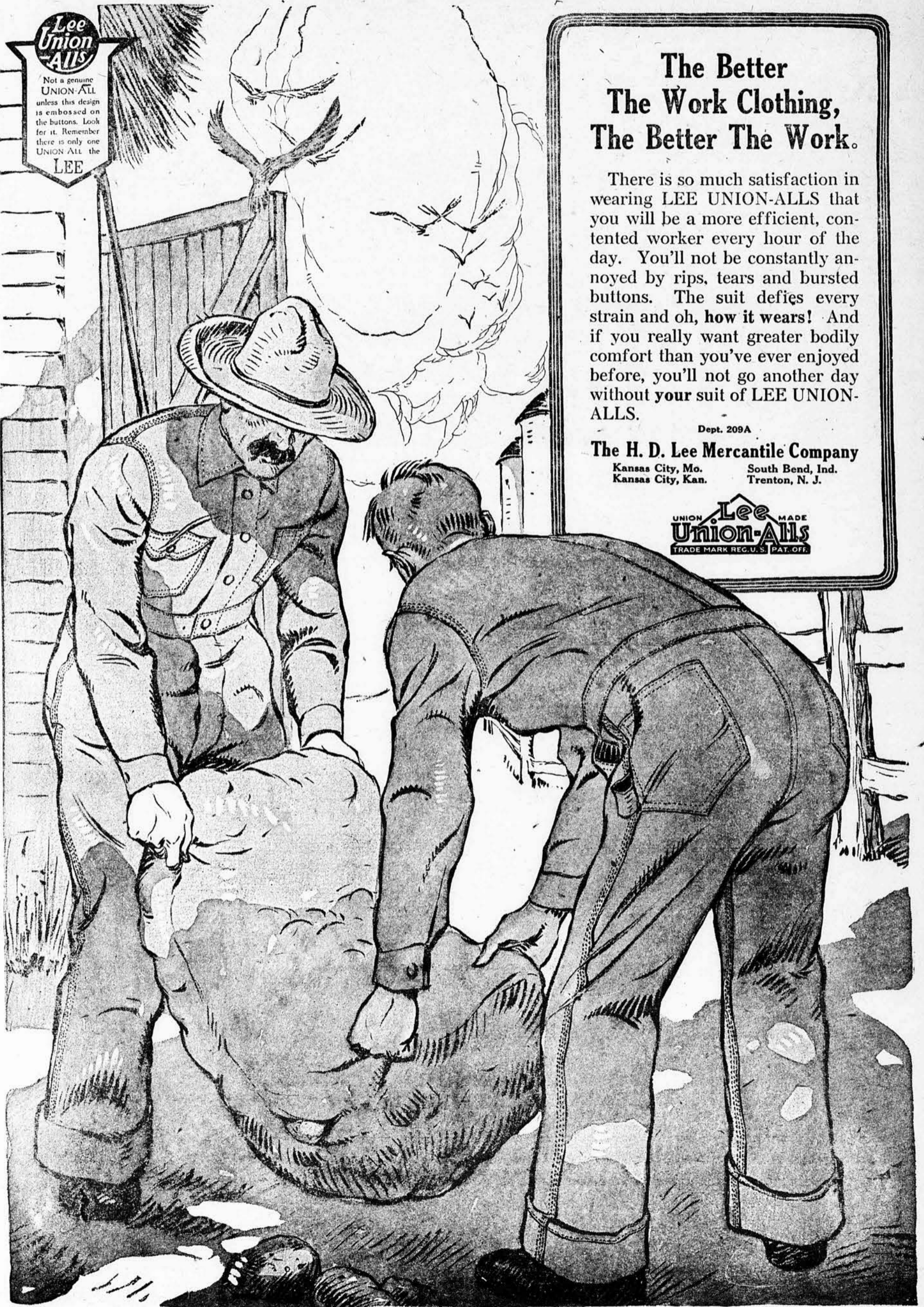
Dept. 209A

The H. D. Lee Mercantile Company

Kansas City, Mo.
Kansas City, Kan.

South Bend, Ind.
Trenton, N. J.

UNION **Lee** MADE
Union-Alls
TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.



West Kansas Field News

BY C. G. GIBBONS

Combine Harvesters Prove Popular.
Old Plan Conserves Straw.
The Value of Winter Barley.
Federal Specialists Study Red Rust.
Wheat Yields 20 to 28 Bushels.
Many New Grain Diseases Appear.
Farmers Must Fight Grasshoppers.
Summer Fallowing Gives Good Results.
Moisture May be Scarce Next Year.
Harvesting Barley with Mowers.

THE combine harvester is finding a place in Western Kansas. George Bellman, a farmer near Hays is using one and finds it very successful. He cuts 2 acres an hour and has been averaging 30 acres a day. A man and three tractors are used to

operate the machine. This appears to be a very economical method of harvesting since three men do the work of a full header crew of six men and cut as large an acreage in a day, not taking into consideration the time and expense of threshing which will help swing the balance far in favor of the combine harvester as regards expense of harvesting.

One objection to the use of the combine harvester is the fact that no straw is saved for winter feed. It is true that some farmers regard the straw stack as a necessary evil but

when feed is short in the winter, straw goes a long way in pulling livestock thru till spring. The Fort Hays Experiment station fed more than 1400 tons of straw last winter and was able to sell high priced alfalfa instead of feeding it. Farmers have been watching the combine with much interest and some think that it may still pay to use the combine harvester and then mow enough straw to provide for the winter supply of that feed.

Some farmers are advocating the sowing of winter barley since fields of this crop are showing indications of good yields this year. It is questionable whether it is profitable to sow winter barley in this section since wheat is relatively more profitable as a crop and will winter thru much better than barley in ordinary years.

Government experts are establishing plots thru various sections of the Cen-

tral states to determine to what extent the barberry bush functions in the overwintering of the red rust. The Western Kansas rust situation is being studied on plots established at the Fort Hays Experiment station.

Indications are that the wheat yield will be disappointing in Western Kansas this year. Wheat threshed in Ellis county is yielding 20 to 28 bushels an acre while estimates on these fields ran as high as 35 bushels.

It may be a good thing for the wheat growers of Western Kansas that the dry years come as often as they do. The government plant pathologists have been busy this year examining and classifying diseases which are infecting the wheat this wet season. A late report says that the Australian take-all disease has shown up in Missouri. Heretofore it has been confined to a few counties in Illinois and Indiana. We may hear of its being in Kansas wheat fields next.

Unless the farmers combat the grasshoppers continuously this year the damage they do to growing crops and wheat this fall may run into millions of dollars. The farmer who depends on his neighbor to kill the grasshoppers is a slacker. They are a common pest and farmers can co-operate to good advantage in getting rid of them. Conditions for grasshoppers are ideal since it is dry and not too hot. The time to get them is before they scatter to the row crop fields from the wheat fields since it is a hard task to sow the poison bran in the corn or sorghum fields. If the poison gets on the leaves of the plant it seriously damages it and if it gets into the heart of the plant it kills it.

Farmers who have fallow ground are plowing under another crop of weeds. If not already done fallow ground ought to be plowed soon in order to get the rains which may fall between now and seeding time.

It is true that wheat on summer fallow has "gone to the bad" this excessively wet year, but next year may be one of the years when we need the moisture conserved by fallow methods. A. L. Hallsted, in charge of the Dry Land Agriculture project at the Fort Hays Experiment station for the past 12 years, is probably one of the best authorities on dry farming methods in this country. He says in regard to summer fallow practices: "I believe that wheat on fallow ground will yield next year far above other yields on fall preparation. Fortune favored us this season with plenty of moisture. The heavy plant growth has used it all and the ground may be just as dry as it was last fall."

"Fallow and early plowed ground which produced wheat this year have caused many farmers to doubt the advisability of such preparation," says Mr. Hallsted. "The excessive rains were unexpected and unusual this spring and the excess moisture already conserved by such preparation produced a rank growth that forebodes a lower yield and a poor quality of wheat. When one considers a one year's yield only he may decide against fallow practices but when a period of years is considered the ultimate decision will be a different one. It is certainly not practicable to fallow every other year. Once in three or four years is probably often enough to insure returns consistent with the labor and expense incident to the practice."

"Fallowing may be an expensive process," concludes Mr. Hallsted. "The kind of fallow practice most economical depends on the previous crop. If fallow is to follow sorghums or corn it seems best to list the ground in late fall to prevent winter blowing and to catch all the snow that may fall. If the farmer cannot find time then any time during the winter will do. A cultivator may be useful in killing a crop or two of weeds before plowing in May or June. It may be practicable to split the ridges and not plow but work down with the cultivator."

In fallowing wheat stubble it is most economical to leave the stubble over winter until April or May and then plow. It is too late in June to plow this kind of ground for the weeds get too high by that time. After plowing



TIRES

Save $\frac{1}{3}$

New 7500 Mile Guarantee

Before you buy any tire at any price examine the famous Pioneer De Luxe now offered at Prices with a saving of $\frac{1}{3}$. Here's the biggest tire buy on the market today—and at a price you can afford to pay—superb tire quality covered by our legal guarantee of 7,500 miles—the strongest guarantee ever offered by a responsible tire concern.

When you buy Pioneer Products you get the best—made of quality fabric and quality rubber by the latest improved methods and from one of America's greatest factories, and you get this wonderful quality at a big cash saving for yourself by eliminating the middleman's profit.

Pioneer DeLuxe Tires

7500 Mile Guarantee

Our years of successful service and guarantee are behind every Pioneer De Luxe Tire to the last mile. We are safe in giving a greater mileage guarantee than anyone else offers, because of the quality made into our products. Our records prove that a great per cent of Pioneer De Luxe Tires will go over the 10,000 mile mark. You will find the new Pioneer De Luxe a revelation in quality and in greater mileage.

A Special Offer to YOU!

To show that Pioneer De Luxe Tires will do all that we say they will—and more, we invite you to inspect them at our expense, express charges prepaid. Examine thoroughly before you pay a cent. We further invite you to a comparative test. Just put one De Luxe on your car with three others of any make and any price. If, after a thorough test you are not fully satisfied that De Luxe Tires are the best tires money can buy, return them and we will see that you do not lose a cent.

Written Legal Guarantee

We fully and legally guarantee in writing every tire and tube sold by us to be exactly as represented in our advertising literature. We furthermore guarantee every Pioneer De Luxe Tire to give complete satisfaction for 7,500 miles or it can be returned to us and satisfactory adjustment will be made on a mileage basis. Our puncture proof tubes are guaranteed for 6,000 miles or a new tube free. The broadest legal guarantee ever made by any reputable tire concern.

Write for Free Illustrated, descriptive literature and latest price lists on Pioneer Non-Skid casings and puncture proof tubes. We guarantee to save you big money on highest quality guaranteed casings and inner tubes. Write without delay—a postcard will do.

Pioneer Tire & Rubber Co.,

650 Traders Bldg.,

Kansas City, Mo.

**PIONEER
PUNCTURE
PROOF
TUBES**


SONKEN-GALAMBA IRON & METAL CO.

S-G Sanitary Washed Wipers



"KNOWN ALL AROUND THE WORLD"

**Iron & Steel Scrap
Metals & Rubber
Rags**

Inquiries Solicited
64-98 North 2nd Street
ARMOUR STATION

RAILS



PHONES: Main 6648 (Trunk Lines)
Kansas City, U. S. A.

this ground can be left till the weed growth necessitates using a harrow or disk depending on conditions. "Another factor must be considered in weighing the evidence for or against summer fallow. The second crop after fallow will show a decided increase in yield as well as the first crop.

Indications are that the second crop after fallow will be one of the best yielders this year."

Barley is being harvested this year with mowing machines, raked in windrows and shocked. There is danger of considerable shattering in this method but the labor situation makes it impossible to do otherwise in some sections. Many farmers are working with a half header crew and many fields are being bound and the bundles left on the fields until later when more labor is available.

Loans Not Class Legislation

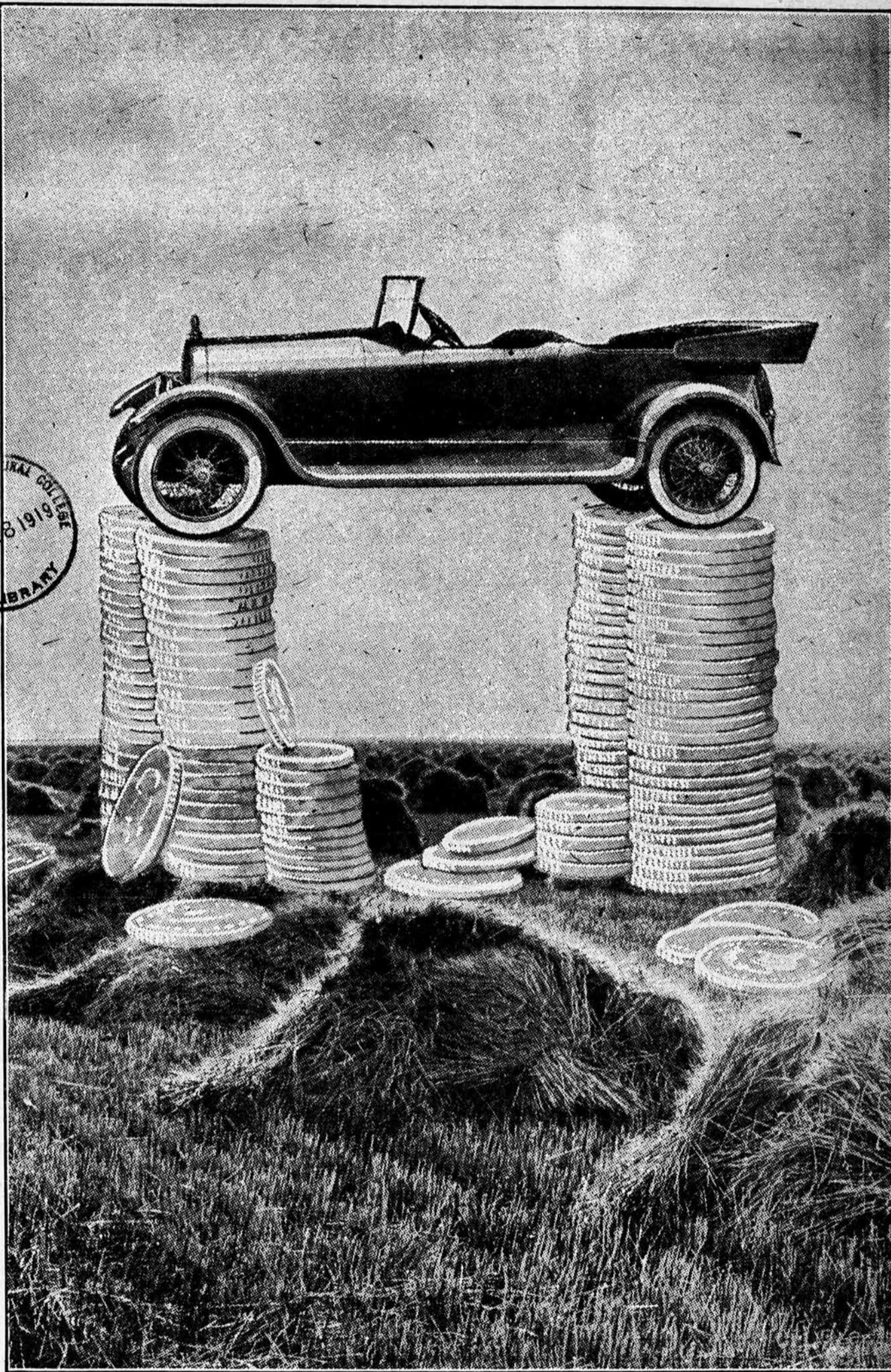
In his address before the Maryland Bankers' association at its recent meeting in Atlantic City, Judge Charles E. Lobbell, member of the Federal Farm Loan Board, replying to a published attack on the Federal Farm Loan Act as class legislation, said: "Comment has occasionally been made that the Farm Loan Act was class legislation in favor of the farmer. Such a statement can only spring from lack of consideration of the facts. It is a natural and proper supplement of the Federal Reserve Act, but it does not go as far as assisting the farmer as the Federal Reserve Act goes to assist the commercial world. Let us see. The dealer in cotton, or grain, or pork, or any other warehouseable farm product may, thru his individual bank, tender his paper based upon such product to the Federal Reserve System and the government says to him in effect that if there is not money enough in the country to meet your needs, we will manufacture a special currency for that purpose.

"The government of the United States will underwrite that money and make it a legal tender among its citizens in ordinary transactions. The government assistance stops far short of this in the Federal Farm Loan Act; the farmer may take his security to the National Farm Loan association, which for the purpose of comparison, is his bank, and the association may take that paper to the Federal Land Bank, which is, the Federal Reserve Bank, and if there is not money enough available in the bank to make the loan, the Federal Land Bank may issue bonds and sell those bonds upon the market if it can find anybody to buy them, but the government does not make this security a basis of issue and assumes no financial responsibility in connection with the transaction. Thus it will be seen that instead of being class legislation in favor of the farmer, the fact is, borrowing with as much grace as a standpat Republican can, a figure of speech from our friend Bryan, 'that the National Government in its financial policy has done and does do more for the men who trade in the product of the farm than it does for the men who toil in the sun and in the earth to give the product of the farm to the nation'."

To Investigate Soft Pork

The problem of soft pork is one of the most important now confronting the hog growers of the United States. That a more definite knowledge of this question might be available Congress has appropriated \$20,000 to be used by the United States Department of Agriculture for a study of this question. It is the intention of the department to make a study regarding the effect of feeding both peanuts and soybeans to hogs. Possibility of hardening hogs fed on these feeds will be looked into to determine the maximum amount that may be fed in conjunction with other feeds and still produce hard pork. The department hopes by close study, covering a large number of hogs and several years' time, to determine some facts and solve some problems that are now facing the American farmer, because of the reduced price paid at the central markets for hogs supposed to be soft. Many of the agricultural experiment stations will co-operate closely with the department in these studies.

More cows should be kept on the average farm.



"Crowning the Piles of Gold—The Marmon 34"

NORDYKE & MARMON COMPANY, Inc.

Kansas City Branch—1608-10 McGee Street, Kansas City, Missouri

WICHITA
Arnold Automobile Co.

SALINA
Arnold Motor Co.

HUTCHINSON
Arnold Automobile Co.

ELDORADO
Arnold Automobile Co.

TOPEKA
W. H. Imes Automobile Co.

MANHATTAN
W. H. Imes Automobile Co.

Tire Agent

We want one exclusive representative in each locality to use and sell the new Mellinger Extra-Ply, hand made tires. Guarantee Bond for 6000 Miles. (No seconds). Shipped prepaid on approval. Sample sections furnished. Don't buy until you get our Special Direct Prices. Write MELLINGER TIRE & RUBBER CO., 927 Oak St. Kansas City, Mo.

Platform
Portable
Scales
Various
Sizes—
Low Prices



Dept. 25

Have Correct Weights

The sure way to know is to have an American Pitless Scale. No guessing—no taking another's word. Complies with all state laws. Durably built. Long wearing. Bearings carefully protected. Easily moved. Write today for Catalog and 30 Days' Trial Offer.

AMERICAN SCALE CO.
Kansas City, Mo.



DAIRY FARMERS!

Take the Drudgery Out of Milking!

Eliminate time and labor—save money. Write us about Burrell Milkers and Drew Barn Equipment, Simplex Separators and a general line of supplies necessary and useful for the proper handling of milk.

Write for Catalog and General Information

N. A. Kennedy Supply Co.
1311-15 W. 13th Street
Kansas City, Missouri

Established 1881
SAVE 1-3 SAVE 1-3

TIRES

All Makes
In Standard Brands

Atlas Tire Company
Kansas City

Wichita, Houston, Jacksonville, Dallas,
Oklahoma City, San Antonio.
(Order from nearest store.)

Special Sale

Guaranteed—First Grade Inner Tubes

Grey	List Our Sale	Grey	List Our Sale
30x3...	\$3.35 \$1.95	33x4...	5.60 3.15
30x3 1/2...	3.80 2.15	34x4...	5.80 3.30
32x3 1/2...	4.25 2.60	35x4 1/2...	7.10 4.00
31x4...	5.35 2.80	36x4 1/2...	7.35 4.30
32x4...	5.45 2.95	37x5...	8.90 4.60

Mail orders filled promptly.
C. O. D. subject to examination.

P. P. P. Tube Co.

3030 McGee Trafficway, Kansas City, Mo.

Tire Miles Doubled

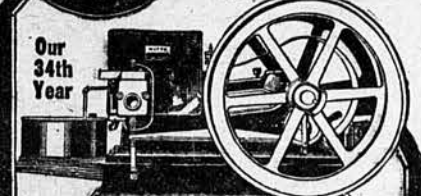
We Guarantee You Against Punctures and Blowouts.

Thoroughly tested and proven on hundreds of cars, National Tire Cushions do away with tubes and make your tires go 50 to 100 per cent farther and are absolutely guaranteed against punctures and blowouts. Ride like silk. Use in any tire—new or old. Big opportunity for agents. Write and learn how you can double your mileage at little expense.

NATIONAL TIRE CUSHION CO.
1519 McGee St. Kansas City, Mo.

WITTE

2 H.P. ENGINE
PULLS 2 3/4
\$39.95
NOW



Direct from Factory to You

ALL SIZES AND STYLES
2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16, 22 and 30 H.P.

LOW PRICES

Don't wait if you need an engine for any purpose. NOW is the time to buy. Life Guarantee Against Defects. Big surplus horse-power. Above price includes engine complete on skids, ready to operate when you get it. Safe delivery guaranteed. Immediate factory shipment. Write or wire for big, new catalog of these wonderful engines.

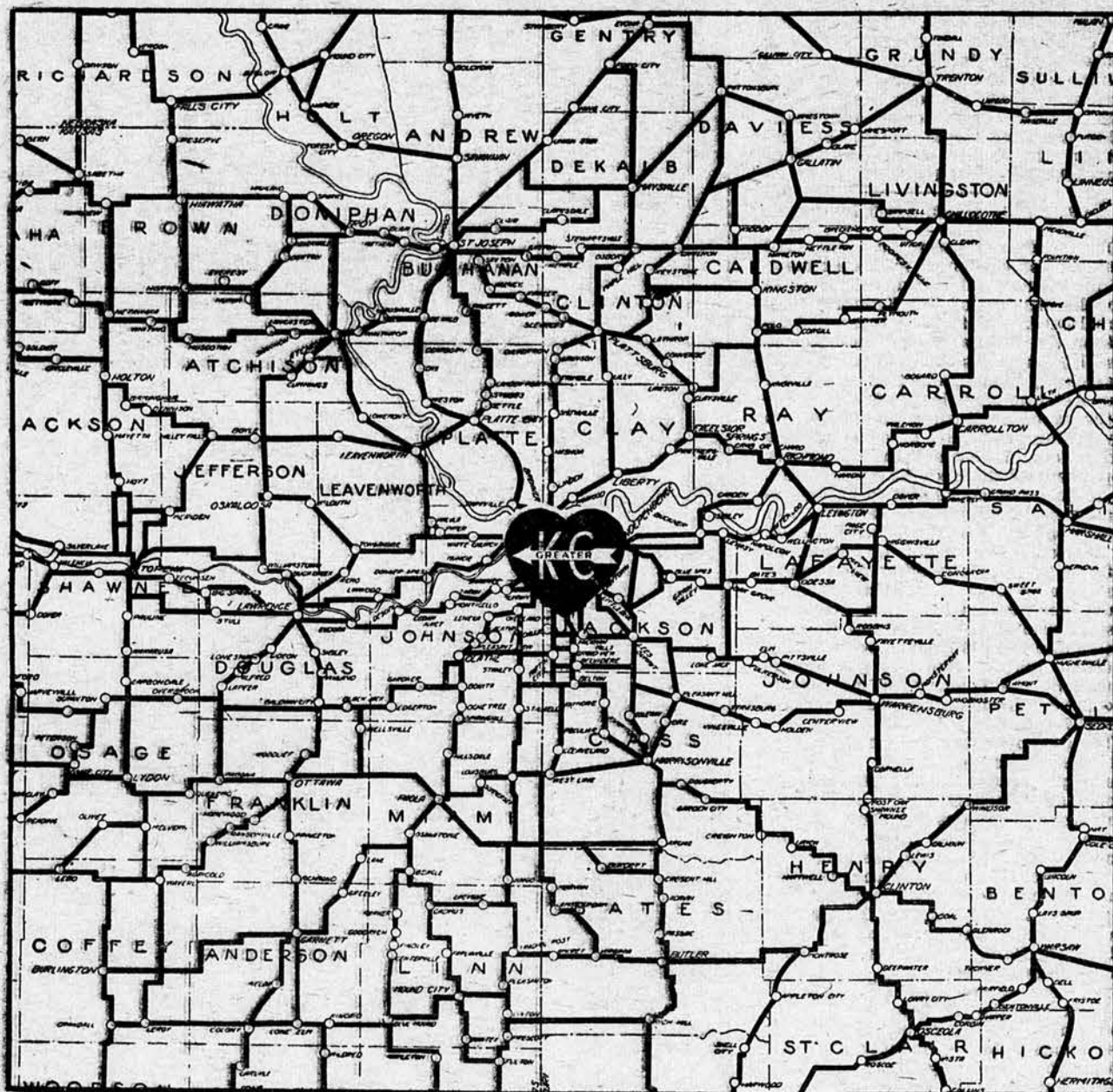
WITTE ENGINE WORKS

1541 Oakland Ave. KANSAS CITY, MO.
1541 Empire Bldg. PITTSBURGH, PA.

Highways to Kansas City

Forty Civic Organizations Have United in Continuous Effort for Good Highways Covering 65 Counties

By J. Frank Smith



THE PEOPLE are just waking to the value and importance of 865-day roads. Ten years ago every pound of grain and livestock was moved from the farms to the nearest shipping point by wagon or driven on foot. It was the only way. The grain was moved usually when the roads were good, regardless of the market. The livestock was taken when the leanest hog or steer was fat or when the prices were best and the roads would permit. In most cases the farmer was at a disadvantage as to the best time and manner of marketing his products.

At present many of the farm products are being taken to market, not the nearest shipping point, by truck over the highways. In the case of grain it is moved when the roads are good. In the case of livestock it is moved from 10 to 75 miles by truck to the packing houses rather than by railroad. The farmer has learned that in feeding a drove of hogs, instead of following the old methods of holding the entire drove till the leanest hog was ready, and in so doing lose much feed and often fat from those that were ready several weeks ahead of the slow ones, he can load the truck with the first to fatten and sell them when they are in the best condition. He is also learning that the shrinkage of hogs or cattle moved by truck is much less than when driven or hauled by wagon.

The highways and trucks and passenger cars are being used daily by farmers to deliver perishable products to market or milk and cream to the condensaries or creameries. The motor vehicle has become a part of the operating equipment of every well regulated farm. The time and money saved by this motor power have been demon-

strated so well that there is no longer any question about it. The only other improvement needed to make their use efficient and economical at all times of the year is hard surfaced roads.

The owner of a truck or passenger car soon learns to his sorrow that mud roads cut the profits and add to the operating cost of the farm. At first the cost of paved roads looked so big it seemed to be out of the question to have them. But when Uncle Sam saw the need and value of the hard road and offered to pay 50 per cent of their cost; when the horse and buggy and wagon were being rapidly displaced by the motor vehicle; when the soldier boys came back and all boosted for hard roads; when the rains since last Thanksgiving kept the earth roads almost impassable most of the time since, and when it has been found that the cost of the roads, spread over a period of years and apportioned to so many people that the annual cost to a single farm was about the price of one automobile tire or less, then the farmers and landowners became converted to their feasibility. When the real cost to each landowner has been established and it is found to be very small, especially compared to the service that it will render, the building of hard roads is only a matter of details.

The 40 civic clubs of Greater Kansas City have united and organized a Good Roads association. Its objects are to co-operate with the people in the 65 counties within a 100-mile radius of Greater Kansas City and finance and build hard roads over each of the 20 highways (2,000 miles) and 3,000 miles of connecting county roads within the circle. Its work will be to aid in starting and carrying to success county and district bond issues, and doing all other

detail work necessary to have the highways improved.

That there is need for such an organization has already been established. Many calls have come and are coming daily, and service is being given to many communities. The goal of the association is the financing and building of 5,000 miles of hard roads within 100 miles of Kansas City during the next five years.

Exterminate the Flies

Flies cause considerable annoyance to dairy cows during the summer and not only does the irritation caused by these flies tend to lower milk production, but the restlessness of the animals is a frequent cause of inefficient milking. A good fly spray can be made from 4 1/2 quarts of coal tar dip, 4 1/2 quarts fish oil, 3 quarts coal oil, 3 quarts whale oil and 1 1/2 quarts oil of tar. Dissolve 3 pounds laundry soap in water, add ingredients of the spray and bring the whole up to 30 gallons with lukewarm soft water. This spray is guaranteed to keep off the flies and prevent the coats of the animals from becoming harsh, according to agricultural extension department specialists at Iowa State Agricultural college.

Spray twice a day, in the morning after milking and in the afternoon, when in the barn for silage or green food. With a portable cart, made from a half barrel with wheels attached and a spray pump and nozzle, two men can spray 40 cows in five minutes. Thirty gallons of this mixture will spray 40 cows twice a day for 10 days at a cost of 1 cent a cow a day.

"The Old Reliable"

THE BADGER LUMBER CO.

Established 1866

With yards in Kansas at points given below.

The managers at the various points, as well as the office at Kansas City, Mo., will be glad to furnish information of any kind in regard to building.

Kansas

Abilene.....	Wm. Shane	Hope.....	A. A. Peterson
Antelope.....	T. G. Todd	Kingman.....	W. F. Murray
Anthony.....	J. O. Lumsden	Latimer.....	L. V. Hungerford
Argentine.....	W. A. Mack	Marion.....	V. N. Adamson
Argonia.....	D. E. Troxel	Medicine Lodge.....	Sim Ewalt
Arkansas City.....	B. W. Boardman	Milton.....	A. J. Austin
Armourdale.....	L. J. Gillis	Natoma.....	C. H. Seitz
Collyer.....	J. J. Peacock	Norwich.....	G. F. Washburn
Conway Springs.....	G. A. Talbert	Palco.....	A. A. Balcom
Durham.....	K. F. Ehrlich	Ramona.....	Robt. Telfer
Elmo.....	Wm. S. Bell	Runnymede.....	J. D. Wingate
Gerlane.....	Jno. S. Orr	Silverdale.....	Ransom Vickery
Herington.....	L. L. Cates	Tampa.....	T. G. Harvey
Hillsboro.....	Jacob Freisen	Waldron.....	J. W. Varvel

Oklahoma

Elgin.....	Geo. O. Botkin	Manchester.....	F. N. Rood
Faxon.....	W. E. Botkin	Walters.....	E. B. Hungerford
Gibbon.....	Fred Matthews		

Missouri

Independence.....	H. E. Brubaker	Oskaloosa.....	E. F. Anderson
Henrietta.....	J. L. Ringo	Richmond.....	G. N. McGee
Martin City.....	E. F. Belton	St. Joseph.....	E. W. Robinson
Norborne.....	R. H. Crow	So. St. Joseph.....	J. A. Laing

City Yards

Fairmount.....	J. L. Peek	Sheffield.....	E. C. Ward
15th Street.....	H. B. McCray	Sugar Creek.....	Amos Allen
Leeds.....	J. W. Snodgrass	Westport.....	Alfred Toll

Cooling Food in a Tank

As we live in the country, it is very inconvenient to keep ice all the time during the summer months, but by the following method I keep food cool without any trouble or expense. I have a small screened back porch, and across one end of it there is a tank, or trough, made of wood. The inside measurements of it are about 5 feet 4 inches long, 1 foot, 8 inches wide and almost 2 feet deep, and it is so arranged that it can easily be filled with water, pumped in with a windmill or gasoline engine. We use the pressure tank system, the water being first pumped into the house, then into the tank and the overflow being led out into the garden by means of hose and pipes. The water could be pumped directly into the tank if there was no water system in the house.

As long as the wind blows hard enough to turn the mill, we have fresh water in the tank but if for any reason our mill does not run it is but a minute's work to start the engine and keep the supply of water in the tank almost ice-cold.

Into this tank I place my cream can, milk, vegetables, fresh meat and anything I wish to keep cold, and these stay fresh and cold almost as long as they would in a refrigerator. The tank is deep enough to accommodate a 5-gallon cream can, and in order to put in small jars or pans my husband nailed two small pieces of lath about 1 inch apart on each side of the tank, directly opposite, then slipped a board between them, making a shelf on which to set smaller articles. There are four of these shelves in the tank, at different heights which will accommodate all sizes of jars. I put the jar on a shelf deep enough in the water so that the water comes within an inch or so of the top of the jar.

I used bricks last year on which to set the food, but the shelves which I have described are much better as they are always right where you wish them; they won't fall over as bricks sometimes do and spill the contents of the jar; and if you have the shelves at different heights, you can place the jar on the right shelf without having to arrange the bricks to the right height.

I cover the jars with a clean cloth, letting the edges or ends of cloth extend into the water, which helps to keep the contents still colder. The tank has a hinged cover to keep out dust and dirt.

If you live where you cannot get ice conveniently, try this plan and I don't think you will envy your city friends, neither will you have food spoil on account of warm weather.

Mrs. B. J. Schmidt.

Barton Co., Kansas.

Aids for Those Who Sew

When I have a quiet day to myself I like to cut out garments. I have learned that it pays much better to have the work all ready for me when I am ready to sew. Also better progress is made by working at several garments of a kind at one time, especially with machine work. I save the button-holes for neighborly calls when the sewing could not be done on the machine.

I find a lap board most convenient in sewing. I pull out about half way the upper drawer on each side of the sewing machine, place the outer edge of the lap board upon them, making a good place to cut and fit small pieces.

If the light is poor the threading of the needle is more quickly accomplished by placing something white under the needle.

It never pays to slight the sewing on of fasteners.

It saves time to fill several bobbins at once.

The self-threading needles are a great help in hand sewing, but since the war it has been difficult to get them. I tried self-threading needles for the machine but the ones I used were not satisfactory as they cut the thread so badly.

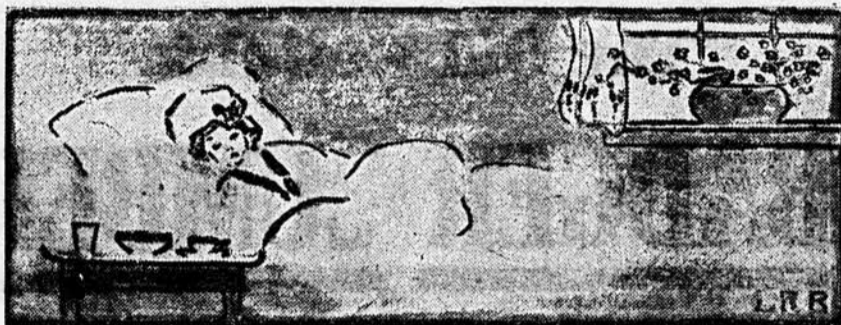
I find the electric motor a great help when the seams are long and the garments many. One who could not stand the constant treading of the machine can do much sewing with a motor and feel no ill effects. It is easily adjusted to the machine and no trouble to connect with the electric current.

A Reader.

With the Home Makers

Nancy Leigh Gives Some Home Nursing Advice

BY MARY WILLIAMS WELLS



DR. BELL says it was my nursing that saved Eva's life, but I am honest enough to give the credit to Nancy Leigh. I never could have done it without her. Nancy always knows what to do and when to do it, but then that is probably because she takes time to learn things and I don't. I thought I couldn't possibly spend two afternoons a week going to the Red Cross home nursing class with all the children's school clothes to be made and the fall pickling to be done, and dear knows what else, but Nancy said if any of her family got sick and she did not know how to take care of them, she guessed they wouldn't need many pickles or new clothes either, and so she took the course.

It was pure luck that Nancy Leigh happened to come over the day Eva was taken down. "Where have you put her?" she asked as soon as she had sympathized with me.

"Up in her own bedroom, of course," I answered.

"Oh," said Nancy in a queer little tone she has. I knew right away she thought something was wrong. "What's the matter with that?" I asked.

"It's the farthest room in the house from the bathroom," Nancy answered thoughtfully, "and if Eva is ill long you will break your back bending over that wide, low bed. Hospital beds are always high and narrow to save the nurses needless bending and reaching."

Anybody could see she was right. I decided at once to move the single bed from the little back bedroom into the downstairs bedroom that opened off the bathroom, and Nancy Leigh helped. As the bed was only ordinary height, we took off the casters and put two bricks under every leg. As this made the bed immovable, we set the head out far enough from the wall to give passageway between and left plenty of room on each side to get to the bed easily. A bed set tight in a corner, Nancy said, does not give a patient a fair chance for air.

Nancy showed me how to make the bed as the trained nurse had taught her, tucking the bottom sheet far in at the head and foot and pulling it very tight at the sides so there would be no wrinkles. Then she folded a sheet lengthwise for a draw-sheet, placing it across the bed so the folded edge came just under the pillow. She left one end considerably longer than the other, and tucked both in smooth and tight. That draw-sheet proved a blessing when we had to move Eva in bed and lots of times I could make her rest easier by slipping the draw-sheet to give her a cool spot to lie in.

It was Nancy, too, who thought to take the pictures from the walls and remove all the silly little ornaments I had up all these years without realizing they were nothing but dust and germ traps. The room seemed much more restful afterwards even to me, and of course it did to poor Eva who had to look at those same four walls over and over so many days. Her idea of moving the music cabinet into the room to keep medicine bottles and glasses in was excellent, also. No wonder a patient feels ill when a table filled with bad tasting medicine is constantly in his sight.

Writing down the doctor's orders every visit was a suggestion of Nancy's that probably had lots to do with Eva's recovery. Before I tried it, I would say, "Yes, doctor; yes,

doctor," when he would tell me to give this medicine every 3 hours and that tonic every 4 hours, and all that, and after he had gone I would faithfully intend to carry out directions, but the baby would cry or the telephone would ring or I'd have to go to the kitchen and I'd neglect something as sure as the world. Nancy showed me, too, how to keep a daily record for the doctor just as a trained nurse does, using a large sheet of tablet paper with spaces ruled off from left to right for date, hour, temperature, respiration, pulse, food and medicine, bowel and kidney action and remarks. The children enjoyed ruling these sheets for me so I always had plenty on hand. Of course, I never wrote them up in Eva's room or let her see them or hear us talk about her condition.

I never had known the proper way to take care of a clinical thermometer until Nancy showed me. She filled a jelly glass about two-thirds full of a solution of 1 part carbolic acid to 20 parts of boiled water and put a little cotton in the bottom so I could drop the thermometer in without breaking it. I kept the thermometer in this solution all the time, rinsing it in a glass of fresh cold water and wiping it dry on a clean cloth before taking Eva's temperature. The lid was always kept on the glass and the solution renewed every five or six days. I didn't have a gummed label in the house the day we first used this arrangement, so Nancy tore off the flap of an envelope, labeled it "carbolic acid" and stuck it on the glass.

Nancy Leigh taught me lots of other little things, such as putting my hands, palms up, under Eva when I wished to move her over in the bed or help lift. Most persons lift a patient by leaning over and putting one hand on one side of him and the other on the other side, as one would pick up a large bundle, but that way is wrong because it requires too much effort.

But the handiest thing of all was the wringer Nancy made for hot compresses. When I tried wringing them by hand I couldn't have the water hot enough to do any good. She took a strip of stout muslin about 2½ feet long and 18 inches wide, hemmed the ends and inserted pieces of broom handle in each. We could then keep the basin of water boiling on the little oil stove, let the wringer down in by the handles, drop in the compress on top, and when it was hot thru, pick up the compress in the wringer and twist it by the handles until it was dry enough not to drip. We carried it to the bed by the handles, and opened it up to let the steam out before we changed the compress on Eva. Oh, as long as I live I'll never cease to be thankful that Nancy Leigh is my neighbor and that she took that home nursing course!

How I Can Beef That Keeps

I have canned peas, beans, cherries, plums, gooseberries and beef in my wash boiler with the best of success. While the boiler canner method is slower than the steam pressure, yet it works well. I use the time tables put out by the Kansas State Agricultural college processing the various fruits and vegetables.

I have canned beef in spring or winter for summer use for several

years. I put up 40 quarts of beef last year. I find it helps wonderfully in hot weather to have my own meat cooked and ready to serve with so little trouble. Then we save much in expense by canning beef as it is so high by the pound.

I am sending my recipe for canning beef. I had several phone calls last winter for it at canning time from women who had tasted some I had canned. I make sure that the jars and lids are perfectly clean and sterilized, then cut the beef into pieces or chunks that will go in the jars nicely, rub each piece with salt and pepper, making it seasoned enough for table use, or nearly so. Then I place the meat in jars, always reserving a good fat piece for the top, and fill to within 1 inch of the top. Do not add water. Simply put on the rubbers and screw the lids loosely. Place on the board in the boiler and completely cover with cold or lukewarm water. Boil quarts from 3 to 4 hours and 2-quart jars 5 hours from the time they begin to boil, adding hot water as it boils away. Keep the lid on the boiler. Tighten the covers after lifting the cans from the boiler, cover with a cloth and let cool. This meat shrinks in the jar sometimes, until the jar lacks 3 inches of being full, but it always keeps just the same. The meat makes its own juice. I have kept beef put up in this way two years.

When serving the meat, before removing it from the jar, I place the jar in warm water until the juice is thin (as it jellies on meat). It will come out in better condition.

Mrs. A. E. Horn.

Cloud Co., Kansas.

Where "Samme" Came From

Did you ever wonder how the word "Samme," the nickname for the American soldier, began? According to Secretary of War Baker, in one of the welcoming cries of the French children when our men first landed in France "Vive nos amis!" ("Long live our friends!"). According to a custom of French pronunciation, if a word beginning with a vowel is preceded by a word ending with a consonant, the sound of the consonant is carried over to the first syllable of the next word; thus the sound of "nos amis" as shouted by the French children was like "nose-samme," and to American ears "Vive nos amis!" ("Veeve nose-samme") seemed to be "Leeve, O Samme!" ("Live, O Samme," or when less clearly heard, "Hello, Samme") a greeting based, as our boys thought, on the traditional idea of Uncle Sam as the representative of America.

Fingers Need Watching

Did you ever make a diary of your fingers? Did you ever set down in cold black and white the things your fingers touch every day, and did you ever consider the number of times daily that your unwashed fingers seek your mouth?

When surgeons discovered that it was their own infected fingers which carried germs into wounds they set about trying to discover a means whereby their hands could be rendered surgically clean, i. e., free from germs. The whole realm of chemistry was ransacked for agents which would disinfect hands, and the scrubbing and immersions to which they subjected their hands are even yet a tender memory to the surgeons of that period. But all of these efforts proved useless, and at last in despair surgeons took to wearing rubber gloves which could be boiled, thus bringing to each patient, as it were, a fresh pair of sterile hands. In other words, try as you will you cannot by any known method make your hands absolutely clean.

The great agent in the spread of those diseases whose causative organism is present in the secretions of the mouth and nose is the human hand; and if saliva was bright green we would be amazed at the color of our fingers. As a matter of fact, most of us carry our fingers to our mouth or nose many times daily, there to implant the germs of disease which other careless people have spread about; there to collect a fresh cargo of infectious material to scatter for somebody else.

It is true that most germs of dis-

ease die quickly once they leave the human body, but what does the death of a few billion germs matter so long as the supply is copious and never-ending. What an enormous number of infected things we touch during the day, and how infrequent and cursory are the hand washings we perform.

The answer is to keep your fingers out of your mouth and nose. Thus we limit the spread of disease from these orifices at least; thus we eliminate the danger of contracting disease from some one else who was not quite so careful.—Mass. Public Health Bulletin.

Look to the Baby's Health

Baby's clothing in hot weather should be light and on very hot days only the shirt, band and napkin worn.



Bathe the baby morning and evening and on hot days also in the middle of the day.

Keep the skin clean and well powdered.

Napkins when soiled should be placed at once in water and washed as soon as possible.

The baby needs fresh air quite as much as fresh food. Keep him out of doors as

much as possible.

Avoid the sun on hot days.

In very hot weather take him out early in the morning and in the late afternoon and early evening.

It is often cooler in the house, with shutters closed, in the middle of the day.

Avoid Infection

Keep the rooms free from soiled clothes and rubbish.

Do not let the baby play with cats or dogs. Cats and dogs carry disease to babies.

Do not let the baby crawl around on a dirty floor or dusty carpet. Place him on a clean sheet or blanket.

Keep playthings and pacifiers out of his mouth.

Flies carry disease to babies. Screen all the windows.

Keep flies away from the baby and his food at all times.

Cover the crib or carriage with netting to keep out the flies and mosquitoes.

Summer Diarrhea

It is easier to prevent diarrhea than to cure it.

The important means of preventing severe diarrhea are: 1, Boil all milk in summer; 2, Dilute the baby's food in very hot spells; 3, Stop the food at once if an acute diarrhea begins.

If the movements become loose and only two or three a day, do not neglect it because the baby happens to be teething; it may mean the beginning of a serious illness.

Dilute the food with an equal amount of boiled water and give less than the usual amount at a feeding.

If the movements are more frequent and there is vomiting or fever, stop all food at once, give only boiled water, and call a doctor.

After 12 hours without food, barley water, made 1 tablespoon to 1 pint, may be given.

Proper treatment at the beginning of a diarrheal attack is worth more than many days' treatment later.

Power Washers by all Means

LEONA SMITH DOBSON

"Washday is the great bug-a-boo at our house," Mrs. Alders declared at the last meeting of the In and Of the World club. "If I could just have a laundress come in and do the washing for me, I would think my troubles were over. Our washings are large and badly soiled; I can't do them myself; and Joe does hate to help. Besides he is often so busy that he asks me to wait a few days longer when I would so much rather do it up the first of the week."

"A laundress who can be hired is an unknown quantity in the country," Mrs. Daly conceded. "Why don't you try a power washing machine?"

"Oh, I—perhaps I'm old-fashioned, but I never thought I would like one. How do you like yours?"

"It's the greatest invention of the

age," Mrs. Daly exclaimed enthusiastically. Money couldn't buy it from me if there were not more on the market."

"Does it do the work well?" Mrs. Alders was interested in something which might free her from the drudgery of washday.

"Indeed it does," Mrs. Daly answered.

"Washday used to be the most unpleasant day of the whole week at our place, too, and I would be tired out when the clothes were finally on the line. It was a fuss with Ned all the way thru—the men all just hate washing—and Ned was always in too big a hurry to take time to do it well. Now with the machine which is run by the gasoline engine (and almost all farmers have the engine already on the farm, so that need not be counted in figuring the cost of a power washing outfit), Ned starts the engine when the water is hot and then he goes on about his work. I have to hustle to keep up with that washing machine. I soap the badly soiled places on the clothes for the first machineful be-

fore starting and then it's about all I can do to get the next ones rubbed with soap before the engine has that batch of clothes cleaned for me.

"The wringer operates from the engine, too, and I've always thought that turning a wringer was decidedly hard work."

"The engine doesn't become so tired (as I used to do sometimes) that it quits before the clothes are quite clean, and it's simply astonishing what a large washing one can put out in a very short time, and without getting tired at all."

"But the engine, don't you have trouble in managing it?" someone queried.

"Very little. Ned sees that there is plenty of gasoline and looks after the oil and usually I have no trouble with it. Ned keeps the engine in pretty good condition. You see he uses it to pump water and for so many things so he is interested in it, too. Altho I suspect he would be glad to take good care of it if it did no more than let him out of helping with the

washing," she added with a laugh. "But here I've held the floor all this time. And I'm not an agent for my kind of machine, either. Mrs. Jones, what is your new machine and how do you like it? Ned said it was very different from mine."

"I am just your equal for enthusiasm in regard to power machines," was Mrs. Jones's response. "But we had no engine so we selected one which has the very small engine built directly under the machine. It does excellent work and we use it for running the cream separator and the grindstone, too. It's just the right sized engine for that sort of thing, and I wouldn't take a fortune for it."

"Come over to my home next Tuesday when I wash and see how you like my machine," invited Mrs. Daly.

"And then come on to my house on Wednesday," said Mrs. Jones, "and on Thursday I am quite sure you will wish to go on to town for your own. There are a number of good power washers on the market and they are almost indispensable on the farm."



Real Sorghum Syrup!

Look out for so-called sorghum syrups with a minimum of sorghum. GET WHAT YOU PAY FOR—table economy is not gained by eating substitutes of low nutritive value.

FARMER JONES

Sorghum Blend
SYRUP

Made from cane grown on our own farms and by a process (exclusive) that does not sacrifice the delicious flavor for the sake of a price. You get natural purity and superior quality in every can of FARMER JONES.

FORT SCOTT SORGHUM SYRUP CO.

Plant at
Fort Scott, Kans.

General Offices
Kansas City, Mo.

Plant at
Pine Bluff, Ark.

"—here's the REAL STUFF—the delicious flavor of delicious sorghum, with the smack you'll like—because it has a REAL SORGHUM flavor."

*Yours truly
Farmer Jones*

ASK YOUR GROCER for FARMER JONES—in 5 and 10 lb. tins, with handy friction tops. If unable to get at your store send 8c for Sample Can and Free Cook Book.

Kline's

1112-14 Walnut thru to 1113-15 Main.

We Quote no Comparative Prices in Our Advertising

*The Newest Modes—
The Largest Stocks—
The Utmost in Value-Giving—*

*—are the three reasons of our success and
the foundation of our store service.*

**To our large number of
out-of-town friends we
wish to express our appre-
ciation of their patronage,
and extend an invitation,
when in the city, to shop
here—**

**Kansas City's Largest
Woman's Ready-to-Wear Store**

The Town That Kansas Built

Kansas claims to have built Kansas City. Guess that's right. And this fall, after the crops are saved, and everything is "set" for next year, will be a good time to come down and look the job over.

How Will Sept. 24 to Oct. 4 Do?

There will be something worth while going on in Kansas City every one of those eleven days; for the great International Soil-Products Exposition is to be held in Kansas City this year.

The International Farm Congress, which now includes the Dry-Farming and Irrigation Congresses, is preparing to make this Exposition a record breaker. It was some show at Wichita in 1914, at Denver in 1915, and also at El Paso and Peoria, but all those efforts will be eclipsed this year.

It's the giant among agricultural shows, and a well-rounded-out general Exposition, with an entertainment program that will make you feel young again.



The Farm Congress joins Kansas City in inviting everybody in Kansas to come down to the mouth of the Kaw, and to come

**September 24
to October 4**

Around the Corner

Around the corner I have a friend,
In this great city that has no end;
Yet days go by and weeks rush on,
And before I know it a year is gone,
And I never see my old friend's face;
For life is a swift and terrible race.
He knows I like him just as well
As in the days when I rang his bell
And he rang mine. We were younger then,
And now we are busy, tired men—
Tired with playing a foolish game;
Tired with trying to make a name.
"Tomorrow," I say, "I will call on Jim,
Just to show that I'm thinking of him."
But tomorrow comes—and tomorrow goes;
And the distance between us grows and grows.

Around the corner!—yet miles away : . .
"Here's a telegram, sir." "Jim died today!"
And that's what we get—and deserve in the end—
Around the corner, a vanished friend.
—Charles Hanson Towne in Saturday Evening Post.

Spending a Day at the Circus

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON
Jefferson County

There were many persons who were glad they had children that must be taken to see the animal circus in Lawrence, July 7. Both old and young enjoyed the exhibition of trained animals. For the child who has not seen elephants, camels, lions, zebras, ostriches and other animals pictured in the geographies, this circus is worth going far to see. Time, that is the time that has passed since our childhood, has not changed the graft games practiced in such shows. A grown person pays 55 cents admission and, if he would see well he must pay 55 cents more for a seat on the shady side of the tent or 30 cents for one on the sunny side.

A neighbor and we have each bought an aluminum pressure cooker. In its shining newness, it is certainly a pretty piece of kitchen-equipment. This 17-quart size will hold five quart cans or 10 to 12 pint cans. The use of the cooker is not limited to canning. We shall probably use it more for cooking a crock of beans or a chicken than we do for canning. This kind and make of a canner has, for us, several advantages over our big iron boiler kind. We find that we can set the cooker on the oil stove and when the pressure gauge shows the number of pounds desired, we can turn down the blaze and the cooking will continue at that pressure. These cookers may serve as fireless cookers, too. Many vegetables or cereals may be cooked by bringing up the steam pressure to 10 or 15 pounds and removing the cooker to an asbestos mat. Wrapped in a blanket, the cooking will continue even longer than in an ordinary fireless on account of the exceedingly high temperature at which it was started.

The orchard now has the best filled trees we have seen in three years. There are some that seem to be unevenly loaded, some limbs loaded and some lacking any fruit, but, on the whole, the trees are well filled. In this family there is little demand for anything better than freshly made, well-cooked apple sauce. As the latest apples such as winesaps will keep until April, we do not need to lack a supply of fresh fruit very long. The early apples were ready for use since the second week in June. As these cook to a mush easily, they make an excellent filling for pies. We think the early apples lack the flavor of the later ones. As a filling for pies, they are improved if butter is added to the sugar and spice used.

Those who are unfortunate enough to live in a house that is not mouse-proof may find a suggestion we heard the other day of value to them. The manufacturers of dressers and chiffoniers have worked in favor of the mouse, it seems, for there are very few drawers that fit tightly enough at the back to keep out mice. And the corner of a drawer makes the finest place in the world for a mouse's nest. We think the suggestion that screen wire be tacked over the bottom of dressers and other similar pieces of furniture is a good one. The woman who told about her success in using such a screen base said she removed drawers and mirror, turned the dresser top down and tacked the wire on the bottom.

Our screen wire fly trap does excellent service. It not only catches the flies but also calls them away from the doors so there are few ready to fly in. It is an easy matter to tell when the trap is in need of fresh bait. There

are then, a number of flies on the doors. We use the bran bait, that is bran moistened with potato water, sweetened with sugar or sirup and made to ferment by the addition of a little yeast.

Two-in-One Canned Tomatoes

This economical method of canning tomatoes is recommended by the canning specialists of the Extension Division, Louisiana State University:

Pack firm, whole fruits in a jar and fill in the spaces with a concentrated tomato sauce. Each quart jar will then provide whole tomatoes for salads or baking and a tomato puree for soups or sauces. This is the recipe:

Select firm, uniformly red, ripe tomatoes of medium size. Put into trays and lower into boiling water for 1 minute. Remove, plunge into cold water, drain, and cut out the core with a slender-pointed knife without cutting into the seed cells. Peel promptly and pack into jars. To each pint add 1 level teaspoon of a mixture of one third salt and two-thirds sugar. Fill the jars with a thick tomato sauce made by cooking the small or broken tomatoes until tender. Remove the seeds and skins by straining the pulp—and concentrate it by boiling to about the consistency of ketchup. Adjust the rubber cap, place the packed jars on a false bottom in a vessel of water which reaches almost to their tops and keep at boiling temperature for 25 minutes. Remove the jars from the water bath and tighten the covers immediately.

Planning the Fall Garden

The fall garden should consist of potatoes, cabbage, beets, wax beans, sweet corn, turnips, mustard, lettuce and radishes. The Irish potatoes planted in the spring are always ready to dig by the first of July in this climate. In order to get them to germinate readily when planted in the fall, spread large well matured potatoes in the sun until they shrivel and begin to turn green, then cut them just like you do for spring planting, pile them up in the shade and cover them with a little moist dirt. They will begin to sprout in two or three weeks at which time they should be planted. The finest potatoes I ever saw were planted in the dust in August, the fall rains began the first of September and they made potatoes to perfection.

If for any reason you failed to plant plenty of cabbage last spring, plant some early seed now and it will make good heads before winter. Beets planted now will be large enough to can or use in any way, and they are deliciously tender and sweet. Wax beans planted in August will make beans in October, and they bear abundantly until frost. Sweet corn planted the first of August will be ready for the table in October, but a better plan is to plant June corn the last of June. It makes fine large roasting ears in the fall. Turnips and radishes must grow quickly in order to be sweet and tender, so do not plant them before the last of August. Lettuce and mustard can be planted any time in September. Mrs. S. E. B.

Praises the Fireless

From the time fireless cookers first began to attract public notice, I wished a cooker. I persistently talked this in season and out of season for a year or two, when one Christmas, to my surprise and delight, the good Saint Nick brought me a three compartment cooker.

I scarcely know where to begin chanting its praises. It cooks anything and everything and I do not have to watch it for fear the food will burn, and can be gone all day without worrying for fear the home will catch fire.

Things cooked in a cooker have such a delicious flavor, as there is no escape for it. The toughest rooster, or most leathery piece of meat becomes tender. Apple butter and all the butters are excellent cooked in a fireless, and there is no stirring for hours and no burning. If you have once eaten cereal cooked over night, the kind cooked the old way will have forever lost its charm.

I put on my roast, boil or vegetables

in the morning while doing up the work, and then forget about it until meal time. I put my dinner into the cooker Sunday morning, and during church services my mind does not wander from the sermon to what I shall prepare for dinner, for dinner is only waiting to be served.

To have the best success, I always heat the article to be cooked to the boiling point, and then have the stones hot. The cooker conserves the heat.

I must tell a joke on some guests I had one day for dinner. I put the dinner in the cooker before they arrived. Along about 11 o'clock I noticed the guests glancing at the clock occasionally, but still I made no move toward dinner. I set the table at about 12, and then took a piping hot dinner out of the cooker. These friends have often laughed since, about how they wondered why I didn't get dinner, and then thinking they were to have a cold lunch, how surprised they were when I took a good hot dinner out of a box.

Mrs. Ford Robinette.

Shawnee Co., Kansas.

Why Not Work the Cool Way?

I am a reader of the Farmers Mail and Breeze and have found many helpful hints and recipes on the women's pages.

A gasoline iron is certainly a labor saver for farm women who cannot have electric irons. In summer I can iron upstairs or down or out on the porch where it is cool. I am a mother of four children, three of them girls, so you know I have big ironings, but I can do it all with less than a teacup of gasoline and in about 1½ hours. I have used my iron five years and wouldn't be without it.

Another labor saver is my oil stove. I think it is perfection in every detail. I can regulate the heat in baking so as to have a hot oven for biscuit, cornbread or pies and a moderate oven for light bread and buns. I have made biscuit and baked them in 15 minutes from the time I put on the oven. If anyone can beat that I would like to know what stove they did it on.

My oil stove is excellent for canning fruit and making jelly; also I canned 200 quarts of fruit and made 12 quarts of jelly on it last summer. I use it summer and winter and buy on an average about 12 gallons of oil a month. I would advise every woman who does much canning and cooking to buy an oil stove.

Mrs. M. L. Feagin.

Cowley Co., Kansas.

Stuffed Beet Salad

Select beets that will stand level; cut out a round from the top of each, then scoop out the centers to leave hollow cases. Set the prepared beets aside an hour or two in a little weak vinegar, or in a little French dressing.

To fill the centers, chop fine, cabbage, celery, olives, nuts or a mixture of these. Or, cut fine canned asparagus tips or string beans, or use canned peas. Season with French dressing. After the beets are filled decorate the top with a figure cut from thin slices of beet, removed previously.

Use the remainder of the beets, chopped or shredded, as a garnish for string bean, potato, dried Lima beans or other vegetable salad. Chopped beets are also an appropriate garnish for a fish salad. Season the beets with French dressing to which onion juice has been added.—American Cookery.

Uncle Sam Has a Precious Bible

A very small Bible is used in the Supreme Court. It is only 5½ inches wide and is bound in bright red morocco leather, with the word "Bible" printed in diminutive gold letters on the back. But one does not see that red morocco cover unless he removes the little black leather slip which protects it. Long, long ago the little red Bible began to show wear, and then the black leather slip was made to protect it—so long ago in fact that 15 of those covers made to protect that venerated little volume were worn out in the service.

It is the book upon which since 1800 every chief justice, with the single exception of Chief Justice Chase, and every member of the Supreme Court,

has taken the oath of allegiance when accepting his appointment to our highest tribunal. More than that, every attorney who has practiced before the Supreme Court since that date, 1800, has pledged his allegiance—all, with one exception also, and that exception was Daniel Webster. It is told even yet of the Supreme Court of that day that Mr. Webster's fame as an orator had so preceded him that on the occasion when he came to argue his first case before the court the clerk, in his eagerness to hear the great speaker, forgot to administer the oath.

Tools for Butter Making

Housewives who make but little butter do not always have the best tools with which to handle it. Many of them work their butter in an unsteady wooden bowl, using a spoon-like paddle to press it. If the butter is hard it is almost impossible to do a good job with such implements. A flat board and a long stout pad-

dle are much better. The board should be at least 16 inches wide by 24 inches long. If a straight piece of wood an inch wide is nailed to each end it will keep it from warping. The paddle should be made of hard wood 17 inches long, 2 inches wide and ½ inch thick, one end being shaped down to a handle.

This is a great convenience in stirring the butter in the churn, but is at its best in working the butter on the board. To do this, incline the board into a sink where the water can drain continually as the butter is worked, grasp the paddle with a hand on each end and press heavily on the butter, doubling it up and re-pressing as may be needed to mix the salt or work out the moisture.

When the butter is ready to mold place the board across the sink and on the level board, cut the lump of butter into checks of a few ounces each and proceed to fill the mold, stroking the top smooth with the paddle and wrapping it in parchment paper which has

been wet to prevent sticking. If the butter tools allow the butter to stick to them, re-scald and cool in water until that is overcome. If the churn is rectangular in form, the board can be inclined into it and held there by the person working the butter.

Colorado.

S. E. H.

A Different Front

The hobo knocked at the back door, and the woman of the house appeared. "Lady, I was at the front—"

"Poor man!" she interrupted. "Wait till I give you some food, and then you shall tell me your story." After she had given him a hearty meal she anxiously inquired. "What brave deed did you do at the front?"

"I knocked," he replied, meekly, "but couldn't make nobody hear, so I came around to the back."—Harper's.

A simple, safe operation should be a patient's first hope. It sometimes is his last—when it is no longer either simple or safe.

The Foot on the Pedal Starts the Multi-Motor at its Task



AND the power produced is as constant and dependable as the electric current. The motor is a small gasoline engine installed under the tub, just as the electric motor is attached to the electric washer.

It does both washing and wringing and is easily operated by a woman or even a child old enough to be a helper about the house.

More than 100,000 are now in use, and four years of progress and refinement in manufacture have established the Multi-Motor in absolute supremacy among power washers for homes not electrically equipped.

The Maytag Electric Washer, the favorite in electrically appointed city homes, is adapted to use in connection with any standard farm electric lighting plant.

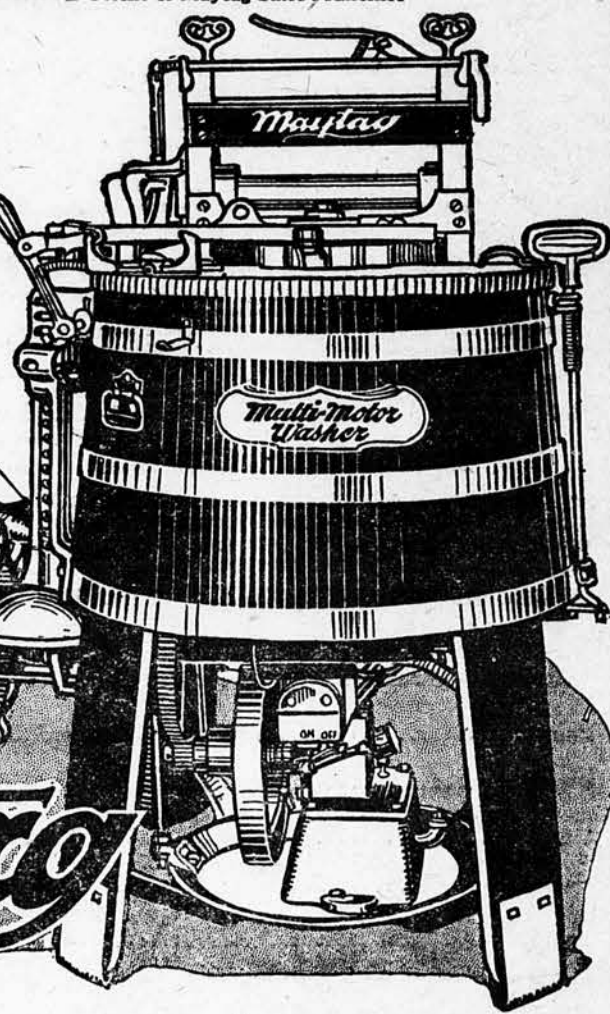
Write for a Maytag Household Manual. It will be mailed gratis.

(THE MAYTAG COMPANY, Newton, Iowa)

Branches: PHILADELPHIA INDIANAPOLIS MINNEAPOLIS KANSAS CITY ATLANTA PORTLAND (OREGON) WINNIPEG

Distributors: SEATTLE—Seattle Hardware Co. SALT LAKE CITY—Utah Power & Light Co. SPOKANE—Holley-Mason Hardware Co. BOISE, IDAHO—Stewart Wholesale Co. HELENA, MONT.—A. M. Holter Hardware Co. SAN ANTONIO—Smith Bros. Hdwe. Sales Co. BILLINGS, MONT.—Billings Hardware Co. DULUTH—Kelley Hardware Co. OAKLAND, CALIF.—Creighton-Morris Co. NEWARK, N. J.—Newark Electrical Supply Co. LOS ANGELES—Woodill Hulse Electric Co. FOR UTAH AND IDAHO—Consolidated Wagon & Machine Co., Salt Lake City.

DEALERS—Write for Terms of Maytag Sales Franchise



Berkson Bros.

Stores at
Kansas City, Kan.
Kansas City, Mo.

705-707 Kansas Ave.
Topeka, Kan.

Washington,
D. C.

The House



of Courtesy

The liberal patronage of the Women of Kansas has made Berkson Brothers the largest exclusive Women's Apparel Store in the state—for which we are grateful.

The real reason is that the combined and unlimited buying power of the Berkson Brothers organization, supplying five stores: Topeka, Kansas, Kansas City, Kansas, two stores Kansas City, Missouri, and Washington, D. C.—make it possible for them to offer you a "high standard of quality merchandise" at prices that are very much lower, by comparison, with similar merchandise found elsewhere.

No comparative or former prices are ever quoted—Berkson Brothers prefer that you be the judge of their values.

Our early Fall showing of Women's and Misses' Suits, Dresses, Skirts and Blouses awaits your inspection.

AGENTS AND REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

IN EVERY COUNTY—PROFITABLE BUSINESS

You can put in all of your time or just a portion of it—suit yourself. Write for my special proposition handling Economy Stock Powder and Economy Germicide Dip in your locality.

We put out honest goods—advertise and guarantee our formula. Here are the ingredients of Economy:

Sulphate of Soda	Hypo-Sulphite of Soda	Poke Root
Bi-Carbonate of Soda	Charcoal	Blood Root
Carbonic Soda	Sulphur	Wormseed Meal

Ninety per cent of our customers come back. That's proof of the merit of our goods. We have built our business on the service-to-customer basis—and have made good. Now is the time to start. Get established in your territory while live stock prices are high. Write me personally.

JAMES J. DOTY, President

ECONOMY HOG & CATTLE POWDER COMPANY, SHENANDOAH, IOWA
Largest Manufacturers of Stock Powder

Our Latest and Best Subscription Offer

The regular subscription price of Farmers Mail and Breeze is \$1.00 a year. You can save \$1.00 by sending us your order for a three-year subscription at \$2.00. Or, you can send us two yearly subscriptions at \$1.00 each and get your own subscription free.

FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Enclosed find for which please enter the following subscriptions to Farmers Mail and Breeze for the term of year....

Name R. F. D. Box

Postoffice State

Name R. F. D. Box

Postoffice State

Name R. F. D. Box

Postoffice State

Cold Dishes for Hot Days

We must omit the rich heavy puddings in hot weather and serve something light. I have found fresh fruit in season, served with sugar and cream, and a plain cake, makes a very satisfactory dessert for hot weather. There is nothing better than a dessert of peaches and cream.

Here are a few good summer dessert recipes:

Cherry Dumplings—Stone 2 quarts of cherries and put them in a shallow pan with 1 pint of sugar. While they are stewing, mix 2 cups of flour, 2 teaspoons of baking powder, ½ teaspoon of salt, 2 tablespoons of lard or butter melted and milk to make a stiff batter. Spread over the cherries and bake. Serve with sweetened cream.

Bavarian Cream with Peaches or Pears—Dissolve 1 level tablespoon of granulated gelatin in ¼ cup of water, add ½ cup of sugar and 1½ cups of stewed peaches or pears cut fine. Stir lightly into this mixture 1 pint of sweetened whipped cream and mold. Serve in individual dishes with whipped cream.

Berry Surprise—Any kind of ripe berries can be used. Whip the whites of 2 eggs to a stiff froth, add 1 cup of berry juice, 1 tablespoon of orange or lemon juice mixed with 1 cup of sugar, and 1 cup of cream. Stir until the mixture begins to thicken. Pour into a glass dish and when stiff cover with sweetened whipped cream and garnish with berries.

Caramel Custard—Melt 1 cup of sugar to a light brown sirup, add 4 cups of scalded milk, 4 well beaten eggs, 1 teaspoon of vanilla and a pinch of salt. Beat all together, pour into custard cups, set in a pan of water and bake until set. Serve with any kind of fruit.

A Delicious Summer Drink—One pint of ripe berry juice of any kind—currant juice is best—1 pint of sugar, 1 tablespoon of extract of ginger and 3 pints of water.

A Nutritious Drink for Children—One cup of sweet milk, a little shaved ice, 1 tablespoon each of sugar and blackberry juice and ½ teaspoon of cinnamon. Mrs. S. E. Bandy.

A Day's Vacation Helps

This invitation came wholly unexpected over the phone one day, "We are going down the Platte on a picnic. It is rather a hurried affair; will you go with us if we send the car for you?" The day was perfect, the prospect delightful, and I gladly accepted. When the party assembled I learned that "we" meant eight families, middle-aged people with their children, to whom I have the honor of being auntie.

A ride of 15 or 20 miles took us to a beautiful grove of cottonwoods surrounding a grassy acre. Nearby was the river, or perhaps to say the river bed would be more correct, for in this season of unparalleled drouth, what should have been a river was mostly a series of sandbars. Many stumps of trees testified to the skill and industry of beavers in days gone by.

Nothing was lacking to make this impromptu picnic a big success. Someone brought a rope and soon the children were enjoying a swing. Rugs, pillows and baby buggies provided for the physical comfort. Chickens dressed at home but not cooked were soon simmering in an iron kettle over a camp fire where the coffee was made later.

A large canvas was spread on the ground partly covered with a white cloth and there the dinner was served. The menu, which I consider a good one for a picnic, consisted of chicken, sandwiches, fruit, pickles, cheese, apple butter, three kinds of cake, ice cream sprinkled with strawberries, lemonade and coffee. Those who had the time to do so, made sandwiches at home. Others brought bread and butter and made them at the picnic. Water was brought from home in a large can. When the picnic was decided upon it did not take the boys long to freeze the cream.

After the dinner the cups, spoons and ice cream dishes were washed in the river, then everyone proceeded to do just what he pleased. The water became the greatest attraction. The little tots splashed and tumbled in it while their mothers watched and waded near. The striplings went far-

ther down stream and capered around unhampered by such conventionalities as clothes. The men lounged and talked and smoked.

It took much tooting of horns to call the boys from their loved sport when supper was ready. When supper was over came the order, "Sweep the kitchen!" Paper plates and like rubbish were burned; boxes and cars were packed, campfires smothered, and a company, not overly tired or cross, motored happily homeward.

Just one day's break in the steady strain of farm work is something for which to be thankful. The most enjoyable vacation and picnic is the one gotten up with the least "fuss and feathers."

Sarah E. Howard.

Weld Co., Colo.

Tunics Are Still Worn

9214—Ladies' and Misses' Slip-on Blouse. This dressy blouse is gathered at the back and front to a yoke. A narrow string sash is worn which gives the lower edge the appearance of a peplum. Sizes 34, 36, 38, 40 inches bust measure.

9362—Ladies' Dress. This smart frock shows two of the newest style features, the uneven tunic and bloused



back panel. A sash of black satin ribbon marks the waistline. Sizes 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

9344—Girls' Dress. An appropriate dress for the young girl has a set-in vest and gathered apron peplum. The skirt is box-plaited at the back and front. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

These patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 10 cents each. State size and number of pattern when ordering.

How I Cook for a Crew

The first thing I would do if I were to have threshers tomorrow would be to get some beets and potatoes from the garden. Then I would mix up the dough for the bread and let it rise, slice the best part of one of my good home-cured hams to fry and boil the two ends. When the bread was ready to bake I would fill the reservoir so as to have plenty of hot water and cook and pickle the beets. I would sort over all the potatoes, cook the small ones, peel them and set them away for salad. After that I would put about 3 gallons of sour milk on the stove for cottage cheese, bake the pie crusts and cook some apples for apple sauce. In the evening I would pick the green beans, cucumbers, tomatoes, cabbage and corn, then string the beans.

As soon as the breakfast dishes were washed the next morning, I would light the oil stove, make cream pie filling, using half for the cream pies for dinner and adding bulk cocoa to the remaining half for chocolate pies for supper. After the pies were set away I would scald the tea for ice tea.

Next would come the sweeping and

dusting of the dining room, setting the table and closing up and darkening the room. After which I would peel the potatoes, get the cabbage and beans and coffee ready, open a jar of strawberries and prepare the cucumbers. It would then be time to put the sliced ham on to fry and put the vegetables and coffee on to cook and while they were cooking, I would comb and wash and put on a fresh gingham dress and apron.

After seasoning the food and taking it to the dining room, opening the doors and windows, and raising the blinds, we would be ready to sit down to the noonday meal. Then I would wash the dishes, tidy up the dining room, set the table and darken the room as usual, and then take a nap.

When it was time to prepare supper I would cook the corn, slice the cold ham, and tomatoes, prepare the potato salad, season the cottage cheese, and prepare the coffee and ice tea. Thus I would have a good meal in a very short time.

Helen E. Early.
Shawnee Co., Kansas.

Our Favorite Picnic Cake

Cream $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups of sugar with 1 cup of lard. Add the well beaten yolks of 4 eggs, 1 cup of sweet milk, $2\frac{1}{2}$ cups of flour sifted with $2\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons of baking powder and lastly the stiffly beaten whites of 4 eggs. Put one-third of the batter in a layer cake pan which has been greased and floured, then add 1 tablespoon of red sugar dampened with peppermint extract to half of the remaining batter and put it in another cake pan. To the remainder of the batter add 1 or 2 tablespoons of cocoa and $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of vanilla, beat well and bake as any layer cake. In putting the cake together I place the white layer in the middle and the pink on top.

For the icing, boil until it begins to thicken 1 cup of sugar moistened with sweet cream. Take from the stove, add 2 tablespoons of dark sirup and beat until right to spread.

Mrs. Gilbert J. Smith.
Logan Co., Kansas.

Save the Summer Fragrance

Just because the big crop of June roses disappeared before you were able to gather material for a rose jar is no reason that you should be deprived of fragrance for next winter. While the petals of the rose are admirable as stock for a perfume jar you will be surprised at the aroma of many of our garden flowers and shrubs, as well as those grown in fields and woodlands. They are now wasting their sweetness on the summer air when they might just as well be gathered, and when wintry winds blow diffuse the "fragrance of balm" thruout our homes.

Prepare a corner in the attic away from the sunlight and drafts; spread sheets of white paper on the floor, and above on the rafters hammer in rows and rows of nails. Now you are ready to fare forth upon your quest for blossoms and herbs whose sweetness you enjoy.

Gather the flowers and leaves when they are free from moisture, dew or rain, and when they are at their best, which is usually when the first flowers of their kind bloom, as the later blooms are usually not so sweet. The herbs that you desire for their leaves should be gathered just as they come into flower. Spread the flowers evenly on the papers and tie the branches of the sweet herbs into bunches which hang stems up on the nails prepared for them. Visit your treasures every day, turning them over so that they all dry alike. When the flowers are thoroly dry, place them in your jar, stripping the leaves from the branches. As winter approaches and frost threatens the geraniums, gather them in great bunches, for their fragrance is pleasing to all.

When you have your jar filled, empty it on a table covered with a cloth, and crumble up the leaves and flowers so as to release as much of the perfume as may be. Now add any ground spices you prefer, but be sure not to add so much that the flower and field fragrance is lost. A little gum camphor is a fine addition, as it blends with the other scents and seems to draw them out. Replace the mass in the jar, and if you are able to obtain a few drops of real attar of roses add them. Open the jar an hour or two after sweeping, dusting and

airing the house, and you can close your eyes and dream you are in Araby the blessed.

Many Uses for Flour Sacks

It is surprising how many uses there are for common flour sacks. I save every one and after washing use them for tea towels and quilt linings. After the quilt has been quilted, it is almost impossible to tell where it was seamed.

I get a dozen flour sacks at the bakery for 60 cents. Two of these make the skirt of my everyday summer nightgowns and a third makes the yoke and short sleeves. Thus I have four gowns for 60 cents, and they are just as good as muslin after bleaching. One of these sacks will make a little one-piece gown for the little tots. Now is the time to do such sewing for summer, so as to

have more time for chickens and garden later.

I make pillow slips from these sacks with heavy laces and they are just the thing for the men's beds. After I have the meat all cured, smoked and wrapped in paper, I slip it in an unwashed flour sack.

Mrs. Leota Howard.
Sumner Co., Kansas.

Amusing the Children

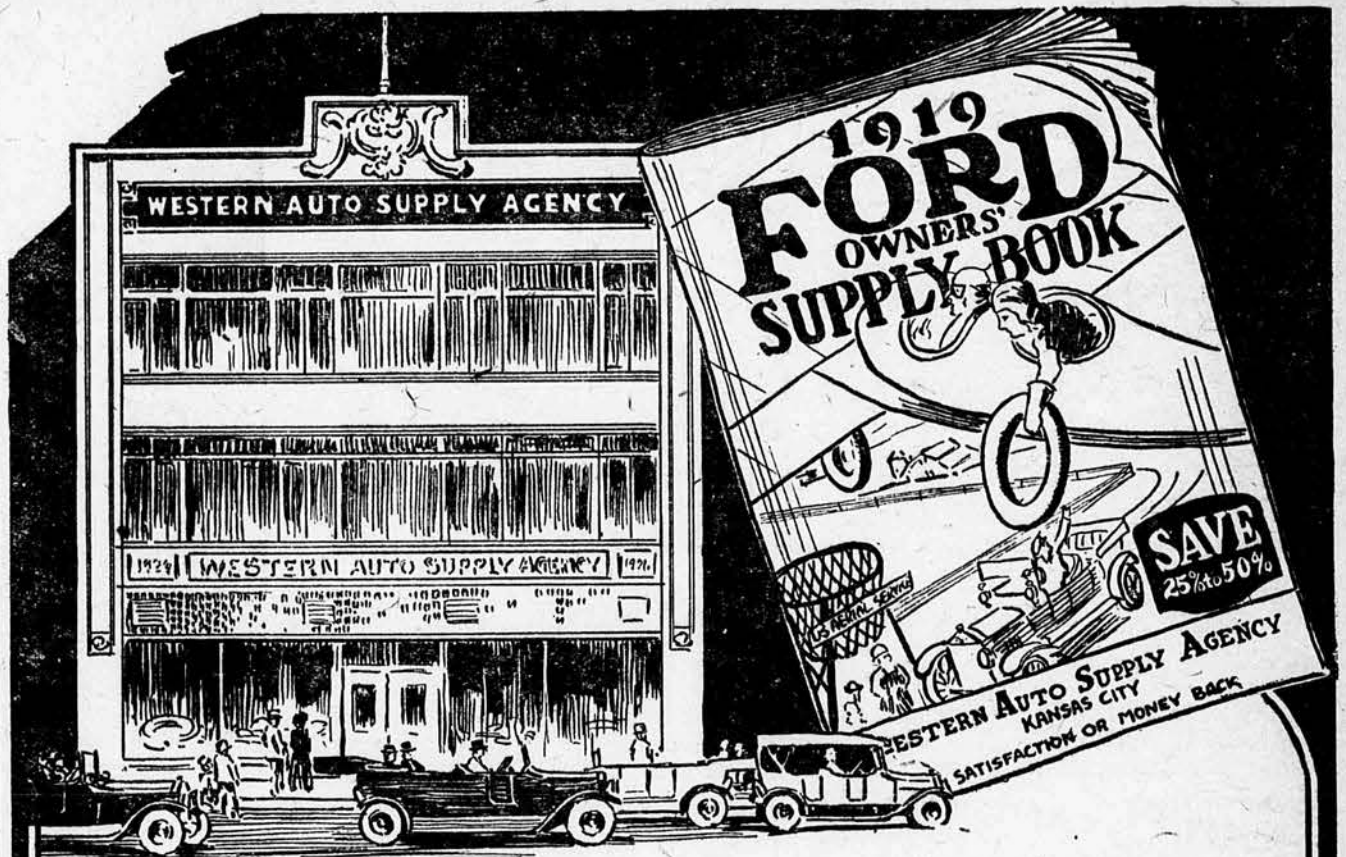
I always gave my children blunt scissors and plenty of paper in stormy weather and they amused themselves by cutting out pictures. I sometimes also gave them a cup of flour paste and a brush made from a match and they would paste and make things as long as they were not disturbed. They also liked to paint and color pic-

tures. I let them have only one or two of their playthings at a time so they would have a change occasionally to keep them interested.

All my children liked stories when they were small and when I ran out of the story-book variety I would make up some about incidents that had happened in our home, but giving the characters different names, such as Mrs. Hurry About for myself, and Will Hurry About and Can Hurry About for the children. Sometimes the children would say, "Mamma, that's just like us. Is it really a true story?" I would say, "Yes, really true," and they liked those stories best.

Mrs. Maggie Phippen.
Hutchinson, Kan.

In stormy weather, when mud is too frequent, the cows will take a great deal of scrubbing.



Kansas City's Greatest Tire and Supply House

Why pay extortionate prices when right at your door you have the advantage of the largest assortment of high-grade, dependable supplies in the world? Every article we sell carries our broad, liberal guarantee of satisfaction or money back.

Enormous volume permits us to buy in immense quantities. Where the average dealer buys in dozen lots we buy in thousands, thus we receive the lowest prices possible. This together with our one profit, direct from factory to user system makes it possible for us to offer substantial savings on practically every article you need for your car.

The tremendous growth of our business has necessitated moving into a larger building, which more than doubles our floor space, making us one of the largest exclusive Tire and Accessory houses in the U. S. The main reason for this remarkable growth is the fact that we have saved our customers from 20 to 50 per cent on standard quality supplies. We are now operating seven well equipped and well stocked stores in the most centrally located cities. Our customers number thousands, located in nearly every state in the Union and foreign countries. HERE ARE FOUR BARGAINS.

Genuine Champion X Spark Plugs—regular factory equipment for Fords. Regular price 90c, our cash price 55c; Porcelains, regular price 50c, our cash price 35c.



Electric Tail Lamp—standard size; high grade material; 3-inch red glass lens; complete with bulb. Regular price \$1, our cash price 60c. In ordering give year of car.

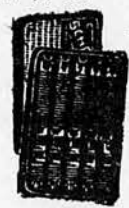
PHARIS PARAMOID Extra Quality TIRES

TIRE LOGOTYPE

Ford Sizes	Guaranteed 5,000 Miles	Other Sizes	Guaranteed 4,000 Miles
Size	Plain	Non-Skid	
30x3	\$11.40	\$12.75	
30x3½	14.85	15.00	
32x3½	18.15	19.05	
31x4	23.80	25.85	
32x4		26.85	
33x4		27.00	
34x4		28.40	
35x4½		30.45	
36x4½		40.50	

Genuine Schrader Valve Cores—a standard necessity—handy tin box of 5 cores. Regular price 40c, our cash price 35c.

Braid covered wiring outfit—same as now used on Fords. Good quality, well made. For 1914 or older Fords (4 wire) 60c; 1915 to 1919 (5 wire) 65c; spark plug wires (4) 35c.



Selected at random from our big 128-page 1919 Ford Owner's Supply book. This book is filled with such savings from cover to cover. Your guide on the care and repair of Ford cars, what to use and what to pay. If you have not already received a copy of this book send us your name and address today and one will be mailed with all charges paid.

The next time you need something for your car turn to our catalog and compare the prices with those asked by others. With our catalog you can buy everything you need as easily as if you were right in one of our stores. Your order will have our careful attention and shipment will be made, if possible, the same day received. When in Kansas City make use of our reception room, telephones, city directory, information, etc.

WESTERN AUTO SUPPLY AGENCY
1422-24 Grand Avenue
Kansas City, Missouri

OTHER STORES AT—
Dallas, Denver, Phoenix, Seattle, San Francisco, Los Angeles.

If Your Soil Co

NISCO Distributors



Every dot on this map represents a NISCO Distributor

Seattle, Wash.
Portland, Me.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Watertown, N. Y.
LeRoy, N. Y.
Harrisburg, Pa.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Greenville, Pa.
Baltimore, Md.
Orange, Va.
Mansfield, Ohio.
Columbus, Ohio.

Toledo, Ohio.
Jackson, Mich.
Traverse City, Mich.
Indianapolis, Ind.
Vincennes, Ind.
Chicago, Ill.
Peoria, Ill.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Green Bay, Wis.
Waterloo, Ia.
Des Moines, Ia.
Kansas City, Mo.

St. Louis, Mo.
Omaha, Neb.
Sioux Falls, S. D.
Fargo, N. D.
Minneapolis, Minn.
Denver, Colo.
Helena, Mont.
Pocatello, Idaho.
Cottonwood, Idaho.
Portland, Ore.
San Francisco, Cal.

Los Angeles, Cal.
Dallas, Tex.
Houston, Tex.
San Antonio, Tex.
Memphis, Tenn.
Little Rock, Ark.
New Orleans, La.
Shreveport, La.
Louisville, Ky.
Knoxville, Tenn.
Atlanta, Ga.

The NISCO One-Man Straw Spreading Attachment

At present prices your straw stack has a known fertilizing value of \$8 a ton. In addition, it is the best builder of humus you can put on your soil—it prevents soil washing and blowing—and as a check to the winter killing of wheat it is almost invaluable.

Get Two Machines in One

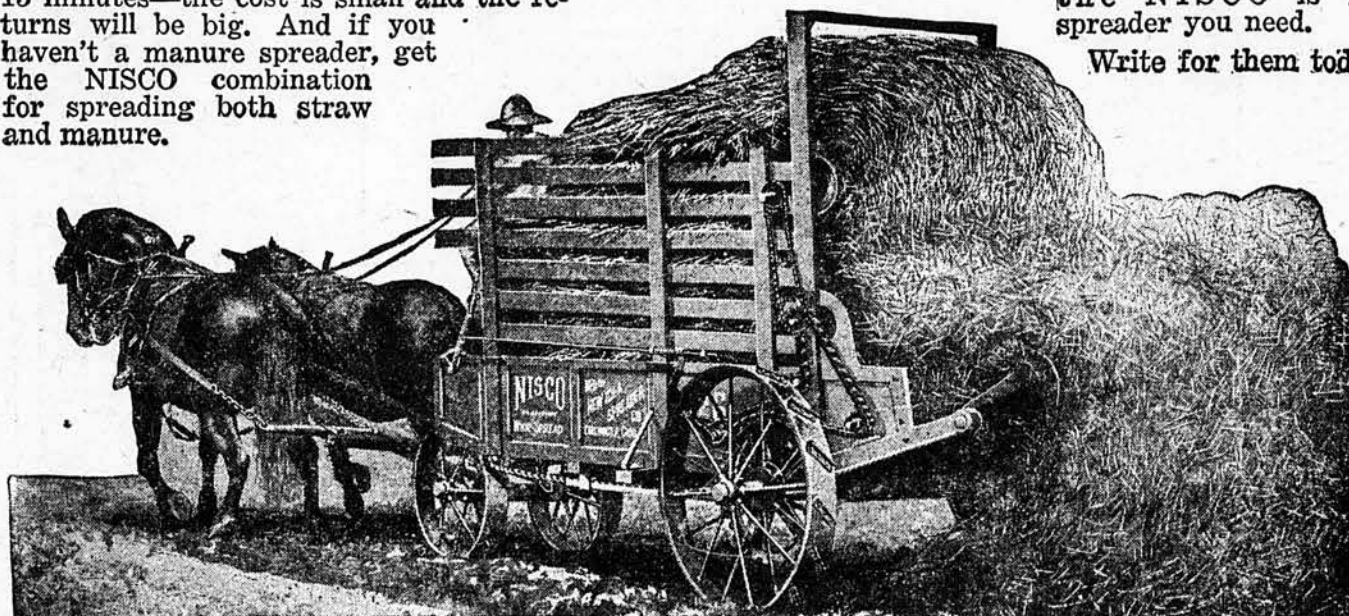
THE NISCO Straw Spreading Attachment almost doubles your spreading profits. It gives you two machines that can be changed from one to the other in a few minutes' time by one man.

Few Parts

The Straw Spreading Attachment consists of two framed sides which rest on the sides of the regular spreader—an upper, or third cylinder with a chain to connect it with the upper cylinder of the manure spreader—and plates to hold the cylinder frame in place. Bearings are self-aligning. A metal shield around the ends of the topmost cylinder prevents straw from catching in shaft.

You Need This Machine

If you already have a NISCO, get the Straw Spreader Attachment and put it on yourself in 15 minutes—the cost is small and the returns will be big. And if you haven't a manure spreader, get the NISCO combination for spreading both straw and manure.



*The NISCO loads high,
'hauls easily, and
spreads wide.*

Get These Free Books

Here are two mighty valuable books that every farmer should have. One tells all about manure, with many helps for improving soil—simple and interesting. The other proves conclusively that the NISCO is the spreader you need.

Write for them today.



ould Talk to You-

SCOOP up a handful of soil from your fields. Here is the stuff on which depends your success as a farmer—or your failure. Suppose this soil could talk to you. Suppose it could make known its needs. The first word of its cry would be "FOOD." Food, as you have your food—not just once a year and then no more. But regular, even feeding that enriches every atom of every foot of soil on your fields.

The cultivated soil of this country as a whole is slowly but surely starving. It needs nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid—and it needs them badly. Every crop raised helps to drain the soil of these elements. They must be renewed. Or gradually the soil becomes poorer, crops weaker, and profits go steadily down.

Wasted Dollars

You realize this, undoubtedly. But thousands upon thousands of farmers do not. They pile manure beside the barn and let it lay with its hundreds of dollars in soil food leaching away. Or they burn it. Yes, burn this good crop nutriment as though it was worthless trash.

And there are countless others who know that manure is their greatest ally, but fail to use it right. They broadcast it from their wagons—a haphazard method at best. Or they dump it in piles, and later scatter it about by hand—unevenly and unprofitably; one part of the soil is over-fertilized and the next one is starved.

The Wealth of Stable and Barnyard

Stable manure represents fertility which has been taken from your soil and which should be returned quickly—before the liquid, which holds five-eighths of the rich nitrate plant-food, is lost. Farm thrift demands—and fullest farm success depends—on this. For no other fertilizer has such power to restore starved soils to productivity and lasting fertility. Fresh manure, properly applied to the soil, adds humus—improves texture—increases water-absorbing and water-holding qualities—makes it warmer and more friable. When utilized with the scientific care it deserves, because of its great value, it guarantees bumper crops and bumper profits, year after year.

NISCO

The Original Wide Spreading Spreader

If you think that scientific manuring doesn't pay—and pay big—it's because you've never used a NISCO. Get one now and begin top dressing your corn, alfalfa, clover and grasses. Better yields this year alone will more than pay for it. And you need not be afraid of plant-breaking and burning. The big steel distributor wheels pulverize the manure so thoroughly that it cannot injure even the most tender of young growths.

Note how the NISCO spreads—a full even feet wide—laying a thin blanket of finely-shredded manure on every square foot of ground covered.

Note how low down it is. This means easy loading. Fill it 30 inches high and your team can handle it on any ground. The NISCO has a solid bottom with chain conveyor that carries every scrap of manure to the distributors. And the control lever is right at the seat for five changes of feed—spread 3, 6, 9, 12 or 15 tons to the acre, as you wish.

The NISCO SPREADER is made right—and is guaranteed to work right. It has more special features that appeal to the practical farmer than all other makes combined. See your dealer—he will show

you. Or if you don't know who handles this spreader, write us and we will be glad to tell you.

But by all means, don't go on wasting the precious plant-food in your fresh stable manure. Don't continue starving your soil and robbing your own pocket. Get a manure spreader. Any manure spreader will pay you well—will prove a good investment. But if you want the best investment—if you want the spreader that will give you the most profitable results, the longest service, and the greatest saving of labor—then get the NISCO.

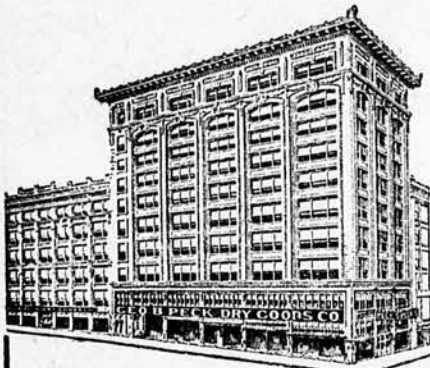
The New Idea Spreader Co.

Spreader Specialists

COLDWATER

OHIO





Shop at Peck's through our Personal Service Bureau

Shopping by mail through our Personal Service Bureau is fast becoming the most popular way to do your shopping—and in many ways the most profitable, especially for those who live a distance from Kansas City. The best women everywhere are learning that with the help of this Personal Service Bureau they are able to keep in touch with the best and newest merchandise as soon as it is received in our big store.

Do You Know

that every order received by us is taken by trained shoppers and purchased over our counters, receiving the same special attention that you would were you here shopping in person. You cannot only buy from our monthly catalogues, but you have the privilege of buying the best merchandise we have to offer throughout our great store.

All you need do is make your wishes known to our Personal Service Bureau. Let us prove—how easy—profitable and satisfactory it is to shop through this service.

The July and August News—a big 6-page newspaper size bulletin, full of summer merchandise, is now ready. Ask for your copy M. B. 1.

PECK
DRY GOODS CO.

Kansas City Missouri

Elusive Evidence

Hunt C. Moore, Jackson County's prosecuting attorney, "finds no evidence on which to base a prosecution of the ice trust." Of course not. The best evidence, we presume, would be the ice itself and "misfortunately" it is all last summer's ice.

Not Petty Larceny

"Negro Box Car Thief is Shot and Killed" says a headline. That's what a fellow gets for stealing box cars.

—From Columbian News.

COLUMBIAN OPTICAL CO.,
Kansas City, Mo.

Artificial Limbs, Braces and Trusses

B. F. ROUNDS & SONS

Established 1879
10 West Ninth St., Kansas City, Mo.
Write for Illustrated Catalogue



For Our Young Readers

How Baby Came to Have a Big Circus, All His Own

BY NORA TREW

THE BIG CIRCUS had come to town and had gone. All the children had taken in its wonders but Baby who was considered too young to be included in the party which had driven merrily away into town for the afternoon's pleasures.

Of course all the stories told by the others on their return were eagerly listened to by Baby. "I want to see a big circus too!" he wailed, as sister Anna carried him off to bed—"I want a big effulgent and a hittimuspotamus right here for me to play wif."

"Never mind, dear," comforted Anna. "You shall have a circus just as soon as sister can make you one, and the next time a real one comes to town Baby shall go."

After Baby was fast asleep, Anna, who was a wise little sister for her 14 years, got out her work basket. Also she and her mother had some consultation about "pieces" and scraps out of which an ingenious girl can usually fashion wonderful things.

"This green denim will be the very thing, mother, for a background," decided Anna. "I shall cut the circus tent for the center out of stiff unbleached muslin to give it a realistic appearance."

The piece selected for the background was about 2 yards long and 40 inches wide. A strip of unbleached muslin almost as coarse and stiff as canvas formed a border, 12 inches in width.

The border double stitched in place by the rapid young seamstress, the next step was to cut out the tent from the manila paper pattern, which Anna fashioned by looking at the picture on the large colored circus bill.

"I'll cut all the patterns, mother," she declared, "if you'll cut the figures from the bits of cloth—then I'll help sew them on the background in applique style."

Mother watched her little daughter with pleased and amused interest as she took small pieces of manila paper and cut out the most delightful clowns imaginable, the most realistic lions, tigers, monkeys, elephants and show wagons, while looking only at the circus bill as a guide.

"I declare, dear," said her mother, "You have a most unusual gift. I can't see how you can do it so well."

Anna laughed as she cut out the "Fat Lady" and the "Skinny Dwarf," standing side by side.

The figures ranged from 3 or 4 inches in height to 8 or 10 inches as the maximum, the purpose being to arrange them like a circus procession all around the white canvas border of the rug.

Mother did her part with as much artistic skill as Anna, cutting the lions from dull yellow cambric and the elephants from gray coat lining while the clowns wore gay red and yellow suits with the fat lady gorgeous in peachy pink. A bottle of indelible ink supplied features for the circus actors and stripes for the leopards and giraffes. The closed wagons, carrying no one knows what sort of mysterious animals and drawn by prancing steeds, filled their part of the procession which was headed by a band grandly attired in red suits and wearing yellow cockades in their caps.

Of course every separate figure had to be securely stitched in place by the patient workers so it was growing late and the task was not yet completed. "One more evening, dear, and Baby will have such a rug to play on as never a baby had before, so we'll put it away now and tomorrow evening we'll finish it," said the mother.

Anna sighed, but rose to obey. "There is nothing more to do but to stitch on the figures," she said. "So I guess I can wait, and Baby will have to wait one day longer—but oh, mother, won't he be perfectly delighted with his 'Big Circus rug'?"

Wild Flowers

The things that interest me the most in the spring are the birds and wild flowers. Among the flowers I like to

pick are white and blue forget-me-nots, wild pansies, Johnnie-jump-ups, violets, spring beauties, wild tulips, and deer-tongues. I also have taken up egg cactuses. I take them up by their roots and set them out in my flower beds. I have lots of cultivated flowers, such as sweet peas, poppies, four-o'clocks, nasturtiums, forget-me-nots, larkspurs, pinks, love-in-a-mist, pansies, petunias, asters, carnations, geraniums and lilies. We also have some chrysanthemums and some peonies.

The deer-tongue has a flower almost like the tulip, only the leaves are brown and have spots on them like a deer's tongue. They have a sweet perfume.

All my spare time is spent gathering flowers and picking wheat for my tame Jack rabbit.

Vera Gough.

Neosho County, Kansas.

Bright Sayings of Little Folks

This is a picture of Bessie and Helen Edmundson of Lane county, Kansas. Bessie is 3 years old and Helen is 1 year old.

Bessie amuses her parents with some very funny sayings. One day when it was muddy outside she was told to wipe off her shoes before coming into the house. A little later her mother



was singing, "Let the blessed sunshine in." Bessie looked up quickly and asked, "Mamma, will the blessed sunshine have to wipe off its shoes before it comes into the house?"

What are some of the bright remarks made by your little sister or brother? Write to the children's editor about them.

The Cat-Tail Story

We grew beside a river,
My brothers dear and I,
And all that happy summer
We stood up straight and high.
Our neighbors were the grasses,
Our callers, birds and bees,
And dragon-flies with rainbow wings.
And, now and then, a breeze.

There came a city maiden
The country sights to see;
They said she was "aesthetic,"
Whatever that may be.
With dainty little penknife
She severed all our ties,
Then bore us to her city home
With rapture in her eyes.

And in her splendid parlor,
In a most slightly place,
Tied up with yellow ribbons,
She placed us in a vase.
Our jackets have grown rusty,
Our throats are always dry,
We soon shall burst and fly away,
My brothers dear and I.
—Mira Clarke Parsons in the Youth's Companion.

Protect Birds From Stray Cats

Now that fledglings are leaving the nests, the havoc wrought by cats against birds is probably at its worst, say nature lovers.

The New York state law is said to be one of the most advanced in respect to the destruction of surplus and stray cats, and provides that any person more than 21 years old, who is the holder of a valid hunting and trapping license, may humanely destroy a cat at large found hunting or killing any bird protected by law.

Recognizing the value of birds to agriculture, the New York state college

at Ithaca calls attention to the cat menace and quotes John Burroughs as saying that cats probably destroy more birds than are destroyed by all other animals combined, while A. K. Fisher, of the United States Biological Survey estimates that each year in New York state about 3½ million birds are killed by cats.

Since birds eat insects and weed seeds there is a direct relation between their numbers and the production of food on farms. Fewer cats mean more birds and more crops. Farmers are therefore urged to get rid of unnecessary cats.

Amusing Questions and Answers

BY IRENE DAVIS

Some girls belonging to a club met one evening to have a good time. This was the first game that they played. Strips of paper were cut, one for every girl. Then pencils were provided and each girl wrote out a question. These slips of paper were exchanged and no one was permitted to read what had been written on the other side.

Each one, without consulting the question, wrote some kind of an answer on the back of the slip. After this had been done, each one in turn rose to read the question and answer that she had. Needless to say, a laugh followed nearly every reading, for there were some funny answers, you may be sure. The following are some of them:

- Q. What would you do if I lost my head?
- A. I'd buy a bottle of milk.
- Q. What would you do if you saw a hen lay an egg?
- A. I would set it on the desk.
- Q. If a Bolshevik would appear what would become of you?
- A. I'd go to the poorhouse.
- Q. How would you act if a goat chased you?
- A. I'd dig his eyes out, jump on his back, break his neck, give him a decent burial and live happily ever afterward on good pie.
- Q. Would it frighten you if a man kissed you?
- A. I'd count my chickens before they were hatched.
- Q. What would you do if you fell in love?
- A. I would fight.
- Q. What would you do if you lost your wig?
- A. I'd stay single the rest of my life.
- Q. What would you do if you were drowned?
- A. I wouldn't try it again.
- Q. If the doctor told you that you were lovesick, what would you do?
- A. Tie a string to a corn stalk.

She Enjoys Hi Hoover

Altho I am a very little girl I like to read the Farmers Mail and Breeze. I am 8 years old and I am in the fourth grade at school. I have two sisters—one older and one younger than I. We came to Kansas two years ago with my father and mother from New Mexico.

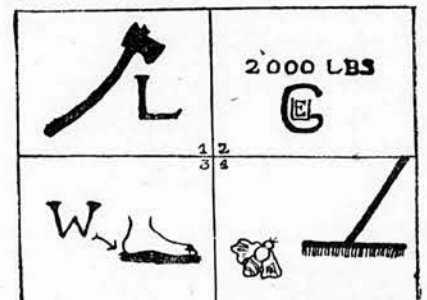
We like the Farmers Mail and Breeze very much. We enjoy Hi Hoover. We like the way Mr. Capper has tried to get our men home. We think he is right on many questions.

Anna Kate Baier.

Phillips County, Kansas.

Parts of a Wagon

In this puzzle four parts of a wagon are represented. Send your answer to the Puzzle Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. There will be



packages of postcards for the first three boys and the first three girls sending correct answers.

Solution July 12 puzzle—Names of musicians: 1, Bellini; 2, Weber; 3, Haydn; 4, Cherubini. The prize winner: Irene Haugh, Abilene, Kan.

Our Three Best Offers

One old subscriber and one new subscriber, if sent together, can get The Farmers Mail and Breeze one year for \$1.50. A club of three yearly subscriptions, if sent together, all for \$2; or one three-year subscription \$2.00.

When off on your summer vacation, find absolutely pure drinking water—and then drink plenty of it.

Capper Pig Club News

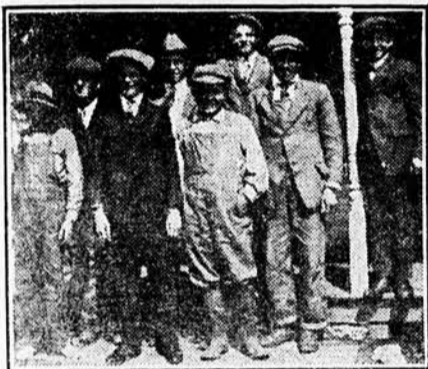
What County Will Lead in Next Pep List?

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN
Club Manager

MORE AND BETTER hogs is only one of the important phases of Capper Pig club work. Thru their club meetings, the boys, perhaps unconsciously, receive a fundamental training in citizenship. This is shown by the interest taken in matters apart from club work. A few days ago I received a copy of a resolution which had been passed at a meeting of the Pottawatomie county Capper Pig club and sent to Senator Arthur Capper at Washington. This was the resolution:

Be it resolved, that we, the members of the Pottawatomie county Capper Pig club team, do commend Senator Arthur Capper for the stand he is taking on the prohibition question, and that we heartily support him in his efforts to make national prohibition lasting.

A few days later, Glen Schwandt,



Anderson County Team

leader of the Pottawatomie county club, received this letter from Mr. Capper:

Glen Schwandt, Leader,
Capper Pig Club of Pottawatomie County,
Wamego, Kan.
My dear young friend:
I have received the resolution adopted by your club endorsing my stand on the question of national prohibition. A good many resolutions and petitions have come to me since I took up my work in the Senate urging me to work for prohibition, but none has given me more pleasure, none do I appreciate more than that of your club. I am pleased not alone because your action gives evidence of the fact that you are interested in the work of the Kansas representatives in Washington, but because it shows conclusively that with true Kansas spirit the boys of the club are on the right side of this big and vital question.
I am very much gratified that you have written me and am glad to assure you that I shall continue to do everything in my power to see that the temperance cause is not weakened in any particular.
Hoping that this may be the most successful year the Capper Pig Club of Pottawatomie County has ever had and with kindest personal regards to you and all the boys of the club, I am,
Sincerely your friend,
ARTHUR CAPPER.

Can't you imagine that those Pottawatomie county boys are proud of that letter from Mr. Capper? After all, tho, their action was only one of the many interesting things being done by Capper Pig club teams. I can see that there will be a change in the standing in the pep list when it's printed again, for every club is making an effort to reach the top.

"There's too much work for us to hold day meetings," writes hustling John Scruggs, Anderson county leader, "so we've decided to have our good times at night. We met the evening

of July 13 at Wallace Minor's home, with eight members and three associate members present. There were 36 persons altogether, and at 9 o'clock we held a big general supper with fried chicken and all the trimmings, and wound up with all the ice cream we could eat. Every member reported records being kept. The meeting sure was full of pep."

Better keep your eyes on that Anderson county team, for they're "going some." Perhaps the most encouraging thing about this meeting was the presence of one boy who has been unable to attend heretofore. Then, too, County Leader Scruggs is planning for next year, for he already has three associate members. Here's the way the boys are lined up in the picture: Left to right, Ted Bogan, Wallace Minor, John Scruggs, Bennie Chestnut, John Thompson, Donald Harrell, Raymond Smith, Fletcher Lowry. Two members, Ray Wollen and Clifford Thomas, were absent when the picture was taken.

But other counties are hustling right along, also. Down in Wilson county, Leader John Sell and his teammates are reaching for a higher position in the pep list. "The boys of Wilson county met at my home July 13," says William Dewey. "There were 20 persons present. They all looked at my pigs and thought they were a pretty nice bunch. We pitched horseshoes and played other games, after which we had our dinner—and it sure was fine. Then we had our business meeting and played some more. We decided to hold our next meeting at the home of Floyd Swinney, of Buffalo, July 29, to give the boys who didn't attend this meeting a chance to be at a July meeting." While we're talking about Wilson county, it's interesting to note that there are seven Spotted Poland entries down there, two black Polands, and one O. I. C.

Here's a cheery letter from Verner Chrisman, of Johnson county: "We had our meeting July 11, in the evening. There were about 70 persons present. We started the program at 11:30, and sure had some peppy meeting. We wouldn't have been so late, but everybody had been helping with threshing. I baked two white layer cakes with marshmallow frosting. I was going to send you a piece of cake, but both of them were all licked up slick and clean. In our business meeting we found that some of the members hadn't even sent in their breed club dues yet. They tried to get off with the excuse that they hadn't had time to read their rules, but that didn't go for you had written to them about it. We are going to have a club paper, with Fred Rausch and Helen Andrew as editors. There was an interesting debate at our meeting. Subject: 'Resolved, That Chickens are More Profitable Than Pigs.' Of course, the two boys who had the negative won."

Some meeting, wasn't it? And think of a pig club boy who can bake such

good cakes that they're all cleaned up. Next time Verner will have to save out a slice of cake if he expects the club manager to have any.

Let me tell you, tho, that all the pep isn't in counties with large memberships, or where everything is going well. In Coffey county, John Roth and Charlie Steele are the only members. "We've been awfully busy shocking wheat," writes John. "Charlie and I couldn't find time for a meeting, so one day when we were working together, we talked over our club work and planned what we will do with our hogs, and when we could hold a real meeting with the poultry club girls. We decided we'd call our talk that day a business meeting."

"We didn't have a meeting in Ottawa county," says Amal Dupont, "because there is only one boy beside myself, but I went and made him a visit, and we talked over our plans for club work and told each other about our pigs." And, after all, isn't it showing pretty good pep to go ahead and do as much as that, when there are so few boys in a county. Just watch and see some real clubs next year in counties with small membership this year. And you'll probably see some of the faithful-members of this year's club leading their teams in a real fight for the trophy cup.

When anybody says, "John Case" to a member of the Capper Pig club of 1916, 1917 or 1918, the boy says, "Sure, I know John Case. He was the first manager of the Capper Pig club, is a friend of every club member, and is now director of all the club work conducted by Arthur Capper." Members of this year's club aren't so well acquainted with John Case, altho after the big fair meeting in September they'll know him better. And, by the way, there's going to be an announcement about the fair meeting soon, too. Speaking about John Case, tho, you'll all be interested in knowing that he has been chosen one of the directors of the pig club department of the National Swine Show. This show is to be held at Des Moines, Iowa, this year, and I'm sure Capper Pig club members will be interested in reading about it in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Here's another announcement of interest to club members: When the list of swine record associations allowing Capper Pig club members the special rate for recording pigs was published last spring, the name of the American Duroc Jersey Record association was omitted accidentally. This omission has been called to my attention, and I'm glad to give publicity to the offer of this association to register pigs at the special rate. Every breeder of Duroc Jersey hogs should take notice, too, that both the National Duroc Jersey Record association and the American Duroc Jersey Record association has announced that after August 1 the fee for recording hogs less than 2 years old will be \$1 to members of the association and to members of the Capper Pig club, instead of 50 cents as at present. The fee for recording hogs more than 2 years old will be \$3, instead of the present rate of \$2.

Watering Farm Horses

"It is a common thing," says Walter Moore, "for farmers to work their horses in the hayfield from morning to night, and to water them only at noon. This is done even on days of excessive heat. The driver usually has two or more refreshing drinks in the middle of the morning, and again in the afternoon; but the horses, who are equally as thirsty, go without. This want of water is not only distressing, but it causes the horses to drink to excess at noon and again at night. This often results in colic, and always tends to produce a distended stomach, or what farmers call a 'hay belly.' Every farmer who would treat his horses humanely should take water into the field for them in hot weather."

Recording Fee Changed

The Board of Directors of the American Hampshire Record association passed a resolution June 21, making the recording fee to members 75 cents a pedigree, after July 21 and to non-members \$1.50 a pedigree.

Metal bins will save much of the ordinary waste in grain.

"Absolutely Fireproof"

If You Prefer—

A respectable hotel for respectable people.

Located near Twentieth on Main, within five minutes' walk or ride of the Union Station.

On the main artery between the Union Station and Kansas City's Business Section.

You'll Stop at

Midwest Hotel

No Increase in Rates

S. J. STATTS, President
JOHN W. KENNEDY, Manager



Hotel Mercer

12th & McGee Sts.
Located in the Heart of Kansas City
MORROW & O'ROURK, Proprietors

The Mark of GUARANTEED SATISFACTION



Livestock Loans and Buyers of Stockers and Feeders on Orders

Woods-Egan
Livestock Commission Company
Livestock Exchange Bldg.,
Kansas City, Mo.

L. M. Egan, Pres. Ray R. Woods, V-Pres.
W. J. Kelley, Secy.



Reno County: Left to Right, Front Row, Ray Taylor, Harry Harper, Leo Leabo, Orville Clark, Gilbert Shuff; Back Row, Manford Waite, Wayne Howell, Earl Kiger, Harold Miller, Floyd Warnock.

FITZ

OVERALLS AND FITZALLS Make Work Easier



Fitz Overalls are genuine blue indigo denim, stoutly sewed and roomy. They wash easily, save mending and wear a long time. For many years men have shown a preference for these economical work clothes.

Fitzalls, the one-piece suits of denim or khaki, are convenient and comfortable. Like Fitz Overalls, they are guaranteed to satisfy.

66 sizes. Ask your dealer to show them. If he doesn't keep your exact size in stock he can wire us and obtain it in 24 hours.

Burnham-Munger-Root
Kansas City, Mo.

Hotel Victoria

9th and McGee Sts.,
Kansas City, Missouri



*A Hotel of Personal Attention
and Quiet Surroundings*

FRANK BLANCHARD
Proprietor

A. S. HAYES
Manager

McGee at Ninth—On the Corner
by the Postoffice

Farm Engineering

BY C. E. JABLOW

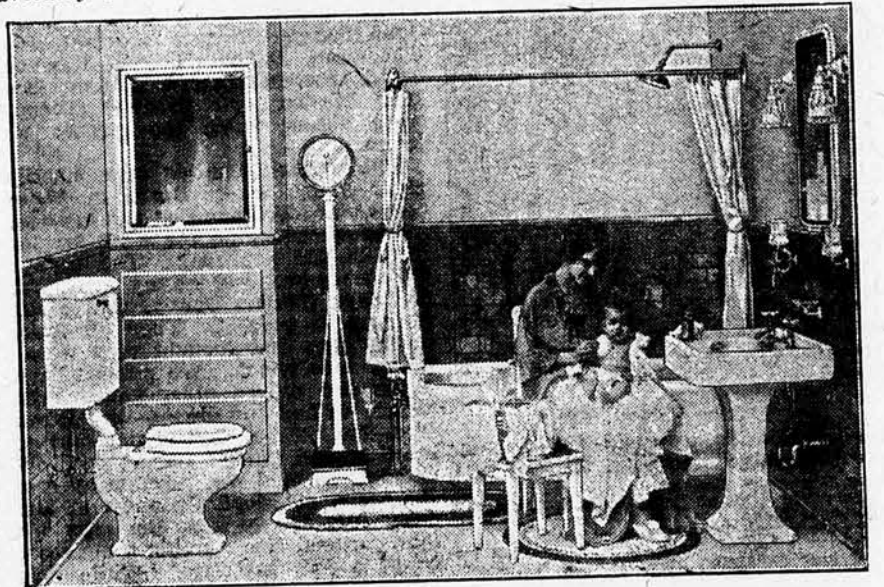
Water Works for the Farm Home.
Simple, Inexpensive Pumping Device.
Don't Put Storage Tank in the Attic.
Cost of Installation is Small.
The Luxury of a Bath on Hot Days.
How Wells May be Utilized.

RECENTLY it was my business and pleasure to take a trip to North-eastern Oklahoma and South-western Kansas and was much pleased to note the abundance of springs with clear pure water. What a blessing this would be if we could only transport just a few of these springs to some sorely needed spots, in which some of us, of necessity must live. One of the very smallest springs that I saw when a few measurements were made, showed a flow in excess of 400 gallons a day. This quantity is more than the average family in most communities is using at the present time.

There are many other localities as favorably situated as regards a water

which its rests. There are not many ceiling joists calculated to carry from 130 to 200 pounds a square foot, and this is the load they might have to carry with your tank. It should be noted that the simple working principle of the ram is that of utilizing the energy in a moving column of water for elevating just a portion of the total amount of water to a higher elevation. Since a portion only of the water is delivered, the total 24 hour flow of the spring should be from six to 10 times the calculated consumption in the household. Perhaps an assumption of 50 gallons daily a piece, as the amount of water used in the household would be sufficient under most conditions.

When once the ram is placed in operation, its work is entirely automatic and if you are unacquainted with this piece of apparatus, you will be sur-



Many Farm Homes Have a Good Bath Room with a Tub, a Lavatory with Hot and Cold Water and a Sanitary Closet Like This One.

supply. All who have a flowing spring on their place at a reasonable distance from their home, should look into the principle of the hydraulic ram. This is a very simple pumping device that requires practically no attention whatever and the only requirement is that the ram be so situated relative to the spring that a fall of at least 2 feet and preferably more shall be had. It is also desirable that a reasonably straight run of pipe be used for making the connection. The ram will elevate water many feet above the spring and it is possible by providing a storage, to have running water in the home, just as in any of our cities. The water will in many cases be of a quality superior to what your city friends have, and at a cost to you of just a very small fraction of what is paid in the city for the same convenience.

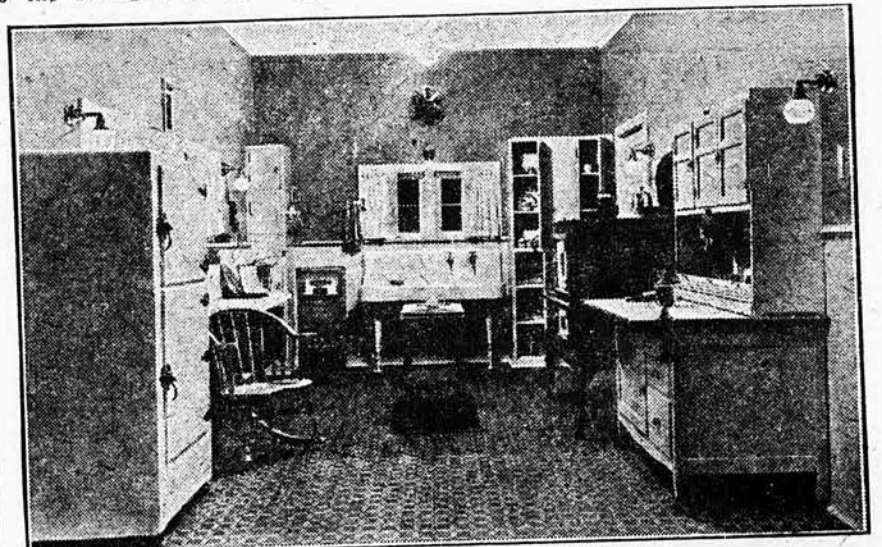
In selecting your storage tank, do not count on placing this in the attic unless some special attention is given to the strength of the support upon

which you first see it, to note that it is simpler even than the common well pump.

If you conclude that your spring house or box is valuable for keeping your butter, milk and eggs cool and if you consider the cost of water supplied to the city home, you will see that you actually save more a year than the interest on an investment of \$500.

And oh! the comforts of a bath in a tub after a strenuous day's work, and the convenience of running water in the kitchen. After having such a convenience for a time you will wonder how it was ever possible to do without running water in the house.

For the man with a good well, who desires running water in the house, the situation is not hopeless, but requires a different method for its accomplishment. This will be treated in some future article in these columns.



This is a Modern Kitchen in Every Respect. Note the Sink and the Pipes for Hot and Cold Water at the End of the Room.

Jayhawker's Farm Notes

BY HARLEY HATCH

Corn Cultivation is Completed. Some Wheat Was Harvested Late. Oats Have Made Excellent Yields. Wheat Prices in Burlington. Farming is Not All Pleasure. Corn Needs Another Good Rain. One Firm Sells 40 Threshers. Hay Balers Receive High Wages. Second Crop of Alfalfa Cut.

THE work on Jayhawker farm for the week which ended July 12 consisted in laying by the last of the corn on Monday and in alfalfa haying on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. You may wonder what we did on Tuesday. For the first time in 27 years I took a day off and went to the circus at Emporia. The trip was made by motor car north over uplands until Hartford was reached. From there our route was up the valley of the Neosho. Most of the wheat on this route was cut but as we neared Emporia we saw fields which were evidently too wet to carry a binder, a heavy rain having fallen there inside of a week. I was rather surprised to find so many bottom fields in which the wheat had stood up; in fact, so far as I could see the proportion of down wheat had not been much greater on the bottom than on the uplands.

On one field near Neosho Rapids, which evidently had been ripe for at least two weeks, the wheat was still standing in good condition and a binder with six horses attached was just starting to cut. Altho this field was on low ground it had lodged but little and had not been cut on account of the wet condition of the soil. It was plain to be seen that this field had raised wheat for many years, or otherwise it would have all been flat on the ground. As I have said in previous issues wheat did not lodge much on poor soil or where it had been pastured heavily this spring or where wheat had been raised for several years in succession.

On our Emporia trip we noted that the last of the oats were being cut and that the shocks were thick on most fields. I have heard of no oats being threshed yet but would suppose that the rainy June, which injured the wheat, would also injure oats to some extent. So far as I have heard from the wheat threshing the yield has been running from 14 to 25 bushels to the acre with an average of 17 to 18 bushels, grading as it comes from the machine little better than No. 3. Altho no rain has fallen in this immediate locality for almost a month over most of the county heavy rains have been common and wheat from those localities has a large moisture content. I have heard of one lot which tested as high as 20 per cent moisture but most of it runs about 17 per cent, or 3 per cent more than is allowed by the government on No. 3 wheat.

Here are the prices being paid today by the Excelsior Milling Co. of Burlington, for the following grades of wheat: No. 1 yellow hard \$2.06; No. 2 yellow hard \$2.03; No. 3 yellow hard \$1.99. For No. 1 hard \$2.08 is paid, for No. 2 hard, \$2.05 and for No. 3 hard \$2.01. From what I have seen I should judge that very little but yellow berry will be raised in this

county this year. Possibly a few upland fields in the regions where not so much rain fell may produce wheat good enough to grade No. 1 hard but they will be few, indeed. While the wheat crop is a disappointment in some respects most fields will return fair incomes under the guaranteed price.

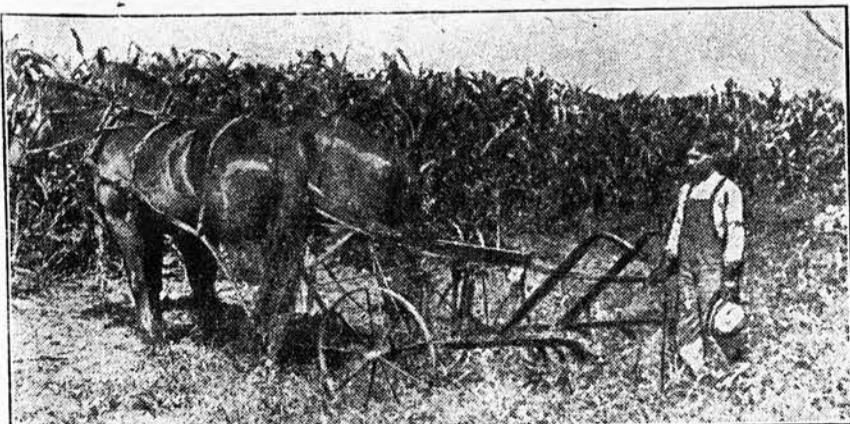
I had some experience in cutting the tangled and lodged wheat raised in Eastern Kansas this year and that cutting was done under weather conditions which produced much suffering among both men and horses. As we were striving one evening to complete a field of the tangled stuff the thought came into my mind that any man who could at such a time see the beauties and pleasures of a farmer's life would not be a farmer himself but would have a mighty strong interest in keeping those who were farmers busily engaged in production. But after a fellow had a good supper and a bath he would be likely to feel better about it and more inclined to wonder what he could buy with the product of an acre of wheat at \$2 a bushel.

Altho we have not had a rain for almost a month corn in this vicinity is not suffering as yet but it must have a rain soon or it will begin to go back. In the regions where rain has fallen, notably between this farm and Emporia, corn looks well and probably will make a large yield if given more rain at a later date. But the corn acreage is very limited here and should it remain dry I imagine that forage is going to be even scarcer than it was last year. There is a big prairie hay crop and lots of alfalfa and there will be mountains of straw but of corn and kafir fodder there is likely to be less than in any of the 23 years I have lived in this part of Kansas.

I believe there were 42 threshing rigs reported to the government authorities last year in Coffey county. This year one implement firm in Burlington has reported sales of 40 threshing machines in Coffey county and there are many other implement dealers in the county who have sold machines. I should judge from this that the 42 machines of 1918 had by the summer of 1919 grown in numbers to at least 125. Many of them are the smaller sizes run by tractor power and it is reported that they are giving good results. The prices charged for threshing bundle wheat vary from 8 to 12 cents a bushel, the grain grower providing fuel and all the help but the machine crew. One tractor thresher is charging 10 cents a bushel where the grain grower provides the gas and 11 cents where the tractor owner supplies it.

Despite the fact that the country is dotted with threshing machines at work on the shocked grain the prairie hay operators near Gridley are still able to find crews and a great deal of hay has already been baled. The wages paid are liberal, pitchers and tyers getting \$1 a ton while a man with a team and a 6-foot mower gets \$1 an hour. The power balers require

(Continued on Page 67.)



The Proper Depth for Cultivating Corn Will Depend Largely on Weather Conditions and on the Size of the Plant When the Work is Done.

The Westgate

Kansas City's Newest Fireproof Hotel

Located right in the heart of the city, close to everything. All main car lines pass the door. Convenient to Stock Yards Cars.

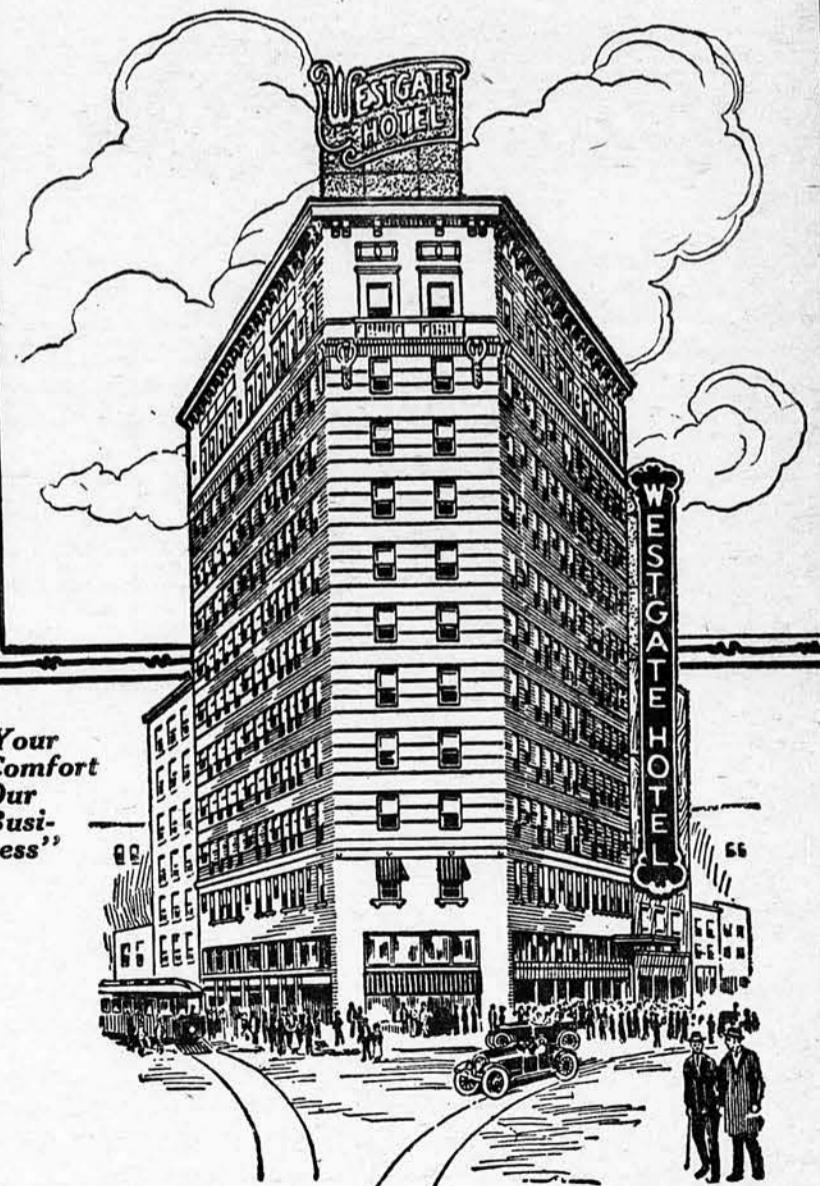
**200 Rooms, 200 Baths
\$1.50 and up, "Mostly \$1.50"**

Every Room has Outside Exposure.
Every Room has Private Bath.
Every Room has Circulating Ice Water.

The Westgate "Coffee Shoppe" offers wholesome food at reasonable prices.

At the Junction—Main, Delaware and 9th Streets.

Kansas City, Mo.



"Your Comfort Our Business"

Hotel Kupper

Eleventh and McGee Sts.
Kansas City, Mo.

Automatic Sprinkling System
Entirely Fireproof



Particularly desirable for ladies
—being on Petticoat Lane—the
center of the shopping district.

The Hotel of Quality and Re-
finement for yourself, wife and
family.

Take cars marked **NORTHEAST**
at Union Station and get off at
Eleventh Street.

EUROPEAN PLAN

WALTER S. MARS,
President and Manager

Farm Talk about Poultry

As a part of the co-operative state and federal campaign for more and better eggs in Kansas and to save wastes between the hen and the consumer, demonstration meetings will be held in July and August. At these meetings demonstrations of egg candling and the proper packing of eggs will be given by P. L. Sanford of the Food Research Laboratory Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, working in co-operation with the State Agricultural college and the poultry and egg industry of Kansas. Poultry raisers and all others interested in the subject are invited to attend. Meetings are scheduled between the hours of 10 a. m. and noon and 2 and 4 p. m. at these places:

July 26, Saline county, Salina; July 28, Dickinson county, Solomon; July 29, Mitchell county, Beloit; July 30, Cloud county, Concordia; July 31, Smith county, Smith Center; August 1, Clay county, Clay Center; August 2, Washington county, Washington; August 4, Nemaha county, Sabetha; August 5, Atchison county, Atchison; August 6, Miami county, Paola; August 7, Anderson county, Garnett; August 8, Franklin county, Ottawa; August 9, Morris county, Council Grove; August 11, Shawnee county, Topeka.

Teaching Chicks to Roost

Where a large number of chicks are being raised in one brooder house difficulty is often experienced in preventing the birds from piling up at night after the heat is removed, and causing serious losses. To prevent this overcrowding the birds should be taught to roost as early as possible. If roosts are made out of 1 by 3 inch strips placed flat so as to provide a 3 inch roosting surface, and these are placed 12 to 15 inches from the floor, the birds easily can be taught to go to roost. If the chicks do not go up on the roost of their own accord they should be gently placed on the roosts after dark for one or two nights until they get the roosting habit.

T. S. Townsley.

Defends White Leghorns

I saw the report of Anna Nelson in the Farmers Mail and Breeze concerning her White Plymouth Rocks. While I think her record is good and the Plymouth Rocks are good chickens, yet I want to speak a word in favor of the White Leghorns. I have a flock of 65 Single Comb White Leghorns. I began keeping a daily record of these chickens December 1, 1918. In December they laid 84 dozen eggs, in January 74 dozen, in February 97 dozen, and in March 116½ dozen, and they are still on the job going a better gait than ever. Another good thing about these Leghorns, is that their eggs are large, a dozen weighing from 24 to 28 ounces. During January, when we had our coldest weather, I received only from 17 to 19 eggs a day, but this was only for a short time. During the cold spell we had during the last part of February and the first of March, the egg production did not decrease. The long siege of winter laying did not lessen their vitality, and they are as

vigorous now as they were when they began laying in December.

Their principal feed has been whole corn and oats. At 1 o'clock I feed them a warm mash consisting of cooked vegetable peelings, cornmeal, bran and shorts, and commercial meat scraps. I always give them water with the chill taken off, as I do not believe chickens should have cold water when the weather is cold. I always keep oyster shell and good grit before them as these two things are as essential as good feed in egg production. I think it is hard to beat the White Leghorns when it comes to egg production, especially if you have a good strain.

Braymer, Mo. Mrs. J. A. Freed.

Feed for Hot Weather

During hot weather the livestock requires watery food, especially the cows, if the greatest possible amount of milk is expected. Until a few years ago we tried to supply the summer succulents in the form of pasture grass, but now we supply them in the form of silage. Corn silage is a rich, juicy food, excellent for summer use, and we always have on hand a good store of it; but if we cannot get enough corn we make silage from any possible crop handy. As long as there is silage on the farm, winter or summer, the feed problem does not worry us. We now have more cows and less pasture land than we had before we started with summer silage, still we get much more milk during the hot months than we used to get.

The summer was so hot and dry one year that the pastures failed. We put the cattle in a yard, and fed them corn silage twice a day with timothy hay and a little grain. The summer silo proved its value, for the cows increased their milk flow slightly.

We feed silage also to sheep, hogs and horses, especially when the weather is very warm. They seem to like the cooling, thirst-quenching qualities of the forage just as much as a person likes a glass of lemonade. Even the working horses are benefited by a little summer silage, and require less feed when they get it.

Indeed, the summer silo solves the feed problem as nothing else can do it. I believe on most farms where there is a silo summer silage will soon be a regular ration. This will make it possible to keep more cows without increasing the pastures. Pastures scarcely pay where land is becoming high priced.

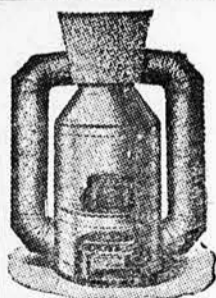
A Prize Offer

We want letters about your success in raising fall chicks. These prizes will be awarded: for best letter, \$1; second, 75 cents; third, 50 cents. Tell about the success you yourself have had in raising fall chickens, the time when they were hatched, the care given them and success in selling them on the market. Address the Poultry Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

If you don't find the bargain you want on this week's Farmers classified page, drop a post card about your wants to Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.



**WE BOTH LOSE MONEY
IF YOU DON'T SELL YOUR HIDES
TO T. J. BROWN** 126 N. Kansas Ave.,
TOPEKA, KANSAS
Green salt cured hides, No. 1, 40c. Horse hides (as to size) No. 1, \$13.00 to \$15.00
No. 2, 39c. (as to size) No. 2, \$12.00 to \$14.00
Write for prices and shipping tags. Payments made promptly.



For Clean Economical and Even Heat

Install an Ideal King Furnace in Your Home!

Ideal King is the most appropriate furnace for the farm home. It is pipeless, does away with cellar and wall pipes, requiring only one hole in the floor—easily installed. Works perfectly. Thousands in use today have stood the test of satisfaction for thirty years.

Requires not only minimum installation labor, small amount of space and renders most perfect heating system—but it is cleanest and most economical furnace to operate. For the sake of coal bills and your family's comfort, you should WRITE FOR OUR CATALOG.

Heating Plans
For Your Home
Furnished Free

Installation of your heating system is important. Our staff of experts will prepare plans and furnish specifications for the scientific arrangement of your heating facilities.

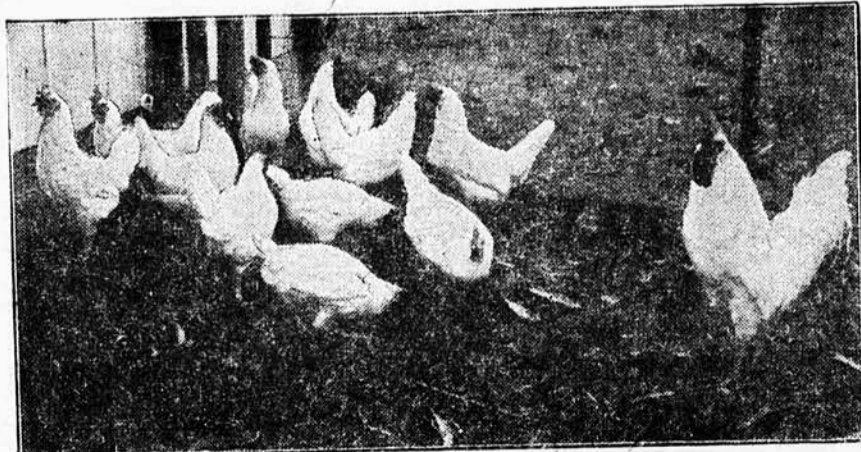
Kansas City Furnace Co.

2429 Independence Ave.

Kansas City,

Mo.

Furnace Builders for Thirty Years.



Single Comb White Leghorns are Always Efficient in Egg Production. But They May Be Made Efficient Also for Meat Production.

Winning With Dairy Cows

Purebred Cattle are More Profitable Than Scrubs

BY J. D. JARVIS

ACCORDING to the United States Department of Agriculture there are in the United States more than 23 million dairy cattle and 44 million other cattle, of which more than 12 million are classed as cows.

There are over 6 million farms in the United States having an average of fewer than six cows, four of which, on the average, are classed as dairy cows. In some of our chief livestock states the following averages are reported:

State	Dairy Cattle	Other Cattle
South Dakota	6	18
Nebraska	5	22
Kansas	5.5	13.5
Texas	2.5	9
Missouri	3.5	6
Kentucky	1.7	2
Tennessee	1.4	2
Mississippi	2	2.5
Ohio	5.5	4
Michigan	4	3.5
Indiana	3	3
Illinois	4	5
Iowa	6	13
Wisconsin	10	8

While the average number of real dairy cows to the farm in each state is as reported still we know there are many farms which have large herds of dairy, beef or "just scrub" cattle. We also realize that there are thousands of farms which have from one cow to five cows and the owner does not consider himself as being in the dairy or

tions and nearly 3,500 licensed cream buyers. Nebraska, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee and many of our Central and Western states have hundreds of similar cream markets which enable the farmer owning two to five cows to market what cream he may produce. I do not propose to defend the dirty, insanitary cream receiving station, but I believe a good, clean, sanitary cream receiving station is a good market for the cream produced by the small dairy farmer, because he can deliver to it a small or large quantity of cream at least expense. The cream is weighed, sampled and tested immediately upon arrival and the farmer receives, in return, cash payment.

Cream Checks Come Handy

Cash for cream is a great inducement and begets confidence. It encourages the farmer to milk more and better cows or to feed better beef cattle. In other words, it gives the small dairy farmer a definite purpose or object. He either desires real dairy cows with a main object of milk production, by-products, calf and animal fertilizer; or real beef cows, with object of calf production, by-products, cream, skimmilk and fertilizer.



Every Farm Should be Supplied with Two to Five Good Dairy Cows. Purebred Jerseys, Holsteins and Ayrshires are the Usual Favorites.

beef business. He is interested in livestock to a very limited degree. It is to this class of farmers that this article is written.

"In Illinois," says Prof. Hepburn, of the University of Illinois, "more than 95 per cent of the butter is made from hand separator cream, originating in dairies having three to five cows where dairying is not the main farm activity, but is regarded as a side line; yet the products from these small herds aggregate a sufficient quantity of cream to yield about 100 million pounds of butter every year." Illinois is considered one of our chief dairy states.

Start a Dairy Now

Now is the time for the farmer owning from one cow to five cows to make more money out of the by-products from his cows. In nearly every community there is a market for butterfat, either in the form of butter or cream—whether sweet or sour. The local or distant creamery gladly will pay high prices for the butterfat in good, clean, rich cream. The farmer may either deliver his cream to the local creamery or deliver it to the railroad station and ship the cream direct to a creamery many miles away. I have seen cream shipped from Eastern Colorado and New Mexico to Kansas City and St. Joseph, Mo., distances of more than 500 miles, and the cream was made into creamery butter which was sold on the general market as "firsts," with a score of 90 points.

There are many creameries which develop their business thru the operation of cream receiving stations placed in small towns where a local creamery could not obtain sufficient cream to enable it to pay the farmers the highest prices for their cream. Kansas has over 1,500 cream receiving sta-

As human food, 5 pounds of skimmilk has a food value equivalent to 1 pound of lean beef, which is usually worth from 25 to 35 cents pound. Skimmilk is then worth from 5 to 7 cents a pound or \$5 to \$7 a hundred-weight. When fed to common calves or pigs it is worth one-half the price of a bushel of corn for each hundred pounds of skimmilk. When corn is worth \$1.75 a bushel, skimmilk is worth one-half of \$1.75 or 87½ cents a hundred pounds. Butterfat when fed to the scrub calf or common pig returns to the farmer approximately 3 to 5 cents a pound. When sold in form of butter or cream it is worth 40 to 75 cents a pound. Many farmers believe butterfat is fattening, and think there is no food value in skimmilk. Butterfat is an oil and it provides heat and energy. Pound for pound, it has two and one-fourth times more heat and energy than a carbohydrate or a protein. It is a conditioner and has an element which promotes cell growth. It is this element which makes it so valuable as human food.

In the Central and Western states there is a wonderful development of livestock farming made possible thru marketing the by-product cream, feeding skimmilk with other feeds to calves, pigs and poultry, and by feeding the soil the valuable animal fertilizer which has helped them in obtaining greater crop production.

The world's largest creameries and the cities which make the largest amount of butter are not located in the so-called dairy districts of the world. They are in the livestock districts. Cities such as Omaha and Lincoln, Nebraska; St. Joseph and Kansas City, Missouri; Topeka and Wichita, Kansas; Sioux City and Des Moines, Iowa; Chicago, Illinois; In-

(Continued on Page 68.)

Hotel Muehlebach

Baltimore Avenue and Twelfth Street
Kansas City, Mo.



Utility - Service - Elegance
Opened in May 1913

Ultra-modern in equipment,
complete washed air ventilating system

Unique in the courtesy of its
Service

500 Rooms Rate from \$2.00

Operated by
Whitmore Hotel Company
Under the Personal Direction of
S. I. Whitmore and Joseph Reichl



MORE SILAGE WITH LESS POWER

The CLIMAX is especially designed for heavy Western use. Built by a concern having more than 30 years' experience in manufacturing silo filling machinery exclusively. The CLIMAX is GUARANTEED to cut more silage with less power than any other machine made.

CLIMAX Ensilage Cutter

Steel frame will not warp like wood. Knives finely tempered to cut hard dry fodder. Semi-steel fly wheels stores power. Thin straight knives shear in and cut where leverage is greatest, finely tempered to cut hard dry fodder. Low feed table. Staunchly built for hard steady Western use.

SHIPPED ON FREE TRIAL.

FREE BOOK Write at once for full description of the Climax Cutter, also "Flint" Tile Silos—better than cement, cheaper than wood. Address nearest office, Dept. 357.

W. W. COATES CO.
Kansas City, St. Louis, Denver, Des Moines,
Sioux City, Oklahoma City, Omaha

American Fence

Full gauge wires; full weight; full length rolls. Superior quality galvanizing, proof against hardest weather conditions.

Special Book Sent Free. Dealers Everywhere.
AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE CO.
CHICAGO NEW YORK

BALE HAY NEW WAY

No Blocks—No Bale Ties—2 Men Less!

Save 40 per cent on baling cost! "Figure your saving by using straight wire, No Bale Ties." Get wise to the new method introduced by the marvelous new patent Self-Threading Hay Press. No blocks or bale ties to handle—save the pay of two men. Make big money baling hay for others. Write for free catalog showing all types of this wonderful new press. Write today—NOW!

Threader Press Mfg. Co., 17-A Ottawa St. Leavenworth, Kan.

Best For Kansas

Follow the lead of hundreds and hundreds of Kansas Farmers—investigate the Silo best suited to conditions in your section—one that will be a real asset and insure permanent satisfaction.

Lock-Joint CEMENT STAVE Silo

Easy to erect in 2 days. Everlasting; Waterproof; Airtight; Fireproof; Windproof. Made of cement staves that fit perfectly, forming a perfect unit. Silage is safe from air and bacterial action. WRITE AT ONCE for complete information and list of satisfied owners. Seven factories. Prompt shipments. Interlocking Cement Stave Silo Co. Biting Building, Wichita, Kans.

WORTH A BIG FARM

Bale your own and neighbors' hay; 100 days work earns \$1000 to \$2000 a season with the

Lightning Line A Press for Every Purpose



Power Press or Tractor Baler, Junior Belt, Juniors with extension frames, combined press and engines, horse power press, 1 horse baler to heaviest two horse press. The right kind of a press for your needs. Presses bought from us 20 years ago still in use. Send today for complete catalog or write us your needs and we will advise you size of press best suited for your work.

K. C. HAY PRESS CO. KANSAS CITY, MO.

Straw Wanted

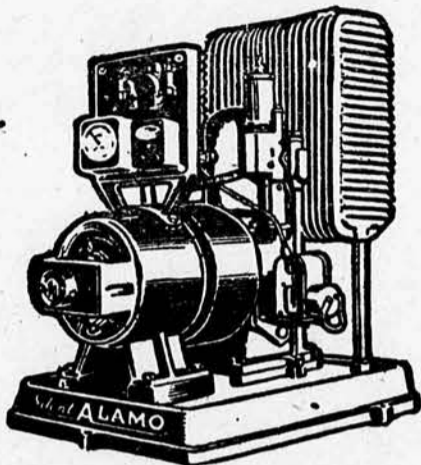
DON'T BURN your straw before finding out how a few hours spent spreading Straw turns every stack into big profits. Carter made \$500 extra profit from our information. Your name on a postal card brings full particulars free. SIMPLEX SPREADER MFG. CO., 103 Traders Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

10 Patriotic Cards 10c We will send 10 lovely colored post cards postpaid for 10 cents in stamps or silver. NOVELTY HOUSE, Dept. 20, Topeka, Kan.

Electric Light and Power for Happy Farm Life

Sturdy
Compact
Unit

All In
One



No Vibration
No Noise

Endorsed by
Prominent
Engineers

For Dependable Service Install the

Silent ALAMO

Electric Light and Power Plant

Everybody knows the advantages of electric light and electric power. Everybody wants this modern day convenience. The big question is "What plant shall I select?"

Take our advice. Select the plant that's silent—the plant that's free from terrific vibration—the plant that won't quickly shake itself to pieces. Install the wonderful Silent Alamo.

No Vibration—No Noise

In the Silent Alamo there is no noise—due to the quiet operation of the Ide Super Silent Motor with the rotating sleeve-valve. There's no severe vibration—due to scientific balancing of weight.

Thousands of farmers as well as staid old engineer experts have been amazed by this silent plant. Come in and see a demonstration. Learn why the Silent Alamo assures years of service.

Write Now

Independent Electric Machinery Co.

215 Goodrich Place

Kansas City, Mo.

BROOM

CORN—BROOM MACHINERY AND MATERIALS
Write for prices. We handle broom corn on consignment. Write for quotations and rates.
HUGH THOMPSON BROOM CORN COMPANY,
918-926 West 8th St., Kansas City, Mo.



"TIMESCO" TIRES

**GUARANTEED 5000
INNERTUBES GUARANTEED MILES
ONE YEAR**

30X3	30X3½	32X3½	31X4	32X4	33X4
11.60	15.10	17.75	23.20	23.60	24.65
34X4	34X4½	35X4½	36X4½	35X5	37X5
25.30	34.05	35.55	36.15	40.65	43.00

PURE GUM RED RUBBER TUBES

30X3	30X3½	32X3½	31X4	32X4	33X4	34X4	34X4½	35X4½	36X4½	35X5	37X5
2.56	3.12	3.16	3.88	4.04	4.12	4.24	5.24	5.40	5.52	6.52	6.88

EVERY ARTICLE SOLD BY US IS GUARANTEED BY THE "WORLD'S" LARGEST AUTO SUPPLY HOUSE.

Everything and Anything for an Auto—Send for Our Catalog

TIMES SQUARE AUTO SUPPLY CO.

Main Office NEW YORK, N.Y. - Broadway and 56 ST.

STORES IN
THE
FOLLOWING
CITIES.

Albany, N. Y. Dallas, Texas Newark, N. J. St. Louis, Mo.
Boston, Mass. Des Moines, Iowa New York, N. Y. St. Paul, Minn.
Buffalo, N. Y. Kansas City, Mo. Philadelphia, Pa. Toledo, Ohio
Chicago, Ill. Memphis, Tenn. Pittsburgh, Pa. Tulsa, Okla.
Cincinnati, Ohio Milwaukee, Wis. Providence, R. I. Wichita, Kan.
Columbus, Ohio Minneapolis, Minn. Rochester, N. Y.

Big Farm Meet is Planned

Many Nations Will Exhibit at Kansas City

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

KANSAS CITY business men report that everything will soon be in readiness for the next session of the International Farm Congress which will be held there September 25 to September 28. The Great War, which interfered with all shows of an international nature has closed, and the terms of the peace treaty have been accepted by the principal belligerents. This action opens up the markets of the world and re-establishes international trade rivalry. Business competition will be close and the nations of the world that desire to get their share of trade will have to use every means possible to advertise their agricultural and commercial products. For this reason the International Farm Congress will be the largest and most remarkable gathering of men interested in agriculture that will be assembled in the entire world this year.

Those in charge of this great farm exposition are men of national reputation. George Albert Smith, of Salt Lake City, is president, and the vice presidents are Kurt Grunwald, of Denver, Colo.; T. J. Harrison, of Winnipeg, Canada; and Andrew Kimball, of Thatcher, Ariz. The board of governors is composed of W. I. Drummond, of Enid, Okla.; Charles Dillon, of Topeka, Kan.; J. B. Case, of Kansas City, Mo.; Jewell Mayes, of Columbia, Mo.; George LeBaron, El Paso, Tex.; George Albert Smith, Salt Lake City, Utah; Frank M. Byrne, Faulkton, S. D.; W. E. Taylor, Moline, Ill. and S. O. Bennion, Independence, Mo.

The Executive Committee

The Kansas member of the executive committee is Charles Dillon, managing editor of the Capper Farm Papers at Topeka; the Colorado member is Charles A. Lory, of the Colorado Experiment station at Ft. Collins; the Missouri member is Jewell Mayes, of Jefferson City, Mo.; the Nebraska member is R. A. Smith, of Omaha, and the Oklahoma member is W. I. Drummond, of Enid. Practically every state has a representative on this committee who has promised to see that his state will have an excellent exhibit at Kansas City's Great Farm Show. W. I. Drummond, chairman of the board of governors, says that measured by any fair standard the International Farm Congress is clearly entitled to be classed as the greatest agricultural organization now or ever in existence. It is a voluntary membership institution. It has not at its disposal vast sums of money appropriated to it for the purpose of making experiments and conducting research work. But by co-operation with the various state and federal agricultural colleges and experiment stations it is enabled to do a vast amount of good by collating and disseminating valuable information which otherwise would reach comparatively few people. Its demonstration farms are the farms of its members—thousands of them—located in every

state west of the Mississippi River, and in several eastern states, as well as in Canada and other countries. The experiments upon which it bases its conclusions and its teachings are largely the sum of the experience of actual farmers, working under every conceivable variety of conditions. There is little theory, and much of the results of practical work in the mass of information it has accumulated in the decade and a half of its existence.

Originating at Denver, Colorado, in 1906, as the Dry-Farming Congress, it has steadily grown, and the scope of its work has broadened until it is now a well-established interstate and international influence for the betterment of agriculture and general rural conditions. The International Irrigation Congress was amalgamated with this organization last year.

Educational Clearing House

Many of the most active and influential members of the Congress are officially connected with the various state and national agricultural institutions and experiment stations. A great many of the members of the faculties of colleges of the Central and Western states and stations are life members. The Congress is a clearing house for the progressive ideas and useful facts brought out by the work of these widely scattered institutions, as well as from the experience of its farmer members. By means of the International Farm Congress publications, information gleaned in one state, and which otherwise would not get beyond the borders of that state to any extent, is extended to many states and several countries. At the annual sessions, the teachers and workers at these institutions meet and compare notes, each bringing something that is of value to all the rest, and receiving in return ideas of equal value.

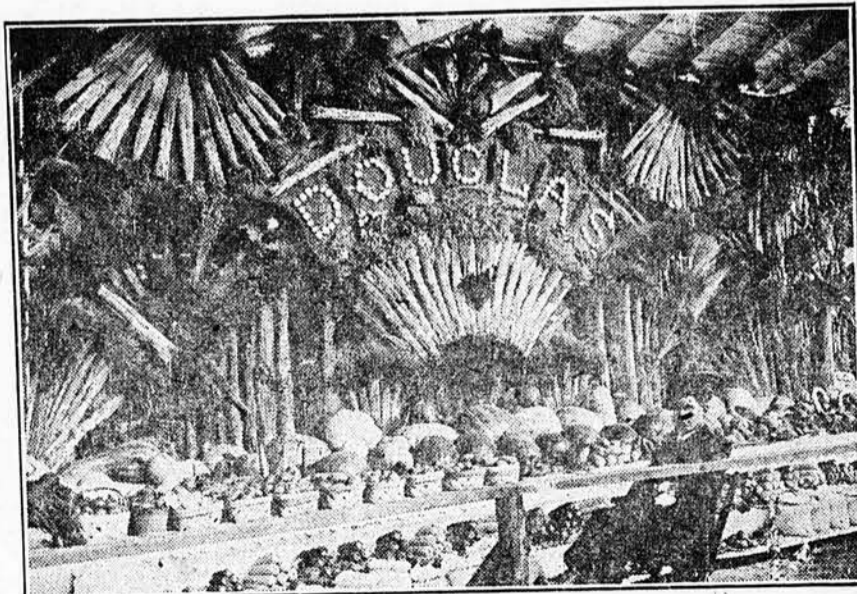
An Annual Farm Forum

From the platform at the annual sessions the most successful farmers and the greatest teachers of agriculture and allied interests in the world address the members, delegates and visitors. There is a free discussion of the problems affecting the tiller of the soil and the keeper of herds. The lectures, addresses and discussions are printed and circulated broadcast. All sessions are open to the public, up to the capacity of the hall, after the members and delegates have been accommodated.

The Soil-Products Exposition

The greatest single feature of the work of the Congress is the Soil-Products Exposition, which is annually staged under its auspices, at the same time and place with the annual sessions. Ten years of ever-increasing success have demonstrated clearly that this is the greatest exposition of soil products in the world. Here are annually displayed the results of modern, scientific farming in 40 or more states,

(Continued on Page 68.)



This is a Farm Exhibit from Douglas County, Kansas. This State Plans to Have Many Displays Like This at Kansas City Next September.

See That the President Doesn't Go Wrong

THE PRESIDENT'S veto of the Agricultural Appropriation Bill containing the repeal of the Daylight Saving law, does not mean the end to the fight to repeal this obnoxious measure. When he based his veto on economic grounds, the President must have been badly advised. It is true that Samuel Gompers represented to the President that the industrial laborers of the country favored a continuance of the law, but Mr. Gompers did not represent large groups of members of his own federation.

I have letters from nearly all the labor organizations of Kansas, including the State Federation of Labor, the State Mine Workers Union and the Kansas City Packing House Employees association, urging the repeal of the Daylight Saving measure.

The greatest economic interest affected by the law is the farming industry and it is affected adversely. The new time means a loss of at least ½ billion dollars to the farmers of this country by reason of the time wasted for them instead of saved.

How predominant is the sentiment of the country for a repeal of this Daylight Wasting law is shown by the vote in the House on the attempt to pass the bill over the President's veto. A change of 11 votes in that body would have accomplished this result. In other words, almost two-thirds of the House members favor repeal, and they take this position because they know the sentiment of their districts is for repeal. I doubt very much whether the President is aware of the general desire of the American farmers for a repeal of this obnoxious measure, for it is inconceivable that he would use his great power to continue this obnoxious measure after this year if he understood the grave injury he is inflicting on the agricultural interests of the nation. He has been out of the country almost constantly for seven months and it is very likely that he is wholly unaware of the widespread demand for repeal of the law. This puts it up to us who know the farmers' position, and to the farmers themselves to enlighten the President.

Congress may be depended on to do its part. Repeal of the so-called Daylight Saving law is provided for in a separate bill that has passed the House and is pending in the Senate. This bill is distinct from the Agricultural Appropriation Bill. The Senate may be expected to pass this repeal bill, as only six Senators voted against repeal when it passed as a rider on the Agricultural Appropriation Bill.

However, the passage of this new repeal bill will be of no effect, if the President in the meantime does not change his mind. He will have the same opportunity to veto this bill as he had when he vetoed the other one, and probably will unless in the meantime he becomes convinced that he has been badly advised and that the country favors a return to normal time.

The problem then is to convince the President or to make the demand for repeal so strong that after he vetoes the repeal act a second time, Congress will pass it over his veto.

Action at home is what is called for now. Farmers should petition the President for the repeal of this law. They should make the same arguments to him for repeal that they have made in their letters to the agricultural press and to members of Congress. The farm organizations, the Granges, the Farmers' Unions, the Societies of Equity, every farmers' organization of any kind or character should go on record and let the President know just how wasteful this so-called Daylight Saving law is in actual practice. Farmers' wives, whose lot is made so much harder by this abominable law, should make their voices heard. Laboring men who are forced to get out so early in the morning to get to their jobs in distant parts of the city should join in the demand for repeal. Let the President know the real sentiment of the workers of the country, not merely that of the idlers who want an additional hour in the evening for golf and other pleasures.

I believe a vigorous, concerted effort along this line will either result in convincing the President or will make possible the passage over his veto of the next Daylight Saving repeal measure that is sent to him for signature by Congress.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

Select Seed Potatoes at Harvest

The custom of using as seed, potatoes left from the previous season's crop, after having disposed of the best, must be discontinued if the present quality and yield of the crop is to be improved, say specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. The grower cannot expect to get maximum yields from inferior seed stock any more than the dairyman can expect to get maximum milk yields from scrub cows. The best time to select seed potatoes, according to the specialists, is late in the summer or in the fall when the crop is being harvested. Then the yield of the individual plant and the quality of the tubers can be considered.

Good seed is pure in respect to the variety; is produced by healthy, vigorous, heavy-yielding plants grown under favorable climatic conditions; is somewhat immature; reasonably uniform in size and shape; firm and sound. The first sprouts should begin to develop at planting time.

Stacked Grain Offers Advantages

One of the first precautions to be observed in the control of the Hessian fly is to plow all wheat stubble as early as possible after harvest. Early plowing has also proved advantageous in the production of a large

wheat crop the succeeding year. These two items form an excellent reason for stacking wheat as soon as the binder has been over the field. Whether or not it will pay the farmer to stack his grain is a question for him to answer.

Other advantages from stacking are pointed out by the University of Missouri College of Agriculture. Threshing from the stack saves the labor of several men and teams. Also, the threshing can be done at any time most convenient. These items concern the housewife to a great extent. If threshing can be done after the hot season has passed, and fewer workmen are to be fed, the dread of threshing will be largely obviated. Wheat threshed from stacks is usually better in quality; it grades higher because of its better color and weight.

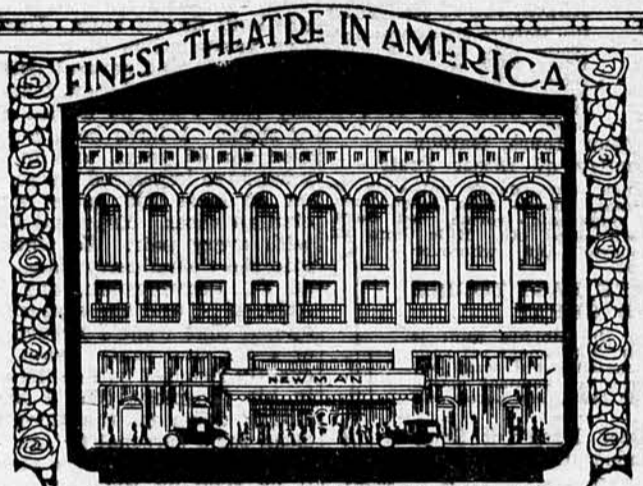
Because of danger from fire, some farmers hesitate to stack their grain. That is a risk which must be assumed, altho it can be shared with an insurance company on a short-time policy. Naturally, it adds to the expense.

The farmer must decide whether it will pay him to stack, whether the advantages outweigh the disadvantages.

A recent census of New York shows 5,000 milking machines in operation in that state.

NEWMAN THEATRE

FRANK L. NEWMAN PRESIDENT



CONCERT ORCHESTRA OF 40

MUSIC
MOTION PICTURES
NOVELTIES

A Total Investment of Two Million Dollars
The Supreme Achievement in Motion Picture Presentation

To sit in the Newman Theatre, to marvel at the wonderful blending of light, color and music, is to realize fully its artistic perfection.

Absolute harmony in every detail, regardless of cost, was the ideal in its construction. That is why it has been pronounced the finest theatre in the United States.

Your trip to Kansas City is not complete without a visit to the Newman. There you find the best in motion pictures, music and novelties.

MAIN ST. AT TWELFTH
KANSAS CITY, MO.

GET RID OF ANTS AND ROACHES

Don't stand for these nasty pests getting into your lard, sugar, flour, butter, etc. Rid the house of them in short order. It's simple, easy and quick with—

HOFSTRA

NOT A POISON
Harmless to Humans

Use Hofstra anywhere; perfectly safe as it is positively NOT a poison. Affects only bugs which breathe through their skins. Can't harm you or your baby.

Rid Your House, Garden And Poultry of Insect Pests

Hofstra is quick, sure death not only to ants and roaches, but to flies, mosquitoes, fleas, garden bugs and worms, bed bugs, chicken lice and mites, etc. Kills them off wholesale whenever and wherever they bother you.

SIMPLE, SAFE, EASY TO USE AND CHEAP

Spray it from the Hofstra gun; it floats in the air "like smoke off your cigar." It is invisible but seeks out bugs and carries a chemical action that seals their breathing pores and kills them.

If Your Dealer Hasn't it Send 15c for Loaded Gun—Postpaid
HOFSTRA MFG. CO.
407 N. Cheyenne
Tulsa, Okla.



GOOD FARMING PAYS

Protect your crops against drought by using the Western Pulverizer, Packer and Mulcher for preparing your seed bed and keeping a moisture-retaining mulch on your growing grain.



THESE WHEELS ARE THE SECRET OF OUR SUCCESS.

The Western pulverizes, packs, mulches and makes a perfect seed bed in one operation, saves time, horse power and one-third seed, still producing a better stand. Seed will start at once when seeded. Especially adapted for breaking crust on growing grain, will break the hardest crust, forming it into a moisture-retaining mulch without injuring growing grain and will raise a crop with half the moisture during growing season.

MADE IN 12 SIZES, 1 AND 3 SECTIONS FOR HORSES AND TRACTORS

This year's crop will bring high prices; make it a record breaker by using the Western. Free illustrated catalog describing machine and its principle, shows its work by pictures taken in the field, gives nearest shipping point to you, contains valuable information on up-to-date farming. Worth its weight in gold to farmers and land owners. Send for it today.

Western Land Roller Co., Box 501, Hastings, Neb.

Will You Pay \$19 for a 700 bu. Wheat Crib?

A strong, portable rat and rod proof wheat crib! Set it up anywhere and thresh right into it. Don't let your \$2.20 wheat spoil because your elevator is full. Play safe!

Act Quick to Save Your Wheat

A Denning Portable Wheat Crib is the best low priced wheat storage building in the world. Forget full elevators, car shortage, rats and rod. Insure your wheat profits with a Denning Wheat Crib. Hundreds of farmers clamoring for them! Sold by good dealers everywhere. A complete postal brings full facts. Mail it now!



Illinois Wire and Mfg. Co.
Joliet, Illinois
Address Joliet Office, Branch Factories at East St. Louis, Ill., and Cedar Rapids, Ia.

OTTAWA KEROSENE ENGINES

Latest design. Durable, Powerful, Reliable, Massive. Built to do hard, heavy work—to give lasting service. Uses Cheapest Fuel. Pulls 25 to 60% more H.P. than rated. Shipped on three months' trial. Easy terms. Sizes 1 1/2 to 22 H.P. Guarantee. Book free—postal gets it.

OTTAWA MFG. CO.
551 King St., Ottawa, Kans.

Pinched Feet Spoil Temper

Wear Comfortable Shoes Made on Sensible Lasts

BY CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

IF THERE is any one feat for which the Army Medical Corps may step smilingly and proudly forward and stand at "Attention" while a great, big medal is adroitly fixed to its stalwart, khaki-clad chest, that one feat is its achievement in the care of the collective feet of the Army.

There are practically, but two kinds of shoes in the Army. They are "shoes, field" and "shoes, russet, or commercial," and the lasts upon which they are built do not vary. During the last two years it has been my lot to wear both kinds and several pairs. From a personal point of view I am entitled to say that I am no novice as a wearer of shoes. I have been a constant patron for 45 years, and in that time I must have impressed my personality upon at least 200 pairs of uncivilized civilian shoes. Yes; and I had trouble with every pair. So when I strayed into the Commissary Sales Department at Ft. Leavenworth, one hot day in July, 1917, and the sergeant in charge opined that what I needed was a pair of 7 E's, and that I would thereby be exactly fitted, I had so little confidence in his judgment that I insisted upon sitting down on the floor not wholly clean for a personal fitting.

But the sergeant was right. I knew it as soon as the comfortable things covered my unfashionable extremities from the rude gaze of the public. Think, ye poor civilians, who go reluctantly to buy new shoes with dread, who "try on" innumerable pairs and finally compromise on the pair that hurts least, think that during my nearly two years of army service I never again had to try on shoes. I had only to say casually "Oh, when you are up at the quartermaster's you might get me a pair of 7 E shoes." Just like that! And always satisfactory.

Army lasts of shoes are absolutely uniform. Once the soldier has been properly fitted, the size of the shoe is entered on page 2 of his service record, as a permanent entry (it is just that important) and from that time forth his shoe difficulties are settled. It is the same for all arms of the service and for all ranks. The style of 7E that I wore as a lieutenant served exactly the same purpose when I became a major. The private and the top sergeant draw their shoes from the same issue.

Field Shoes

There was great rebellion in the hearts of our dandy young soldiers when they were first served with the raw looking, hobnailed, "field shoe" and instructed that it would be their working or marching shoe. But the comfort it gave soon reconciled them to its appearance. After they crossed the seas very few shoes of any other kind were ever issued, so the men became used to the field shoe both for purposes of dress and work. And it answered very well.

This all goes to show the virtue of the Munson—No, don't be alarmed! You have not been deceived into reading an advertisement. The Munson last is neither a shoe, a firm, nor a style. It is the name given to the shoe "last" devised by Colonel Munson, Medical Corps, U. S. A. It is the standard for all army shoes, made according to its plan in all sizes and half sizes from 5 to 12, and each size made in A. B. C. D. E. and EE lasts.

The great thing about this Munson last is that it takes into consideration the plan, construction and development of the human foot. It recognizes the fact that the foot is something more than a broad piece of tissue that terminates the leg. The foot isn't merely something on which to stand, like the blocks that help tin soldiers to maintain the erect position. It is a wonderful piece of mechanism that puts a lot of spring and action into the movements of the body, and has cushions and pads that serve to absorb the jars that would otherwise shake our frames at every step. Given the proper form a shoe is a real protection to the foot. And shoes built on the Munson last give this protection, and yet do not confine the foot nor hinder the expansion and contraction of its arches or the give and take of its ligaments.

Under various names, shoes built on this common-sense plan are now sold everywhere. You must ask for them and insist upon them. The reason this article is printed is because I did not so insist, and therefore was limping about with a blistered heel three days after I got out of my army clothes. Remember that you must have this kind of shoe not merely to avoid toenails of introspective tendencies, corns that are raised without cultivation, and bunions that add nothing to any pilgrim's progress. No, it is not merely a negative matter. A well-made shoe will add nourishment to your muscles, give strength to veins and arteries, relieve the burden upon the heart, and increase your health and youth and happiness.

In conclusion let me leave these few thoughts from army shoe experience.

1. Get a shoe large enough to allow for the play of the arches, but a snug fit in the heel.
2. Wear socks that are large but free from wrinkles.
3. When doing field work wear light, woolen socks and change every day.
4. Wear field shoes for field work. A substantial shoe compensates for its greater weight by the protection it gives to the foot.
5. Bathe the feet every night in cool water, avoiding any but the mildest soap, and drying gently without harsh rubbing; especially between the toes.
6. For field work wear light leggings or puttees.

These things may not make an old man young, but they will help the young to stay young and the old to feel young.

Farmers and Their Shoes

If there is any buyer of shoes in the world that has a right to buy shoes at a fair cost it is the farmer, says the American Co-operative Journal. If he contributes \$2 worth of calfskin and cow hide to make a pair of high-quality shoes, he does not expect to buy back that material in the form of shoes for five times the price for which he sold it. He knows the labor that has been performed in changing the hides into shoes does not justify any such prices.

During 1918, while shoes were pushed up \$1.75 a pair, wholesale, the general price of hides was declining. In January the price of raw beef hides was 32 1/2 cents a pound. In December it had fallen to 29 cents a pound. And oak tanned sole leather went down from 83 cents a pound in January, 1918, to 78 1/2 cents a pound in December, 1918. Yet in the face of this decline in price of hides and leather, we are told the rising cost of shoes is due to the rising cost of hides and the rising cost of labor.

The wages of employees in shoe factories, taking the country as a whole, have not been large. They increased only 6 per cent in the two years from 1914 to 1916.

While Congress is investigating a lot of things long gone into the discard—the lack of artillery support in France, for instance—why not get into the shoe business and help the people now on earth?

Buy Kanred Seed Early

The inspection of 25,000 acres of Kanred wheat just completed by the Kansas Crop Improvement association and the department of agronomy reveals the fact that a surprisingly small proportion is first-class seed. This new variety which is giving such remarkably good results was distributed in small lots by the Kansas Agricultural Experiment station during the past four seasons. A few farmers have been extremely careful to keep it pure, but many others have not, with the result that many fields are mixed with rye, soft wheat, and other varieties of hard wheat. Kanred is so nearly like

Turkey and Kharkof in appearance that no one except those unusually familiar with wheat varieties can tell the difference. As a result, many farmers have mixed Kanred seed without knowing it.

The Kansas Crop association and the county agents are urging those who expect to seed Kanred this fall to get their seed early while good pure seed can be obtained.

This is especially desirable in view of the fact that Kanred is giving very promising results in adjoining states and as a result seed dealers and others are buying Kanred seed from Kansas in carload lots. Several such orders have already been placed.

New Wheat Resists Rust

Many farmers who grew Kanred, the new variety of wheat recently distributed by the Kansas Agricultural Experiment station, were surprised to find that it showed much less rust than the common varieties. Because of the very wet season, rust did more than the usual amount of damage, in some fields cutting the yield 5 to 10 bushels an acre.

The resistance of Kanred to rust has been noted in nearly all parts of the state, but has perhaps been most apparent in the central part where rust seemed to be most prevalent. For example, only a trace of rust was found in the Kanred field of M. C. Means, of Derby, Sedgwick county, while an adjoining field of common wheat was rusted 25 per cent. B. V. Armstrong's field of Turkey near Oxford, Sumner county, was rusted 35 per cent, while Kanred exhibited only a trace. One of the most striking examples was observed at the experiment station at Hays, Kan. Seventy-five per cent of a field of Kharkof which was sown rather late showed rust and the grain was badly shrunk. An adjoining field of Kanred showed only a trace of rust and had suffered no damage. There are a few places in the state where Kanred will not yield considerably more than other varieties this season. Various estimates place the yield at from 3 to 5 bushels more than local varieties.

Keep the Radiator Full

Heating of radiators on automobiles at this season of the year, especially when pulling over rough roads, is not uncommon. Often this boiling will occur while the radiator is full to the top with water.

There are several reasons why the motorist and not the manufacturer of the cooling system is at fault. For one thing, he may have been running with the spark retarded. Large deposits of carbon in the cylinders will hold heat of explosion, which will cause overheating of the engine. Often, also, the car will be run on an improper mixture of gasoline and air, which will cause excessive heat. If the fan belt is loose, or if any of the water passages, including the pump, are stopped up, there is no doubt but what it can be found easily. One other cause, which is perhaps less common, is insufficient lubrication.

Are You Feeling Blue?

A civil engineer with 15 years' experience, while in the army was thrown from a horse and broke his right leg. Neuritis developed in his left leg and right arm, so crippling him that he has to depend on crutches to get around. Despite his serious disability, this man, 45 years old, has entered upon a course at the University of Pennsylvania, studying business methods to qualify him to handle his former work from an executive standpoint. The Federal Board for Vocational Education has hundreds of other just such plucky men, studying under its charge. A letter addressed to 200 New Jersey avenue, Washington, D. C., will reach this board.

His New Excuse

Mrs. Flatbush—"Where have you been 'til this late hour?"
Mr. Flatbush—"To the lecture, as I told you before I went."
"But you wouldn't be at a lecture as late as this?"
"Oh, yes I would. You see, the lecturer stuttered."—Yonkers Statesman.



FIFTY-FIFTY

The New Drink - for all

What is it?

- it's pure
- it's wholesome
- it's delicious
- it's the new drink you will like

FIFTY-FIFTY CORPORATION

509 Fifth Ave., New York City

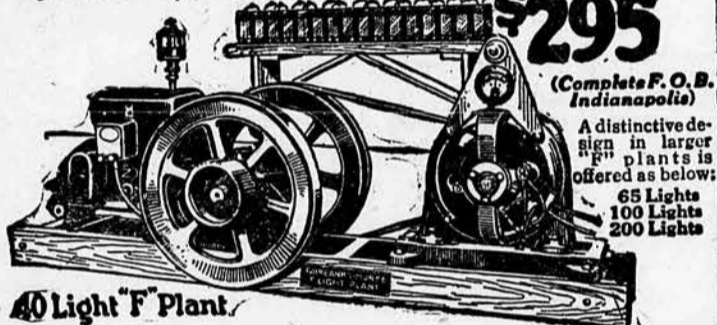


The Latest Plant for Farm Light and Power

Now you can get the plant that you long have wanted—one to furnish ample light and dependable, flexible power. This 40 light Fairbanks-Morse "F" outfit is quality all the way through—simple in design—exceptional workmanship and materials. Low speed engine, ball bearing dynamo—assure long life, less attention—lower maintenance cost.

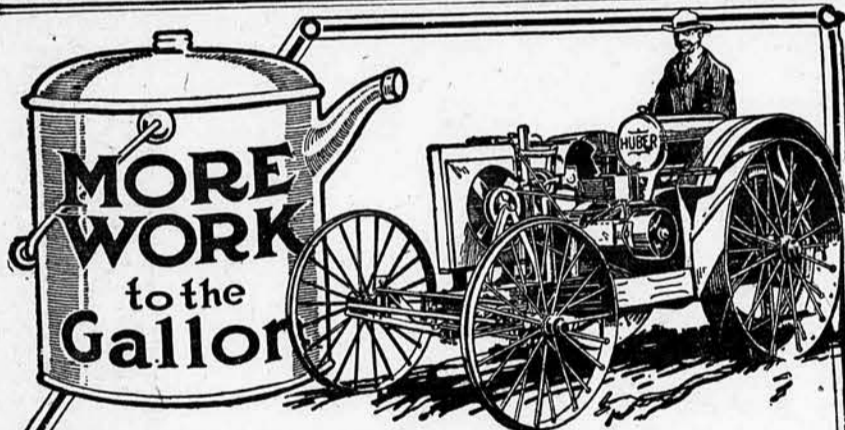
Plant comes completely mounted on base and includes our famous "Z" throttling governor engine which can also be used to drive a cream separator, washing machine or churn, independent of the dynamo, either direct or through a line shaft. Instrument board is conveniently mounted over the dynamo and the simple construction throughout provides for a touch of a button to start and stop. We consider this new "F" plant the greatest value in the farm lighting field—and you get the added advantage of mechanical power. Your nearby dealer will further explain all details of the "F" outfit and demonstrate conclusively the many features your plant should have.

40 LIGHT "F" PLANT



40 Light "F" Plant

Fairbanks, Morse & Co.
MANUFACTURERS CHICAGO



HERE is the tractor of utmost economy, the tractor that gets most from every gallon of fuel because the direct drive from motor to both rear axle and belt pulley saves power.

THE HUBER Light Four

is the right sized tractor for every sized farm. It is powerful enough to pull three 14-inch bottoms and turn an acre an hour, and light enough to work on plowed ground without packing it down.

Thousands of Huber Light Fours are in successful use. It is the tried and proved tractor. Huber owners are Huber boosters. For 40 years Huber has built steam tractors; and for 20 years gas tractors. The Huber Light Four is the best tractor Huber ever built.

It plows, harrows, drills, pulls a binder—does every type of field and belt work economically. So simple a boy can run it, and anyone who knows an automobile can keep it in repair.

Every one interested in tractors should read the "Tractor in the Making," a reprint in booklet form. Tells vitally interesting facts about tractors. It is free for the asking. Write for your copy today.

THE HUBER MFG. COMPANY

206 Center Street

Marion, Ohio

Makers of the famous Huber Junior Thresher

Weight 5,000 pounds; pulls three 14" bottom plows; 12 h. p. delivered to the drawbar; 25 h. p. at the belt; Waukesha, four-cylinder motor; Perfect Radiator; Hyatt Roller Bearings; burns gasoline, kerosene or distillate; center draft; two speeds, 2 1/2 and 4 miles per hour.

Hogs Lift the Mortgages

Forage Crops Cheapen the Cost of Pork

BY E. E. FERRIN

CORN AND hogs make a wonderful team under average farm conditions. In the corn belt the hog has established beyond question his right to the title of "mortgage lifter" and the lard type is one of the most efficient means of marketing the corn crop. But the hog is by no means ruled out of consideration in a section where corn is not a sure crop. The experience of late years has demonstrated that by using forage crops we can grow pork more cheaply than it can be made in the dry lot. Under conditions where alfalfa does well, it is the topnotch crop for producing pork. Experiment stations in Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa have found alfalfa to be the leading hog forage wherever conditions are favorable to its growth. Alfalfa comes more nearly being an essential crop in the making of cheap pork than does corn.

The use of alfalfa in hog feeding is not confined to the grazing season. Brood sows can use a good deal of the hay during the winter months. It provides both protein and bulk in the feed supply. The hog must have a fairly concentrated ration, as its digestive tract is of small capacity, but when not being fattened for market, it can use a reasonable amount of bulky food to good advantage.

Wheat shorts make one of the very best feeds for hogs. At any time from weaning until ready for market shorts are a highly desirable feed. Kansas is one of the great wheat producing states and much of its wheat is milled at home. Under normal conditions shorts are plentiful and reasonable in price. There are then two advantages which Kansas farmers who raise hogs have over their corn belt competitors—first the alfalfa crop which grows luxuriantly in most sections, and second, the byproducts of wheat. Both of these feeds are the products of Kansas soils.

Growing Demand for Pigs

New conditions develop in every business. One of the recent changes in swine production is the growing demand for feeder pigs. For years the range area has supplied the corn belt with feeder steers. Now many steer feeders have turned their attention from fattening cattle to fattening hogs. They are looking to the Kansas City market as the place to supply their wants. Large areas are being drawn upon and Arkansas, Texas and Oklahoma have contributed many thin swine to be given the corn crib cross, but Kansas is nearer and can supply more nearly the kind of hogs that feeders want. Regulations governing the shipment of feeder pigs have recently been modified so that they can be handled with as much facility as feeder steers. Hogging down corn is coming to be a favorite way of harvesting the crop in many sections and to get enough pigs farmers are getting the habit of shipping them from other places. This demand makes a splendid opportunity for the hog raiser, who he may be located in the sections of little rainfall. It gives Western Kansas a double barreled chance. If feeds to finish the hogs are available they can be sent to market fat, but if hot winds

prevent the making of fattening feeds there is still a good outlet for the pig crop as feeders.

Shorts and alfalfa pasture will keep pigs growing in thrifty healthy condition, kafir, milo, feterita or corn may be added and will naturally give larger gains, but little is needed until the fattening stage begins. A growthy pig weighing 75 pounds in October is ready either to be sent in as a feeder or to go into the fattening lot at home. Corn is not necessary to finish them. The Kansas Experiment station has found that ground kafir, milo or feterita will make practically as good gains and as a rule at a cheaper cost.

With the world needing pork and its products more today than ever and with a larger market open to the American farmer now than at any previous time in history, we can well be optimistic in the prospects for favorable prices. With the possibilities of selling at a profit either as a feeder or a fat hog, the Kansas porker can take his place beside the corn belt hog as the mortgage payer on the old home farm.

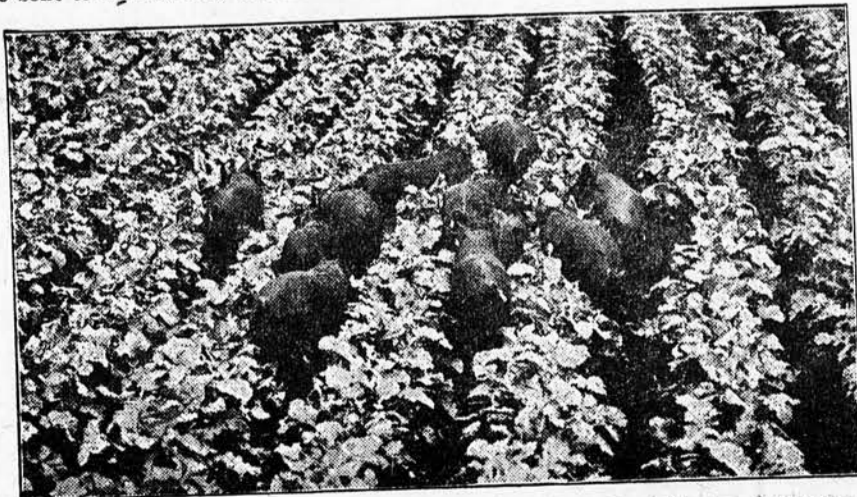
Hogs Enjoy Taking Baths

All hog raisers know the value of water for their animals during hot weather—fresh, clean water for them to drink and a pool or wallow for them to get in when they are too hot. A good "swimmin' hole" reduces the feed bills and many hog raisers find it pays to have a concrete water basin in their hog lot.

There is one on the experiment farm of the United States Department of Agriculture at Beltsville, Md. It is provided with a covered frame which affords shade. It was observed that during the heat of the day the hogs did not get in the water but preferred to lie around the edge of the pool in the shade. This year another pool has been built in an adjoining hog lot, but the shade will be provided several yards away. Hogs are to be kept in both lots and it will be noted whether they prefer to get in the water or to lie in the shade during the heated part of the day. Weights will be kept of the animals in the different lots to see which makes the most economical gains.

Why Not in Kansas?

This is the time of year when motor-ing tours by farm people are most popular. From all over the country reports reach us, says the St. Paul Farmer, concerning the traveling tours taken by people who are trying to become acquainted with their own and neighboring communities. It is a common sight to see 50 or more automobiles loaded with farm folks making together a day's tour of 100 miles or more studying crops and crop conditions, livestock, silos, modern homes, and similar interesting subjects. Usually, these tours are made under the auspices of the farm bureau or the county agent, altho farmers' clubs and other organizations have also acquired the travel habit.



Hogs and Drouth Resistant Forage Crops Have Proved a Winning Combination on Many Kansas Farms and Help to Lift the Mortgages.

Goats Clear Land Cheaply

They Do the Work Very Satisfactorily

BY W. P. CAMP

MEN passing thru our country very often remark that we have a fine goat country and ask why someone has not gone into the goat business. The fact is that it takes a person with money, experience and a liking for the business to make any kind of proposition go in a business-like way. There are many small herds of Angora goats scattered over Delaware county, but it seems that the owners know very little about whether they are a paying proposition. They just keep them and that is about all there is to it.

The only persons I have found who really seem to be interested in the goat business are M. L. Lambert and Dick Duffield, who have a small goat ranch near Jay. They are keeping tab on the expenses and profits of the business, but they have not been at it long enough to give anything like a definite idea as to whether handling Angora goats is a paying business. Mr. Lambert, who is a farmer and stockman, is handling goats only as a sideline. He seems to think, from his limited experience, that goat raising in Delaware county will prove very profitable and has a great future to the men who will go into the business in a business-like way. In reply to an inquiry about his experience with Angora goats he writes:

Short Trial Shows Profit

"My experience with Angora goats is somewhat limited as I have owned my herd only since August, 1918. I bought 54 head, 44 ewes and 10 wethers, for \$6.35 apiece. They were wintered in a mountain pasture of 55 acres with 137 head owned by Dick Duffield, making in all 191 head wintered on this 55-acre mountain pasture. This pasture was seeded two years ago to Orchard grass and Red clover and showed a very poor stand. However, it provided plenty of feed for these 191 goats during the winter, as they were not given any other feed. From my 44 ewes I raised 32 kids and Mr. Duffield has 70 kids from his 137 head, making a total for the entire herd of 102 kids. The goats were sheared during the first few days of May and made a yield of 2 pounds of mohair a head. The mohair sold for 39 cents a pound."

Taking Mr. Lambert's goats alone, it seems that he has made some easy money out of them. He paid \$349.25 for the 55 head. He has kept them nine months and now has 32 kids, worth at least \$5 a head or a money value of \$160, and \$42.90 worth of wool. This is a return of \$202.90 in nine months on an investment of \$349.25. Of course this is not a clear profit as interest on the investment, taxes, looking after them and the cost of shearing should be deducted from this. However, I believe that \$52.90 would cover all the expenses and the \$150 left could be called clear profit. This is more than 40 per cent on the investment, which I consider a pretty fair profit.

Prefers Goats to Sheep

I visited Mr. Lambert's goat ranch about May 1 and his goats were shedding their wool badly and no doubt there was considerable loss in this way. The pasture they were wintered in was a rough, hilly piece of land covered with rock and it looked as if a goat would find little to live on during the spring and summer months, but alone the winter months. We have hundreds of better possibilities for goat ranches in Delaware county and if this small ranch is a paying business, there certainly would be money in a larger ranch where the owner gave his entire time to the business. Mr. Lambert is a busy farmer and a stock dealer and is able to give only a very small part of his time to the care and attention of his goats.

In writing further Mr. Lambert says that Mr. Duffield and he have experienced some loss in their herd of goats from disease and dogs, but that this loss would not exceed 10 head. He says he has had 20 years' experience raising sheep and is now of the opinion that there is more money in

goats than in sheep. Sheep require feed during the winter months and a fairly good summer pasture to give the best results. Goats will winter thru on the bark from trees and bushes and will find plenty of summer feed in the way of buds, leaves and weeds. Goats do not eat much grass and interfere little with the cattle range.

I talked six years ago with a man who was looking after a small bunch of Angora goats for another man. I asked him what he fed the goats during the winter months, and the cost of keeping them a year. He said he didn't feed goats, and that it didn't cost anything to keep them. In talking further, he said if I would go down on the creek and see the great number of trees which those goats had peeled I could see where they got their winter feed. I went down and looked and concluded that if we could get enough goats into Delaware county, the problem of clearing and deadening timber would be solved. They had eaten the bark off of nearly every tree for half a mile up and down the creek, especially white, red and slippery elm.

Quality Hogs for Pork Barrel

Farmers thruout the country are using improved hog breeding stock generally, report specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture, as they are learning that the best stock yields the most profits, and hence are more careful in their selection of breeding animals.

Farmers usually seem to be pleased with the outlook for the hog raiser, and the indications point to a large increase in the number of litters to be farrowed next fall. Much trouble was experienced with the early spring litters because of cold weather at farrowing time and on account of feed shortage and the high price of protein feeds, causing many stockmen to allow their brood sows to get into poor condition, with the result that small and weak litters were farrowed.

In the main, these farmers have learned a costly lesson, and henceforward it is presumed that they will provide better housing and farrowing conditions as well as ample food of the right mixture for their porkers.

Lice Increase Cost of Pork

Lice add a cent a pound to the cost of producing pork. This has been found in tests just completed at the experimental farm of the United States Department of Agriculture at Beltsville, Md. Twenty-four lousy hogs were obtained and divided into two lots as nearly equal as to quality of animals as possible.

The two lots were managed and fed the same way with the exception that one lot was treated to prevent lice. The animals were weighed at regular intervals and at the end of the fattening period it was found that the hogs infested with lice cost a cent a pound more to fatten than those which were free of the troublesome pest.

The officials of the department who had charge of this experiment give an interesting side light in connection with getting the lousy animals. They communicated with some of the department's field men, asking them to locate lousy hogs. It was some time before a reply was received to this surprising order. After the lousy hogs were purchased the owner learned why, and he immediately built a dipping vat and began to treat the animals to prevent lice.

Hazlett Herefords for Export

Robt. H. Hazlett, El Dorado, Kan., has sold from his herd of Herefords six head for export to South America. These include four heifers and two of the choicest young bulls of the herd. The cattle were purchased by Aruna and Reissing of Montevideo, Uruguay and will be shipped to that country in the near future.

Money must work to succeed. Put yours to work in War Savings Stamps.



The Pipeless Furnace Guaranteed by Bond

The Williamson is Guaranteed by Bond

—The liberal bond backed by this million-dollar company guarantees the Williamson to heat your home to an average temperature of 70 degrees, or money back. The firepot is guaranteed for five years.

The Williamson Pays for Itself—Its

scientific design, the result of thirty years' experience, insures uniform heat throughout the house with minimum consumption of fuel. Will burn coal, coke, wood, lignite or gas. Pays for itself through fuel-saving.

The Williamson is Easily Installed—No

floor or partitions to tear out. Only one opening in the floor required. No pipes to bother with.

The Williamson Gives More Heat—The

recirculating air system and four-inch insulated cold-air jacket sends the maximum of heat into the house. Only enough warmth is retained in the basement to keep water pipes, fruits and vegetables from freezing.

Let the Williamson engineers show you the most economical way to heat your home. Send for free information blank and also receive free, illustrated copy of "Comfort at Low Cost," a remarkably informative book on home heating.

The Williamson Heater Co.
455 West 5th St., Cincinnati, Ohio

Makers of the Famous Williamson
UNDERFEED Furnace

The Williamson Heater Co., 455 W. 5th St., Cincinnati, O.
Please send me free, illustrated book "Comfort at Low Cost."
Name _____ Address _____

WATER Oceans Of It When You Need It



Galloway Pump Engines guarantee water at all times under all conditions. Save farmers the back-breaking job of pumping water by hand. Galloway Pump Engines make you independent of the elements. Give Water and plenty of it at a big saving of cost and time.

Water is absolutely essential to live stock in hot weather. Tests prove that the flow of milk of the average dairy cow is stimulated more by the animal drinking than by overeating. Water is also a factor in keeping live stock in condition when most likely to lose flesh.

It Pays to Buy a GALLOWAY!

Thousands of Galloway Pump Engines are in service all over the country giving wonderful satisfaction. Powerful, durable and simply constructed. They deliver more than their rated horsepower, and last longer than the ordinary engine. Powerful 2 1/4 H. P. Engine runs pumps, cream separators, washing machines singly or together. All small machines—or 22 in. circular saws. Self-oiling, double-gear pump jack. Best four-ply belting. Satisfaction guaranteed. 30 days' trial. They are sold on the Galloway plan direct from factory to farm. The saving goes into your own pocket. Try a Galloway Pump Engine for 30 days. Compare it with any other engine. If you don't think it the best value ever return it. We'll refund your money and pay the freight both ways. Close by shipping points save freight.

Write Today

for full details. Order direct from this ad and get prompt delivery.

WM. GALLOWAY CO.

45 GALLOWAY STATION
WATERLOO IOWA

COMPLETE

2 1/4 H.P. Engine—No. 4 Heavy Duty Pump Jack, 16 ft. 2 in. Belting, Webster Magneto, F.O.B. Nearest Shipping Point, Complete \$75.40



Lighting the Trenches

During the recent war the world came into a full and complete understanding of the value of efficient and comprehensive organization on the part of big business.

One phase of the aid that the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) was able to render is interesting.

The U. S. Government called on the Company for candles, and in an incredibly short space of time the initial shipment was made.

In all, 285,000,000 candles were shipped from Whiting, Indiana, to France—about 85 candles for every man in the United States Uniform.

The Standard Oil Company makes candles from the by-products of crude oil.

Besides serving a most useful and necessary purpose in themselves, the manufacture of candles enables the Company to keep down the manufacturing cost of gasoline, so that you may run your car without great expense for fuel.

This is only a single and minor phase of the part played by the Company in helping to win the war, but it serves to illustrate the usefulness of the Company as a public servant, and the benefits accruing to the world at large from Standard Oil Company (Indiana) operations.

Standard Oil Company
(Indiana)

910 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

Exemption Laws

Was there a law passed about two years ago exempting real estate loans of 5 per cent or less from taxation? C. E. M.

No.

Marriage Certificate

If a couple are married by a probate judge in Kansas are they entitled to a marriage certificate? If so why wasn't one given? Is it possible to receive one later? A. C.

They are entitled to a marriage certificate not by law but by custom. The probate judge probably overlooked it. Sure they can get the certificate at any time if the probate judge is as accommodating as he should be.

Does She Inherit?

A married B, a soldier, 22 years ago, and within one month after he had gotten his divorce in Kansas, B has since died. Would it be considered a legal marriage? If any one chose to do so, could he make any trouble for A? How long does one have to be divorced in Kansas before he can marry again? Is the law the same now as 22 years ago? READER.

The Kansas law requires that persons shall not remarry for six months after the decree of divorce is granted. If they do they may be arrested, tried and convicted of bigamy. I have no doubt in this case, however, that A has acquired the rights of a wife even if the marriage to B should be declared illegal which it was if it took place in Kansas. In any event she became his common law wife. The law regarding divorce is the same as 22 years ago.

Draft Registration

I have two half brothers who were taken away from home when they were 4 and 2 years old respectively. They were of draft age when young men were required to register. To whom should I write in order to find out where they registered? Altamont, Kan. P. G. C.

Write to your member of Congress, Phil Campbell, Washington, D. C., and have him get the record from the War Department. If you have any information concerning their probable whereabouts give that in your letter as it will make it easier to find them. That is to say, if you think for example that they are located somewhere in the state of Illinois, so state and the records of that state will be examined first. If not found there and there is some other state where you think they might possibly be located, give that also.

Division of Property

A and B, husband and wife, wish to divide their property privately, but according to law. To what part of the property would each one be entitled? There are three children above and several below the age of 21. READER.

The husband and wife may divide their property. In such case there is no law providing for the amount that each would receive. That would be settled by agreement. The children have no legal right to the property or any part of it until after the death of their father in case the title remains in him, or until the death of their mother if part of the property is in her name. In case the husband and wife decide to make a division they will need the services of a competent attorney. If the property to be divided is land and the title is in the husband he should deed to his wife so much of the land as may be agreed upon. If part of the property is personal he can transfer the wife's share of it by bill of sale.

Why You Should Keep Books

BY G. F. JACKSON
Public Accountant

One effect of the general application of the income tax laws is the average man's awakening to the necessity of keeping his business expenditures entirely distinct from personal expenses. Considered from a standpoint of management this is certainly a step forward in individual efficiency and is particularly of importance to farmers who not only sell their products but use a part of those same products in their own households.

Certainly no one will deny now that farming is a business and an important one, and therefore worthy of accurate accounting. By that I mean adequate records for that particular farm to suit its needs. Simplicity and

proper classification of the accounts should be the key note. Clear cut distinctions should be made between capital expenditures and expenses incurred in raising the various farm products. Betterments, such as building of fences, houses, barns, purchase of land, farm machinery, teams for use on the farm, wagons, silos, and in fact any class of expenditure that adds to the "Capital" value of the farm and represents the more or less fixed investment and is a part of the so-called invested capital one uses in connection with the income tax returns for farming corporations. Such items as the foregoing therefore, come under the classification of capital expenditures and must not be deducted from income on the income tax report.

Reasonable depreciation and repairs can be deducted as a part of the expenses of operating the farm. Expenses incurred in raising the products produced for sale might include hired labor, board of labor, feed for stock, threshing, baling, repairs and supplies such as gasoline and oil for farm machinery, fertilizers, twine, barrels, bags, crates, insurance on farm, taxes, rent and many other similar items. There are of course proper deductions from income as they are directly incurred in producing the income itself, and no value remains in them after the product is sold.

I have purposely mentioned the expenditures first as that seems to be the principal source of confusion existing. To classify these expenses properly in book form a cash book with a number of columns can be bought from any stationer, and every time cash or checks are paid out it can be entered in total and the amount thus disbursed be entered again under its proper column, which, of course, had been properly headed with the class of the items enumerated. In this manner a monthly addition of these columns will at all times show how the money was spent for that particular month.

Receipts from all sources can be entered on the left hand sheet of the cash book. The amount of the sale to be entered in total in the last column and entered again on the same line in a column suitably headed with such captions as "Livestock sold" (which may include cattle, sheep, hogs, ducks, geese, or separate columns can be used for each of these), "Crops sold", (which may again be subdivided into the different kinds of crops), "Livestock products sold," this to include such items as milk, butter, eggs, cheese, hides.

To account for receipts and disbursements of a personal nature, if no separate personal bank account is kept the addition of a "Personal" column on both sides (the receipt side and the disbursements side) of the cash book may be provided.

To take care of items for which no column is provided a "General" column can be used.

So far I have considered only the cash book in which the original entries are made and monthly totals shown. These monthly totals and the items in the "General" column are then posted to their respective ledger accounts thus assembling them for the year.

Inventories should be taken at least once a year in order to ascertain net profits, and to supply the information required by the Internal Revenue Department.

In writing this I have considered the matter from a receipt (money actually received) and disbursement (money actually paid out) basis, as it is impossible to consider the more technical method of income and expense in an article of this length.

There are many points in the new income tax of special interest to farmers as to what shall be included as income and allowable deductions, but many of them are covered by the Income Tax Primer for Farmers, published by the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Million Sheep Drown

Government reports show that a million sheep and 100,000 cattle have been drowned in floods in the southern part of Buenos Aires provinces in South America.

The floods were due to a month of the heaviest rainfall ever recorded in those regions.

FARM QUESTIONS

All inquiries about farm matters will be answered free of charge thru the columns of this department. Those involving technical points will be referred to specialists for expert advice. Address all letters to John W. Wilkinson, Associate Editor, the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

What is Meant by Grade

What is a 1 per cent grade when applied to the rise or fall of the grade of a road?
Junction City, Kan. S. B.

A grade of 1 per cent means a rise of 1 foot for every 100 feet of distance.
J. W. Wilkinson.

Phosphoric Acid

Please tell me from what source is obtained the phosphoric acid material used for fertilizer.
Parsons, Kan. H. A. S.

This material is obtained from the bones of dead animals and also from mineral deposits containing phosphates.
J. W. Wilkinson.

Green Manures

What is the best crop for green manures and what do they add to the soil?
Council Grove, Kan. J. E. C.

Legumes make the best green manure crops. They add both humus and nitrogen to the soil. Cowpeas, Sweet clover, and alfalfa are especially good for this purpose.
J. W. Wilkinson.

Bulletin on Contagious Abortion

Will you please send me your bulletin on contagious abortion for cows?
R. W. HOWARD.

We have sent you our bulletin on contagious abortion. Write us again if we can be of additional service to you.
R. R. Dykstra.

Kansas State Agricultural college.

Why Plants Wilt

Why do plants wilt on a very hot dry day?
Independence, Kan. R. V.

Plants often wilt on dry hot days because the leaves are transpiring or giving off moisture more rapidly than the roots can supply it to the plant from the soil. This is especially true when the supply of moisture in the soil is small.
J. W. Wilkinson.

When to Use Limestone

When is the best time to apply limestone to soil that is to be seeded to alfalfa?
Independence, Mo. A. M.

Apply the limestone before seeding. Use ground limestone and disk it thoroughly into the surface soil some weeks before seeding. This is necessary in order to get the best results.
J. W. Wilkinson.

Handling Green Manure Crops

When should green manure crops be plowed under? Is there any danger of souring the land?
Coffeyville, Kan. K. R.

Green crops should be plowed under early enough to prevent the soil from being robbed of water needed for the following crop, and while the plants are soft enough to decay in the soil quickly. The question of souring the soil is largely theoretical so far as this state is concerned.
J. W. Wilkinson.

When to Cut Alfalfa

What signs besides the alfalfa being in bloom are indications that the alfalfa is ready to cut?
Chester, Neb. CARL DUCY.

In wet weather a good indication of the time to cut alfalfa is when the shoots at the base of the plants are about 2 inches long. In normal seasons the new shoots reach this stage of growth about the time the plants are in bloom. In wet seasons, however, the shoots start out considerable time before the plants are in bloom.
S. C. Salmon.

Tomato Vines Drop Blooms

I have excellent tomato vines, but all the blooms dry up and fall off. They are free from weeds and insects, and I keep them carefully pruned. Please tell me what the trouble is and what to do.
A READER.

It is a difficult matter to state definitely the cause of your tomato blooms drying up and falling off. There are several reasons given for the blossom fall of tomatoes: First, an insect that cuts the blossoms from the plant, second, climatic conditions ranging from very cool to extremely

hot weather, and third, a disease, which seems to be very prevalent in tomato patches this year. Examine the leaves of the plants for alternating green and yellow spots or better still send samples of the tomato vines to the horticultural department, Kansas State Agricultural college in order that intelligent instructions for combating the trouble may be sent you.
M. F. Ahearn.

Soil Mulch

Please explain to me what is meant by dust mulch, and state what benefit results from it.
Lenora, Kan. M. L. K.

Strictly speaking a dust mulch would be a finely pulverized surface soil about 2 to 3 inches deep. About the only thing a dust mulch would benefit very much would be a hen desiring a dust bath. Instead of a dust mulch try a soil mulch composed of small particles about the size of bird shot which will tend to check the capillary action and help to retain the soil moisture.
J. W. Wilkinson.

Barnyard Manure for Alfalfa

Is it a good plan to apply barnyard manure to land that is to be prepared for seeding to alfalfa? How much manure should be used and how should it be applied?
Ft. Scott, Kan. A. D. L.

A judicious application of barnyard manure will improve the soil and make it more productive. The only objection to its use is that it increases the weed growth. About 10 to 15 loads an acre should be applied with a good manure spreader a good while before the alfalfa is to be seeded, and it should be thoroughly disked into the soil. As soon as the weed seed germinate the ground should be given a second disking to kill the weed growth.
J. W. Wilkinson.

Sow Has Rheumatism

I have a sow that is lame in her legs and she acts as if she had rheumatism. What treatment would you recommend?
Goodland, Kan. WILL SWEET.

I cannot state positively what the trouble is with your sow, but I am inclined to think that she may be affected with rheumatism. I would advise that you give her 1 dram of salicylate of soda every two hours until eight doses have been given, after which the same remedy is to be continued in the same dosage but three times a day only. The medicine may be mixed with a little feed and the treatment should be kept up for approximately two weeks. If at that time no improvement is observed, the chances are that the animal is not affected with rheumatism.
R. R. Dykstra.

Treatment for Garget

One of my best cows has been giving bloody milk for the last two weeks. She seems to be in good condition and eats well. What treatment is advisable?
A SUBSCRIBER.

Enlargements, nodules, or lumps in a cow's teat may be due to small tumors, or it may be the beginning of the infectious form of garget. Small tumors, as long as they cause no inconvenience in milking, are better off if left alone. If they cause inconvenience or trouble, they should be surgically removed by a competent graduate veterinarian.

Infectious garget often may be controlled so as to stop its development by the internal administration of ½ ounce of formalin mixed with a quart of water and given as a drench for 10 consecutive days. You might try this line of treatment on your cow.
R. R. Dykstra.

Best Feed for Young Pigs

What feed would be the cheapest to buy for my spring pigs that are now on alfalfa pasture? I want to work to get the best results.
Roy Human.

Holton, Kan.

In feeding growing pigs on alfalfa pasture a small amount of protein feed like tankage, is advisable but rather high in price. The grain most often used is corn but this year there are locations in which barley can be purchased at a correspondingly cheaper rate than corn. Barley is not quite as good usually being about 90 per cent as valuable as corn for growing pigs. It should be ground because the hulls are so hard and woody that the pigs do not make the best use of the grain when it is fed whole.

Pigs 3 or 4 months old should have at least a small amount of grain on alfalfa pasture to keep them in good thrifty condition. If they are not to be marketed early a half feed of grain



Finish Your Silage Job Right

You have gone to a lot of time, trouble and expense with your corn crop. You have plowed and harrowed well, selected good seed and cultivated thoroughly.

Now you are face to face with the problem of converting part of your corn crop into the best kind of silage.

Be careful what you put into your silo. Don't fill it with corn that has been chewed and beaten into small ragged pieces—corn which has lost most of its juice and which will be sure to dry out at the top of your silo and get soggy at the bottom.

Clean-Cut Silage

Cut your silage corn so that every piece is sharply nipped—cut it slick and clean! Good, sharp cutting does not bruise the corn, but keeps all juices intact and assures you of a silo full of perfect feed—good from roof to bottom.

away from the cutting bar—they run against ball-bearings which hold tight and can be adjusted even while the machine is running. A ROSS slices the corn so that each small piece keeps all of its natural juice.

ROSS Ensilage Cutters

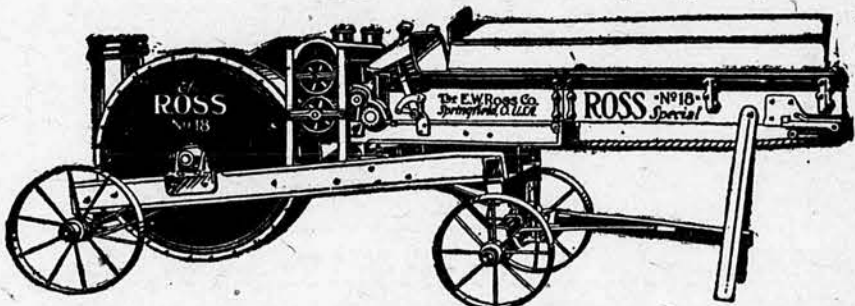
ROSS Cutter Knives work with a shear motion. They hug the cutting bar and stay close from the first turn of the wheel till the last pound of good, nutritious feed is packed into your silo. ROSS knives can't be forced

Get Free Booklets

ROSS machines have many superior features—all described in our free booklets, and all important to the man who wants the best for his money. We will gladly send the books without any obligation to you. Send us your name and address—today.

The E. W. Ross Company,

209 Warder St. Springfield, Ohio.



Save Feed

Hogs get all the corn when fed on a concrete feeding floor. Save feed, time and labor.

ASH GROVE
Superfine
The Stronger Cement

Ground extra fine and tested for uniformity, makes better and more durable concrete. Economical to use.

Ask Your Dealer



YOU CAN SELL IT

thru the advertising columns of Farmers Mail and Breeze. You read the advertisements of others. Others will read yours. If you have purebred poultry for sale, a few hogs or dairy cows, a piece of land, seed corn, or almost anything farmers buy, it will pay you to tell about it thru our advertising columns, either classified or display. The circulation of Farmers Mail and Breeze is 100,000 copies each issue. The cost of reaching all these subscribers and their families is very small. If it pays other farmers in your state to advertise with us, it will pay you too. Many of the largest, most experienced advertisers in the country use our columns year after year. It pays them or they wouldn't do it. Others in your own state are building a growing, profitable business by using our columns in season year after year. Why not you? If you want to know the rates, address Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.



Farm Managers and Farm Workers

find
Finck's
"Detroit-Special"

One-Piece Combination Suits

The most practical all
season work garment

Cool in Summer
Warm in Winter

Can wear as much or little
clothing as desired.

Cut full for comfort and fit.
Complete protection from
dust and chafe.

Made of best material and work-
manship for extra long wear

**Khaki, Blue, White
or Blue Stripes**

(7)

If your dealer cannot supply you, mail this coupon with your name
and dealer's for illustrative catalog.

W. M. FINCK & COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Dealer's Name _____

Look For This Ticket

Dealer's Address _____

My Name _____

My Address _____

Size _____



"Some Saving!" says the Good Judge

You men are saving
every cent you can. You
ought to know that this
quality tobacco costs *less*
to chew—not more!

You take a smaller
chew. It gives you the
good tobacco taste. It
lasts and lasts. You
don't need a fresh chew
so often.

THE REAL TOBACCO CHEW

put up in two styles

RIGHT CUT is a short-cut tobacco

W-B CUT is a long fine-cut tobacco



Turn It Into Cash

If you have something you want to sell, offer it to
our big family of over 100,000 subscribers. A farm-
ers' classified ad is the cheapest way we know of to
get in touch with buyers. Try it.

may be fed in order that the most use
of the alfalfa will be made. However,
if it is desired to get the pigs ready
for early market they should be liber-
ally fed on grain. E. F. Ferrin.

Sweet Clover on Corn Ground

When should Sweet clover be planted on
corn land and how should the ground be
prepared? What variety of Sweet clover
will be the best for my locality?
Chester, Neb. CARL DUEY.

I would recommend seeding Sweet
clover early in the spring. A thoro
double disking of your corn ground
followed by harrowing, should put it
in good condition. I believe the White
Sweet clover would be the most suit-
able for you to use for pasture.
S. C. Salmon.

Information About Skunks

Please send me some information about
skunks. Also tell me how to remove the
scent glands. MRS. E. F. JENKINS.
Wakeeney, Kan.

The removal of the scent pouch is
practiced to some extent, but it would
be necessary for one who has had ex-
perience to do the operation.

For other information concerning
skunk farming, I would suggest that
you write to the Bureau of Animal In-
dustry at Washington, D. C., asking
for a bulletin on this subject.
J. H. Burt.

Alfalfa on Wheat Land

When should wheat stubble be broken for
alfalfa and when will be the best time to
sow the seed? CARL DUEY.
Chester, Neb.

I would suggest that you plow your
ground for alfalfa early, and imme-
diately after harvest, work it down
with disk and harrow to kill weeds
and get the ground in good condition.
Seed your alfalfa about August 10 to
15 if conditions for seeding at that
time are favorable. I would not advise
seeding much later than September 1,
as there will be considerable danger
of winter killing, if seeded later than
that date. S. C. Salmon.

Vaccination for Contagious Abortion

Is there a vaccine that will cure abor-
tion in cattle? One of our veterinarians
says it is a success and the other veteri-
narian says it is a failure. Is there really
any cure? A SUBSCRIBER.
Palco, Kan.

There is an honest difference of
opinion among veterinarians as to
whether the vaccination against con-
tagious abortion is of value. The col-
lege has adopted the position that at
the present time there is no successful
means of vaccinating animals against
contagious abortion. I have sent you
our circular No. 69, and on page 11 of
that circular you will find a paragraph
discussing the use of vaccines and bac-
terins. R. R. Dykstra.

Cow in Poor Flesh

I have a cow about 3 years old that is
in poor flesh. She has been getting weaker
and weaker for several weeks and I fear
that she will die. She has no fever. What
can I do? ALICE BELL.
Elizabeth, Colo.

From the symptoms that you submit
I cannot tell you what the trouble is
with your cow, because you describe
only those general symptoms which are
observed in practically all serious dis-
eases. I would suggest that you have
a competent graduate veterinarian
look this animal over and possibly he
can prescribe treatment for it, but in
view of the fact that the animal has
been "going down hill" so rapidly, the
chances of recovery are very poor.
R. R. Dykstra.

Lame Mare

I have a mare 9 years old, that has been
lame for two or three months in the right
front foot. She seems to get better when
not at work but when driven or worked she
can scarcely get along. When she stops she
sets her foot down out in front of her. She
has no blemishes and I cannot find any-
thing in her foot. She is a large mare and
weighs 1600 pounds and never has raised
a colt.

I have another mare also about 9 years
old that hasn't been right for over two
years. She lost her colt three years ago but
she has had three colts since. She had
compaction of the bowels, fell off in flesh
and her hair turned the wrong way. Her
nose is swollen, and she runs at the nose
and smells bad. I have had her teeth ex-
amined. Severy, Kan. RAY RADER.

From the symptoms that you submit,
I am inclined to believe that your
9-year-old mare is affected with coffin-
joint disease. Of course I cannot make
a positive statement, because there are
other diseases such as sidebone, thrush
and corns, that produce about the same
symptoms.

Coffin-joint disease is incurable, tho
much relief can be obtained so that
the animal will again become service-

able if the sensory nerve supplying the
part can be removed. Such an opera-
tion is sometimes followed by bad re-
sults and therefore you should talk it
over carefully with a competent grad-
uate veterinarian before deciding upon
it.

A horse that has a discharge from
the nose is undoubtedly affected with
a bad tooth. It is entirely probable
that when examined from the inside
of the mouth, the teeth appear sound,
tho the roots of one of them is un-
doubtedly diseased and this is causing
all the trouble. Until the diseased
tooth is located and removed, the ani-
mal will not recover. R. R. Dykstra.

To Remove Warts

Please tell me how to remove warts from
cow's teats, and what treatment should be
followed. F. F. ALSTON.
R. 4, Arkansas City, Kan.

Warts on the teats of cattle may be
removed by snipping them off with a
pair of scissors and then applying to
the wounds a small amount of lunar
caustic. Such an operation will make
the teats quite sore, and in order to
have healing take place promptly, it
will be necessary to milk the animal
for several days by means of a milk
tube. Such an instrument must be
used with due regard for cleanliness,
otherwise you are likely to cause in-
fection of the udder which may result
in its destruction.

A safer method of removing warts
which often is successful is to rub into
the warts once daily a small amount of
cold pressed castor oil. If this is per-
sisted in for several days, the warts
start to shrivel up and soon disappear.
R. R. Dykstra.

Horse With Neuralgia

One of our driving mares when being
driven, jerks her head up and down and
knocks it around. She sweats very freely
but it is a sticky sweat. In warm weather
she is much worse than in cold weather.
She never has had a sore neck or a bridle
sore and is the same way in the pasture.
She has been that way for over a year and
sometimes it is almost impossible to drive
her. Emporia, Kan. S. L.

It is impossible to give the exact
cause of shaking and jerking of the
head in driving horses. It is said that
this may be due to diseased teeth, or
that in other cases the animal is af-
fected with neuralgia of the head.
Some of these cases have been relieved
by cutting a large nerve on the side
of the animal's face. Your veteri-
narian can tell you quite positively
whether this operation will relieve the
animal if he will first proceed to
deaden the nerve temporarily by the
use of a local anesthetic. If this
gives temporary relief, that is quite
positive evidence that an operation
will give permanent relief. I wish you
would investigate this matter thoroly
before adopting any line of treatment.
R. R. Dykstra.

To Grow Walnut Trees

I wish to plant black walnuts for shade
trees and would be glad for any information
you can give me relative to the kind of soil
and the best time of year to plant them.
MRS. C. N. BUNDE.
R. 1, Hanston, Kan.

The black walnut is one of the most
successful trees for planting in rich
bottom lands and on uplands it com-
pares favorably with other species if
the nuts are planted where the trees
are to grow. The limiting factor in
tree growing in your section is mois-
ture and unless the soil is capable of
retaining a large quantity of moisture
large trees cannot be produced.

Stratify the nuts in moist sand dur-
ing the winter. They should be exposed
to the action of frost as this is nec-
essary to crack the shells. The nuts
should be planted early in the spring
and should be given good cultivation
until the trees are of sufficient size to
shade the ground and care for them-
selves. Albert Dickens.

Horses May Have Azoturia

My horses have some kind of hip and
kidney trouble. Their urine is coffee colored.
They fight a great deal and get weaker and
weaker until they die. Is there any thing
that can be done for them? A READER.
Ozarkia, Kan.

The symptoms submitted are not
very characteristic of any particular
malady, but I am rather inclined to
believe that these horses may be af-
fected with a disease known as azo-
turia. This disease is usually observed
in horses that are accustomed to reg-
ular work on full feed. If these horses
are then laid off for one or two days,
but kept on full feed and without ex-

ercise, when they return to work they soon go down in the hind limbs.

During the first day or two of the disease, the urine of such animals is always very dark, or it is said to be coffee colored.

If the disease is azoturia, as soon as the first symptoms are observed, the animal should be rested immediately; that is, it should not be permitted to walk even for the shortest distance for several hours. Any exercise at this time simply increases the severity of the attack.

The disease may be prevented if during days that the animals are not working they are turned out to pasture so that they can take their accustomed exercise. R. R. Dykstra.

Bloody Milk

I have a young milk cow that gives bloody milk from one teat. There seems to be a gristle in the teat that can be moved about with my fingers. It seems to hurt her when that teat is milked. This is the second season she has been milked and I did not observe this trouble until the last eight weeks and it seems to be getting worse. She is in good condition in every other way. Atlanta, Kan. C. A. BUNYAN.

I am inclined to believe that your cow may have a small tumor in its teat. The removal of such a tumor can be accomplished by a competent graduate veterinarian, but it is always a very serious operation and should not be attempted unless as a last resort.

As a milder form of treatment, you might try the internal administration of a mixture consisting of 1/2 ounce of formalin in a quart of water. The animal is to be drenched with this mixture daily until 10 doses have been given. If improvement does not follow, then I think it advisable to resort to surgical treatment.

R. R. Dykstra.

To Kill Bindweed

Will you please tell me how to kill bindweed? Marion, Kan.

The only practicable method of eradicating bindweed known at the present time is the salt method. This consists of applying salt at the rate of about 15 tons an acre on the infected area.

Salt may be obtained from the Carey Salt Company, Hutchinson, Kan., at a cost of between \$4 and \$5 a ton. Because of the excessive cost of this material, it is not practicable where large areas of bindweed have become established. However, if there are only a few small patches of bindweed on the farm, the owner is warranted in going to a considerable expense in exterminating the pest before it spreads over the farm.

Bindweed can also be exterminated by intensive cultivation. The ground should be cultivated often enough to prevent the plants from making any growth. This requires a cultivation once every week or two thruout the season. C. C. Cunningham.

Treatment for Garget

I have a cow that will be fresh inside of 60 days. During the past two weeks her milk has had garget in it. Should I give her treatment and milk her longer? Will she be this way when fresh? This will be her first calf.

I have some calves from 4 weeks to 3 months old and I wish to turn the oldest ones on pasture. Should I have them vaccinated against blackleg now or wait until fall? Would it be necessary to vaccinate the youngest ones now? M. WALLEN.

Pomona, Kan.

I believe it better to continue milking your cow as long as she is affected with garget. In addition, you should give her 1/2 ounce of formalin mixed with a quart of water and administered as a drench. This dosage is to be repeated daily until 10 doses have been given. After an interval of one or two weeks, it might be a good plan to repeat the treatment if the first course of treatments has not benefited the animals.

I believe that it is advisable to vaccinate all your calves 1 month old or older with blackleg filtrate. This is quite sure to immunize them permanently against blackleg. A circular regarding the filtrate has been sent you. R. R. Dykstra.

Dehorned Calves

We dehorned some calves sometime last month. The horns got sore and we put some butter of antimony in their heads but used too much. They laid around and their throats and bodies shrunk and the calves do not seem to get over it. Can you tell us what to use to counteract the effects of the butter of antimony and what to use for the screw worms and to heal their heads? Laklin, Kan. EMIL BARBEN.

I think that you are going to have trouble in getting your calves that were dehorned straightened out. It is

always a poor practice to dehorn calves, especially if the dehorning is done very close to the head, so as to open the cavities of the latter, because during the fly season of the year it is impossible to keep screw worms and maggots out of the wounds.

On the other hand, whoever told you to put butter of antimony into these wounds certainly gave you the very poorest kind of advice. Butter of antimony is a drug that destroys everything with which it comes in contact. Therefore when you put it into the wounds, it would practically result in eating out the inside of a large part of the animal's head.

It is now undoubtedly some time since this drug was put in there, and therefore there is no agent, to my knowledge, that will at this time counteract it. In my opinion, the best thing that can be done now is to try to kill the maggots by injecting pure chloroform into the wounds and then tilting the animal's head in a few minutes so that the chloroform and other wound secretions will be thereby discharged. It may be necessary to repeat this daily for several days until you are satisfied that the maggots have all been removed.

In order to prevent new maggots from gaining entrance, the wounds should immediately after treatment every day be covered with a piece of clean cotton, the latter being retained in position by a clean bandage. If you have an unusually large number of dehorned animals to treat, bandaging may not be practicable, and the next best thing that you can do then is to keep the animals confined in darkened stalls.

I know of no other way that you can get results than by the method outlined above. As soon as the maggots have all been destroyed, the wounds should then be washed out daily with a mixture of a teaspoon of salt in a quart of soft water. After every treatment, the animal's head should be tilted so that all the material will run out of the wound cavity. R. R. Dykstra.

Cattle Have Coughs

My cattle seem to be unthrifty and most of them have a cough. This is especially true of the younger cattle. Can you suggest any thing that I can do? C. G.

St. Francis, Kan.

Unthriftiness is always a symptom of ill health, immaterial of the nature of the disease, and therefore is not a diagnostic agent of importance. Coughing may be due to a disease of any part of the breathing apparatus extending from the nose to the lungs, but as there are many different diseases that may affect the breathing apparatus, it is manifestly impossible to make a diagnosis from the one symptom of coughing.

Coughing is quite frequently a symptom when cattle are affected with tuberculosis. It might therefore be a good plan to have a temperature tuberculin test applied to these animals by a competent graduate veterinarian. If the test is negative, then the veterinarian can make a careful examination of the animals and possibly he may be able to determine the nature of the disease and outline treatment.

R. R. Dykstra.

Calves That Cough

We lost sucking calves last summer which were coughing for a long time and then died. There is only one left and it still coughs and does not grow. I am afraid the little calves this year will get this cough from it. A READER.

Alta Vista, Kan.

I wish to state that in our experience coughing in young calves is most frequently due to an infectious form of pneumonia or lung fever. We have been unable to find a curative remedy for this condition.

Preventive measures have given us the best success, and these consist in separating healthy and diseased calves, thoroly disinfecting the pens of both by whitewashing and adding 3 per cent of hog dip to the whitewash. Care should also be taken that the infection is not carried from the pen containing the sick calves to that containing the healthy calves on the shoes of the attendant. Wearing a pair of rubbers when taking care of the sick calves is a fairly good method of controlling this latter problem.

R. R. Dykstra.

Heider

No Gears to Strip

IN the Heider friction drive the power is taken directly from the motor flywheel by two big metal discs—forward and reverse. No transmission gears—no gear stripping. Resistless pull without jerking or vibration. Seven speeds forward and reverse with one motor speed, and one lever for traction or belt work.

Eleven Years Actual Field Work

For 11 years Heider tractors have done every kind of traction and belt work on America's leading farms. Success built on eleven years' performance. You do not have to take a "demonstration" of one or two days as your guaranty.

Here are a few of the letters that have come in this spring:

"Have had my Heider 3 years and have the same fibre on my engine that came on it."—Boone Lipscomb, Grapevine, Texas.

"Have had my Heider 3 years. The Friction Drive is the best thing out, it is so simple and easy to handle. The Heider is the best ever."

H. H. Grambach, Poy Sippl, Wis.

"We have had a Heider 12-20 for two seasons; the Friction Drive for ease of handling and ease on engine and gears can't be beat."

J. J. Murray, Bad Axe, Mich.

Model C, with No. 19 2-3 Bottom
CTX Power
Lift Plow
Quick Detachable
Shares



15 to 20% Less Parts

Clutch transmission and bevel gears all done away with. More power goes into pull—steady, flexible power as much or little as you need.

Saves repair expense—so easy to run that boys and girls operate Heiders.

Two sizes, 12-20 and 9-16. Write for Catalog of Heider Tractor and Rock Island Tractor Tools; the famous Rock Island Tractor Plows, 2, 3 or 4 CTX bottoms, and the Rock Island No. 38 one-man Tractor Disc.

Rock Island Plow Company

230 Second Ave. Rock Island, Ill.

Established 1855

Two Sizes
Model C, 12-20
Model D, 9-16

CHIEF SUNSHINE

Hog House Windows

Latest improved and best windows for YOUR hog house. Scientifically designed by window specialists. Made of galvanized steel—can't rot or rust—will not leak—need no paint, no repairs—good for lifetime service. Fit any hog house. Easy to install.

Give Your Pigs a Chance

Let them have the warning germ-killing sunshine right in their pens. Sunshine means health, more vitality, quicker growth, more profits for you. Absolutely necessary for the best growth of young pigs. Install Chief Sunshine Windows now and insure your pigs sunshine every day. Successful hog-raisers everywhere recommend them.

4 Blue Prints Modern Hog Houses

FREE We furnish you, free of charge, four complete plans of latest type hog houses. Detailed information and full specifications prepared by experts in hog house designing. All the modern features you want for best results with hogs. Plans show Chief Sunshine Windows in use. Write for them. They are worth money to you.

Barn Windows We specialize on modern windows for all farm buildings. Chief Sidewall Windows for barns, poultry houses, work shops, garages, etc. Chief Ventilating Windows for dairy and stock barns. Write for full information today.

Also Chief Copes for any bldg. Shrauger & Johnson Co., 515 Walnut Street, Atlantic, Iowa.

The R.S. & M. GRAIN BIN

ARMCO
RUST
PROOF
IRON



SAG PROOF
ROOF
STRONG
SIDES

RAT AND MOISTURE PROOF

New Ventilating System. Prevents Grain Sweating. No waste of grain—no sackage cost. THE R. S. & M. GRAIN BIN WILL PAY FOR ITSELF IN ONE SEASON, lasts a life time. Built in 9 sizes, 500 to 5000 bushels—2 or 4 compartments if desired. Get our prices on Stock Tanks, Clipper Windmills, Pumps, Roofing.

ROAD SUPPLY & METAL CO.

Box 289a TOPEKA, KANS.

MANUFACTURERS-DISTRIBUTORS

50 Bu. Wheat Buys This Drill!



A FEW years ago you got \$45 for a 60 bushel load of wheat (75 cts. a bu.) You had to add \$30 to that \$45 to buy a Peoria Drill.

Today—the glorious day of \$2.25 wheat, that 60 bu. load will buy you a New 12 Disc Peoria Drill and bring you \$16.00 in cold cash extra! Who says now that you can't afford the best drill made?

The New Peoria Drill

Starts the Crop Perfectly

Drills any small grain or peas, beans and corn without injuring seed. Every seed covered as it should be. All planted uniform depth—grow evenly—whole field ripens uniformly—grain grades better in market.

You can afford to discard any other drill or any seeder for the New Peoria.

Better crops pay back its cost quickly. Write for catalog, mailed FREE.

Peoria Drill and Seeder Company

2425 N. Perry St. Peoria, Ill.

The Famous Peoria Disc Shoe

Opens furrow and prepares seed bed.



Every Seed in a Packed Seed Bed and Covered

Panama Canal Book 10c

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



Send for this FREE Tractor Buyer's Guide

Contains important information you should have before you invest in any tractor. Published by a farmer, for farmers. Contains also full particulars about the Wheat Tractor—the only tractor that is both a tractor and a truck at the cost of one. Write today for your free copy. Address, Hession Tiller & Tractor Corp't'n 26 Jewett Ave. Buffalo, N. Y.



Only \$2 DOWN ONE YEAR TO PAY

\$38 Buys the New Butterfly Jr. No. 2 1/2.

Light running, easy cleaning, close straining, durable.

NEW BUTTERFLY

Separators are guaranteed a life-time against defects in material and workmanship. Made also in four larger sizes all sold on the same plan.

30 Days' FREE TRIAL

and on a plan whereby they earn their own cost and more by what they save. Postal brings Free Catalog Folder. Buy from the manufacturer and save money.

Albaugh-Dover Co. 2177 Marshall St. Chicago



ONE MAN CAN RUN IT!

DO YOUR OWN CEMENT WORK WITH A LITTLE WHIRLWIND CONCRETE MIXER

Hand and power, the size you need at a price you'll like. Work done in one-fifth the time. Built of all steel and iron like the \$500 mixers but simpler. The Leader of Little Mixers. Perfect work in any class of mixing. Empties Clean. Batch of about 3 cubic ft. a minute. Only practical mixer for farmer or contractor. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Write for circulars or order from this advertisement to avoid delay.

ONLY \$60.00

8 MEN CAN'T STICK IT!

THE LITTLE WHIRLWIND MIXER CO. 424 South St. LA CROSSE, WIS.



Stack Your Hay The Easiest Way The Jayhawk

Stackers and Sweep Rakes

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

F. WYATT MFG. CO., 902 N. 5th St., SALINA, KAN.




BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed

Mailed free to any address by the Author

H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc., 118 West 31st Street, New York

America's Pioneer Dog Medicines




Fool The Batter, Boys!

Baseball Curver Free

Boys, you can simply make monkeys of the other boys with this curver. You can be as big a hero in your town as any big league pitcher. The curver which is worn on the hand enables the pitcher to give the ball a rapid whirling motion thus causing a wide curve. It is so small that the batter cannot see it and they all wonder where those AWFWP CURVES come from. You can fan them out as fast as they come to bat. A complete set of directions for throwing curves with each curver.

OUR OFFER: We are giving these baseball curvers away free as a means of introducing our great family story magazine, The Household, containing from 20 to 32 pages monthly. Send us 10c for a three months' subscription and upon receipt of same we will send you one of the curvers, by return mail free and postpaid. Address

HOUSEHOLD, Dept. C 2, Topeka, Kan.



FACE POWDER

A box containing a generous supply of high grade face powder sent free and postpaid to all who send us only 10 cents for a 3-months' subscription to the Household, a magazine of from 20 to 32 pages monthly, containing stories, fashions, fancy work and recipes.

The Household, Dept. F.P.A., Topeka, Kan.

PREMO Film Packs

Developed

An entire pack, 12 exposures, sizes 4x5 and smaller sizes, developed by us for 25 cents. Let our careful, experienced workmen develop your next Film Pack. We also make Velox prints, of course.

DENVER PHOTO MATERIALS COMPANY
(Eastman Kodak Company)
626 Eleventh St. DENVER, COLO.



The Nation's Bread Basket

Wheat Yield in Kansas Exceeds 200 Million Bushels

BY GUY A. MOORE
President Kansas City Board of Trade

KANSAS farmers have developed their wheat producing resources to a point which commands for the state the distinction of being the bread basket of the world. The agriculturists of the Sunflower state now are completing a harvest which the latest report of the state department of agriculture estimates at well above 200 million bushels, produced on an area of more than 11 million acres. No state in all America, and no province in the Dominion of Canada, Australia, Russia, in the large wheat producing territory of India and Manchuria, or in Argentine, can offer statistics on production which compare favorably with the achievement of Kansas this year.

The Greatest Grain Market

This, primarily, explains the position of Kansas City as a wheat market, the largest winter wheat center in the world. Of course, Kansas City draws large quantities of wheat from other important producing states of the country, including Missouri, Oklahoma, Nebraska, Texas and Colorado. But Kansas has played the most conspicuous part in the growth of Kansas City as a wheat marketing center, the shipments of the bread grain from the state comprising, I would conservatively estimate, three-fourths of the total annual receipts received by members of the Kansas City Board of Trade.

The Kansas wheat receipts in Kansas City during the 1919-20 crop year, which has just opened, are expected to exceed the record arrivals of all the winter wheat states to this market. It is not improbable that of the entire crop of more than 200 million bushels, farmers of the state will ship 75 million to 100 million bushels to the Kansas City market. Flour mills within the state consume an average of 55 million bushels, the greatest total required in any crop year having been consumed in the crop year ending June 30, 1915, when a total of 56,417,505 bushels were ground into flour. With a further deduction of carry-over into the next crop and seed requirements, Kansas will dispose of practically its entire surplus to the Kansas City market.

In the calendar year of 1918, the wheat receipts in Kansas City amounted to 50,448,000 bushels. The preceding year witnessed a movement of only 36,954,000 bushels; in 1916, 77,785,000 bushels were received, establishing a new record for total arrivals. The former record was established in 1914, when Kansas produced its 180 million bushels of wheat. The arrivals in that year were 70,758,000 bushels. The movement of wheat to the Kansas City market has been steadily increasing in recent years, as indicated by statistics showing a total of 25,701,000 bushels in 1911, 24,018,000 bushels in 1902 and a low mark of 6,979,000 bushels in 1896. Kansas City in this crop year will share increased arrivals from the enormous yields of Oklahoma, Missouri, Nebraska, Colorado and other of the winter wheat states, in addition to the record supply promised from Kansas.

Big Outlet in Kansas City

In addition to the wheat that is received in Kansas City from points within the Sunflower state, large quantities of Kansas wheat are handled by members of the Kansas City Board of Trade which is not credited to the movement here. Dealers in Kansas City finance the purchase and sale of wheat to interests within the state, in addition to moving the grain eastward and southward. Many agents representing Kansas City grain dealers are traveling continually thru the Sunflower state.

Handlers of the bread cereal in Kansas City have developed a broad outlet for the production of Kansas farmers. The wheat harvested and threshed in the Sunflower state, in addition to the outlet among the mills within its borders, is milled into flour by flour producers of Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas, other surrounding states, by mills of the East, including New York,

Pennsylvania, other Atlantic Coast states, in the South and Southeast, in the Middle West and Central States territories; fairly large quantities are taken by mills of the Pacific Coast, and the spring wheat millers of the Northwest are among the important buyers of the wheat grown in Kansas. The West Indies, the Latin countries of South and Central America, the Europeans and doubtless other hemispheres receive Kansas wheat or flour from Kansas wheat in greater or lesser volume.

While the quantity is not large, yet it is of significance to note that some of the flour consumed within the state of Kansas was milled by the manufacturers of Minneapolis or other Northwestern points from wheat produced in Kansas fields. Of course, this is an uneconomic course for wheat to follow, but the fact remains that Northwestern millers come to Kansas and Kansas City to make purchases of our winter wheat, ship the grain to their plants in Minnesota and elsewhere in that territory, then return a portion of the wheat in the form of flour which is consumed possibly in the districts from which it was taken.

Important Corn Trade

Kansas plays an important part in the trade in corn on the Kansas City market, also in oats, the sorghum grains and other cereals, the quantities received from the Sunflower State are not comparatively as large as in wheat. With its approximate 1 1/2 million hogs, Kansas is a large consumer of corn, and in periods of short production, such as in the past year, the Kansas City market is utilized as a source of supplies. In order to meet the requirements of corn among Kansas pork animal producers, dealers in Kansas City have drawn supplies from the Dakotas, from Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa and from other states which enjoyed large yields. Shipments of corn from Kansas City in 1918 amounted to 24,221,000 bushels, the largest total on record. A considerable portion of this corn found its way into the feedlots of Kansas farmer on oats, dealers here sold at market around 20 cents a pound. And when Kansas grows a sufficient crop of corn to provide a surplus, that surplus usually is disposed of thru the Kansas City market. This center is of the same value to the Kansas farmer on oats, dealers here providing both outlets and sources of supplies.

World's Largest Sorghum Market

Approximately 60 per cent of the receipts of kafir, milo and feterita on the Kansas City market represent the product of Kansas farms. Oklahoma and Texas are large shippers of the sorghum grains, and small quantities move to this market from the Pacific Coast. As the production of sorghum grains in Kansas increases, so do the members of the Kansas City Board of Trade strive to develop a broad, permanent and profitable outlet. This outlet is being developed among the poultry and scratch feed manufacturers of the East, Central States and Southeast. Kansas City is the largest sorghum grain market in the world, which is an outgrowth of the broadened consumption of the grain in the Sunflower state.

Members of the Kansas City Board of Trade are closely related to Kansas in the market for grain futures. Grain handlers of Kansas and even some producers have discovered a valuable and legitimate use of grain futures in their operations. Trading in grain for future delivery was a perfectly natural outgrowth of the exchange system. Dealers and millers found it necessary to contract their requirements many days or weeks before the actual time of shipment. Exporters, who by the nature of their business, must deal in large quantities, could not offer grain abroad for future shipment without prohibitive risk, unless assured that they in turn could secure the grain from interior dealers or producers. Regulations were developed covering this kind of trading as distinguished from spot or cash grain trading. These rules prescribed

methods to be followed in making such trades, specified the grades acceptable on contracts and the place where delivery should be made. After considering these transactions, we realize the importance of the exchange organization, as the nature of such contracts, which might remain open for months, demands absolute integrity and financial soundness on the part of the exchange members and also requires uniform customs and usages.

We may assume that early operations in futures were limited to actual cash grain handlers, but as the more venturesome members of the trade showed a willingness to discount the future by buying commodities for which they had no immediate need, in anticipation of a higher level of values by the time delivery was made, or selling that which they did not possess, expecting that by the time delivery was due they would be able to cover their sales at a lower figure, these operations broadened to the extent that the market for futures became the medium thru which buyer and seller, or, more properly, producer and consumer, came together, and came together more closely than would be possible by any other medium.

Present regulations governing future trading are carefully designed to protect both buyer and seller, giving neither party to a contract any undue advantage. The Kansas City Board of Trade has a rigid rule against market manipulation, which prevents anything in the nature of a corner and which has been found feasible and effective in the rare cases in which it has been invoked. To fully protect the interests of the trade, the board has power to investigate the financial responsibility and business methods of any member and authority to pass upon any business connection made by a member with a non-member, which is a precaution taken to prevent anyone whose record is objectionable from obtaining the privilege of membership by forming a partnership with a Board of Trade member.

The Kansas City Board of Trade has 200 members, and a large building in Kansas City devoted exclusively to its interests. The Board of Trade is active in promoting better business conditions and in broadening the trade in grain. Its methods have been developed to a point which permits its members to handle grain at a minimum margin and a minimum of charges as compared with other lines of business. Certainly, this is an advantage to the growers and sellers and to the buyers of grain in Kansas, which is one of the biggest cereal states in the world.

Holstein-Friesian Prizes

Following are brief statements of the contributions to Holstein-Friesian prizes, made by the Holstein Record association for some of the important fairs of 1919 in the Capper Farm Press territory:

In Colorado: Colorado State Fair, Pueblo, Colo., 25 per cent cash to be paid on the general classification. Intermountain Livestock Show, Grand Junction, Colo., silver cup for best display of Holsteins and the same for the best breeders' young herd. National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colo., 30 per cent cash to be paid on the general classification. Western Slope Fair, Montrose, Colo., silver cup for best aged herd and the same for the best breeder's young herd, bred within the jurisdiction of the society.

In Iowa: Iowa Dairy Cattle Congress, Waterloo, Ia., 60 per cent cash to be paid on the general classification. Iowa State Fair, Des Moines, Ia., 35 per cent cash to be paid on the general classification.

In Kansas: Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, Kan., 25 per cent cash to be paid on the general classification. Kansas Free Fair, Topeka, Kan., 25 per cent cash to be paid on the general classification.

In Oklahoma: Oklahoma Free State Fair, Muskogee, Okla., silver cup for the best aged herd. Oklahoma State Fair and Exposition, Oklahoma City, Okla., silver cup for the best herd of registered Holstein-Friesian cattle.

In Missouri: Missouri State Fair, Sedalia, Mo., 20 per cent cash to be paid on the general classification.

In Nebraska: Nebraska State Fair, Lincoln, Neb., 25 per cent cash to be paid on the general classification.

Don't let the weeds go to seed, but keep them mowed down.

Saving the Hog Products

Nothing Now is Lost Except the Squeal

BY R. J. H. DE LOACH

PACKING industry since its inception in this country has tended toward ever-increasing volume of business at ever-decreasing profits. This does not mean smaller total profit, but a smaller percentage of profit—a fewer number of cents on each dollar of sales.

The packing business of fifty years ago was a very simple affair. Hogs were cheap. Pork, also, was cheap, but not so cheap as hogs, and the margin of profit was liberal. Hogs were slaughtered for carcass and lard, and the offal was thrown away. The liberal charges for slaughter and distribution, as well as profits on the investment, were simply added onto the selling price.

From that day to the present, however, by-products have been utilized in ever-growing proportions. And while the packers' services to the public in the way of sanitation, refrigeration and distribution have increased, the profit for every dollar of sales has steadily diminished, as more by-products have been utilized and as the volume of business increased.

The Moisture Loss

Packers' profits today are almost wholly derived from the parts formerly thrown away, and the cash benefits are being enjoyed by the farmer in increased prices for his hogs, on the one hand, and by the consumer in minimum prices for his pork, on the other.

Approximately 17 per cent of each carcass—exclusive of government condemnations—is lost in the form of moisture at various stages of dressing and by evaporation in processing and curing. About 60 per cent goes into cuts.

Among the edible by-products of the hog may be mentioned pepsin, derived from hog stomachs; livers, used in the manufacture of liver sausage; and neutral, a specially prepared lard, largely used abroad and in this country as an ingredient of oleomargarine.

Neutral is an important ingredient of oleomargarine. The prosperity of the oleomargarine industry thus has a direct bearing on the price the packer is able to pay the farmer for his hogs. The oleomargarine industry, by the way, is one which every farmer should support in a political way, as every ingredient in it comes indirectly from the soil.

Lard proper is not commonly considered a by-product. It is one of the primary products. Nearly 15 per cent of the average hog goes into lard. Part of this lard is further processed into lard oil, and lard stearin. The lard oil is used for illuminating purposes and as a lubricant. Stearin enters into the manufacture of chewing gum and soft candies.

A noteworthy service rendered to both the consuming public and the hog raiser in this connection is the conservation and distribution of such delicate products as brains. Of all by-products of the hog, these are perhaps the most perishable. They are produced in enormous quantities in the great abattoirs of today, and the proper handling of such items adds materially to the value of the farmers' hogs.

Artificial Refrigeration

Today, thanks to artificial refrigeration in the abattoir, to thousands of refrigerator cars and hundreds of refrigerated branch houses maintained by the packers, these products are saved in summer as well as winter, packed in cans, frozen and offered for sale in every nook and corner of the world.

Tongues lend themselves to the making of high-grade canned or pickled meats. Hearts are a valuable ingredient in sausage making. Tails, snouts and ears are rich in gelatin or glue, and also are sold for boiling with kraut and other vegetables.

Kidneys are distributed to the world in a canned or frozen condition. Milts or spleens are sold to the government and other agencies maintaining fish hatcheries, and serve as a feed for growing fishes. The "black" or curly

intestines of the hog are cleaned carefully, processed, and made into chitterlings, an inexpensive tho palatable food to be fried like oysters. Stomachs are used as sausage containers, the lining being first removed and used as a source of pepsin.

Something like 7 per cent of the weight of the hog is represented in inedible by-products in the raw state which are afterward manufactured into glue, soap, glycerin, blood meal, tankage, curled hair, and fertilizer material. In the finished state these products represent only about 4½ per cent of the weight of the hog.

Glycerin, a by-product of soap making, has been in great demand since the war began as an ingredient of nitro-glycerin and other explosives. Glycerin itself possesses no explosive properties, but serves as a medium for powerful nitrates in much the same way as cotton serves in the manufacture of gun-cotton.

Even the rinds from skinned hams and bacon, as well as the back skin of the hog, are utilized, pig skin leather being made from them.

Blood is used in small quantities in blood pudding. Some of it is dried and ground into blood meal, a valu-

able feed for poultry and livestock. Calves fed on skim milk without blood meal are subject to a disease known as the scours. The great outlet for hog blood, however, is as an ingredient of fertilizer.

Tankage, a bone and fiber residue from the rendering tanks, is valued chiefly as a stock and poultry feed and finds a ready market. The hair is curled for upholstering purposes. Hoofs are ground into hoof meal, a quick-acting fertilizer for florists, grape growers and others.

Every part of the hog is handled or processed in such a way as to bring a maximum of value. Even the waste waters from the packing plant are evaporated down into a thick brown wax, known as "stick" because of its adhesive properties, and used in fertilizer for its high nitrogen content. The bone meal left after the extraction of glue from feet, tails, ears and miscellaneous bones, goes into fertilizer. It is also used in making phosphates for baking powders and other compounds. Bone ash is used in making crucibles for glass making, and metal refining.

Bones also are burned into charcoal for use in the purification of sirups in the manufacture of sugar.

Exhibit at Swine Show

The National Swine show for 1919 will be held at Des Moines, Ia., September 29 to October 4. This annual event is without doubt the most im-

portant one connected with the swine industry. At the show for 1918 held at Cedar Rapids, Ia., the United States Department of Agriculture made an exhibit of smoked meats. It is the intention of the department this year to make a much larger exhibit than it did in 1918. In addition to the showing of smoked meats, the methods of curing meats in different ways will be explained. The home curing of pork is one being studied by many farmers who have been until now in the habit of purchasing their meats from the local dealer.

Now a Slump in Freight

A freight slump in May brought about a deficit of 36 million dollars for the class 1 railroads and this will pass on to the taxpayers. In five months of this year the larger and best paying railroads have lost \$272,250,183.

Running a Goose Farm

Claude Henderson, a Missouri farmer, has given up every other kind of farming except raising geese, handling 30,000 last year on a rented farm, and recently bought a farm of 74 acres near Monroe City at \$175 an acre on which he expects to have 60,000 geese by the end of this year. Henderson says by devoting his entire time to the geese he can get much better returns than at regular farming. He has every modern device for taking care of his stock and pays special attention to seeing that no disease attacks his flock.



"I am penalized if one comes back"

Like an Extra Emergency Brake The Tread That Is Geared-to-the-Road

The emergency brake is almost useless if the car slides on when the wheels are locked. Every motorist has had that experience and knows the dangers, especially in slippery weather.

What is most needed for country driving are the Uniform Miller Tires with the famous tread that is **Geared-to-the-Road**. This principle is just as essential to automobile wheels as to tractor wheels.

Miller's many caterpillar feet lock with the ground so the car can't slip or slide. In motion this scientific tread gives positive traction, full power ahead and safety. And its cog-like principle helps the speeding car to **hold** the road.

Long-Distance Mileage, Tire After Tire

Geared-to-the-Road would make any tire desirable for country driving, but coupled as it is with Uniform Mileage, it makes the Miller doubly valuable to the farmer. Our workers are trained to build tire after tire, not merely some, to a single long-distance standard.

When thousands of farmers are using these championship tires why don't you, too, insist on having them? Have the protection and roadability of the **Geared-to-the-Road Tread**. Have mileage certainty in every tire, not luck in some and trouble in others.

THE MILLER-RUBBER CO., Dept. F-169, Akron, Ohio

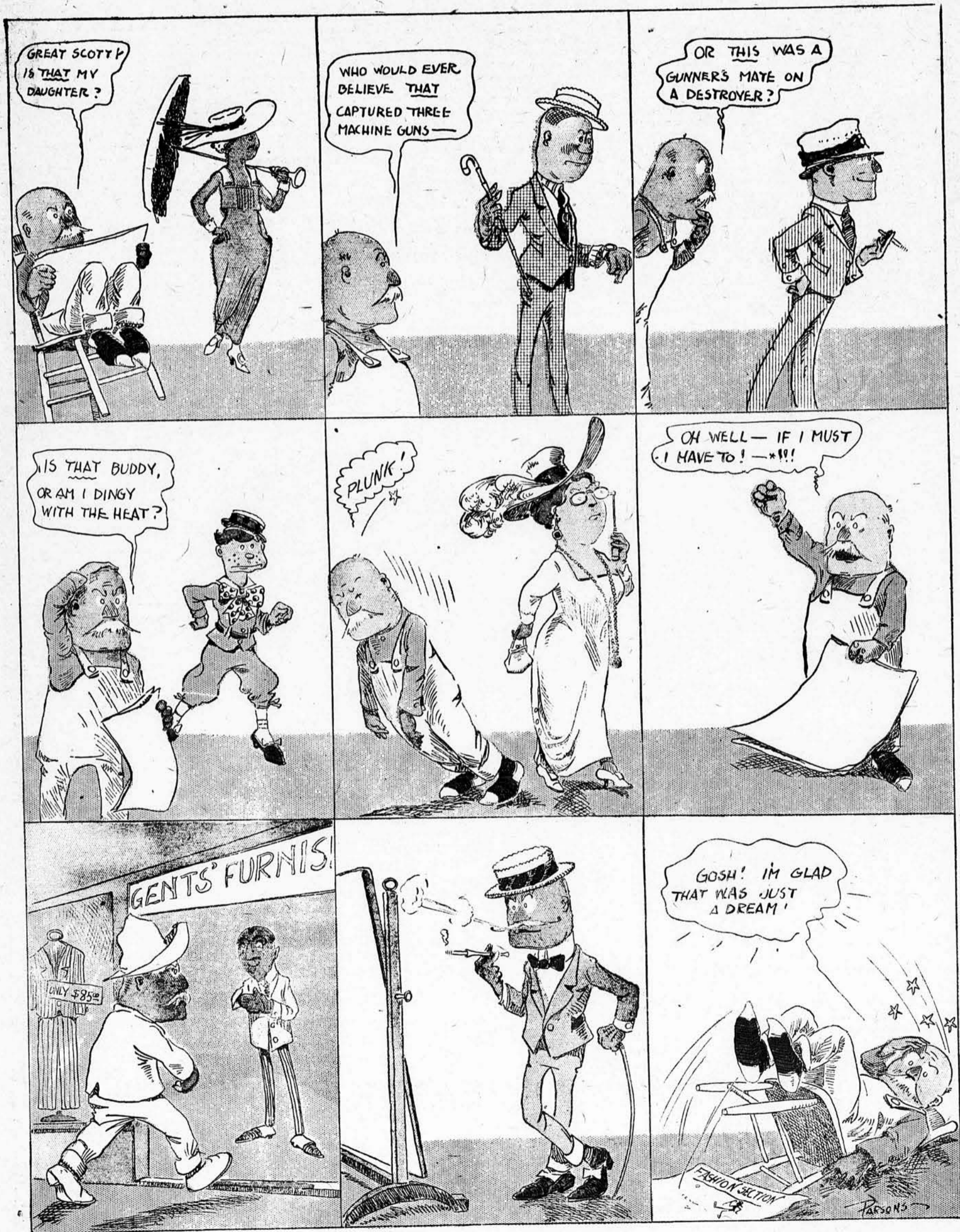
Makers of Miller Red and Gray Inner Tubes—the Team-Mates of Uniform Tires
Also Miller Surgeons Grade Rubber Goods, for Homes as Well as Hospitals

318

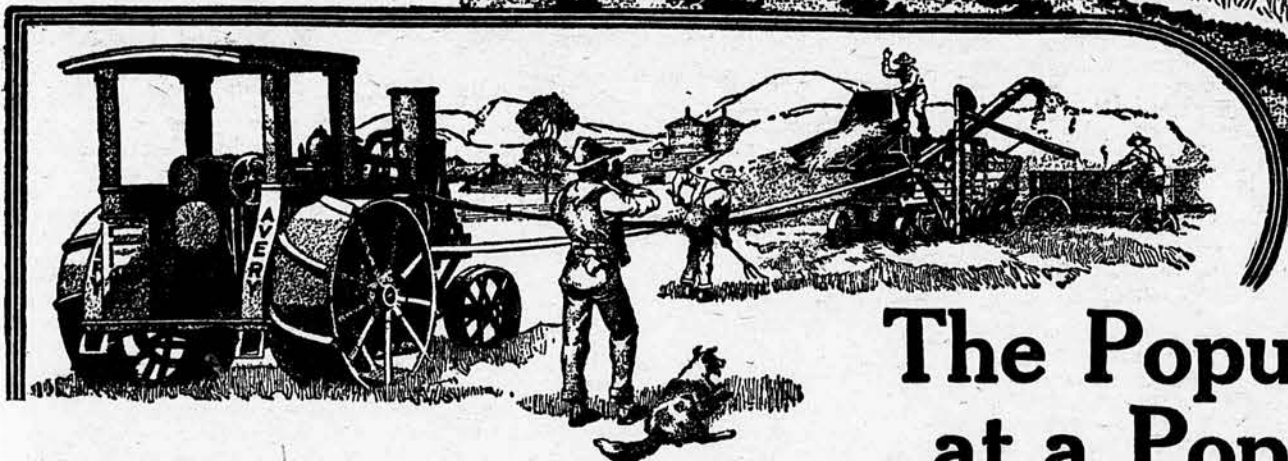
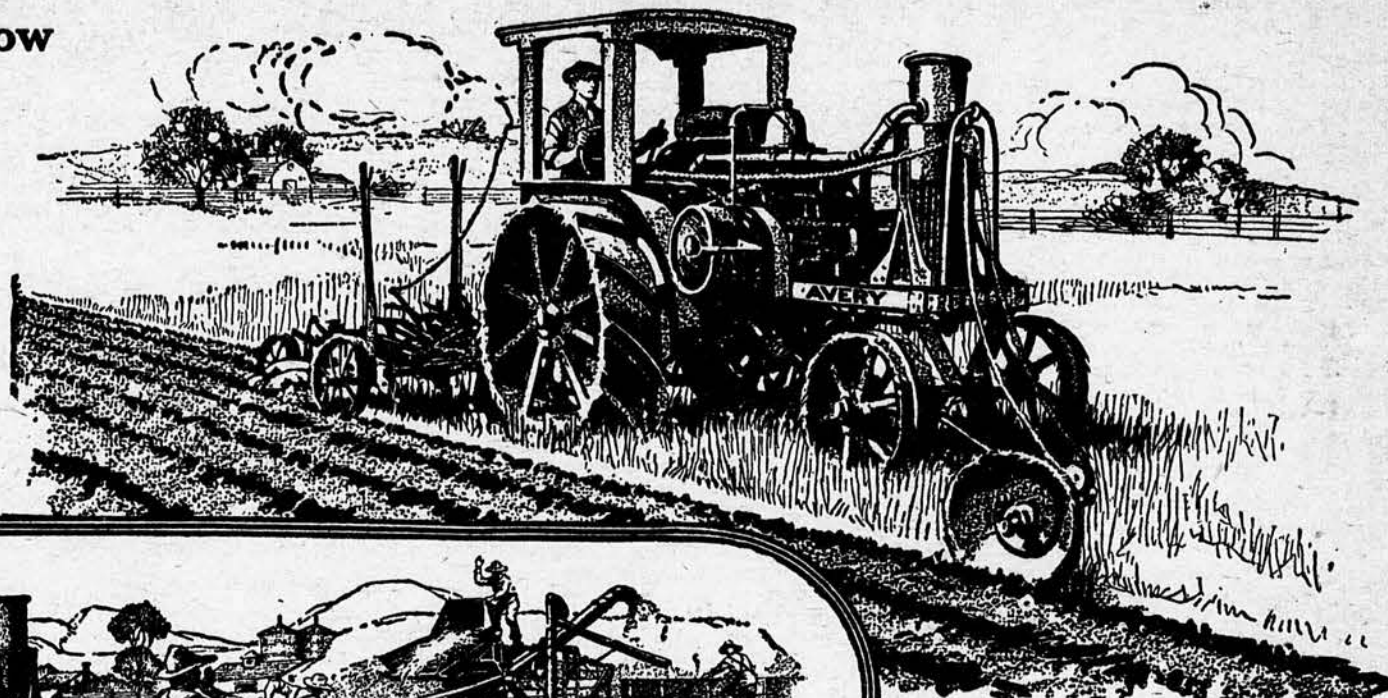


Where Hoover's Wheat Money Went

Parsons Says This Was Only A Dream, But It Happens In Real Life, After Every Harvest, as Any Wise Citizen Knows

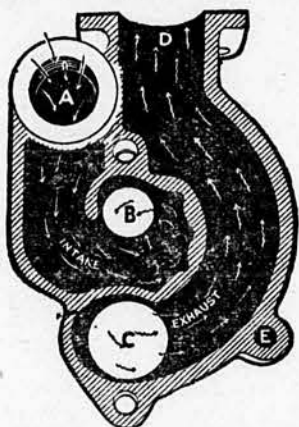


Do You Realize How
Much You Could
Do With This
"Three-Plow"
Avery Tractor?



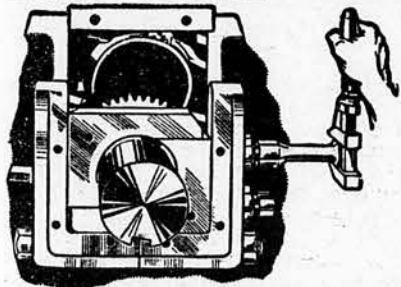
The Popular Tractor at a Popular Price

THIS 12-25 H. P. is one of the most popular of the six sizes of Avery Tractors. Thousands have been sold and they are being successfully used in every state in the Union. With it you can do all your spring and fall plowing *on time*. You can prepare your seed bed and get crops started early. You can supply your own belt power for threshing, silo filling, feed grinding, wood sawing, and the many other belt power jobs about the farm. You can use this tractor profitably most *every* month of the year.

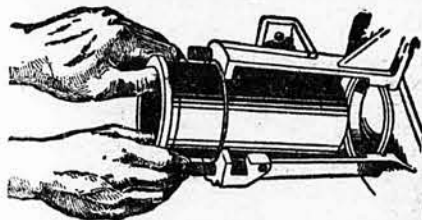


Cross section of Avery Duplex Gasifier—turns kerosene or distillate into gas and burns it all.

A—Fuel mixture coming from carburetor and entering gasifier. B—Fuel mixture thoroughly gasified and entering cylinder. C—Exhaust coming from cylinder. D—Exhaust exit. E—Fuel heater.



Avery adjustable crankshaft box can be adjusted with an ordinary socket wrench.



Avery renewable inner cylinder wall lets you make your motor new again—saves expense of buying complete new cylinders.

It is the size tractor that is meeting the biggest demand from farmers everywhere. It is the practical size for the average size farm, and it is being sold at a popular price—so low a price that *any* farmer can afford to own *one*.

If you have ever been thinking of getting a tractor, don't miss this opportunity to get an Avery at a popular price. The cost of horse farming is going up every day. Here is your chance to hold down the cost of your farm work and still produce more. You simply cannot afford to overlook it.

This is a real "three-plow" one-man outfit.

Pulls three plows, and four when conditions are favorable. Think of the saving in time when you are rushed with spring and fall work! Why content yourself with plowing one or two furrows when you can plow three or four in the same time without extra help?

Standardized Design—the World's Farm Power

The AVERY is the correct type of tractor or farmers would not be using them in every state in the Union and 63 Foreign Countries. This 12-25 Avery is no doubt *your* size—the popular size that we have been advertising and *selling* for years—and it's built with the design that has

made Avery tractors the World's Farm Power.

It has *all* the Avery features, such as the famous "Draft-Horse" Opposed Motor, the "Direct-Drive" Sliding Frame Transmission; the Duplex Gasifier which turns kerosene or distillate into gas and *burns it all*; the two-bearing, practically Unbreakable Crankshaft with adjustable boxes; Renewable Inner Cylinder Walls, Valves-in-Head, and many other features.

The Avery Patented Sliding Frame Transmission gives you "Direct-Drive" in high, low, reverse or in the belt. Does away with all intermediate gears and shafting that waste power; permits a large belt pulley being mounted right on the end of the crankshaft—puts *all* the power of the motor into the belt without waste.

There's a Size Avery Tractor for Every Size Farm

This 12-25 Avery is just one of the six sizes of Avery Tractors, with all these exclusive features. Other sizes are 8-16, 14-28, 18-36, 25-50 and 40-80 H. P. We also make a special 5-10 H. P. Avery for small farms and the light work on large farms, and the Avery Motor Cultivator for planting and cultivating row crops. There is a size Avery Thresher and Plow for every size Avery Tractor.

Write for the Avery Catalog and interesting Tractor Hitch Book that explains how to motorize your farm work. See sample machines at your nearest Avery Dealer. Address

Avery Company, 7538 Iowa Street, Peoria, Illinois

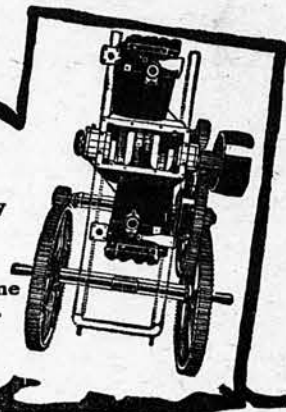
Branch Houses: Madison, Fargo, Omaha, Minneapolis, Grand Forks, Sioux Falls, Aberdeen, Billings, Lincoln, Des Moines, Indianapolis, Columbus, Kansas City, Wichita
Jobbers: AVERY COMPANY OF TEXAS; Dallas, Amarillo and Beaumont, Texas
Also Other Principal Machinery Centers

AVERY

Motor Farming, Threshing
and Road Building Machinery

There Is
a Size Avery
Tractor for Every
Size Farm.

Six Sizes—the Same
Design Standard-
ized.



Makes Money With Sheep

Sheep raising has been the most profitable enterprise I ever tried in connection with farming but if you do not expect to give sheep more attention than cattle and hogs, leave them alone. Don't experiment with sheep.

The most attention, of course, is needed at lambing time, but a large part of this labor can be eliminated if the breeding receives attention at the right time. We have no more than 40 ewes to four bucks. Let half your bucks run with the flock of ewes by day and the other half by night. Use plenty of bucks so that the mating period can be accomplished in short order. Do not use lamb bucks on ewe lambs. Older bucks will be found more satisfactory, giving a stronger offspring.

Care of the ewe after breeding should be so managed as to make her take plenty of exercise. When this is done, do not be afraid of the ewes getting too fat for last months of lambing period. Also in this connection I will say that you cannot expect a heavy fleece from a thin poor ewe. Feed your ewe as you would your milk cow for a good flow of milk, use some legume in the ration such as clover, cowpeas, peanuts, hay or alfalfa. Use little or no silage in feeding your ewe. It contains too much acid for the stomach of a pregnant ewe for best results. Wheat pasture is good for them besides giving the ewe the much needed exercise during winter. In advance of lambing time, prepare plenty of individual pens.

Only very young lambs should be used to nurse out the milk of ewes that have lost their lambs at birth, otherwise stomach trouble with your lamb will follow. If a lamb is chilled when found, place its feet against its body. Then wrap it in gunnysacks, leaving only the head in sight. This will usually warm them up so that they will suck. If not, place a lighted lantern in a barrel with the lamb, the barrel top being partly uncovered for ventilation. A little of the ewe's milk poured down the lamb's throat will hasten matters.

Should you wish to try hand nursing lambs on cow's milk, dilute the milk with water, adding a little sugar to it, as cow's milk is too rich without the water. Last year I used separated cow's milk and added a little commercial calf food to it and found I had no trouble from scours as formerly but in passing I want to say I have no interest in the sale of this kind of calf food. Use bottles with nipples and remember for best results that cleanliness is always in order. Nail a strap against the wall with loops in it. Insert the bottle in this strap, the nipples down. The lambs will soon take care of their own feeding. Early lambs bring the long prize, but the beginner should first try his hand with lambs later when grass starts, as ewes demand little attention at this time. Western ewes from 2 to 5 years old of good type and size mated to good blood native bucks will give better results than native ewes, because they will be harder and less subject to disease.

Stomach worms and foot rot are the most common ailments that sheep are subject to. For treating the former disease, try giving a tablespoon of gasoline in a teacup of sweet milk to each hundred pounds of weight. For the latter disease, trim the hoof and apply a mixture of 1 pound of blue-stone to 1 quart of vinegar.

Do not shear your sheep until the new wool is starting to grow. This can be detected easily by examining the fleece. The skin should be pink in color and the coat of dirt that has gathered on the fleece and skin during the winter months should be raised off the skin by the new growth of wool about $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Sheared at this state, your sheep will have better health than with extreme early shearing.

Frank Black.
Collinsville, Okla.

Profits of Millers

In the Farmers Mail and Breeze there recently appeared a statement by Harley Hatch in his Jayhawker Farm Notes that the millers do not make over 5 cents a bushel profit on the wheat they grind. But I think if he only gave the

Get the Grasshoppers Now

Insects Make Good Chicken Feed and May Be Caught Easily With a Portable Cage

WHEN grasshoppers make their appearance they can be destroyed by the common poisoned bait method. But there is another way of getting rid of grasshoppers that makes the pests pay for the trouble of killing or catching them. This method consists of driving a grasshopper catcher thru an infested field, catching all the grasshoppers that hop, and then feeding the insects to chickens. They can be dumped into sacks and hung up to dry and fed as dry grasshoppers, or if it is preferred to feed the grasshoppers alive, the machine can be hauled to the poultry yard and placed so that the front will face the light. The insects will find their way out but not too fast for an ordinary flock of chickens. Thus the grasshopper catcher becomes a poultry self-feeder.

An analysis of grasshoppers shows them to be high in protein and therefore good chicken feed. It is known that chickens are more productive when insects are a part of their ration and grasshoppers when dried can be used with other feeds during the winter.

Poison Bait

The poisoned bait recommended consists of bran or sawdust made tasty and attractive by the addition of molasses and fruit and treated with an arsenical poison. The following formula is recommended.

Bran (half and half bran and hardwood sawdust, or sawdust alone), 25 pounds; Paris green or crude arsenious oxide, 1 pound, or white arsenic, $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds; molasses (cheap feeding grade), 2 quarts; lemons, bananas, or oranges, 6 fruits, or 1 ounce of cheap lemon extract; water, about 2 to 4 gallons.

The poison should be thoroly mixed with the bran. The water, molasses, and finely chopped fruit or extract are then mixed and added. The mixture should be wet so that it molds in the hands but is not "soppy." The bait

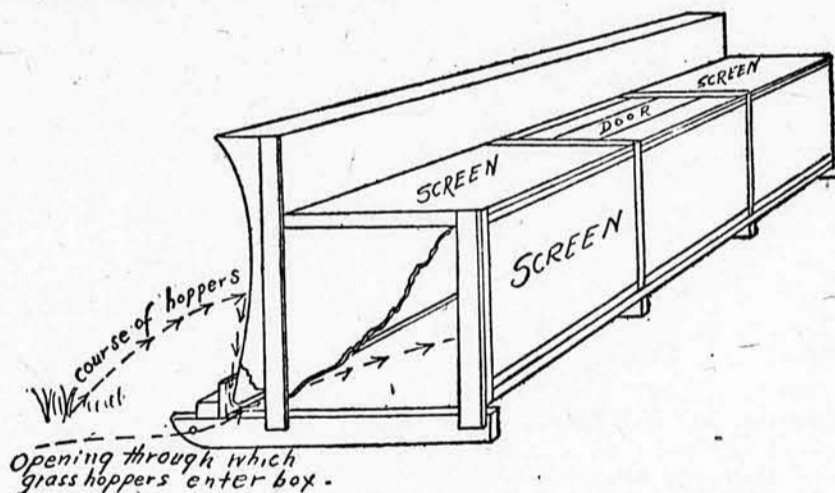
should be scattered broadcast at the rate of 7 to 10 pounds to the acre, applications being made in the early morning.

In clover or alfalfa much material and labor can be saved by first cutting around the field until there remains a small central uncut area where the grasshoppers will have gathered and may be quickly and cheaply destroyed by the poisoned bait. If the grasshoppers are feeding in corn or young trees more water or, better, more molasses and water, should be added and the mixture thrown forcefully, so that the particles will adhere to the crops to be protected.

Portable Screen Trap

The grasshopper catcher, which has an advantage over the old style hopperdozer, in that the insects can be utilized for chicken feed, is about 16 feet long with an upright but curved piece of tin in front and so arranged that the grasshoppers will strike it as they hop up, falling to the bottom and back thru a narrow trap opening into a box behind. The tin front does not extend quite to the bottom, where, just in front of the tin shield, is a strip of tin placed so that there is an opening about $\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 inches wide. This front strip or lip may be made by using a 16-foot length of gutter, one side of which is flattened outward. The back and top of the box in the rear are covered with wire screen and the top should be so hinged that it can easily be opened and the accumulated grasshoppers shoveled out as needed.

A horse is hitched at the extended beam at each end and the catcher dragged thru the infested area, beginning at the sides and working toward the center of the field. A boy riding on each horse can handle the machine nicely. A heavy rope attached to the hames so that it drags a few feet in front of the shield is an advantage in that it stirs up, just before the catcher passes, the hoppers not otherwise disturbed.



This Portable Cage Will Capture the Grasshoppers and Then Serve as a Self-feeder of Them to the Chickens and Other Poultry.

matter a little careful investigation, and would not swallow all the dope handed to him by the millers, he would come to the conclusion that the millers, like the packers, need a good sharp dose of medicine that would purge the profiteering out of their business. Now I have no quarrel with Mr. Hatch, as from reading his articles in the Farmers Mail and Breeze every week, I have formed the opinion that he usually knows what he is talking about. Perhaps the Burlington mill is small and cannot grind enough wheat in a day to make it profitable. But even that will not get him right in his figures. First, he says the millers are paying \$2.20 a bushel for wheat. Well, perhaps they have paid that for a small amount of late. But 90 per cent of their wheat has cost them under \$2.05. Again he allows only 42 pounds of flour and 16 pounds of bran and shorts to the bushel of wheat, when the United States government in 363 tests with hard winter wheat, got an average of 43 1-5 pounds of flour and 16 pounds of bran and shorts, and 2-5 of it was lost in mill-

ing. He is again mistaken when he says it costs 15 cents to mill a bushel of wheat. Any mill which cannot grind a bushel of wheat for less than 15 cents is only a coffee mill. Perhaps that is the kind they use in Coffey county. It is my opinion that the large mills can and do grind it for less than 5 cents a bushel and to prove what I say, I will give you some figures on a mill of medium size that I know are reliable. The figures are given on today's prices of labor and coal, which is at least 40 per cent over what they were in 1914. This mill grinds easily in 10 hours 650 bushels of wheat, with a crew of nine men, costing \$36 for wages and \$20 for coal, and allowing \$5 for interest (which is 6 per cent on about \$30,000—more than the mill is worth) makes a total of \$61 for the day of 10 hours or a little over nine cents a bushel. Allowing for other expenses, such as oil, let us say it costs 10 cents to grind a bushel of wheat. Now 90 per cent of the wheat they have ground in the last two years has cost them less than \$2.05 a bushel and allowing 15 cents

for a sack, the bushel of wheat milled cost them \$2.30. They sell 43 1-5 pounds of flour for \$2.20 and 16 pounds of bran at 40 cents, making a total of \$2.60 received for a bushel of wheat that cost them \$2.30. This leaves them a clear profit of 30 cents a bushel if they sell all of it at \$10 for 196 pounds to the government. But a large part of this flour is sold at the mill door at \$2.60 for a 48-pound sack. The miller in that case makes a clear profit of 44 cents a bushel.

Mr. Hatch also says that feed sacks cost 20 cents. Perhaps they do, but when the miller buys them back, he only pays 10 cents and sometimes only 5 cents. These sacks are turned out again with feed and charged as new sacks. You do not hear of many millers wanting to sell out their business or going bankrupt, which is proof in itself that they are making much more than 5 cents on grinding 60 pounds of wheat.

Arthur A. Patterson.

Ellsworth, Kan.

Disposing of the Straw

There is land in the great winter wheat belt of Kansas on which wheat has been raised almost constantly for 25 or 30 years, and the straw has been disposed of by burning, and no effort made by the farmer to restore to the soil the fertility taken by these crops of wheat, or that has gone up in smoke. Any farmer of reasonable intelligence knows that this cannot be continued indefinitely.

It is well known that even Kansas soil is not inexhaustibly fertile. Nature has thru numberless ages been storing fertility in the rich prairies and woodlands of our Western states. Will poor farm practice rob these lands in a few short years of the fertility stored in them thru these great periods of time? It would be just as reasonable to expect to draw money out of a bank without ever putting any back as to expect to keep taking wheat off the land, burning the straw and doing nothing to restore to the land the fertility removed by the crop. While returning the straw to the land is not sufficient to restore all the fertility removed by the wheat it will help greatly and it is next to a crime to burn it. These facts are well known to almost every farmer and the straw is not burned thru ignorance. Perhaps, it has been caused more by the lack of time or labor than anything else, but it has also been the practice of a certain class of farmers to rob one farm of all they can get out of it and then move to new land leaving the rundown farm to someone else.

Perhaps, the best practice would be to raise less wheat and more livestock. In this way the straw could be used for feed and bedding and the straw returned to the land with the spreader. This is the best way that has yet been found to spread straw. Where but little livestock is kept the straw should be spread on the wheat as early in the fall or winter as possible both for the good of the soil and as a mulch to protect the wheat from the cold and wind of the winter months. The spreading may be done either with a hay rack and a fork or by the use of straw spreaders several good types of which are now on the market. A common manure spreader holds so little straw that they are not practicable as straw spreaders. We hope to see the practice of burning the straw stopped and its value as a fertilizer given more consideration.

John Megaffin.

Cairo, Kan.

Motor Truck Trailers

In the not distant future comparatively few farm wagons will be used. The majority of farmers will have automobiles, and automobile trailers will be used for practically all light hauling. Motor trucks in small units and trailers mean that farm produce is delivered to the market in less time than farmers can hitch up wagons and get a good start.

Show Your Steer

If you have a Shorthorn steer better fit him with a view to showing him at some of the season's fairs and shows. There is a good deal of money offered in steer prizes this year and besides most everybody gets enthusiastic over a good Shorthorn steer.

The League of Nations

I am in favor of a real League of Nations, one with teeth, and not one in which the nations can keep the covenants as long as it suits and then withdraw. That was what Germany did. Germany kept the treaty in regard to Belgium until it was ready to quit and then withdrew. I have no sympathy with kickers like Lodge, Knox, Reed Borah and others. Their main kick is that they are not delegates to Paris. I am not in favor of Wilson and his autocratic ways. Wilson would like to be the whole show. He is altogether too easy on Germany. I should like to see a league formed which would provide that no nation should manufacture any war material or keep any standing army. No peaceable man desires to carry a gun all the time, neither does a peaceable nation have any use for war material, nor for a standing army. The teeth are provided by isolating any nation that refuses to sign and keep the covenants. In forming the constitution for the league, state simply what its powers are, and do not spend so much time on what it cannot do.

Do not let any lawyers have anything to do with drawing up the constitution because it would then be capable of 14 different constructions, and the lawyers themselves would not be able to agree on what they meant. If it is properly drawn there need be no alarm over the Monroe Doctrine, as no nation would be allowed to seize territory in any part of the world. The troubles of the Peace Conference would have been small if such a great mistake had not been made when the armistice was signed. The German army should have been required to surrender all war material, and it should have been junked to provide material to help start the factories in France and Belgium. Then we would not be told of so much fighting going on, and there would be no German army as there would be no arms. All officers of the armies of the central powers from colonel up should have been shot. That would have done more to insure peace for the next century than all the leagues that could be formed in 20 years.

One of the questions at Paris is how to get a lot of money out of the people of Germany. Why not try the plan Germany tried in Belgium? But that would be taking from the rich. They must devise some plan whereby the money will all come from the working people. They are not even considering the taking of the vast fortune of ex-Bill to help pay indemnity. We have the same class here. In North Dakota, the state treasurer stole \$200,000 and he was sentenced to two years in prison, and at the same term of court, a man was sentenced to 20 years in prison for stealing a pony worth \$25. Some contractors were convicted last fall of fraud in filling government contracts, and a pardon was rushed from Washington so they never went to prison. Dr. Hyde was tried three times and then the case was dropped. He had money. Is it any wonder we have Bolsheviks and I. W. W. here? Too many "beyond the law."

Richmond, Kan. John Harvey.

Sudan Grass for Pasture

No pasture crop grown in Kansas promises as large returns in a short period after planting and for the money invested in seeding as does Sudan grass. The use of large areas of annual pasture crops is now beginning and Sudan grass has just arrived. It will become well known in time to fill this need.

A crop never was brought into Kansas that more nearly filled the requirements of: Good germination, quick growth, resistance to drouth and endurance of continued heavy grazing. It has, in addition to this, a period of productivity which extends well into the fall if killing frosts are not unusually frequent and severe.

Briefly stated, the important features of this crop for pasture purposes are: The seed is not produced on enough farms to make the price prohibitive. Sudan grass, if given a fair seedbed rarely fails to make a stand in Central or Eastern Kansas. Seeding at 15 to 25 pounds an acre is satisfactory; the heavier rate tends to form a sod quicker and keeps out the weeds. A wheat drill set at 2 pecks of flax

will usually sow at this rate or it may be broadcasted and disked in lightly. Equally heavy total tonnage usually is produced when seeded in rows in Western Kansas counties. Stock should not be turned on before the plants are a foot high which usually requires 20 to 30 days from planting. The crop will then support an average of 1,000 pounds live weight of stock an acre until killed by severe frosts or freezing weather. This rate has frequently been doubled on fertile soils for 30 days or more at a time during favorable growing weather. All classes of livestock from dairy cows to goats have been pastured on Sudan grass with gratifying results. In case the crop grows more rapidly than the stock on hand will eat, the extra growth can be very readily mowed and cured as hay.

The average man who has tried Sudan grass for pasture on 5 or 10 acre fields has had this experience during the past three years. As an emergency supplement to native grass pasture, Sudan grass is not excelled. The man who could use it for this purpose has use for large quantities of rough feed in winter. Should the crop not be needed for pasture, it is easily cured and handled for hay.

Ralph Kenney.

Manhattan, Kan.

Tell us about your experience in feeding and shipping beef cattle.

Eliminate Cocklebur

Ancient superstition, like many other evils, is hard to eliminate. One very expensive superstition that is still harbored by many farmers is a belief that the cocklebur has a way of resisting all efforts to destroy it in one year and that it will perpetuate itself for a number of years despite all effort. Nothing can be farther from the truth, for if both seeds in a cocklebur are exposed in the same way, the result will be the same.

Cocklebur that lie on the surface will many times send out sprouts from the seed lying next to the ground, while the top seed that received none of the earth's moisture shows no sign of germinating; so we must plan to catch both seeds alike. Carefully rake and burn all trash, cocklebur stalks, and cornstalks that may be on the field and, when the land is in good condition for plowing, carefully bury every bur in the bottom of the furrow, not less than 5 inches deep, any time between October 1 and December 15. If there is moisture enough in the ground to grow wheat, every one of these burs so treated will decay before spring and you will by this easy process be relieved of an expensive annoyance. You will also destroy many other weed seeds that would otherwise be ready for business the following spring.

While I have practiced this method

for 30 years with perfect success, I still find most farmers harboring grave doubts as to the possibility of exterminating this pest without a long, hard fight. To all who are in doubt, I would suggest that a handful of these burs be buried 6 inches deep in November and see how completely decayed and lifeless they will be the following spring.

Rabbits and dogs are continually carrying burs from one field to another, so it requires some care to keep the pest out, but this is comparatively easy, if carefully attended to.

King Pontiac Brings \$100,000

King Pontiac, a famous blooded Holstein bull, was sold recently by Mrs. Helen Massena, of the Pequest Stock Farm, of Belvidere, N. J., to E. B. Hager, of Algonquin, Ill., for \$100,000. Insurance of \$70,000 is carried on King Pontiac. He is 5 years old and weighs about 2,100 pounds.

Nose Guards for Horses

Horses are wearing nose guards these days in the Northwest. This doesn't mean that somebody has developed a game of cavalry football or that these equines are in danger of poison gas. It is done to prevent the laying of eggs on the horses' lips by the bot fly. There are three kinds of bot flies, and those that attack the muzzle are the worst.

A Remarkable History of the World's Greatest War—352 Pages



The day the war stopped, we immediately began looking about to find the best illustrated history of the war to be published and we have picked out this book, entitled "History's Greatest War," as being by far superior to all others. It contains hundreds of pictures, many of them in colors, made from official photographs, and the text is complete, from the conditions before the declaration of war in 1914, down to and including terms of the armistice.

A Record of Events and Progress During the Greatest War of History

This book that we are offering you contains more photographs of actual scenes of battle and trench life than any other book—338 of them. Besides the photographs and the history, it reveals many astounding secrets concerning the German spy system in America. It is printed on fine plate paper, beautifully cloth bound in colors. A history of the World War that you will be proud to possess.

As we were able to obtain only a limited number of these books, our supply will be exhausted very quickly. You ought to have this book, not only for the intense interest you will take in reading it, but as a matter of reference and also for your children. But if you want one you must act quickly. If you will act at once, we can assure you that you will receive it promptly, but if you delay, you may lose out on this opportunity to get a profuse history of the war without cost to you.

How to Get This Book Free

Send us only \$2.95 and we will enter your name on our list for a three-year subscription to Farmers Mail and Breeze and we will send you, without a cent of cost, charges prepaid, a copy of this big, handsome, absorbing book—"History's Greatest War." All you are paying for is the subscription. The book is free. Use the order blank. Do it now.

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

This Order Blank Must Be Mailed Within 10 Days

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.

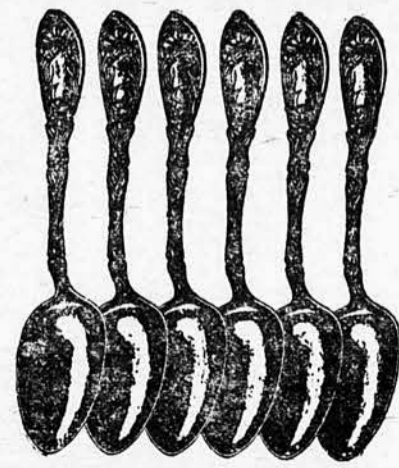
Enclosed find \$2.95 to pay for a 3-year subscription to Farmers Mail and Breeze and send me book—"History's Greatest War" free and postpaid.

Name.....

Address.....

Set of Six Silver Plated Tea Spoons Free

Guaranteed to Please You



The illustration gives you no idea of their real worth and beauty. They are not made of the so-called "Silveroid," neither are they cheap electroplated spoons. They have a genuine silver plate positively guaranteed to wear for years. Full standard size and weight, deep bright polished bowls, and handles finished in the popular French Gray style.

ACCEPT THIS TEN-DAY SPECIAL OFFER

For the next ten days we will send this beautiful set of six teaspoons free and postpaid to all who send us \$1.10 to pay for a one-year subscription to Farmers Mail and Breeze or \$2.10 for a 3-year subscription.

FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE, Topeka, Kansas.

Gentlemen: Enclosed find for which enter my subscription to Farmers Mail and Breeze for the term of years and send me a set of teaspoons free and postpaid.

Name.....

Address.....

Raise More Livestock

BY W. L. BLIZZARD

The purebred livestock industry has expanded most rapidly during the past five years and a greater increase can be expected during the next five. In order to keep up this rate of expansion many bulls will have to be castrated to maintain the proper quality.

The purebred cattle breeders of this country are an excellent class of persons but they still have much missionary work to do before there will be as many purebred sires used in grade herds as there should be. The established breeders are still in the market for good herd headers as well as the beginners. The old experienced breeders are much more certain of themselves now and they fully realize the importance of a high class sire.

With all of these forces concentrated in this direction it is reasonable to expect that "good cattle" will have a marked influence on livestock and agriculture conditions in this country during the next few years.

The influence of "good cattle" results in the building of silos, better homes, better barns and also in building up the farm land and pastures. It makes better men, keeps the boy on the farm, and makes the community a more desirable place in which to live.

The building of silos means cheaper cost of production. The silo as a building improves the setting of the farm buildings and increases their value. The silo has been a larger factor in recent years in cheapening the raising of cattle. This has resulted in better cattle and made it possible for more farmers to build silos.

With more farmers owning "good cattle" better houses and barns and other improvements have been possible. This has been possible largely because of "good cattle." Many a farmer and breeder has grown wealthy during the past few years by raising "good cattle."

On farms where cattle are produced the pasture and land are more fertile.

The building up of the land and pasture is possible in the largest way by the raising of cattle. A study of the men in this country who are raising livestock shows that they are more successful and are usually leaders in their own community. This is especially true of cattlemen. The greater the number of good livestock men in the community, the better that community will be.

There are many business men who would not care to have their sons take up the same business for their life work, but where is there a cattle breeder who would not give everything he has to have his boy stay on the farm and take up the breeding of cattle. There is something about the cattle breeding business that tends to build up the character, for the mind of the true breeder is occupied with high ideals.

The problem that many breeders are confronted with is, if I send my boy away to school will he come back and have an interest in the cattle? The kind of school he attends probably will decide his future. Think twice before you send him to a school that will lead him away from the farm. Why not send him to an agricultural college where he will be trained along the lines of livestock raising. Why not give him a Shorthorn cow or other livestock before he starts away to college and let him understand that the off-springs also belong to him. Don't make the mistake of giving him the worst cow in the herd, he will be starting wrong. Remember that an agricultural school will educate him back to your farm.

The man who raises just grades and the ordinary kind at that will not appreciate the value of the good purebred until he raises them. Get some purebreds that will help you to pay the mortgage and fix up the home so it will be enjoyed by the family.

The influence of "good cattle" results in better farming, more red barns, better homes and a general betterment of the community, state and country.

Crops for Silage

The wide use of the silo as a means of preserving corn for feeding purposes has aroused interest in the possibility and advisability of utilizing the same method as a means of preserving other forage crops. With some of these crops, especially those belonging to the sorghum family, and including ordinary sweet sorghum, kafir, milo and feterita, when the necessary conditions are observed, the results are practically as successful as with corn. For others, especially those of the legume family including clover, alfalfa, cowpeas and soybeans, the results have not been uniformly successful. In University of Missouri Bulletin 162, C. H. Eckles discusses these various crops for silage, and comes to these conclusions.

Under proper conditions legume crops may be preserved in the silo with entire success, but as a rule they are best preserved as hay on account of the much greater weight to be handled if put into the silo and the lack of suitable machinery for handling the green crop in the field. When conditions make it advisable to put legumes in the silo, in addition to ordinary precautions concerning exclusion of air, special attention is necessary that the proper amount of dry matter is present in the material.

For proper preservation in the silo, a dry-matter content of approximately 40 per cent gives the best results. Legume crops in the stage of maturity as cut for hay may contain as low as 20 to 25 per cent of dry matter. If put into the silo under these conditions the silage will have an extremely disagreeable odor when removed and be almost worthless for feeding purposes. The wide variation in results from using legumes for silage as reported in agricultural literature is largely explained on the basis of the dry-matter content of the materials used.

Sufficient dry matter to insure proper preservation may be assured by allowing the crop to reach a suitable stage of maturity before cutting, or in

case the crop has not reached the stage of maturity necessary to insure the dry-matter content desirable, by allowing the forage to lie in the field five to six hours after cutting before putting into the silo.

Alfalfa ordinarily cannot be permitted to stand in the field until the proper stage of maturity is reached, and except in a season of drouth when the dry matter content of the plant is abnormally high, it should be permitted to lie in the field four to six hours so that some of the surplus water can evaporate.

Keep the Dairy Utensils Clean

Utensils that come in contact with milk or cream must be kept perfectly clean. This precaution should be observed thruout the year, but especially during the warm weather. Wash them by first rinsing in cold water and then by using hot water and a brush. Washing powder suitable for use in the dairy should contain no grease. Ordinary sal-soda used in small amounts is a good dairy cleanser. After washing the utensils with hot water, rinse thoroly with boiling water and place them where they will come in contact with the direct rays of the sun. This place should be free from flies.

In washing the large milk cans, be sure that the inside of the shoulder of the can is rubbed with the brush, as this is the most difficult part to clean.

Starts Pure Milk Work

Many things as well as soldiers that were drafted for the war are getting back to their regular work now. Among them is the dairy sanitation work of the United States Department of Agriculture—that part of it that co-operates with city health boards in improving the quality of the city's milk supply. Last year most of the force available for this purpose was required at military cantonments in co-operation with the United States Public Health Service. This year the men are again available for direct work with city boards of health, but there are more requests than can be taken care of as they come in. So far this year, campaigns for improvement of the milk supply, in which department milk specialists participated, have been conducted at Wilmington, Del., Trenton and Perth Amboy, N. J., Springfield, Ohio, and Racine, Wis. Campaigns will begin next week at Charlottesville and Danville, Va. Requests for assistance have been received from Davenport, Ia., and Huron, S. Dak., and campaigns will be arranged for those cities as soon as men are available for the work in the Dairy Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Horses in Europe

Horses in Scotland are bringing an average of \$316, extra good ones going as high as \$730. Boys returning from the front tell us that after a horse has been under shell fire it soon becomes worthless, losing all vitality. The average life of a horse under fire was known to be about 43 days. Food for them was very difficult to get so they were left to eat whatever they could find, including trees, and even spokes on wagons.

Horses in Britain are selling at from \$100 to \$250 each, but drafters weighing from 1,400 to 1,800 pounds each, in good condition, well fleshed, but rather poor as regards legs, feet and action, sell from \$715 to \$766 each.

In Poland 500,000 horses are required. Draft power is short in all European countries, there not being enough horses to work the land.

The Thrifty Buyer

The thrifty spend more money than the spendthrifts. It is to the advantage of every merchant to preach thrift as much as possible among his patrons. It must never be forgotten that thrift does not consist in hoarding or hiding money. Thrift consists in spending money. The thrifty man spends as much or more money than the extravagant man. But he spends it differently.

In the long run the thrifty people spend more money than the spendthrifts, because they have more money.

Look at the Radiator

Look at the radiator before you buy a tractor—and there will be much less need for you to look at it afterward.

Look at the radiator in the tractor you think of buying, and if it is a SPIREX you are assured that on the hottest days of summer and in the hardest kind of work, it will stand up to the job.

SPIREX radiators are practically leak-proof—and since they have a far greater cooling capacity than other radiators, you will be free from the nuisance of a boiling radiator and the dangers of an over-heated motor.

SPIREX radiators have proved this superior efficiency by actual use on thousands of farm tractors.

They possess these superiorities because of the famous SPIREX spiral in the core construction, which makes every particle of air going through the radiator absorb a greater amount of heat and greatly accelerates the work of cooling. Because of the extra heavy copper stock used throughout, and the unusually large water channels, SPIREX radiators are extraordinarily strong and dependable.

For tractor cooling service that requires no more attention than an occasional filling of the radiator, make sure that the tractor is SPIREX-equipped.

MODINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Racine, Wisconsin

MODINE
SPIREX
RADIATORS

THE FARMISCOPE

Subscribers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze are invited to contribute freely to this column. Bright sayings of children, witticisms, and good jokes especially are desired. Address all communications intended for this page to the Feature Editor, the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Something to Keep

Keep your temper. Nobody else wants it.—Dearborn Independent.

The Easy Life

You college men seem to take life pretty easy.
"Yes; even when we graduate we do it by degrees."—Boston Transcript.

Another Silver Heresy

Too many men seem to think that optimism consists only of seeing the silver lining to the other man's cloud.—Dearborn Independent.

Kind That Sticks

"You don't hear any talk now about a more elastic currency."
"No; what we want today is a more adhesive currency."—Boston Transcript.

A Correction

"Was Rome founded by Romeo?" inquired a pupil of the teacher.
"No, my boy," replied the wise man; "it was Juliet who was found dead by Romeo."—Tit-Bits.

Footing It

Redd—"The doctor said he'd have me on my feet in a fortnight."
Greene—"And did he?"
"Sure. I've had to sell my automobile."—Yonkers Statesman.

Saving the Hens Trouble

"Here, Binks, I wish you'd take my garden seeds and give them to your hens with my compliments. It will save them the trouble of coming over after them."—Life.

Why?

One—"Yes, in a battle of tongues a woman can always hold her own."
The Other—"Perhaps she can. But why doesn't she?"—The Sydney Bulletin.

Very Useful

"What good are ribbons?"
"Eh?"
"Mere decoration."
"I've seen 'em serve as clothes in the chorus at times."—Exchange.

His Prototype

"All I did," said the profiteer, "was to take advantage of an opportunity."
"Well," answered the patriot, "that's all Captain Kidd used to do."—Boston Transcript.

So It Goes

The Lowry City Independent has an idea that the old fellow who became rich by burning the midnight oil doubtless now has a son who is prodigal with the midnight gas.—Kansas City Times.

A Disheartening Surprise

They had been engaged for full thirty minutes by the cuckoo clock. "I have a surprise in store for you, Alfred, dear," she replied. "I can cook as well as I can play the piano."
"That being the case, darling," he replied, "we had better live in a boarding house."

Outside First

"There are two sides to every question," remarked the ready-made philosopher.
"There's two sides to a hickory nut," rejoined Farmer Cornfossel; "an outside and an inside, but only one of 'em is worth payin' any attention to."—Washington Star.

A Rotten Deal

Smith got married. The evening of his first pay-day he gave his bride \$39 of his salary and kept only a dollar for himself.
But the second pay-day he gave his wife \$1 and kept \$39 for himself.
"Why John," she cried, in injured tones, "how on earth do you think I

can manage for a whole week on a paltry dollar?"
"Darned if I know. I had a rotten time myself last week. It's your turn now."—M. S., Lincoln, Neb.

Couldn't Help It

Two friends met in the Strand the morning after an airplane raid.
"Any damage done your way?" the first asked.
"Damage! Rather!" answered the other. "Father and mother were blown clean out of the window. The neighbors say it's the first time they've been seen to leave the house together in 17 years."—New York Globe.

Entertaining

General Pershing was astonished to receive last month from a New York vaudeville manager a five-figure offer to deliver short daily war-talks in the vaudeville houses throughout America.
The general did not reply to this telegram, but a fortnight went by. Then the vaudeville man wired again: "Have you entertained my proposition?"
"No," General Pershing wired back. "Your proposition has entertained me."—New York Globe.

One Objection

"Setting the clock ahead may have its advantages," said the gaunt Missourian, "but on the farm it is not altogether an unbiased blessing. You

see, while us folks respect it as a government order, and obey it, more or less, the cows and pigs and chickens keep going by stomach time. They beller and squeal and cackle to be fed at the usual intervals, no matter what the clock says about it, and can't be hushed by appealing to their loyalty to this great and good government."—Kansas City Star.

The Typo's Revenge

"Bill!" the poet gasped, as he entered his friend's room.
"Why, what's wrong?" the friend inquired.
"Wrong! I wrote a poem about my little boy. I began the first verse with these lines: 'My son! My pigmy counterpart!'"
"Yes? Yes?"
The poet drew a newspaper from his pocket.
"Read!" he blazed. "See what that compositor did to my opening line."
The friend read aloud: "My son! my pig, my counterpart!"—Exchange.

Sign Language

Ephum Johnson was up before Judge Shimmerplate on a cruelty to animals charge.
"Deed Ah wasn't abusing dat mule, judge," the old man demurred.
"Did you not strike it repeatedly with a club?"
"Yassah."
"And do you not know that you can

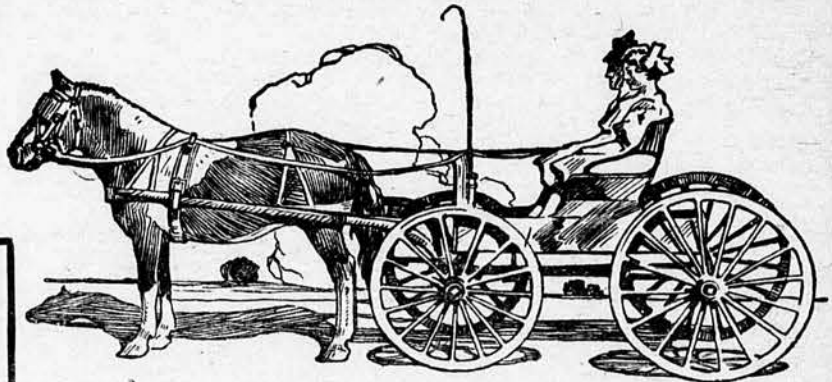
accomplish more with animals by speaking to them?"
"Yassah; but this critter am different. He am so deaf he can't hear me when Ah speaks to him in de usual way, so Ah has to communicate wid him in de sign language."—Charleston Mail.

Too Wise

"There's such a thing as being too wise," said Chief of Police Butler the other day. "Indeed, that is how we catch many thieves. They are too clever and it gives them away. They remind me of the new clerk in the seed-store."
"Some one, just for a joke, asked for some sweet-potato seeds. The clerk hunted all thru the seeds but could find no sweet-potato seeds and finally appealed to the boss."
"The latter explained that he was being kidded and cautioned him about not letting smart Alecks put anything over on him."
"A few days later a lady entered the store and asked for some bird-seed."
"Aw, go on," grinned the clerk, "you can't kid me. Birds is hatched from eggs."—Los Angeles Times.

The boat that can be rocked without upsetting, the gun that isn't loaded, the swimmer who never gets a cramp, the car that will take the sharpest curve at 50 miles an hour, are all now right on the job to increase the death rate.

NAME THE PRESIDENTS



Send No Money—Just Coupon Below Here Is Your Chance

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

\$525.00

In Grand Prizes

Three Ponies, Buggy, Harness and Saddle in addition to seven other Grand Prizes.

These are exceptionally pretty Ponies and as gentle as can be. Say to yourself, "That Pony, buggy and harness can be mine, because it is going to be given to someone who sends in the coupon below." No cost—No obligations, but you must ACT AT ONCE.



Every Club Member Rewarded HOW TO JOIN

When I receive your answer to the above puzzle with the coupon, I will immediately send you Four Big Packages of Beautiful Appropriate Postcards to distribute on my wonderful special offer. Don't wait a second. Everyone wants a package of these beautiful postcards. They are the newest line on the market—Views, Birthday Greetings, etc.—Wonderful. When distributed you will be an Honorable Member of the Pony Club, and will receive an Allied Victory Finger Ring FREE and POSTPAID, with shield of the U. S. A. in beautiful colors, red, white and blue. Many do it in an hour's time. Mail the coupon at once—today.

E. McKenzie, Pony Man, 204 Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

I enclose my solution to your puzzle. Please send me the 4 packages of post cards and full particulars regarding the Pony Club.

Name.....

St. or R. F. D.....

Town..... State.....

10 Grand Prizes

1. \$200 Pony, Buggy and Harness.
2. \$150 Pony and Saddle.
3. \$100 Pony.
4. 17-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case.
5. 15-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case.
6. 7-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case.
7. 7-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case.
8. 3 1/4 x 4 1/4 Folding Eastman Kodak.
9. Ladies' or Gents' Fine Wrist Watch.
10. \$5.00 in Gold.

MAIL IT TODAY



The Jobbers of Kansas City

Coffee imported from Brazil and Java, oranges from California and Florida, lemons from Italy, vegetable oils from Manchuria, jewelry from Europe, linen from Ireland, matches from Japan and Sweden, woollens from England, and millinery from Paris—a few of the articles handled by the jobbing and miscellaneous trade of Kansas City for sale to Kansans. Scarcely a country in the world or a state in the United States fails to contribute agricultural or industrial products to Kansas City to meet the needs and desires of Kansans. Foreign products are brought to Kansas City direct from Europe in many instances to meet the demands of Kansans, and, of course, large purchases are also made thru great importing organizations on the Atlantic and on the Pacific coasts, and at Gulf ports.

The annual business of Kansas City in coffee, teas and spices, which are imported from all parts of the world, is in excess of 2 million dollars. In this trade, as in a majority of the other activities of Kansas City, Kansas is one of the large customers of the market. Thousands of pounds of green coffee are roasted in Kansas City daily. It is interesting to recall that, when the United States erected coffee roasting plants in France during the war to provide fresh coffee for the army, it

drew upon coffee roasting experts from Kansas City to assist in that novel and thoughtful enterprise.

In the distribution of produce, including vegetables from Texas and Florida and California and Kansas, to the Sunflower state and to other consumers, Kansas City is one of the largest markets in the country. In fruits and vegetables, Kansas City is ranked as the second market in the country in distribution, and in butter, eggs and poultry it is considered the third largest market. In the shipment of live poultry to the consuming centers of the East, Kansas City is looked upon as one of the biggest markets. Several poultry commission houses of New York maintain representatives in Kansas City to solicit the carload consignments which originate on this market. Kansas City storage houses are now carrying eggs in storage which were raised on Kansas farms that eventually will be shipped to Europe beginning in the fall.

Owing to the short production of fats in the United States in recent years, Kansas City has developed as an importer of coconut oil and other vegetable fats from Asiatic countries. Kansas City also imports vegetable fats from Italy, especially olive oil, some of which is distributed in Kansas.

In the handling of wool and hides, Kansas City is growing with the increased slaughter of cattle and the in-

creased production of sheep in its trade territory. Kansas derives an increasing revenue from wool sold in Kansas City. The state is now receiving higher prices than ever for the hides it is shipping to Kansas City. There are Kansans who draw thru Kansas City houses imported wool cloth originating in England for use in making clothing. The extensive millinery houses of Kansas City and some of the dealers in women's clothing send buyers direct to Paris to fill special demands, some of which come from Kansans.

Of shoes and boots, Kansas City is credited with a jobbing trade which reached \$9,150,000 last year. Its business in sporting goods, including the outfitting of the athletes of Kansas, exceeds 3½ million dollars a year. The dry goods, furnishings and notions trade, which is growing rapidly, exceeds 20 million dollars a year. The grocery business reached \$27,235,000 in 1918. More than 1 million dollars in physicians' supplies is sold here every year. Musical instruments to the amount of \$2,387,000 were handled here in 1918 by jobbing interests. The business in jewelry and notions exceeds 5 million dollars. Demand for jewelry has lately been so heavy in Kansas City as to exceed the available supplies, this being due in a measure to Kansas prosperity. The sugar handled in the jobbing trade in Kansas City annually amounts to more than 7 million dollars.

The business in plumbing supplies exceeds 7,800,000 a year. The business in paints and varnishes totals more than 8 million dollars a year.

The Chamber of Commerce of Kansas City estimates the articles manufactured on its market in 1918 reached an aggregate value of 677,492,000, including 231 million dollars in packing house products, \$31,125,000 in flour, 6¼ million dollars in butter, \$12,975,000 in iron and steel products, \$195,985,000 in crude and refined oils, 18½ million dollars in chemicals, \$20,150,000 in automobiles and repairs, 3¼ million dollars in sheet metal products, 3¼ million dollars in stock feed, \$51,205,000 in soap, \$3,125,000 in awnings and tents, and millions in other articles.

A state which provides the world with such large quantities of necessities of life as Kansas deserves to share generous rewards in articles not produced within her borders. As the market which handles more of the products of Kansas than any other primary point, Kansas City makes it part of its business to supply Kansas with outside articles, whether jewelry, furniture, musical instruments, or spices. This is the foundation for the jobbing and manufacturing business of millions of dollars a year in Kansas City.

Kansas City—the Gateway

(Continued from Page 5)

development and wealth. It is of interest, therefore, to review briefly the state's farming industry.

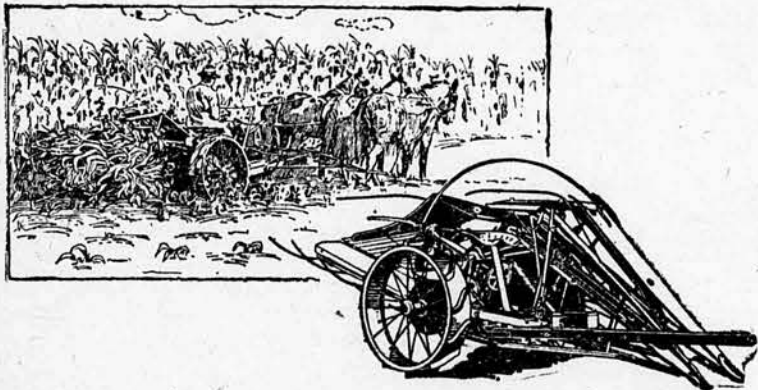
Kansas is the leading wheat producer of the United States. In the five years ending with 1918, Kansas raised 529,169,000 bushels of wheat, worth \$716,839,000, a record only remotely approached by its nearest competitor. With favorable weather Kansas will this year harvest a record-smashing crop of 225 million bushels of wheat, worth between 450 million dollars and 500 million dollars. One-fourth of the nation's winter wheat this year is in Kansas.

Kansas is first in acreage and production of that incomparable legume, alfalfa, its hay crop last year amounting in value to nearly 60 million dollars. Kansas ranks first in the sorghums, the value of their productions last year aggregating more than 60 million dollars. Kansas is rated high as a corn producer, and stands pre-eminent in livestock. The surplus of livestock products sold last year were worth 150 million dollars.

Crops Worth 422 Millions

Last year in Kansas there was yielded up from the soil and out of the air crops worth 422 million dollars. So much is said of Kansas' wheat and corn and hay, that one might conclude these were about the only soil products. But, Kansas grows a wide diversity of crops. It is this adaptability that gives to the state a big advantage in agriculture and enables its husbandmen to conduct a business wherein chance may be reduced to the minimum. Should one take the reports of the board of agriculture and scan its statistical tables he would see that Kansas annually reports winter wheat, spring wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, emmer, buckwheat, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, castor beans, cowpeas, flax, tobacco, broomcorn, millet, sugar beets, saccharine sorghums, non-saccharine or grain sorghums, as kafir, milo and feterita, and Sudan grass; alfalfa, timothy, clover, bluegrass, Sweet clover, orchard grass and minor varieties of other tame grasses, prairie hay, fruits and vegetables.

This is quite an imposing list. We rather like to refer to it as evidence of the variety of crops that may be grown successfully in the Sunflower state. We point to it and declare that out of these we may form a combination of crops that will produce an abundance every year, regardless of the vicissitudes of the season. And it is true. For, with this variety, Kansas never has known a year when conditions were so uniformly unfavorable that most of its crops did not give a good account of themselves. Should corn be short, the chances are the wheat crop was large. Should the wheat yield be light, the records probably show a heavy output of corn. In years when Providence smiles most kindly the productions of both are large, while alfalfa and the sorghums, those noted defiers of dry weather, may be depended upon as reliable for good returns every year. The crops Kansas grows, with their successive plantings and differ-



Corn Harvest Satisfaction

TO harvest corn with a corn knife means many men and much hard work and expense. Farmers of experience know the satisfaction of using a good corn binder. McCormick and Deering corn binders are built for such farmers.

Simple in construction, light in weight and compact, two horses will easily handle one of these binders in most conditions of corn, while a tractor or three horses give power enough to harvest 5 to 7 acres of corn a day, bind the corn into neat, easily handled bundles, and load them on a wagon to be taken to the ensilage cutter or husker and shredder.

McCormick or Deering Corn Binders

fortify farmers against danger of the loss of a part of the corn crop. A farmer need not worry about securing extra help, or paying high wages. He can be sure of having his corn safely harvested within the limited time in which the work must be done to get the full feeding value from the fodder or stover.

A nearby International dealer will point out to you the money and time saving features of these machines, or full information will be furnished by writing the address below.

The Full Line of International Harvester Quality Machines

Grain Harvesting Machines

Binders Push Binders
Headers Rice Binders
Harvester-Threshers Reapers
Shockers Threshers

Tillage Implements

Disk Harrows
Tractor Harrows
Spring-Tooth Harrows
Peg-Tooth Harrows
Orchard Harrows Cultivators

Planting and Seeding Machines

Corn Planters Corn Drills
Grain Drills Broadcast Seeders
Alfalfa and Grass Seed Drills
Fertilizer and Lime Sowers

Haying Machines

Mowers Side Delivery Rakes
Comb. Side Rakes & Tedders
Tedders Loaders (All types)
Baling Presses Rakes
Sweep Rakes Stackers
Comb. Sweep Rakes & Stackers
Bunchers

Belt Machines

Ensilage Cutters Corn Shellers
Huskers and Shredders
Hay Presses Stone Burr Mills
Threshers Feed Grinders
Cream Separators

Power Machines

Kerosene Engines
Gasoline Engines
Kerosene Tractors
Motor Trucks
Motor Cultivators

Corn Machines

Planters Motor Cultivators
Drills Ensilage Cutters
Cultivators Binders Pickers
Shellers Husker-Shredders

Dairy Equipment

Cream Separators (Hand)
Cream Separators (Belted)
Kerosene Engines
Motor Trucks Gasoline Engines

Other Farm Equipment

Manure Spreaders
Straw Spreading Attachment
Farm Wagons Stalk Cutters
Farm Trucks Knife Grinders
Tractor Hitches Binder Twine

International Harvester Company

of America, Inc.

Chicago

U S A

ent seasons of maturity, enable the farmer, thru wise selection and proper care, to safeguard his business and realize annually a fair reward for intelligent industry. Because of our long growing season and variety of crops one may eliminate the so-called gambling feature of farming more effectively than is possible in many other sections, and make results sure and certain. The possibilities of averting crop failure are shown by the sequence of plantings. Should wheat fail, oats may be sown. Should oats default, corn may be planted. Should corn languish, cowpeas may be put in, while the perennial alfalfa is always on the job and the never-failing kafir may take the place of corn. By using good judgment in selecting crops and caring for them, the farmers of Kansas have banished the bugaboo of general crop failure.

Altho it is seen that Kansas grows a diversity of crops, and we dwell on that fact as important, which it is, it without doubt will surprise many to learn that of all the land in crops in the state more than 76 per cent is devoted to wheat and corn, based on a 10-year average. The sorghums take a little more than 8 per cent of the area in crops, the oats a little more than 7 per cent, and the alfalfa more than 5 per cent. These five crops aggregate a fraction more than 97 per cent of the area devoted to all cultivated crops in Kansas.

While the percentage of land devoted to the sorghums and alfalfa is comparatively small, it should be remembered that Kansas leads in the production of both these crops, and their influence in stabilizing the agriculture of Kansas and changing the farming industry from a haphazard, gambling sort of enterprise to a dependable business, scarcely can be overestimated. Beyond question, the period of greatest agricultural prosperity for Kansas has been contemporaneous with the recognition of alfalfa and the sorghums in its agriculture economy and their increased growing. Their combined yields now are worth 120 million dollars annually, whereas 25 years ago they were experimental crops.

Nothing better could happen to Kansas in an agricultural way than to double its acreage of alfalfa, kafir and sorghum. If this policy were pursued the position of those who followed it would be impregnable, and the shortage of Indian corn or of wheat would cause only the merest ripple in their prosperity, from year to year.

According full credit to the so-called minor crops of Kansas and freely acknowledging their importance in our farming affairs, it is, however, thru the two crops of wheat and corn that by far the greater portion of the wealth of our soil products is yielded. Of these, considered solely on a cash basis, wheat is now the king of cereals in Kansas, and corn has been dethroned. Twenty years ago we planted more than 8 million acres to corn and about 4 million acres to wheat. This year we planted less than 4 1/2 million acres to corn, and more than 11 million acres to wheat. In five of the past six years the value of the wheat crop has far exceeded the worth of the corn, and in the past 10 years wheat has outvalued corn by nearly 260 million dollars. To be sure, high prices owing to the European war induced increased sowings to wheat, and as fortune would have it Kansas produced four wonderful wheat crops during the war period. This unusual combination of big yields and big prices has put wheat at the head of our list of crops, and brought a golden stream of wealth to our farmers.

Considering its manifold uses, and relation to animal husbandry, however, corn is still regarded as most important. The cash value of its grain by no means represents its full worth, for it is turned to greatest account when converted into meat and milk on the farm. It is the mainstay of the livestock business, and it is on the livestock industry that a permanently profitable agriculture must be built. Because of this corn will continue to be first in esteem among the state's soil products, and in time will doubtless regain foremost rank based purely on a cash value, after the state's agriculture returns to a non-war basis.

A glance at the records will show the remarkable growth of Kansas agriculture. Twenty years ago the farm products of Kansas were worth 170 million dollars; 10 years ago, 307 million dollars; last year, nearly 600 million dollars. In the past 20 years the agri-

cultural productions of Kansas aggregated in value \$5,882,835,171—practically enough money to absorb the maximum Liberty Bond issue of the nation during the war. The chief items contributing to this total wealth, are, in the order named: livestock products, wheat, corn and hay. Here is the summary of the items producing the total value of \$5,882,835,171:

Aggregate Values for 20 Years

Winter wheat	\$1,413,492,960
Spring wheat	8,276,814
Corn	1,265,781,096
Oats	258,464,569
Rye	18,625,042
Barley	41,344,357
Emmer ("speltz")	1,727,689
Buckwheat	67,383
Irish potatoes	68,829,933
Sweet potatoes	6,596,542
Castor beans	88,011
Cowpeas	206,351
Cotton	49,922
Flax	14,425,320
Hemp	3,980
Tobacco	94,827
Broom corn	15,028,136
Millet	33,815,425
Sugar beets	4,922,091
Sorghum	98,160,214
Milo	24,477,654
Kafir	185,320,655
Feterita	9,334,732
Grain sorghums, for hay and forage	55,174,327
Jerusalem corn	826,878
Sudan grass	2,626,776
Tame hay	375,054,741
Prairie hay	154,054,741
Livestock products	1,777,292,717
Horticultural products, etc.	48,671,092
Total	\$5,882,835,171
Annual average	294,141,769

Kansas is not only the grain belt.

the hay belt, and the sorghum belt, but is in truth the money-belt, and Kansas City is its buckle. With a country back of Kansas City producing such values, and a country, too, only partly developed as yet, the future of Kansas City looms large. Past achievements in its trade territory, notable as they have been, merely hint at present possibilities and future growth. In the light of 50 years of empire building the succeeding half century should compass an upgrowth and prosperity such as no seer can foretell.

Kansas City is: Our largest primary winter wheat market; the world's largest hay market; second in meat shipments; the largest seed market; third in flour production; the world's largest railroad center; third in the distribution of motor cars and accessories; a leading financial center, and a leading distributor of farm machinery.

Kansas City owes most of its greatness to Kansas. In fact, it is but the reflection of Kansas development, for Kansas is:

First in wheat; first in alfalfa; first in the sorghums; important in corn; a leader in livestock; a premier wealth-producer; a heavy user of motors and farm machinery; an agricultural empire with enormous demands, and is making constant progress.

A number of calves die every year with scours.

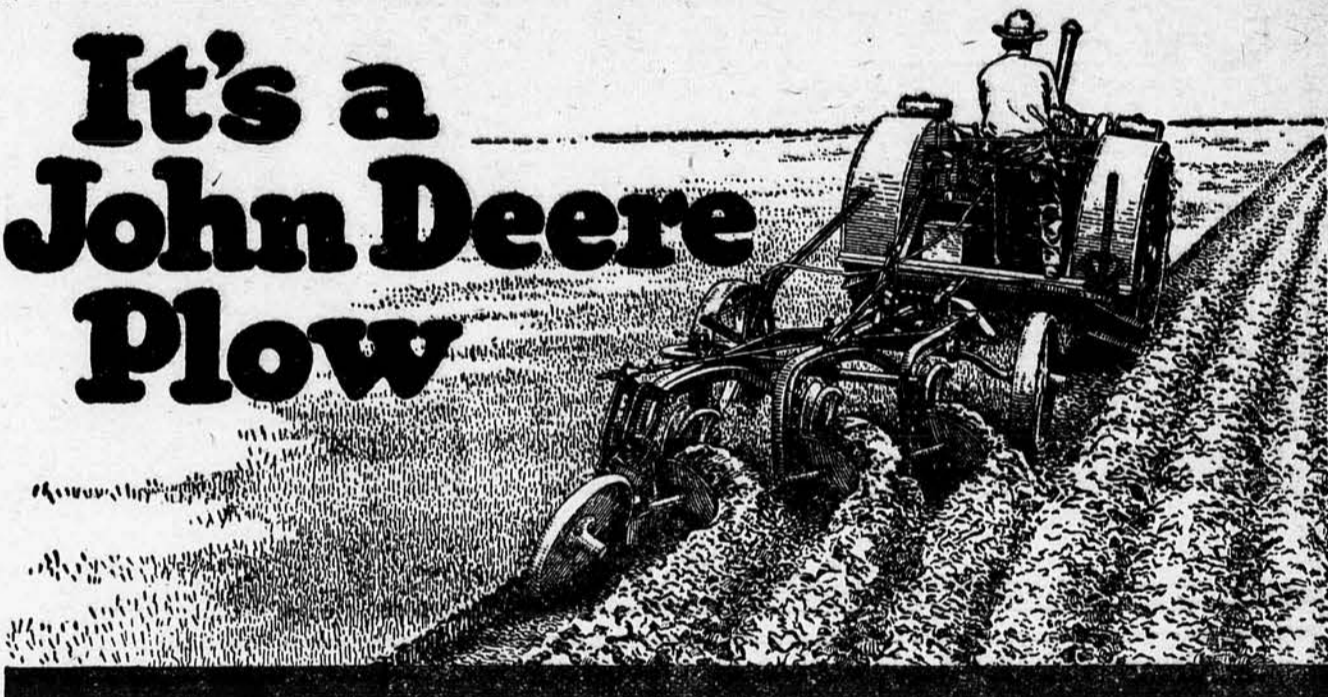
Jayhawker's Farm Notes

(Continued from Page 45.)

two pitchers and in most instances two to work at the tying and in such cases they divide the price, each getting 50 cents for every ton baled. It is hard work to bale hay but the wages are higher than in any other branch of farming of which I know. They even discount Henry Ford with his \$7-a-day minimum wage.

The second crop of alfalfa hay which was put up on this farm this week, was almost equal to the first in tonnage and much was superior in quality. Our barn space for hay is 48 feet long, 20 feet wide and 20 feet up to the square and we have filled it with alfalfa, leaving no space for our prairie hay which we expect to have baled later. As all kinds of hay are now too valuable to leave exposed to the weather we will find some place to put the prairie hay under cover. Probably the most of it will go into the center of the new granary which is 32 feet long, 10 feet wide and 12 feet high. This will hold considerable hay. In order to do this we will have to make preparations to put in and take out grain from the outside of the bins instead of from the inside, as at present. Even should no more alfalfa grow this year we now have more than we can feed and we shall watch the insurance on it and keep it promptly renewed.

It's a John Deere Plow



FOR many years farmers everywhere have associated the name "John Deere Plow" with special plow quality—with better and longer plow service. Getting this quality is especially important when you buy a tractor plow. A tractor plow does work on a big scale—the quality of the work counts in proportion. A tractor plow must stand heavy strains—its ability to keep on doing good work year after year counts strongly in making plow profits. Remember, you get this special quality when you buy a

JOHN DEERE TRACTOR PLOW

Don't Forget

Good plowing is what you are after when you operate your tractor plowing outfit, and good plowing depends upon the plow. That's why it pays—always—to get the best plow you can buy. No matter what standard tractor you buy and no matter what type of soil you have to contend with, you can get a John Deere Plow, suited to your tractor and your soil, and thus make sure of good plowing year after year.

Sizes

Two-Bottom
Three-Bottom
Four-Bottom

Equipped With Genuine John Deere Bottoms—The kind that have an established world-wide reputation for long wear, good scouring and thorough seed-bed making. You can get the shape and type suited to your soil.

Holds to Its Work at Uniform Depth—It is locked into the ground at plowing depth through the action of the power lift. The land wheel is set back, balancing the weight of the plow over all three wheels, just as on your sulky or gang plow. Makes plow run steady and assures plowing at uniform depth in uneven ground.

Quick Detachable Shares—Strong and close-fitting. Loosen one nut to remove the share. Tighten the same nut and the share is on tight. It stays tight.

Extra Strong Construction—Extra heavy beams of special John Deere steel. We

guarantee them not to bend or break. Heavy beam braces, long, lapped and securely joined to beam with heavy bolts and lock washers. High and Level Power Lift—Lifting mechanism is simple, strong and positive. Parts move only when plow is being lifted or lowered—practically no wear.

Three Sizes—Two-bottom, three-bottom and four-bottom. One of the sizes suits your tractor. And, remember, the adjustable hitch adapts the plow for use with any standard tractor.

Farmers Everywhere are making sure of continued good plow service behind their tractor by getting John Deere Tractor Plows. Your John Deere dealer is ready to furnish you with one. We will be glad to send you a folder describing the John Deere Tractor Plow. Ask for Folder 'TP-29. Write today for full information.

JOHN DEERE

GET QUALITY
AND SERVICE



Moline, Illinois

JOHN DEERE
DEALERS GIVE BOTH

More Motor Cars Coming

BY W. J. BRACE
Brace Motor Co.

It is interesting to know that every year automobile distribution thru Kansas City has shown an increase, with the one exception of 1918, and that year had its greater demand, but forced curtailment of production necessarily cut down the volume to a little less than that of 1917.

Automobile factories now estimate there is a potential demand for 1 million cars and they are moving heaven and earth to get their production into volume. Already the production nearly equals that of the pre-war periods, yet it is almost impossible to find cars in the hands of Kansas City distributors.

More than 50 per cent of Kansas City's great distribution of cars is shipped direct from the factories to local dealers, yet every day hundreds of automobiles are driven out of this city by dealers and purchasers. Better roads will increase the drive-aways as it will also increase the demand.

The farmer has made this territory

the wonderful market that it is for cars. He is the fellow above all, who positively needs motor transportation. It has taken the drudgery away from the farm, cut down the distance and helped in keeping the boys at home, by closer intercourse among neighbors and friends, without considering its commercial value.

Fewer bushels of wheat or corn, a smaller number of cattle or hogs, will purchase a car today as compared with pre-war times. The percentage of advance on motor cars generally has been less than on practically any other commodity.

An Iceless Cooler for Porkers

Put the hogs in the "cooler" during the hot days—not as punishment, but to keep the heat from reducing daily gains in pork.

Home demonstration agents of the United States Department of Agriculture and the state colleges have been demonstrating the iceless refrigerator, and these handy coolers are becoming very popular. The swine-extension man in Mississippi, who is working in cooperation with the federal department,

is planning to put into practice the same principle used in the iceless refrigerator to keep hogs cool in summer. The iceless refrigerator is made by inclosing a frame in cotton flannel, burlap, or duck. A pan of water is placed on top and wicks are extended from the water over the side of the pan and down the sides of the frame.

The evaporation of the moisture in the wicks keeps the refrigerator cool. In applying this principle in the hog lot a frame will be built to provide shade for the hogs and large burlap wicks will extend down the sides from containers which are placed on top and are filled with water. It is expected that the evaporation of the water will keep the hogs cool and thus enable them to make more economical gains during the summer months. Of course this plan will work best in climates where the humidity is not too great.

When to Wean Pigs

At the conference of swine extension workers of United States Department of Agriculture, held recently in Washington, the question of weaning pigs arose. The discussion brought out the

fact that in some parts of the country farmers followed the practice of weaning their pigs at most all ages from 5 weeks up. The conclusions reached were that for best results pigs should be permitted to nurse the sow for at least 10 weeks where it is possible to do so. It was decided that it would be still better to permit the pigs to wean themselves. A good suckling sow properly fed should be in a good flow of milk up to the time the pigs are at least 10 weeks old. Without question the mother's milk is the best feed possible to obtain for young pigs. Consequently hog growers should take advantage of this natural feed to the greatest extent possible.

Tractors Turned the Trick

(Continued from Page 9.)

gineers where he was toastmaster. "We came by airplane because it was capable of bringing us, and because some persons still must be shown that such things can be done."

Among the other speakers at this banquet were Governor Allen, E. J. Gittings of the Case Threshing Machine company, Prof. L. W. Chase of the University of Nebraska, and John Fields, editor of the Oklahoma Farmer.

Mr. Fields called the attention of the tractor manufacturers and farmers to the fact that the bulk of agricultural problems are matters of localities and not of the country generally. This, he said, is gradually being realized. There were evidences of this realization at the demonstration, numerous manufacturers and tractor authorities calling attention to the need for sectional, state and neighborhood demonstrations of the machines. Such local demonstration undoubtedly would result in a wider interest in tractors, and in acquainting tractor builders more thoroughly with the varied conditions under which their machines must operate.

Winning With Dairy Cows

(Continued from Page 47.)

dianapolis, Indiana; Cincinnati, Ohio; and Louisville, Kentucky, all have large creameries which operate cream receiving stations or encourage the farmers to ship their cream direct.

The selling of cream is an advance step of the livestock industry and the beginning of the dairy industry. A few years ago there were mostly range cattle in these Western states. By interesting the small dairy farmer in Nebraska, Kansas, South Dakota, Iowa and Missouri in selling cream, many of them became interested in producing more cream and naturally desired better dairy cattle. Today there are a number of excellent high-producing herds there. Thus the farmer having two to five cows gradually grew into an understanding of the dairy or beef cattle business and thereby increased his profits and added materially to the fertility of his land.

Big Farm Meet is Planned

(Continued from Page 48.)

and many nations and provinces. Here are to be found those object lessons which exert such a tremendous influence toward a better agriculture. The results of the research work of national and state experiment stations are displayed in concrete form. Delegates from most of the American states, from all the Canadian provinces, and from many foreign countries are always present to study the exhibits in all lines. The exposition is thoroughly standardized throughout. The latest and most improved farm implements and machinery are displayed and demonstrated. Progressive farmers can afford to travel hundreds of miles to attend, as they are thereby enabled to keep fully abreast of all development affecting agricultural and allied industries. Kansas City expects to have thousands of farmers and business men in attendance this year at the International Farm Congress.

One Continual Strain

Mobbs—"Mrs. Smith is simply mad on the subject of germs, and sterilizes or filters everything in the house!"

Hobbs—"How does she get along with her husband?"

Mobbs—"Oh, even their relations are strained!"—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.



PHELPS

POWER

MIGHT

and LIGHT

A Powerful POWER plant that furnishes SUPER-POWER for a score of chores, from work bench to deep well pumping.

A powerful POWER plant that provides absolute necessities in the home, from curling iron to electric washer.

And in addition to all this power, furnishes Brightest, Steadiest, Safest Electric Lights for house, barn, outbuildings and yards.

PHELPS POWER AND LIGHT

Self-starting. Self-stopping. No rheostat to watch. Oversize generator. Longest lived, greatest capacity light plant batteries. Eleven years in development. Hundreds of thousands of dollars invested in exhaustive field tests is your safeguard. It pays for itself in labor saved.

WRITE FOR FREE CATALOG TODAY

Know how Phelps Power and Light differs—how it surpasses mere lighting plants. Critical men demanding generous value select the PHELPS. Address nearest distributor or factory.

Phelps Super-Power 4-Duty Simplified Unit

Gives more power, carries heavier loads, than any plant made with same size engine bore and stroke.

1. Pulls direct from engine or line shaft.
2. Drives individual motors in barns and outbuildings.
3. Stores reserve electricity in batteries for use when engine is idle.
4. Furnishes BRIGHTEST, STEADIEST, SAFEST ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

TO GET SUPER-POWER (investment considered) you must have a Phelps. No other plant can supply it.

Phelps Light and Power Co.
ROCK ISLAND, ILLINOIS

**chores
are play
night is
day**

Holstein Foreign Trade

The Holstein-Friesian association seems to be working to a definite plan to extend the outlet for their favorites. They give especial attention to Central and South America. They have gotten out literature in Spanish concerning the breed, which they are distributing freely to the South, and they are organizing a bureau to help foreign buyers to find what they need.

K. C. a Yellow Pine Center

(Continued from Page 16.)

farm buying. Some weeks prior to the beginning of the great wheat harvest in Kansas, for example, one railroad traversing the Sunflower state purchased in Kansas City 7 million feet of grain door material on one order, this buying being incident to preparation for moving the cereal crops of Kansas and her neighbors. If Kansas had not raised a great wheat crop, there would have been no need for so much lumber to make grain doors for box cars. Kansas is also helpful to the lumber industry thru the light the state throws on the condition of the farming business. Inspiration for the colonization of cut-over timber land in the South, great areas of which are controlled by Kansas City lumber manufacturers, has come from Kansas.

World's Best Hay Market

(Continued from Page 26.)

34,006 cars; in 1916, 31,635 cars. In 1910, the arrivals aggregated 23,033 cars. For the year 1900 there was a total movement of only 14,921 cars, while in 1897 and 1898, the movement netted 10,000 a year. The trend of the movement in the past score or more of years best demonstrates the remarkable growth of the Kansas City hay market.

What is even more significant than the sharp increase in the total movement is the remarkable gains in the shipments of alfalfa to market. Scarcely 20 years ago, only two or three cars of alfalfa were received each month and great difficulty was encountered in disposing of the hay, which met with disfavor at that time. Today, more alfalfa than any other variety of hay is received and sold on the Kansas City market. In 1907, Kansas City received 12,417 cars of prairie hay, 2,840 cars of timothy, and 2,841 cars of alfalfa. In 1918, alfalfa receipts were 14,668 cars, against 14,443 cars of prairie and 3,760 cars of timothy. And the pioneer dealers in hay on the Kansas City market, who have witnessed the remarkable increase in the popularity of alfalfa hay, say the time is approaching when alfalfa will practically take the place of prairie and even of tame hay. Kansas is going thru such a change.

The demand on the Kansas City market shows clearly that the greatest and broadest outlet is for pea-green alfalfa, very leafy, not too woody nor too coarse. Comparatively large quantities of hay are received on the Kansas City market which either show cutting at the wrong date or improper curing. As a general rule, alfalfa hay with its greatest commercial value is cut, not according to the bloom, but according to the growth of the sprouts, or the new growth of the plant. It is important that the alfalfa should be cut before the sprouts or the shoots attain such a height that would permit the sickles to include them in the cutting. The sprouts or shoots are the next crop, and often when cutting according to the bloom period, the sprouts have reached such a growth as to force cutting along with the matured alfalfa. The result is, of course, fewer cuttings and less tonnage in the alfalfa crop.

Alfalfa Requires Proper Curing

As regards the curing of alfalfa much depends on the weather and the condition of the soil. The curing must be regulated according to the weather, so there are no set rules for curing hay. But from the commercial point of view, the hay should not be allowed to become too dry before baling, owing to possible loss of leaves. Another general point in the preparation of hay for marketing is the rule that alfalfa containing any amount of artificial moisture, rain or dew, should not be

baled. Loss of color also means a heavy loss in money returns on the market. Also, bales loaded on edge in the cars, which allow proper ventilation or "airing" for the hay, bring the best price on the market. Loading of uniform hay in the car also is a profitable point for commercial marketing.

More than mere figures can be presented in support of Kansas City's claim to being the world's greatest hay market. After this market receives hay from Kansas and many other states, it finds buyers in the New England states, New York, Pennsylvania, Florida, Georgia, the Carolinas, and in the great dairy state of Wisconsin. In fact, there is scarcely a state east of the Mississippi River which does not receive Kansas hay from Kansas City. Our market has even shipped Kansas alfalfa and prairie hay to Montana in periods of adverse weather in that range state. Last winter Kansas City sent hay to Colorado. During the period of the war, this market sold thousands of cars which were sent to France for the use of General Pershing's forces, and also made sales to the British and French governments. Kansas City has also drawn upon Canada for supplies of hay. This market

sells more prairie to the stockyards companies of the United States, our heaviest individual buyers of the wild hay, than any other point. The shipments of prairie to distant cities has fallen off sharply with the declining horse population in cities, but this has been more than offset by the enlarged distribution of alfalfa.

Wheat Farmers are Robbed

(Continued from Page 18.)

poration a profit of 13 cents a bushel for drying.

"Here is another example: A load of wheat that tested 50½ pounds would grade sample, and take a discount of 25 cents a bushel. If in addition to the light test it contained 17 per cent moisture, 16 per cent damaged grain and was smutty it would receive a discount of 23 cents for moisture, 14 cents for smut, and 25 cents for damaged grain, or a total discount of 87 cents, and would net the farmer only \$1.13.

"Under the old method of handling grain prior to the establishment of the grain control by the government, most of the wheat below No. 3 went to the

exporters, who were glad to buy it at a scale of discounts ranging from 5 to 12 cents, depending on the quality of the grain. The government has refused to permit any dealer to export wheat, and has announced that it will handle all export business. This makes appear as if the new regulations are discriminating against the farmer in favor of the United States Grain Corporation and the large terminal elevators."

The only hope for the farmers now is to bring such pressure to bear on Congress that that body will force the director of the Grain Corporation to pay better prices for the lower grades of wheat or allow competitive exporting. It is time to act. Every farmer should write or wire President Wilson, and Representatives and Senators in Congress. Send to Senator Capper at Washington, D. C., petitions signed by all the farmers in the community. Do this immediately.

The person who doesn't save goes without worth-while things today, and will go without them tomorrow. The person who saves has everything he needs today, and will have still more tomorrow. Buy W. S. S.

A Tractor's LIFE - not PRICE - determines its VALUE

What do you want in your tractor?

Power? Every Rumely OilPull will deliver more power for its size and rating than any other tractor made. Its rating is based upon only 80% of its maximum power efficiency—a 20% overload capacity. The OilPull power plant is a low speed, heavy duty motor, built complete in Advance-Rumely factories and designed especially for this tractor, and to operate on oil fuel. The weight of the OilPull and the weight distribution is absolutely correct to realize the full power developed by the motor. Ask any OilPull owner his opinion of OilPull power.

Dependability? Actual work in the field over a period of years is the only real test. Ten years ago the first OilPull tractors were sold for breaking sod in the Northwest—the toughest job a tractor can tackle. And these same OilPulls have been at it ever since, giving year after year service. The first OilPull built is still on the job—over 15,000 are now in service.

The OilPull frame is of straight steel members—without bends or splices—to best resist twists and strains. OilPull gearing has always been made a bit larger and heavier than you might think necessary. OilPull shafting is the same—all of special steel—the OilPull crankshaft is built to U. S. Naval specifications. Motor parts are ground to the thousandth part of an inch. There is no better tractor wheel made than the OilPull—we've been building engine wheels for over 80 years. Oil cooling eliminates evaporation, freezing, rusting, clogging, overheating—and saves power.

Plus power and plus construction give the OilPull lasting qualities unequalled by any tractor. This isn't guesswork—it has been proved. Ask any OilPull owner his opinion of OilPull dependability.

Economy? Fuel is the biggest item of expense in a tractor's operation and oil fuel—common kerosene—is the cheapest fuel available. Real oil tractors are made, not "made over." The OilPull is designed for kerosene from the ground up—the OilPull

motor, carburetor, cooling system—every part is designed and built especially for the burning of oil fuel. The OilPull will operate successfully on kerosene under every condition of work, of temperature, of altitude. And to back it up, every OilPull tractor is guaranteed in writing to burn successfully all grades of kerosene under all conditions, at all loads to its full rated brake horsepower. The OilPull has established the record for the lowest fuel cost. It will plow an acre of ground at less cost than any tractor built—bar none. Ask any OilPull owner his opinion of OilPull economy.

Simplicity? Simplicity and ease of operation are "inbuilt" in the OilPull. There is no complicated mechanism—all operating levers are within easy reach and all working parts, while carefully protected, are easily accessible for inspection. The OilPull design allows for high front wheels, properly spaced, to give ease in steering and operating on rough ground—and a short turning radius. A large belt pulley on the right hand side driven directly off the crankshaft makes the OilPull as efficient on the belt as on the drawbar. Ask any owner his opinion of OilPull simplicity.

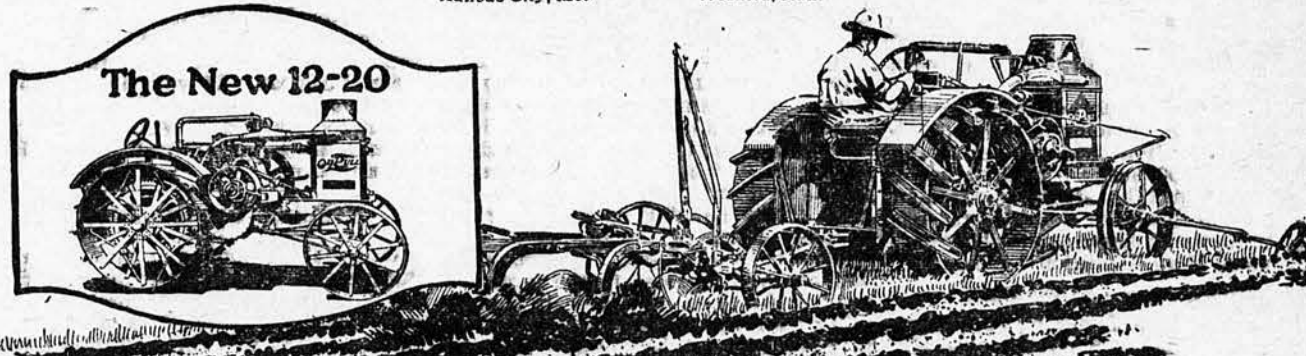
Service? Service as Advance-Rumely practices it is a material part of the sale. We maintain 27 branch offices and warehouses located at central shipping points in the U. S. and Canada. At each branch is carried a complete stock of machines and parts for immediate delivery, as also an organization of trained tractor experts. Ask any OilPull owner his opinion of Advance-Rumely service.

Proper Size? The OilPull is built in four sizes, standard in design and a size to fit every need—12-20, 16-30, 20-40 and 30-60 H. P.—each capable of delivering the proved OilPull power, dependability and economy on either drawbar or belt. The 12-20 is the latest model—a small, light weight outfit. An OilPull catalog is yours for the asking.

ADVANCE-RUMELY THRESHER COMPANY, Inc.
La Porte, Indiana

Kansas City, Mo.

Wichita, Kan.



ADVANCE-RUMELY

Now Corn Takes A Big Hike

Hog Market Provides a Bullish Character. Oats Up

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

AFTER a lapse of an entire twelve-month, corn prices have again passed the \$2-a-bushel mark on the Kansas City Board of Trade. The present level establishes a new record for the crop, and, with the exception of the rise in prices to \$2.40 a bushel in July and August of 1917, the market is now the highest in history. Of course, corn cannot hold permanently at the \$2 level, but it is not probable a reaction will be seen before another crop begins moving marketward. The present undertone of the trade is strong, and the majority sentiment of the dealers in the coarse grain is favorable to further advances in prices.

Many influences of a bullish character surround the market for corn. Outstanding among these influences is the unprecedented level of hog market values. In this connection it is interesting, and important, to note that when corn sold in Kansas City at \$2.40 a bushel, hogs were bringing less than \$20 a hundredweight. Aside from the sympathetic strength of high hog prices, the trade is influenced by the fact that stocks of the coarse grain are the lowest on record, this applying both to visible and farm holdings. Crop news from the Northwest is unfavorable, suggesting a possible shortage of the feed grain in the new crop year, at least as it applies to the present drought-stricken areas. Foreign grain feed crops also have been reduced by unfavorable weather conditions, which will bring a broad European demand to this country. Exports of corn from Argentina are decreasing, and, with prices in that country advancing, there is not now sufficient difference between the Argentine and domestic prices, considering the quality, to make profitable imports to the United States. So the Argentine "bugaboo" is "no more."

Extremely small quantities of corn are moving to market. Arrivals in Kansas City the last week were only slightly in excess of 100 cars, showing a reduction of 50 per cent compared with the preceding week. As naturally would be expected, demand has narrowed considerably since the market attained the \$2-level, but it is significant to note that, despite the light inquiry, prices show no tendency to react. The few scattered orders dealers receive from day to day are more than sufficient to absorb the current offerings. At the close of the market the last week prices ranged from \$1.87 to \$2.01 a bushel, compared with \$1.85 to \$1.98 the preceding week.

Heavy Receipts Might Change It

An enlarged movement of corn from the country doubtless would precipitate a decline in prices. But the trade as a whole holds little faith in the ability of the country to place large quantities of corn on the market. Supplies in the surplus producing sections are light. Where farmers hold grain there is little inclination to dispose of stocks. Instead, the farmers are eagerly in search of stock hogs, by which route they will market their corn. Record prices for stock hogs apparently are not a restricting influence in marketing corn on the hoof. Of course, corn at \$2 a bushel appears high to the producer, but in the light of present hog prices, it is considered a comparatively cheap level. The insistent demand for stock hogs strengthens the belief that holders will market little of their corn as grain.

The visible supply of corn in the United States amounts to approximately 4 million bushels, compared with 10,150,000 bushels at this time a year ago. In 1917, stocks were about 3½ million bushels; four years ago, 5½ million bushels; and six years ago, more than 9 million bushels.

There's Demand for Corn

Industries manufacturing corn products are buying corn on an unusually large scale. For a time the trade was flooded with statements that corn products industries in the United States would require no more domestic corn for the remainder of the crop year and that sufficient had been contracted for in the Argentine. But their present consumption is almost entirely of do-

mestic corn, and little grain is reported yet to move from the South American country.

Corn prices have reached such a level that fear is manifest in some circles that feeders of livestock in many instances will substitute the poorer quality wheat for corn. This is based upon the fact corn bought on the Kansas City market and shipped to the feedlot commands a higher price than the net returns on the wheat. This reveals the extraordinary and abnormal situation in the grain market.

Oats Also Went Up

A top of 79½ cents a bushel was reached in the oats market, with the closing range of prices at 73 to 79 cents a bushel, compared with 74 to 77 cents at the close of the preceding week. Unfavorable Northwestern crop conditions played a more important part in the oats market than in corn, as this grain crop has been particularly affected by the drought conditions. Crop news as regards oats for the country as a whole is of a more or less discouraging character, advices from growing sections indicating the heads are poorly filled. New oats will soon be moving to market in large volume. Foreign demand for the minor coarse grain is broadening, due in a large measure to the disappointing outcome of crops in most of the European countries. The movement of old oats to market continues of a light volume, and current cash demand is moderate. The visible supply in the United States is comparatively large, amounting to 18 million bushels, little short of double the holdings at this time a year ago.

Wheat Stays Put

Wheat prices are not declining to the government basis with the rapidity that the trade had generally expected. Red wheat is selling within ½ to 2 cents of the guaranteed minimum prices, showing a slight decline for the week. The premiums on hard wheat range from 4 to 12 cents a bushel. In extreme instances, the market is off as much as 10 cents a bushel, the generally prices show a net decline of only 2 to 3 cents. Dark hard wheat is following a course directly opposite to that of hard and red winter. Sales of No. 2 dark hard wheat were made the last week at a top of \$2.40 a bushel, a premium of 23 cents a bushel over the government guaranteed basis. No. 1 dark hard wheat, none of which has yet been received from the new crop, is quoted nominally up to \$2.45 a bushel, or 25 cents above the government basis. A good demand prevails for new wheat, including sales to the Northwest and East. Of course, the trade is inclined to delay purchases, expecting to witness prices on the government basis. Flour buying is improving, but slowly, and mills are beginning to grind new crop wheat on a large scale.

Bran and shorts are following a course somewhat similar to that of corn and oats. Offerings for current delivery are extremely light, owing to the lack of activity of mills in the Southwest. Bran, which in the preceding week was quoted at \$1.75 a hundredweight, Kansas City, in sacks, was difficult to obtain on the market the last week at an advance to \$1.85 or \$37 a ton. Orders were plentiful for future delivery, also, the mills hesitated to discount for 30 to 60 day delivery. For instance, bran for September shipment was quoted at \$1.75, Kansas City. Brown shorts for immediate shipment, of which very little was offered, sold up to \$2.40 to \$2.50 and gray shorts as high as \$2.60 per 100 pounds. Much of the buying of bran and shorts for August and September delivery was confined to the large jobbers of the East, and there is a possibility that the speculative element of that territory has overbought the market, with the result that prices may soon react. Bran and shorts will be moving more freely within a few weeks, owing to greater mill activity, and the dearth of supplies will disappear.

Demand for alfalfa hay is the heaviest on record for this period of the

year, with orders reaching dealers on this market from the Northwest, North, Central states, East and Southeast. The movement of alfalfa from the country is not increasing to any great extent, producers generally holding for \$20 a ton net. Some grades of alfalfa, standard and No. 2, advanced \$1 to \$2 a ton the past week. Yields of alfalfa are reported as light in Colorado and below normal in Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma.

Prairie hay is selling around \$20 to \$21 a ton for choice, a decline of \$5 to \$7 a ton compared with the close of the preceding week. This level, predicted some weeks ago or at the time prices still hovered around the 2-cents-a-pound mark, is expected to be maintained, at least the market displays a firm tone at the price. Prairie hay is moving from a wide territory, and offerings doubtless will increase. But stock yards will soon become heavy buyers. Tame hay displays a strong tone, selling at a top of \$28 a ton. While acre yields of timothy are reported as large, the areas devoted to that hay showed a sharp reduction compared with the preceding year. A heavy demand prevails from the South.

Do You Believe in Jerseys?

The Kansas Jersey Cattle club has elected new officers who mean business. Witness the following message (from the secretary) to every man in Kansas who owns Jerseys:

"I have been drafted into the job of secretary and treasurer of the Jersey Cattle club. I get nothing out of it

Write or Wire the President

All hope of killing the Daylight Saving law is not gone. Here's Senator Capper's advice. It comes from Washington by wire: "President Wilson's veto of the Daylight Saving repeal measure is indefensible, and will prove to be one of the most unpopular acts of his administration. The sentiment of the country is overwhelmingly in favor of wiping out this nuisance of a law. It means a loss of millions of dollars annually to the farmers. On account of the widespread demand for this measure Congress undoubtedly will re-enact the repeal measure within the next 30 days."

"I urge the people to bring all possible influence to bear upon the President at once. Granges, farmers' unions, labor organizations and citizens generally should bombard President Wilson with resolutions, petitions and letters. A vigorous, concerted effort along this line will either result in convincing the President or will make possible the passage over his veto of the next Daylight Saving repeal measure that is sent to him."

but a lot of work and worry, but since I have the job I am going to accomplish something. All I ask of you is your good faith and financial support. The old Jersey association in this state charged \$1 for its membership fee. All it ever had was a large number of inactive members, and the breeders got no returns on their dollar. The Kansas Jersey Cattle club is not hunting for just members, but instead, real honest-to-goodness Jersey boosters. The membership fee has been raised to \$5 a year; first, because it takes money to get results; and second, because we want to find the breeders that really mean business. If you dig up \$5, I know you are in earnest."

The secretary is F. W. Atkeson of the Kansas State Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kan.

Keeping Up the Pasture

Overgrazing during a succession of unfavorable seasons, or sometimes during a single season, is probably the most frequent cause of run down pastures. Weeds will thrive during a season unfavorable for the growth of grass and when the light pasturage is continually weakened and reduced by over-grazing, will establish themselves in the dying sod. Again, when a rank growth of grass stands ungrazed for a long time, there is a tendency for the sod to become weakened as the re-

sult of a superabundant top-growth. Weeds are then able to grow and multiply, but under these conditions they probably never become so numerous and troublesome as under the extreme conditions of over-grazing. While in the ordinary use of pastures under-grazing is not likely to occur, yet it is well to know in advance the result of such practice. Stock will not eat weeds unless forced to do so, but will graze more and more heavily on the diminishing patches of clean grass; consequently the weeds are continually favored in their competition with the grass for soil space, and unless means are taken to check them they may presently overrun and ruin the pasture.

The first step toward improving unproductive pastures should be the destruction of weeds. Where the land is level and open enough to permit the use of a mower, all undesirable plants should be cut before they make seed. Or the pasture may be fenced off in several areas, taking the weedier ones first, and the stock kept on an area until the weeds are eaten down. In this practice young cattle or sheep should be used.

As the weeds are being destroyed the growth of the grass itself should be stimulated; and according to the present knowledge of pastures the application of stable manure seems the only certain economical means of doing this. Whenever manure is available, apply it to the pasture in light dressings, covering first the scantiest patches, but eventually covering the whole pasture if possible. Another excellent practice is to reseed the more unthrifty patches and then graze them sparingly until they are again thickly revegetated.

Cultural treatment to improve the growth of pasturage, such as disking and harrowing, cannot be recommended for general conditions. Doubtless there are extreme conditions of root-bound sod where cultural treatment would be beneficial in improving the moisture relations of the plant; but these conditions cannot now be clearly defined, and the operation should proceed cautiously, for by tearing the grass roots more harm than good is liable to result.

Likewise the application of commercial fertilizer to pastures is an extremely dubious practice. There is of course a stimulation of plant growth, but at the present high prices for fertilizer no profitable returns may be expected under average conditions. Should a decided shift in the present relative prices of fertilizer and meat occur, doubtless a moderate application of phosphatic material, say 200 pounds of acid phosphate an acre, would be profitable on most soils.

A Check on Your Business

The critical time is here when the patience of farmers who keep farm accounts will be tried.

It is an easy matter for farmers to take their inventories during the winter months and keep a book record of their work until the time when spring work opens. After the farmer spends long hours in the field, he does not feel like figuring no matter how little. But there's the rub. The value of bookkeeping on the farm is in its completeness.

The Fort Hays Experiment station maintains a complete cost accounting system and G. C. Gibbons, assistant superintendent, in charge of that work, will, as far as time and funds permit, work with farmers in completing their farm accounts for the year or in helping to establish them. A concise, simplified book account can be maintained which requires only a few minutes each day and which will be worth many dollars to the farmer at the end of the year in analyzing his business or when he is called upon to give his income tax returns.

Oppose Daylight Law

I have talked with my neighbors and they do not like the Daylight Saving law as it is very inconvenient for the farmer. So far as the League of Nations is concerned they do not want to mix in European affairs, and say let them run their own affairs and we do the same. R. P. Moses.

McLouth, Kan.

War Savings Stamps represent the ability to save intelligently and invest wisely.

The Kansas Crops are Good

Farmers Will Make Millions From Their Wheat

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

WHEAT harvest has been completed and threshing has begun in practically every county in the state. Many harvest hands came to Kansas from other states so that there was sufficient help to save most of the grain. High wages had to be paid, but despite this heavy expense farmers expect to have a fair margin of profit. Many, however, are complaining of unfair grading under the present regulations of the United States Grain Corporation which give the millers a big advantage over farmers. These rules also give the United States Grain Corporation a monopoly which many farmers contend will be used to their disadvantage. It is also feared that there may be a congestion in shipping.

Howard B. Jackson, vice president of the United States Grain Corporation, says that the plan under consideration for the handling of wheat is to pay a graduated scale of price for that grain for a few months following harvest. But nothing definite is to be decided until August 1, at which time there will be another general meeting of Grain Corporation officials. Higher prices each month would, it is believed, give producers an incentive to hold back shipments for a time. Mr. Jackson said, however, that these conditions are dependent upon the movement and the necessity, if there is any necessity, for checking it.

Kansas farmers are much interested in the national situation not only in wheat but in other crops.

A reduction of 75 million bushels from the figures of a month ago was made in the Department of Agriculture's forecast of this year's wheat crop, recently made public. The winter wheat forecast for the United States is 839 million bushels, compared with 993 million a month ago and a final estimate of 558½ million bushels a year ago.

The forecast of the spring wheat is 322 million bushels, compared with 343 million a month ago and a final estimate of 358 million bushels in 1918.

Even after a reduction of 75 million bushels in the estimate, the present forecast for the entire wheat crop, winter and spring, is 1,161,000,000 bushels, 259 million more than last year, and is the largest crop ever raised.

The government's forecast for Kansas, 193,718,000 bushels, is 2 million more than a month ago, and 92 million more than the 1918 crop. Reductions are made in most other states.

The Department of Agriculture's forecast of the corn crop is 2,816,000 bushels, compared with a final estimate of 2,584,000 in 1918. The area planted, 102,977,000 acres, is 4,517,000 acres less than the area harvested last year.

Corn and sorghum crops in many counties in Kansas are needing rain and these crops will make poor yields unless rain comes within a few days. Pastures also need rain. Perhaps, the advancing prices of these grains may compensate for the reduction in yields. Heavy demands from Europe for feeds also may make these prices maintain a high level. Foreign crop conditions are still mixed. Some countries report an improvement, while others complain of deterioration. Crop conditions in foreign countries and in the various counties of Kansas are given in the special reports that follow.

United Kingdom—Showers have fallen and, although this precipitation has been only watered, still this moisture has relieved the situation to some extent. Many complaints of the condition of oats and barley are being received, and it is feared the prolonged period of dryness has caused considerable damage to these crops.

France—Also suffered from drouth. The promise of cereal crops and forage is somewhat lowered as a result of the dryness, the official condition of growing crops is about fair and the reduction in acreage is now officially confirmed.

Bulgaria—Late cable advices state that the weather delayed the harvest for a fortnight. The outturn of wheat is expected to be of moderate proportions.

Spain—Prospects better. General indications point to a good crop. Harvesting is making fair progress in sections.

Rumania—Weather has not been favorable. Harvesting is under way in sections. Corn has not been favored by recent

weather conditions, which have been cold and excessive rains over a fairly wide area.

Italy—All reports confirm that the good harvest prospects for wheat are still maintained, and the outlook on the whole is favorably regarded. Corn continues to be satisfactory.

Argentina—Weather conditions in Argentine have been more favorable for corn, being clear and cool. Good progress is being made in the gathering of the new crop, but early arrivals show somewhat unfavorable conditions.

Chautauqua—Corn is in excellent condition and weather conditions are favorable. Kafir and cane are satisfactory. Oats are yielding 20 to 50 bushels an acre. Wheat brings \$1.90 to \$1.95 delivered in car on track. A large hay crop is expected. Cattle and horses are cheap and difficult to sell at any price. Butterfat is 45c; eggs, 35c; hogs, \$20.—A. A. Nance, July 19.

Clay—Oats are yielding 40 to 60 bushels an acre and the quality is good. Rye is yielding 15 to 20 bushels an acre. Corn is growing well and some fields are silking. Pastures are good. Flies and grasshoppers are very bad. Wheat is \$1.70 to \$2.02; corn, \$2; shorts, \$2.50; butterfat, 52c; eggs, 31c.—P. R. Forslund, July 19.

Geary—Weather still is hot and dry. Corn is tasseling and needs rain badly. Wheat is yielding 10 to 21 bushels an acre and the quality is not very good. Flies are very bad. Corn is \$2 a bushel.—O. R. Strauss, July 19.

Gove—Drouth was broken by a good rain which fell July 13 and 14. Weather has been cool and cloudy since. Wheat will be cut by July 23 and threshing will begin next week. Grasshoppers have done a great deal of damage the past week. All growing crops are in good condition. Pastures are excellent and cattle are fattening. Wages are high and farmers are paying 60 to 80 cents an hour for help which is more plentiful than when harvest started.—Newell S. Boss, July 19.

Gray—Wheat is more than half harvested. Scarcity of labor has delayed the work a great deal. Grasshoppers have done an immense amount of damage to wheat and many fields will not be harvested on this account. Farmers in Southwest Kansas will lose several million bushels of wheat because of this pest and the shortage of labor. Stock is thriving and grass is good. Several rains which fell recently have benefited pastures and feed crops.—A. E. Alexander, July 19.

Greenwood—There is sufficient moisture and the small acreages of rowed crops are in good condition. Threshing and stack-

ing of wheat and oats are progressing rapidly. A large per cent of wheat was badly lodged and not filled well. Pastures are good and cattle are fattening.—John H. Fox, July 19.

Hamilton—We are plagued with grasshoppers which are eating every green thing as it comes up. All crops are very late and farmers are replanting for the third and fourth time. The grass crop is large and cattle are fat. Weather is very hot. Two inches of rain fell this week and we will probably have more. Large numbers of tourists are passing thru our county going to the mountains, and tearing up our good roads which ought to be paved for wet weather. Cream, 47c; bran, \$2.10; shorts, \$3; eggs, 30c; butter, 50c; young chickens, 40c; hens, 22c; hay, \$18.—W. H. Brown, July 19.

Harvey—It is still raining and farmers are threshing under difficulties. A great deal of wheat wasn't worth cutting. Buyers are testing it very low and are paying only \$1.60 to \$1.80. Potatoes are rotting in the ground. There will be no apples and very few pears. Many farmers are buying tractors. The second crop of alfalfa is ready to cut. Labor is scarce and very unreliable. Potatoes are worth \$1.80; butter, 50c; eggs, 32c.—H. W. Prouty, July 18.

Johnson—Haying, threshing and fall plowing are progressing. Very little stacking has been done. The average yield of wheat is 12 to 20 bushels but a few good fields run from 25 to 30 bushels an acre. Oats yields 50 to 60 bushels an acre. Corn is tasseling and is satisfactory.—L. E. Douglas, July 19.

Keary—Much needed rain fell July 14 and 15. Farmers are planting cane and cane seed is in demand. Pastures are in good condition. Eggs are worth 28c; butterfat, 50c.—Cecil Long, July 19.

Lyon—Wheat did not produce what farmers expected. Upland wheat was fairly good but wheat on bottom land was down and badly damaged by worms. Oats are satisfactory. Corn in most fields is in good condition, but needs rain. There will be a large crop of native hay. There is plenty of garden stuff. Pastures are good and cattle are healthy.—E. R. Hitt, July 19.

Meade—Three and one-eighth inches of rain fell last week and it is too wet to thresh. Grasshoppers destroyed 25 to 75 per cent of the wheat crop in many localities. The yield is not as good as farmers expected and will not average more than 8 to 10 bushels an acre. Spring crops are in excellent condition. Farmers are listing for wheat. Grass is good. Wheat, \$2; butterfat, 50c.—W. A. Harvey, July 20.

Morton—Crops are growing well. Grasshoppers are doing much damage to wheat that is not cut. We have had several good showers which benefited crops but delayed harvest.—E. Rae Stillman, July 17.

Ottawa—No good rain has fallen for a month. Harvest is completed and threshing has begun. Wheat yield is disappointing and will not average more than 15 bushels to an acre, because of rank growth and rust.—W. S. Wakefield, July 19.

Phillips—Harvest is completed. Good rains fell on July 12 and 13. Corn and other row crops are making excellent

growth. Grasshoppers have damaged a few fields. Corn is worth \$1.85; cream, 47c; eggs, 32c; hogs, \$20 to \$21.—A. D. Sutley, July 19.

Republic—Harvest is completed and some wheat is being threshed from the sheck. A few farmers are stacking. Wheat averages 8 to 25 bushels an acre and tests 54 to 59 pounds. Oats averages 25 to 60 bushels an acre and the quality is good.—E. L. Shepard, July 18.

Rice—A light rain which benefited corn fell the first part of this week, but we need more rain. Grasshoppers are numerous and are damaging rowed crops. Some plowing has been done. Threshing is progressing. Corn is selling at \$2 a bushel; wheat, \$1.65 to \$1.90; eggs, 33c; butter, 45c.—George Bantz, July 19.

Sherman—Winter wheat is nearly all cut and is in the stack. Harvest will be completed in a week. Early wheat is more satisfactory than late wheat. A few local showers which fell recently have helped corn and millet. Dry weather and grasshoppers have damaged late crops. Cattle and grass conditions are satisfactory.—J. B. Moore, July 19.

Stafford—Wheat harvest is completed, and threshing has begun. Rain which fell July 14 delayed threshing. Cattle conditions are improved. Wheat, \$1.80 to \$2.05; corn, \$1.80.—H. A. Kachelman, July 18.

Trego—Weather has been dry and hot but we had a good rain July 12. Harvesting is progressing slowly. Fall wheat is lodged. Quality is not good and yield will be low. Corn and other fodder crops are doing well. Prairie hay is good.—C. C. Cross, July 14.

Wichita—Farmers are harvesting and cultivating. Barley is light. There is not much wheat to cut. Feed crops will be in good condition if we get rain soon. Grasshoppers are doing much damage. Potatoes satisfactory but gardens need rain.—Edwin White, July 19.

Automatically Speaking

The minister had asked all the necessary questions in the first part of the ceremony and now came to the final one. Turning to the audience he asked: "Does anyone offer any reason why this couple should not wed?" To his surprise and that of all listeners the reply came from the bridegroom: "I do." For that answer had been rehearsed so often in his mind it was automatic.

Two sons of Erin were talking together. "And so yer name is O'Hare," said one. "Are yez related to Patrick O'Hare?"

"Very distantly," said the other. "I was me mother's first child and Patrick was the thirteenth."—Everybody's Magazine.

This New Wonder Broom Will Save You Money

This India Fibre Broom is wonderfully efficient sweeping implement. Gets well into the corners and into the mesh and nap of rugs and carpets. It is well constructed and neatly finished—bristles are firmly secured in the pressed steel back; handle is stained and has hole for hanging. It will save you money.

Guaranteed to Outwear Several Ordinary Corn Brooms—Note These Features

It is light in weight, making it very easy to handle. The housewife can do her sweeping with much less fatigue than with other brooms. It is made of genuine Palmyra India Fibre, imported from India. This fibre has all the good qualities of bristle and of the best broom corn and none of the faults. This wonderful fibre resists decay when wet. In fact, an occasional soaking in a pail of water puts new life into the broom.

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Enclosed find \$..... for which enter my subscription to Farmers Mail and Breeze for the term of years and send me the India Fibre Broom as per your special offer.

Name

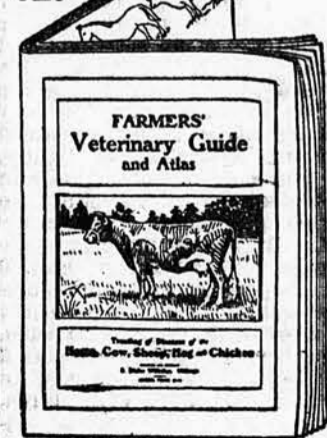
Address

Our Supply Is Limited You Must Act Quickly

We will send one of these brooms postpaid with a one-year subscription to the Farmers Mail and Breeze at \$1.25, or with a three-year subscription at \$2.25. We guarantee satisfaction. Use the coupon.



An ounce of Prevention is worth a Pound of Cure



If Your Livestock Is Worth Money Is It Worth Saving?

The Farmers' Veterinary Guide and Atlas will show you how to treat diseases of livestock. You cannot afford to pass up a single word of this advertisement. He who knows how to keep his livestock healthy has the key to prosperity. This Atlas means as much to your livestock as fertilizer means to your grain crops. It enables you to know what is the matter with your horse, livestock or poultry when sick, and what to do in order to relieve them. It gives information which will be the means of SAVING HUNDREDS OF DOLLARS TO YOU in the course of a year.

A Wonderful Work of Reference—This Atlas contains 25 large colored charts showing the anatomy of the horse, cow, sheep, hog and poultry, together with full description of the symptoms, treatment and remedy for all common diseases of livestock.

How to Obtain Farmers' Veterinary Guide and Atlas Absolutely FREE!

Send us \$1.00 for a year's subscription, or \$2.00 for a three-year's subscription, to Farmers Mail and Breeze, and immediately on receipt of same we will forward this Atlas, ENTIRELY FREE AND POSTPAID. This offer is open to both new and old subscribers. This atlas will save you many times the cost of your subscription in less than a year. Send for your Atlas today while the supply lasts! Do it now!

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Enclosed find \$..... to pay for Farmers Mail and Breeze for the term of years, and send me the Veterinary Guide free and postpaid as per your special offer.

Name

Address

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Rate: 8 cents a word, each insertion, on orders for less than four insertions; for four or more consecutive insertions the rate is 7 cents a word. Count as a word each abbreviation, initial or number in advertisement and signature. No display type or illustrations admitted. Remittances must accompany orders. Real estate and livestock advertising have separate departments and are not accepted for this department.

This is where buyers and sellers meet every week to do business—are you represented? Try a 4-time order. The cost is so small—the results so big, you cannot afford to be out.

TABLE OF RATES			
Words	One time	Four times	One time
10.....	\$.80	\$2.80	Words
11.....	.88	3.08	time
12.....	.96	3.36	times
13.....	1.04	3.64	26.....
14.....	1.12	3.92	27.....
15.....	1.20	4.20	28.....
16.....	1.28	4.48	29.....
17.....	1.36	4.76	30.....
18.....	1.44	5.04	31.....
19.....	1.52	5.32	32.....
20.....	1.60	5.60	33.....
21.....	1.68	5.88	34.....
22.....	1.76	6.16	35.....
23.....	1.84	6.44	36.....
24.....	1.92	6.72	37.....
25.....	2.00	7.00	38.....
			39.....
			40.....

POULTRY.

So many elements enter into the shipping of eggs by our advertisers and the hatching of same by our subscribers that the publishers of this paper cannot guarantee that eggs shipped shall reach the buyer unbroken, nor can they guarantee the hatching of eggs. Neither can we guarantee that fowls or baby chicks will reach destination alive, nor that they will be satisfactory because opinion varies as to value of poultry that is sold for more than market price. We shall continue to exercise the greatest care in allowing poultry and egg advertisers to use this paper, but our responsibility must end with that.

WHAT A LITTLE AD DID

Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.
Dear Sir:—Find enclosed 50 cents, the balance due on the ad. Please discontinue as I have more orders now than I can fill.—Yours truly, John Rienke, Sharon, Kansas.

Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.
Gentlemen:—Please discontinue my colic pup ad. I have no more colic to sell. Send bill for ad.—Respectfully, R. H. Volkman, Woodbine, Kan.

BABY CHICKS.

BABY CHICKS—BARRED ROCKS, RHODE Island Reds, both combs; Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, White Rocks, White and Brown Leghorn chicks, 15c each. Berry & Senne, Route 27, Topeka, Kan.

BABY CHICKS—WHITE WYANDOTTES, Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, Black Langshans, White Leghorns—25 for \$3.75; 100 for \$14; odds and ends, \$12.50 per 100. Prepaid. Safe delivery guaranteed. Floyd P. Smith, Martinsburg, Mo.

LEGHORNS.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN YEARLING HENS, extra good layers, \$1.25 each. J. O. Combs, Sedgewick, Kan.

PURE ENGLISH STRAIN SINGLE COMB White Leghorn hens, \$1.50 each; 500 early hatch cockerels, \$1 each. H. W. Chestnut, Kincaid, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, HENS and pullets, \$15 dozen; small pullets, \$12; young cockerels, \$9. Closing out until August 5. Mamie Immer, Mullinsville, Kan.

LANGSHANS.

FIFTEEN BLACK LANGSHAN HENS, two cockerels for sale. Helen Andrew, Leader of Johnson County Poultry Club, Route 2, Olathe, Kan.

SEVERAL VARIETIES.

COCKERELS—EARLY HATCHED COCKERELS from eight leading varieties at right prices. Floyd P. Smith, Martinsburg, Mo.

PURE BRED PULLETS AND COCKERELS in pens to suit. White Wyandottes, White Plymouth Rocks, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, Rose Comb and Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns. Yearling hens, well bred strains, 50,000 baby chicks. Berry & Senne, Route 27, Topeka, Kan.

POULTRY WANTED.

POULTRY AND EGGS WANTED. PRICES higher. Coops loaned free. The Copes, Topeka. Established 1883.

POULTRY SITE.

POULTRYMEN—EXTRA FINE FIFTEEN acre site for poultry farm. Reasonably priced. For particulars write Fred Besancon, Hiawatha, Kan.

DOGS

I HAVE FOUR COON DOGS FOR SALE. John Pantan, Oak Hill, Kan.

SNOW-WHITE ESQUIMO SPITZ PUPPIES. Beauties. Plain View Farm, Humboldt, Kan.

FOR SALE—FEMALE COLLIE PUPS. Sable and white, \$3.50 each. Ralph Timm, Woodbine, Kan.

EDUCATIONAL.

IT'S EASY TO LEARN BOOKKEEPING IN your spare time under our plan. Get our free booklet X 15. Pacific Extension University, Spokane, Wash.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

WE WANT TO BUY NEW CROP SWEET clover, red clover, alfalfa, timothy, etc. Fort Smith Seed Co., Fort Smith, Ark.

ALFALFA SEED FROM NORTHERN KANSAS, 95% pure, good germination, \$9 per bushel. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.

WANTED TO BUY—ENGLISH AND KENTUCKY bluegrass seeds. State quantity, mail samples. Mitchell Seed Company, St. Joseph, Mo.

IF YOU WANT "DEPENDABLE" FALL field and garden seeds, grasses, clovers, etc., write for our price list. Andrews Seed and Grain Co., Sherman, Tex.

WE ARE IN THE MARKET FOR NEW crop alfalfa seed. When any to offer please quote us lowest price your track and mail sample. Binding-Stevens Seed Co., Tulsa, Okla.

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

KANRED SEED WHEAT. YOU SHOULD plant it; it yields more, resists rust, withstands winter killing, matures earlier. Price per bushel (sacks extra): Pure, cleaned, carlots, \$2.75; small lots, \$3; uncleaned, carlots, \$2.50; small lots, \$2.75. Mixed, cleaned, carlots, \$2.25; small lots, \$2.50; uncleaned, carlots, \$2.25; small lots, \$2.50. Chase County Farm Bureau, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

LANDS.

HANDLE MORE BUSINESS? ARE YOU getting all the business you can handle? If not get big results at small cost by running a classified ad in Capper's Weekly. The Great News Weekly of the Great West with more than a million and a quarter readers. Sample copy free for the asking. Only \$6 a word each week. Send in a trial ad now while you are thinking about it. Capper's Weekly, Topeka, Kan.

FARM BARGAINS.

BARGAINS IN FARMS—MISSOURI'S Garden spot. See for yourself. Beat advance. Douglass Stewart, Chillicothe, Mo.

HONEY.

HONEY—CHOICE WHITE ALFALFA, 60 lbs., \$12.50; 120 lbs., \$24. Bert W. Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

LUMBER.

WHOLESALE PRICES ON BALE TIES, lumber delivered to any town in the state. Hall-McKee, Emporia, Kan.

FINANCIAL.

LIBERTY BONDS CASHED—HIGHEST prices paid. For particulars write Brown & Company, 401X Continental Bank Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

LIVESTOCK COMMISSION FIRM.

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

PATENTS.

INVENTORS—WRITE FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED Book, "How To Obtain A Patent." Send model or sketch for our opinion of its patentable nature. Highest references. Prompt service. Reasonable terms. Victor J. Evans & Co., 825 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

TANNING.

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE. COW, HORSE, or calf skins for coat or robe. Catalog on request. The Crosby Frislan Fur Co., Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED TO BUY.

WANTED TO BUY HEDGE AND CATALPA posts. Address Hedge and Catalpa, care Mail and Breeze.

WANTED TO BUY—TIMOTHY IN CAR-load or lesser quantity new crop seed. Mail sample. Mitchell Seed Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

TOBACCO HABIT.

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

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED AT ONCE—MAN TO DO DAIRY work. Empire milker used. Must be clean, no bad habits. Good wages for right man. Year round job for stickler. M. E. Norman, Latimer, Kan.

SALESMEN WANTED

LUBRICATING OIL, GREASE, PAINT, specialties. Part or whole time commission basis. Men with car or rig preferred. Deliveries from our Kansas refinery. River-side Refining Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

WE ARE ANXIOUS TO PAY BIG salaries with liberal expense accounts to men with selling experience representing Capper Publications. Our offers have been made unusually attractive. Just a few territories in central Kansas open. Men with automobiles preferred. Write or wire application now. H. M. Van Dusen, Capital Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

NURSES WANTED.

YOUNG WOMEN WANTED TO ENTER training school for nurses. Christ's hospital, Topeka, Kansas. State age and education. References required. Address W. F. Bowen, Superintendent.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—NEW, USED AND REBUILT tractors. S. B. Vaughan, Newton, Kan.

27-35 HART-PARR TRACTOR, 2 SETS plows. Mrs. Cavanaugh, Spearville, Kan.

FOR SALE—10-20 TITAN TRACTOR, nearly new. Plowed 120 acres, no more. J. E. Dreier, Hesston, Kan.

10-20 HEIDER TRACTOR, VERY GOOD condition; also a four-bottom J. I. Case plow. Joe Yost, Hesston, Kan.

FOR SALE CHEAP—NEW 1916 BULL tractor, never used. New Grand Detour three-bottom plow. Charles Daenzer, Sterling, Kan.

ONE ADVANCE STEAM ENGINE, 30 H. P.; one 36-62 Minneapolis separator, new. Both in first class order. Must sell now. I. C. Shaffer, Bunker Hill, Kan.

ONE HART-PARR 30-60 KEROSENE tractor. One Lattley two section 10 ft. disc plow. Both in good running order. Price right. E. G. Smith, Gove, Kan.

CORN HARVESTER—ONE MAN, ONE horse, one row. Self gathering. Equal to a corn binder. Sold direct to farmers for 22 years. Only \$25 with fodder binder. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Process Corn Harvester Co., Salina, Kan.

FOR SALE BY OWNER ACCOUNT CHANGE headquarters—8-room, solid, pressed brick residence, south side Kansas City, Mo. Thorough modern, first class condition. Convenient for car lines. Lots 57½x130. Bargain. Ralph Bower, 1440 T-er, Topeka, Kan.

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

RABBITS

RAISE YOUR OWN MEAT—BELGIAN Hares and New Zealand rabbits. Breeders and babies for sale, also milk goats. M. Grumbacher, Cherryvale, Kan.

AGENTS WANTED

FARMER AGENTS WANTED TO SELL Stude tractor attachments in own neighborhood. Write us for our special proposition. The Taylor Motor Co., Distributors, Hutchinson, Kan.

AGENTS WANTED—TURN YOUR SPARE time into dollars. No investment and no peddling. Kalo Stock Remedies are real medicine and sell absolutely on merit. We want reliable men to take care of our trade in their territory and become interested in a profitable business. It will pay you to send for particulars. Kalo Stock Remedy Co., Quincy, Ill.

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

WANTED TO RENT.

EXPERIENCED FARMER WANTS TO rent good 160 acre farm, grain or cash, five years or more. M. Thompson, Route 1, Erie, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

Food Prices That Increased

There was an increase of 2 per cent in the retail price of 22 articles of food combined in March, 1919, as compared with February, 1919, for the United States as a whole. The greatest increases were shown in onions, which were 40 per cent higher, and cabbage, which was 23 per cent higher than in the previous month. Butter shows an increase of 16 per cent; and oranges, 14 per cent. Coffee and tea each increased 3 per cent during the month. The five cuts of fresh beef which in February either remained stationary in price or declined slightly, show for March a slight advance in price. Eighteen articles declined in price during the month. Those articles having the largest per cent of decrease are as follows: Navy beans, 9 per cent; evaporated milk and potatoes, 7 per cent each; rice, 6 per cent; eggs and fresh milk, 5 per cent each.

A comparison of the year period shows an increase of 13 per cent in March, 1919, as compared with March, 1918. Onions show the greatest increase, or 50 per cent. Prunes show

an increase of 27 per cent; rib roast, 25 per cent; sirloin steak, round steak, and coffee, 24 per cent, each. Other articles which show an increase of 20 per cent or over are: Butter, 20 per cent; plate beef, 21 per cent; and chuck roast, 22 per cent. Bread was 7 per cent cheaper and navy beans 31 per cent cheaper in March, 1919, than in March, 1918.

When Hustling Paid

The story of a get-up-and-move farmer is told by the St. Paul Farmer. This man shipped a carload of carrots, beets and cabbage to a large city in a neighboring state, and accompanied the car. He had planned to sell the produce to wholesalers. The best offers he could get from them were 60 cents a bushel for the carrots, 1½ cents a pound for the cabbage, and \$1.25 a box for the beets, tho the vegetables were No. 1 quality. This farmer had enterprise. He rustled around among retailers and disposed of the entire carload, the carrots at \$1 and \$1.25 a bushel; the cabbage at 2½ to 3 cents a pound, and the beets at \$1.75 a bushel.

He was only a few days from home at a time when the farm could well spare him; he had an opportunity to visit down-country friends; and on the shipment he realized more than \$200 more than if he had consigned the vegetables to commission houses.

Combine Church and Movies

Columbus, Ohio, has a combination community church and moving picture theater located at Grandview, a beautiful new suburb. The folks out there are going to try the experiment and announce that several times a week they will have a picture show, tending toward the educational and showing "highly censored" films. The innovation is said to be for the purpose of giving the young people something attractive in the church besides the religious service. There may be a good suggestion in this plan for other communities if it proves successful. Why not give it a trial in Kansas?

Moving the Manure

Most farmers believe the most productive manure is that which retains the original liquids. Dry manure and that which is piled under the eaves of a barn for the drain water to drip on, or piled out in an open field where the rains continually wash the vital, life-giving qualities away, does not possess the fertilizing constituents necessary for the increased productivity of the soil.

By far the better way to handle this style of fertilizer is to use it as it accumulates, but this is not always possible, especially in some seasons. In cases where the manure must be stored before spreading, the manure pit has been devised and has proved itself quite successful in preserving the elements so necessary to fertilization. Often it is necessary to transfer the liquid with the solid from the stable to the manure pit. To this end, a great many farmers have installed water-tight litter carriers running from the litter alley of the barn right over the manure pit. With this manner of transportation, the litter carriers can be loaded at any place in the barn, and the full loads run over the pit and dumped without any of the liquid dripping or running away. In addition to the fact the most valuable part of the manure is saved, it has been found a great deal of labor and time can be saved with this method. In many cases litter carriers have enabled farmers to reduce the number of their help, and figuring the many other advantages, the profits derived from the original installation more than pay the cost in a very short time.

The Loudon Machinery Company, Fairfield, Iowa, has published an interesting booklet entitled "Some Interesting Facts on a Homely Subject" which illustrates the value of fertilization and the proper handling of manure. This booklet will be sent free upon request mailed the company.

Four Hundred County Fairs

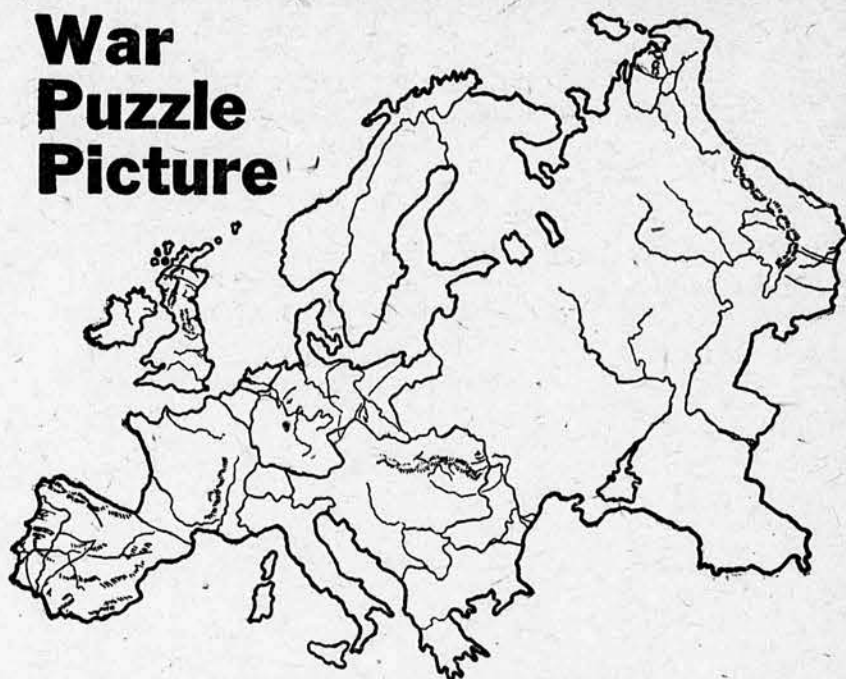
Ten thousand dollars will be distributed by the American Shorthorn Breeders' association as champion bull prizes at 400 county fairs thruout the United States this year.

BOYS-GIRLS-EVERYONE

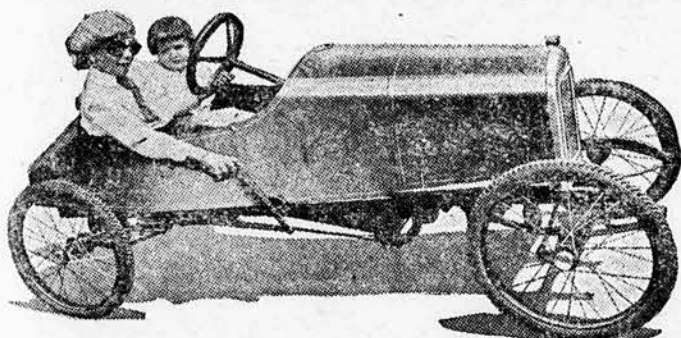
SOLVE IT TODAY!

War Puzzle Picture

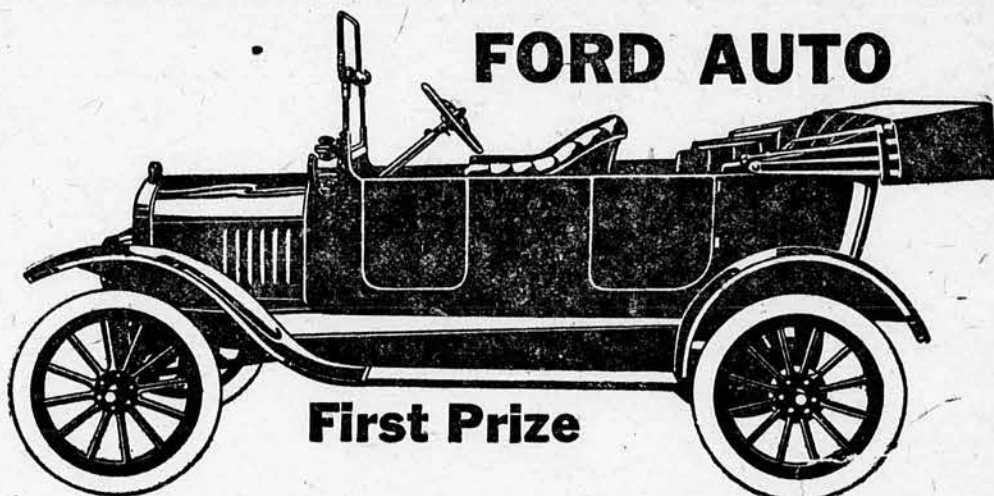
\$1,500.00
IN GRAND PRIZES
GIVEN AWAY
FREE



SEND NO MONEY—JUST COUPON BELOW

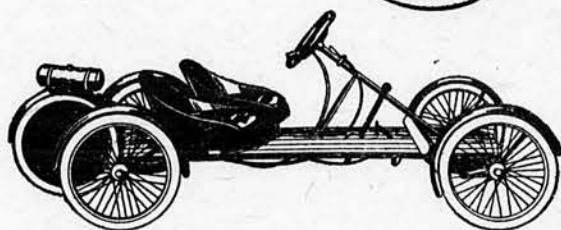


Culver Auto—Second Prize



FORD AUTO

First Prize



AMERICAN FLYER
Third Prize

This Is Your Chance!

This is a very interesting puzzle. In this map of Europe are the hidden faces of eight soldiers and sailors of various nationalities. CAN YOU FIND THEM? Try it—it will be great fun. Take this picture and look at it from all sides and see if you can find the hidden faces. There is a Frenchman, Englishman, Chinaman, Russian, Italian, Jap, Spaniard and an American. You won't necessarily find the picture of the Englishman in England, or the Italian in Italy or any of them in their own country. But it is possible to find them all in this picture somewhere. If you can find four of these faces—mark them with a cross (X) and send together with coupon TODAY. See offer below.

Every Club Member Rewarded HOW TO JOIN

When I receive the Puzzle with the four faces marked and the coupon, I will send you four beautifully colored patriotic pictures to distribute on my wonderful special offer. Don't wait a second. Everyone wants these pictures. They are full of action, showing our heroes in the trenches, on the sea, in the air and at home—12x16 inches in size—wonderful. When distributed, you will be an honorable member of my club, and receive the Allied Victory Ring FREE and POSTPAID. Many do it in an hour's time. But you must act at once—TODAY.



Everyone solving the puzzle and joining the club will also receive a beautiful Allied Victory Finger Ring. It is made of Silver—Warranted. The shield of the U. S. A. in standard colors, Red, White and Blue show off in beautiful radiation. Newest and most appropriate finger ring on the market. Suitable for either man, woman, girl or boy. Remember it is given FREE, EXTRA and in ADDITION to the 15 grand prizes. SOLVE THE PUZZLE TODAY.

DO IT NOW



H. J. BROCKMAN, Mgr., 905 Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

I enclose my solution to your puzzle. Please send me the Patriotic Pictures and full details of your club.

NAME

ST. OR R. F. D.

TOWN STATE

Real Estate Market Place

Real estate advertisements on this page (in the small type, set solid and classified by states) cost 45 cents per line per issue. Send check, money order or draft with your advertisement. After studying the other advertisements you can write a good one and figure the cost. About six and a half words make an agate line. Count initials and numbers as words.

There are 7 Copper Publications totaling over 1,000,000 circulation and widely used in this advertising. Ask us about them.

Special Notice

All advertising copy discontinued or change of copy intended for the Real Estate Department must reach this office by 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication.

KANSAS

GOOD WHEAT and corn farms for sale. Theo. Voeste, Olpe, Kan.

IF YOU WANT a good dairy, stock or grain farm write W. H. Newby, Tonganoxie, Kan.

WELL IMPROVED farms, \$85 to \$125 per acre. I. N. Compton, Valley Falls, Kan.

LOOK—203 acres 2 mi. out, good imp., price \$110 per a. Other farms for sale. Write Bert W. Booth, Valley Falls, Kan.

HAVE 101 CASH BUYERS for Kansas land. List your land with me. May Stiles, Rossville, Kansas.

BARGAIN—160 acres wheat land, seven miles from Salina, \$12,000. Write V. E. Niquette, Salina, Kansas.

BARGAINS IN FARMS AND RANCHES. Priced right. 150 to 8,000 acres. Write me. Alva Wycoff, Russell Springs, Kan.

FOR SALE—All kinds of farms in N. E. Kan. Send for printed list. Silas D. Warner, 727 1/2 Commercial St., Atchison, Kan.

REAL BARGAIN—160, 3 mi. Chapman, well improved. Good state of cultivation. Priced for quick sale \$95 per acre. Kansas Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

229 ACRE RANCH NEAR OTTAWA Good improvements, good water, good land. Fine stock and grain proposition. Priced for quick sale \$95 per acre. Kansas Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Three eighths; 1 1/2 miles Waldo, Kansas. Good wheat farm; good improvements; plenty of water. Must be sold by August tenth. Price \$10,000, \$6,400 cash, balance due in 1921, interest at 6%.

C. L. Wallace, Owner, Waldo, Kansas.

FOR SALE BY OWNER—Well improved 160 near Beloit. Fine home on county road. Address W. M. Wian, Beloit, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Good farms from \$80 to \$125 per acre. Call on, or address, O. C. Paxson, Meriden, Kansas.

WE ARE up to the minute on western farms and ranches. Write for descriptive list. McKinley and Ely, Ashland, Kan.

DON'T BUY A FARM until you write for my list of Eastern Kansas farms sold on payments of \$1,000 and up. F. R. Johnson, Ottawa, Kansas.

480 ACRES, highly improved, deep black soil, 160 acres farm land, 40 acres alfalfa, 280 pasture. Price \$60 per acre. S. L. Karr, Council Grove, Kan.

FOR SALE—Extra fine 1,440-acre stock and grain ranch at \$72.50 per acre in Chase county, Kan. Address, L. B. Huenergardt, Hillsboro, Kan.

NORTON AND GRAHAM COUNTY LANDS our specialty. If you want a home or an investment, write us. Allen & Larson, Box 28, Lenora, Kansas.

160 A. FINE CREEK BOTTOM FARM 7 mi. Hartford, 18 a. creek and timber pasture, balance fine level bottom land in cult. No overflow. Neat 6 r. cottage, good outbldgs. A bargain at \$100. Ed F. Milner, Hartford, Kan.

Eastern Kansas Farms Largest list Lyon and Coffey Co., for sale by Ed. F. Milner, Hartford, Kan.

320 ACRES

Lyon county, 6 miles two towns. Well improved fine new 7 room house, barn 36x44 ft., stone cattle barn 30x120 ft., cow barn, poultry houses, etc. Fine quality of soil; 130 acres in cultivation, balance meadow and pasture; 40 a. bottom, 20 a. alfalfa, good water, plenty of timber, on good road, 150 yds. school. Price \$70 an acre, good terms. E. B. Miller, Admire, Kan.

KANSAS FARM AND RANCH

5,000 acres in North Central Kansas, on living stream of water, 500 acres valley alfalfa land, 250 acres well set to alfalfa, 250 acres corn, 500 acres in wheat, owners share if sold before threshing; grass to carry 1,000 head of cattle; 31 miles stone posts and 4-barbed wire fence; large new modern stone residence, hot water heat, electric lights; 650 head high grade Hereford cattle can be sold with the place; price \$37.50 per acre; best buy in Kansas. O. J. Gould, Bonfils Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

160 A., rich loam soil; lies perfect; 3 mi. of town; 80 mi. Kansas City, Kan.; well improved; \$75 per a. sale only; easy terms. Earl Sewell, Owner, Garnett, Kansas.

160 ACRES adjoining town. Modern improvements. Exceptionally good land. Must be sold. Write for detailed description. Kansas Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

LAND—If interested in agricultural land that will produce large crops of corn, wheat, oats and barley, write the T. V. Lowe Realty Company, Goodland, Kan.

240 ACRES, well improved, 4 miles Tonganoxie, 100 wheat land, 20 pasture, balance plow land, \$22,000. 30 miles K. C. Dairy, stock and grain farms. J. W. Evans, Tonganoxie, Kan.

I WOULD rather invest in Wallace county, Kansas, land right now than anywhere I know of. Come and see for yourselves. Live agents bring your men. I show good stuff. A. H. Wilson, Sharon Springs, Kan.

GOOD SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS FARMS For sale on payments of \$1,000 to \$2,000 down. Also to exchange for clear city property. Address The Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kan.

CASH FOR FARM Your farm or ranch can be sold for cash in 30 days. Satisfaction guaranteed. 15 years experience. Write us. American Land Developing Co., Onaga, Kan.

320 ACRES, improved, close to two towns, 180 acres ready for wheat this fall. Price \$31.25. Fine unimproved half section wheat land. Price \$15. The King Realty Co., Scott City, Kan.

IMPROVED QUARTER, 3 miles town. Easy terms. House, barn, well, fence, etc. 70 acres in crop, share goes. \$800 cash, balance to suit. No trades. Write owners. Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kansas.

160 ACRES, 2 miles town. Smooth land. Improved. Well watered. Family orchard. Bargain. Write for full description and free descriptive booklet. Mansfield Land & Loan Co., Ottawa, Kan.

SNAPS IN RANCHES Large list of improved stock ranches from \$8 per acre up. Farm lands in vicinity of McCracken from \$25 per acre up. J. C. Wharton, McCracken, Kansas.

FINE WHEAT LAND 360 acres, \$30 per acre. Finney Co., 1 mi. of Santa Fe trail, all level, new improvements, fenced. H. P. Richards, Topeka, Kan.

423 New England Bldg. Topeka, Kan.

NORTHEAST KANSAS BARGAINS. 240 acres 5 1/2 miles McLouth, 40 miles Kansas City, small improvements, never failing water, 200 acres tillable and smooth, balance rough. Price \$50 per acre. Send for new list. W. M. Pennington, McLouth, Jefferson County, Kansas.

370 ACRES. Well improved grain farm, black limestone land, 1/2 mi. to R. R. town, school and church. Level, no waste, lays in beautiful valley. Close to German settlement. \$110 per mo. Oil and gas royalty goes with the farm. A snap for a quick sale. Price \$100 per acre. American Land Co., Tyro, Kansas.

120 ACRES Close to town and school. Fine improvements. All good alfalfa land, no rock, plenty of water, fine shade trees around house. Price \$100 per acre, terms if wanted. This is a bargain. Dodsworth Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

SPECIAL LAND BARGAIN—320 acres located 3 miles from town; 180 acres in cultivation; 140 acres grass; well, windmill and pasture fenced; no buildings; grows 30 bushel wheat; worth \$35 per acre; special price \$27.50 per acre. Write for full description. E. E. Jeter, Owner, Lenora, Kansas.

120 ACRES, 4 miles of Westphalia, 6 room house, barn 36 by 54, hog house, chicken house, double crib, garage, windmill, everlasting water, 20 a. hog fence, 7 a. alfalfa, 6 a. clover and timothy, 60 a. farm land, balance pasture, and mow land, good school one-fourth mile. Price \$75. Good terms. W. J. Poire, Westphalia, Kan.

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

FINE 160 ACRE FARM 2 1/2 miles of a good railroad town, all smooth tillable land, 15 acres in alfalfa, 30 acres in blue grass pasture and the rest in cultivation. 5 room house, large barn, silo, never failing water with windmill. Price \$100 per acre. \$4,000 or more in cash, the rest long time if wanted. Possession this fall. CASIDA, CLARK & SPANGLER LAND CO., Ottawa, Kansas.

A GOOD SQUARE SECTION of land four miles from Pendergast, half in cultivation, good well and water, some fencing. No other improvements. School house on corner of section, is priced at \$27.50 per acre, \$4,000 cash, balance five years. W. V. Young, Dighton, Kansas.

640 ACRES (SQUARE SECTION) Pawnee county, Kan., 3 mi. Rozel, live town, 4 elevators, 500 a. cultivation, bal. pasture, new improvements, all fine wheat land, no waste. Price \$65. CORN BELT FARMS COMPANY, 704-S Republic Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—320 a., \$36; three miles of high school, railroad town. 40 a. farmed, balance blue stem lime stone grass. Seven room house, good barn. Have farms of 1/2 to 1/2 first bottom from \$60 to \$85 a. Write your wants. J. W. Sturgeon, Eureka, Kansas.

TEN YEARS TO PAY FOR FARM of 160 a. in Thomas Co. Every foot level rich soil, fine neighborhood. Price \$3,700, \$1,000 cash, balance ten equal payments. Address, CAVE REALTY CO., Salina, Kansas.

224 ACRES Well improved, 150 a. cult., 30 pasture, 15 alfalfa, 20 timothy, 10 blue grass, abundance water year-round. 2 1/2 miles county seat, 1/2 mile station, 45 miles K. C. Golden Belt trail. Black sandy loam, clay sub soil. Farms of all sizes. Benj. J. Griffin, Valley Falls, Kan.

FOR THE SMALL INVESTOR—160 acres of land located 7 1/2 miles from Arnold, Kansas. About 80 acres under cultivation and in barley and corn, share goes with place. Land lies a little rolling. No improvements. Price for immediate sale only \$3,500. Terms. Jas. H. Little, La Crosse, Kansas.

240 ACRES, well improved, 140 a. cultivated, 100 pasture and timber, 15 a. alfalfa, never failing spring, 2 1/2 miles good town, school on farm, \$90 a. 160 acres, fair improvements, 100 a. cultivated, balance pasture, within easy distance 3 towns. \$80 a. Richards & Moore, White City, Kan.

FOR SALE 3,760-acre ranch in Logan county, Kansas; fenced and cross-fenced; 400 acres alfalfa land; fine stand on 130 acres; 160 acres cultivating land; balance pasture. The south fork of the Smoky Hill river runs through this ranch. Fine oil prospects. 1,000 acres adjoining may be leased. Price \$20 per acre. LOGAN COUNTY LAND & LOAN CO., 210 North 6th St., St. Joseph, Missouri.

40 ACRES, 3 miles pavement, Ottawa; 5-room house, good barn and other outbuildings, land all good, lays well. A nice home. \$6,500. 160 acres, 1 1/2 miles good town, 10 miles Ottawa, improvements only fair, land all tillable, lays well, creek bottom, rich. A bargain at \$110. Send for descriptive circular. Dickey Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

1,440 ACRES, heavy black soil; 900 acres in cultivation, 540 acres of fine wheat; third goes if sold before June 1st. Two sets of improvements, all fenced and cross fenced, wells, tanks and windmills. Price for quick sale, only \$50 per acre. 800 acres of choice black land, 625 acres in cultivation, some improvements; 12 miles from a station, \$50 per acre. John Ferster, Wichita, Kan.

FINE STOCK FARM 423 acres 1 mile from good shipping point; 250 a. under cultivation; balance in blue grass pasture and mow land; 1 large horse barn and 1 large cattle barn; 1 silo; 1 large 8 room house; 1 good 4 room tenant house and other buildings, a garage; an everlasting spring and wells. This is as good a stock farm as there is in Miami county. Price \$100 per acre if sold soon. DUNHAM & CARVER, Paola, Kansas.

COFFEY COUNTY BARGAINS 80 acres, improved, 9 mi. of Waverly, best of soil, lays good, everlasting water. Price \$4,500. Good terms. 80 acres, improved, 5 mi. good town, lays fine, good soil, close to school, well watered. Price \$5,200. Good terms. 160 acres, improved, 3 1/2 mi. of good town, good soil, lays fine, plenty of water. Price \$60 per acre. Good terms.

The above are all bargains, for further information write, or better come see at once, as they positively will not last long at this price. Geo. M. Reynolds, Waverly, Kansas.

MISSOURI

OUR BIG NEW LIST for the asking. Amoret Realty Co., Amoret, Mo.

LISTEN! Nice imp. 40 acres, \$1,500; valley 80, \$2,500. McGrath, Min. View, Mo.

GOOD FARMS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. J. W. Fitzmaurice, Forest City, Mo.

REAL BARGAINS in Mo. farms; write for illustrated booklet and list. R. L. Presson, Bolivar, Mo.

W. J. BARKER REALTY CO., Bolivar, Mo. Write for booklet and prices. Best bargains in Missouri.

SAY, FOLKS—Brittain Realty Co., Chillicothe, Mo., has honest to goodness homes in Livingston Co. Write.

FOR TRADE 80 a. in Mo. What have you? Write for particulars. G. M. White, R. R. 3, Anderson, Mo.

FREE VIEWS—200 improved, fruit, good water. Healthiest in U. S. A. \$4.00 Terms. Lists. Arthur, 504 Mt. View, Mo.

FOUR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5 down, \$5 monthly buys 40 acres productive land, near town some timber, healthy location. Price \$20 Other bargains. Box 425-O, Carthage, Mo.

ATTENTION, farmers—Improved farms southwest Missouri, from \$25 to \$50 per acre; write me your wants. Frank M. Hamel, Marshallfield, Mo.

50 acres, improved, \$2,000.00.
40 acres, improved, \$1,000.00.
80 acres, \$1,000.00; easy terms.
Hutton & King, Weaubleau, Mo.

BARGAIN LIST—Highly improved Missouri farms priced to sell. 80, \$3,200; 80, \$2,400; 170, \$4,000; 200, \$3,200; 200, \$2,500. Other bargains. Best of terms. Blankenship & Son, Buffalo, Mo.

SOUTH MISSOURI Is the place to invest in real estate. We have farms, ranches and timber land. Write for list. Douglas Co. Abst. Co., Ava, Mo.

HOMESEEKERS come to the beautiful prairie country, Vernon county, Mo. 80 miles south of Kansas City, Mo. Land ranges in price from \$30 to \$90 per acre. W. H. Hunt, Shell City, Mo.

ARKANSAS

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

WRITE TOM BLODGETT, Pine Bluff, Ark. for land bargains that will double in value.

IF INTERESTED in fine farm and timbered land in northeast Arkansas, see or write F. M. MESSE, HOXIE, ARKANSAS.

FOSTER REAL ESTATE COMPANY, Gravette, Arkansas. Leaders in farm and town property.

MISCELLANEOUS

WRITE for free Mississippi map and land list. Land Market, Box 843, Meridian, Miss.

I HAVE cash buyers for salable farms. Will deal with owners only. Give description, location and cash price. James P. White, New Franklin, Mo.

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

OKLAHOMA

WRITE US for prices on good wheat, alfalfa and ranch land, 80 a. to 3,000 a. E. M. Dempsey, 124 1/2 West Randolph, Enid, Okla.

A BARGAIN—493 acres, well improved creek bottom, \$18 per acre. Other lands T. F. Chrane, Gravette, Ark.

163 ACRES, 110 under plow, good soil, improvements, location, 5 1/2 miles market fine home \$7,000. Write for list of bargains A. G. Cléwell, Watonga, Okla.

160 ACRES fine prairie, 100 cultivated, fair improvements, rich loam soil, lays well 6 miles from county seat, on phone and mail lines. \$35 per acre. Terms. Baldwin & Gibbs Co., Anadarko, Okla.

MR. RENTER—Here is your chance, 80 a. 7 miles McAlester, city 16,000. 50 a. cult. 20 a. fine bottom land as you ever saw. 20 more in cult., good land, balance pasture. Improvements, \$32 per acre. Terms. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

380 ACRES choice bottom and second bottom, 100 acres valley and upland, most all been cultivated, good improvements, two wells, 3 1/2 miles Gaymon, on rural school route. No better farm here. 3 1/2 interest oil or gas privileges reserved. Price \$20,000; half cash. Claycomb Seed Store, Gaymon, Okla.

WHEAT, ALFALEA FARM FOR SALE, Comanche county, near Lawton, Okla. 400 acres well improved, good house, fenced and cross fenced, 225 acres cultivated, alfalfa, 125 acres wheat this year threshed 20 to 25 bushels, good soil, fine water, one mile from railroad, possession immediately, no commission. I own place; quitting farming. In possible oil territory only 8 miles from real production; reserve half oil rights. 120 acres bottom land. Will sell all or part, \$60 per acre, part terms. If you see this place you will buy. Ideal wheat and alfalfa farm. FRED R. ELLIS, Ardmore, Okla.

FOR SALE

2,525 acres said to be the finest and best equipped ranch of its size in the state. 1,500 acres rich limestone soil, will produce anything that grows. Balance is rough pasture, will make good winter range. 450 acres now in cultivation, balance is in hay meadow and pasture, 1,600 acres can be put in cultivation if desired. Improvements are the best, all lighted up with electric lights, and a half miles from a city of the first class which has an interurban railroad running to McAlester, also fine shale road from McAlester to ranch. Ranch well improved, large ranch house, five other sets of houses, hay sheds, silo, tool house, milk house, large cattle barn, extra horse barn, large chicken house, etc. All fenced and cross fenced and well watered. This can be bought for \$40 an acre. Reasonable terms can be had. We have other smaller ranches and splendid farms ranging from \$20 an acre on up.

For information, Walter A. Evans & Company, 203 E. Choctaw Avenue, McAlester, Okla.

100 FARMS AT AUCTION

Aug. 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22 at Oakley, Logan County, Kansas

100 Quarter Sections of improved and unimproved land will be sold at Public Auction to the highest and best bidder. Oakley is in the corner of the four counties of Logan, Thomas, Gove and Sheridan. This is the biggest Land Auction ever held in the state of Kansas. The chance of a life-time to get a farm home at the right price. Write today for descriptive folder, to

A. L. CRIST, OAKLEY, LOGAN COUNTY, KANSAS

COLORADO

DE SALE—160 acres, well improved, \$18 per acre; also relinquishment.
Bruce Kincaid, McClave, Colo.

IMPROVED IRRIGATED FARMS IN SOUTHERN COLORADO

We have an exceptional list of improved farms under irrigation, which we are offering at attractive prices. Lands are rapidly advancing in price and these sure-crop bargains will not last long at the prices at which they are offered. Write for list. The Costilla Estates-Development Company, Box "A", San Acacio, Colorado.

REAL ESTATE AUCTION

In order to devote more time to improving and colonizing our extensive holdings, we will sell the following lands **AT AUCTION**. Sale to be held at Kit Carson, Cheyenne County, Colorado, on

July 30-31, 1919

16,480 Acres

Divided Into Smaller Farms

LOCATION—135 miles east of Denver. U. P. R. R. Lands one-half mile to 7 miles distant. No better land in Colorado. **SOIL**—Chocolate sandy loam, level, free from adobe or blow sand, an abundance of water at 15 to 35 feet.

CROPS—Corn, wheat, cane, milo maize, alfalfa, Sudan, etc.

IMPROVEMENTS—Fenced and cross-fenced, and well watered.

ARRANGEMENTS—Address owners or auctioneer for pamphlets and plat of land. Special pullmans will be chartered from Omaha, Lincoln and Kansas City. These pullmans will arrive before sale and be parked on sidings, giving ample time to inspect land. Individual plats of land will be furnished.

BAND CONCERT AND PUBLIC SPEAKING DAILY.

TERMS—25% cash day of sale; 10% October 1st, 1919; 15% March 1st, 1920; remainder three years at 6%, first mortgage. Title guaranteed. Abstract to date.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION

Railroad fares refunded to purchasers.

States Realty Investment Co.

Owners

311 Fraternity Bldg., Lincoln, Nebraska.

FRED L. PERDUE, Auctioneer,

320 Denham Building, Denver, Colorado.

480 ACRES, unimproved, 5 miles of Ry. town, shallow water, \$12.50 per acre. Other tracts to suit. Deal with an actual farmer, save big commissions. Write, Mark Clay, Arlington, Colo.

THE BEST BUY IN YEARS

640—half mile out. Good improvements. 130 in alfalfa, timothy and clover. Fine spring. Deeded water right, deeded with land. Price \$30,000, to include 75 head cattle. Three work teams. Hogs, chickens, all hay tools and implements. Growing crops, and present hay if sold before is cut. We do have soil, grass, water. Address Allison, Rye, Colorado.

MONEY-MAKING RANCH

400 acres near Pueblo on two railroads—65 acres under irrigation—10 acres more can be irrigated. Exceptionally good water right. 4-room house, barn for six horses, outside cellar, chicken house, small orchard. A splendid artesian spring furnishes domestic water. This adjoins 5,000 acres pasture land that can be leased. Thin cattle being moved from the south to northern pastures too weak to stand further shipment can be purchased every spring at about half price in the Pueblo yards and can be shipped and unloaded in the splendidly sheltered ranch corral within one hour. They quickly double in value. Price \$8,000.00, terms to suit. Address owner, P. O. Box 577, Pueblo, Colorado.

Cheap Lands

The best-cheapest lands in Cheyenne and Kiowa counties, Colorado. 160 to 5,000 acre tracts. \$13.50 to \$25 per acre, raw and improved. Do not pay three or four commissions to be brought here. Own most of what I offer. Write or come now. R. T. Cline, Brandon, Colo.

CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA STOCK RANCH FOR SALE
530 acres, 10 miles from Oroville, main road, mail route and phone, 200 acres in cultivation. 40 acres tame grass, green the year round, free water; two large barns, good house of 7 rooms, family orchard, spring water. Price \$17,000. \$6,000 down. Lineker Land Co., Palermo, Calif.

FOR RENT OR LEASE

FOR RENT, by year, season or month—fifteen hundred acres grazing land well watered, seven miles from Guymon, good town. Address S. H. Miller, Guymon, Okla., or Chas. L. Foulds, Higginsville, Mo.

Kansas Fairs in 1919

This is a list of fairs to be held in Kansas in 1919, compiled by Secretary J. C. Mohler, state board of agriculture: Kansas State Fair—A. L. Sponsler, Sec., Hutchinson; Sept. 13-20.

Kansas Free Fair Assn.—Phil Eastman, Sec., Topeka; Sept. 8-13.

International Wheat Show—E. F. McIntyre, Gen. Mgr., Wichita; Sept. 29 to Oct. 11.

Allen Co. Agricultural Society—Dr. F. S. Beattie, Sec., Iola; Sept. 2-5.

Allen Co., Moran Agricultural Fair Assn.—E. N. McCormack, Sec., Moran; Sept. 3-5.

Barton Co. Fair Assn.—Porter Young, Sec., Great Bend; Sept. 30 to Oct. 3.

Bourbon Co. Fair Assn.—W. A. Stroud, Sec., Uniontown; Sept. 9-12.

Brown Co., Hiawatha Fair Assn.—J. D. Weltmer, Sec., Hiawatha; Aug. 26-29.

Clay Co. Fair Assn.—O. B. Burtis, Sec., Clay Center; Sept. 1-5.

Cloud Co. Fair Assn.—W. H. Danenbarger, Sec., Concordia; Aug. 26-29.

Coffey Co. Agricultural Fair Assn.—C. T. Sherwood, Sec., Burlington; Oct. 5-10.

Comanche Co. Agricultural Fair Assn.—A. L. Beeley, Sec., Coldwater; Sept. 10-13.

Cowley Co., Eastern Cowley Co. Fair Assn.—W. A. Bowden, Sec., Burden; Sept. 3-5.

Dickinson Co. Fair Assn.—T. R. Conklin, Pres., Abilene; Sept. 16-19.

Ellsworth Co. Agricultural and Fair Assn.—W. Clyde Wolfe, Sec., Ellsworth; Sept. 2-5.

Ellsworth Co., Wilson Co-operative Fair Assn.—C. A. Kyner, Sec., Wilson; Sept. 23-26.

Franklin Co. Agricultural Society—L. C. Jones, Sec., Ottawa; Sept. 23-26.

Franklin Co., Lane Agricultural Fair Assn.—Floyd B. Martin, Sec., Lane; Sept. 5-6.

Gray Co. Fair Assn.—C. C. Isely, Sec., Cimarron; Sept. 30 to Oct. 3.

Greenwood Co. Fair Assn.—William Bays, Sec., Eureka; Aug. 26-29.

Harper Co., The Anthony Fair Assn.—L. G. Jennings, Sec., Anthony; Aug. 12-15.

Haskell Co. Fair Assn.—Frank McCoy, Sec., Sublette; about Sept. 15.

Jefferson Co., Valley Falls Fair & Stock Show—V. P. Murray, Sec., Valley Falls; Sept. 2-5.

Labette Co. Fair Assn.—Clarence Montgomery, Sec., Oswego; Sept. 24-27.

Lincoln Co., Sylvan Grove Fair & Agricultural Assn.—Glenn C. Calene, Sec., Sylvan Grove; Sept. 2-5.

Lincoln Co. Agricultural & Fair Assn.—Ed. M. Pepper, Sec., Lincoln; Sept. 9-12.

Linn County Fair Assn.—C. A. Mullen, Sec., Mound City, Kan.

Marshall Co. Stock Show & Fair Assn.—J. N. Wanamaker, Sec., Blue Rapids; Oct. 7-10.

Meade Co. Fair Assn.—Frank Fuhr, Sec., Meade; Sept. 2-5.

Mitchell Co. Fair Assn.—W. S. Gabel, Sec., Beloit; Sept. 30 to Oct. 4.

Montgomery Co. Fair Assn.—Elliott Irvin, Pres., Coffeyville; Sept. 16-20.

Morris Co. Fair Assn.—H. A. Clyborne, Sec., Council Grove; Oct. 7-10.

Nemaha Fair Assn.—J. P. Koelzer, Sec., Seneca; Sept. 2-5.

Neosho Co. Agricultural Society—Geo. K. Bideau, Sec., Chanute; Sept. 29 to Oct. 4.

Norton Co. Agricultural Assn.—A. J. Johnson, Sec., Norton; Aug. 26-29.

Pawnee Co. Agricultural Assn.—H. M. Lawton, Sec., Larned; Sept. 24-26.

TEXAS.

INVESTIGATE our Panhandle lands and bumper crops instead of paying rents almost equal to our selling price. Write us today. J. N. Johnson Land Co., Dalhart, Tex.

Big Crops in Northwest Texas on the New Line of the Santa Fe

The Federal Railroad Administration has authorized the completion of the new Shattuck Branch of the Santa Fe railroad to take care of this year's big crops—wheat, oats and sorghums. This will open for immediate settlement and development a large block of my land in a wheat and stock-farming section of Ochiltree and Hansford counties in northwest Texas near Oklahoma state line, where the first crop has in a number of cases paid for the land, and where cattle and hogs can be raised at a low cost. Land is of a prairie character ready for the plow, no stone, stumps, no brush to be cleared, at attractive prices on easy terms. Climate healthful, rain falls during growing season. Write for free illustrated folder, giving experience and results settlers have secured in short time on small capital.

T. C. SPEARMAN, 928 Railway Exchange, Chicago, Ill.

Phillips Co., Four-County Fair Assn.—Abram Troup, Sec., Logan; Sept. 9-12.

Pottawatomie Co., Onaga Stock Show and Carnival—C. Haughwout, Sec., Onaga; Sept. 24-26.

Pratt County Fair Assn.—W. O. Humphrey, Sec., Pratt, Kan.

Republic Co. Agricultural Assn.—Dr. W. R. Barnard, Sec., Belleville; Aug. 19-22.

Rooks Co. Fair Assn.—F. M. Smith, Sec., Stockton; Sept. 2-5.

Russell Co. Fair Assn.—H. A. Dawson, Sec., Russell; Sept. 30 to Oct. 3.

Smith Co. Fair Assn.—J. M. Davis, Sec., Smith Center; Sept. 2-5.

Trego Co. Fair Assn.—S. J. Straw, Sec., Wakeeney; Sept. 9-12.

Wilson Co. Fair Assn.—Ed. Chapman, Sec., Fredonia; Aug. 18-23.

New Publications

The following publications were issued by the United States Department of Agriculture during the week ended June 28, 1919:

The Grain Bug (Professional Paper). Department Bulletin 779.

"White Ants" as Pests in the United States and Methods of Preventing Their Damage. Farmers' Bulletin 1037.

Laying Out Fields for Tractor Plowing. Farmers' Bulletin 1045.

Control of Cherry Leaf-Spot. Farmers' Bulletin 1053.

Making and Maintaining a Lawn. Department Circular 49.

Our National Elk Herds: A Program for Conserving the Elk on National Forests About the Yellowstone National Park. Department Circular 51.

Standards of Purity for Food Products. Office of the Secretary. Circular 136.

Lumber Export and Our Forests. Office of the Secretary. Circular 140.

Copies of these publications may be obtained on application to the Division of Publications, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

90 Million Pennies a Month

Ninety million pennies are being turned out of the mints every month to meet the demand for "odd cent" sales caused by war taxes. This is an average of 3 million pennies a day. It takes between 400 and 500 men and women just to count the pennies and put them in packages for distribution. However, they are not the only ones who are counting pennies these days while having to spend dollars.

Where Kansans Buy Flour

(Continued from Page 27.)

and breeders of the state by Kansas City millers and jobbers. But this total is not large, owing to the fact that mills are well distributed over Kansas, and normally supply the requirements of local consumers. Receipts of bran and shorts in Kansas City in 1917 amounted to 34,900 tons; 32,000 tons in 1916; 27,040 tons in 1915; 27,680 tons in 1914; 10,500 tons in 1913; and 15,800 tons in 1912. In addition to Kansas, Kansas City feed handlers made purchases in Oklahoma, Nebraska, Texas, other Southwestern states, and from the Northwest.

In a discussion of the flour and mill-feed activities of Kansas City, mention must be made of the work of the Millers' Exchange, of which Charles F. Rock is attorney-in-fact and manager. This is an unusual organization, its business consisting of the protection of flour contracts made by its member millers with flour buyers. It is controlled largely by Kansas interests, but is national in scope.

Normally, Kansas City flour mills sell flour to nearly every part of the world, including Sweden, Denmark, England, France, countries of South America, Mexico, Cuba, and to practically every state of the United States. Now, however, the export business with Europe is controlled by the United States Grain Corporation. Direct sales are permitted and are being made to South America, to Cuba and the West Indies, and to Central America and Mexico. Thousands of dollars are spent annually on cable messages in normal years in exporting flour made from Kansas wheat in Kansas City to the foreign markets of the world.

Millions of dollars are invested in the business of milling in Kansas City. It is a highly competitive business, and an industry which could not exist without the immense wheat fields of the Sunflower state to the millions of bushels of wheat from which it makes what may be rightfully acclaimed the best flour in the world.

Choice Colorado Ranch At Auction

Tues., August 12, 10:30 a. m.

Sale to be held on ranch, 70 miles east of Colorado Springs and 25 miles south of Limon, Colorado—one hour ride over good auto road from Limon.

1280 Acres, Well Improved

Level, rich sandy loam soil, a great producer of wheat, corn, alfalfa, Sudan grass and millet. No hills, stone or stumps. Soft water, unlimited supply only 20 feet below surface.

Ranch all fenced with new wire and cedar posts, good 5-room house with bath, sub-basement and new furnace. School on land.

Good new barn for horses and cattle and big sheds for farm machinery.

200 acres under cultivation, balance in good Native Short Grass.

This land is bound to double in value as it is being cut up in smaller farms and settled very fast now although one man can tend about 300 acres here.

Terms one-third cash, balance 7 years at 6 per cent interest. For further particulars and land numbers write.

C. O. Drayton,
Greenville, Ill. **Owner**

MONTANA THE JUDITH BASIN

Offers exceptional opportunities to the farmer, stockman and investor. Sure crops by ordinary farming methods. Harvest every year—not once in a while. No irrigation, splendid climate, excellent water, good markets. You can do better in the Judith Basin. Buy direct from owners. Prices lowest; terms easiest. Free information and prices on request. ADDRESS THE COOK-REYNOLDS COMPANY, Box F-1405, Lewistown, Montana.

BIG SENSATION Poland China Sale

Wednesday, August 6th
Hutchinson, Kansas
(Fair Grounds Sale Pavilion)

40--Bred Sows and Gilts---40

Over Half Bred to Big Sensation

who, at 1204 pounds official scale weight, is the largest Poland China ever shown. He is by Smooth Big Bone, Iowa grand champion 1914, who weighed 1020 pounds at 29 months old. His full sister, Big Maid 2nd, was grand champion at the National Swine Show 1916, weighing 850 pounds at 25 months old. True to his ancestry, which showed great scale with quality, he possesses not only wonderful size but is as mellow as a pig. His litters at hand give ample proof of his great ability as a sire. It is reasonable to expect

Sensational Litters by Big Sensation

when mated with such sows and gilts as sell in this sale. Among them are seven summer gilts by the \$5300 Wonder Buster; two junior yearling gilts by Big Jones, the boar that made Gerstale Jones famous; five choice summer gilts by Long Bob, junior and reserve grand champion boar Kansas State Fair 1917. Included will also be daughters of A Big Wonder and Erhart's Big Chief and

Two Special Attractions

Black Mabel 4th by Masterpiece by Grand Master and bred to Liberator, the great Glover boar.

Big Bob's Model by Caldwell's Big Bob and bred to Big Sensation.

Buy a sow or gilt bred to Big Sensation and raise your own herd boar. Write today for a catalog to

A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City, Kan.

Auctioneers—Price, Snyder, Groff, McCormack and Delaney.
Fieldman—A. B. Hunter.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

RIST'S LONG MODEL

First Prize Senior Yearling Boar Nebraska State Fair heads our herd. Fall gilts, tried sows—bred or open—fall boars, 150 spring pigs, either sex. Write us your wants.

PLAINVIEW HOG & SEED FARM,
Frank J. Rist, Prop., Humboldt, Neb.

Poland China Pigs for Quick Sale

100 extra good big type Poland China pigs. Some outstanding prospects. Both sexes. Can furnish pairs or trios not akin. Best of breeding. Everything immune and guaranteed as represented. Prices right.

ED SHEEHY, HUME, MISSOURI

BIG TYPE BLACK POLAND CHINAS
Boar pigs, registered, cholera immune, \$30.
Geo. J. Schoenhofner, Walnut, Kansas

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Spotted Poland Chinas

We have the finest lot of heavy bodied, big type, perfectly spotted spring pigs that we have ever raised. Also four High-Class Serviceable Boars. Everything registered and immune.

Speer & Rohrer, R. 2, Osawatomie, Kansas

Spotted Poland Chinas

(PIONEER HERD)

Serviceable boars, fall gilts, also booking orders for spring pigs, pairs or trios.
Thos. Weddle, R. F. D. No. 2, Wichita, Kan.

Spotted Poland China Pigs

Big type. Large litters. Carefully selected March pigs. H. D. Hughes & Son, Clifton, Kan.

REGISTERED SPOTTED POLAND CHINA

Spring male pigs for sale.

M. H. Porth, Huntsville, Missouri

SHEEP AND GOATS.

Choice Young Western Ewes

For sale, 380 head bred to purebred Shropshire rams to lamb in September and October. Priced right.

E. L. JEWETT & SONS
Route 6, Burlington, Kan.



FOR SALE

A bunch of registered Shropshire rams, ready for service; priced worth the money.

Howard Chandler, Charlton, Iowa

Maple Hill Shropshires 25 young, registered rams of great size and covering. Big bodied, rugged fellows at reasonable prices. J. T. Ratliff, R. 3, Kirksville, Mo.

Shropshire Sheep 100 reg. Jan. and Feb. ewe lambs to contract for Sept. delivery, \$28.25, taking all. Also rams, 1 to 3 years old. J. R. Turner & Son, HARVEYVILLE, KAN.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE SHEEP
No better breeding flock in America than one for sale. 50 rams, all ages, priced reasonable. J. C. Donaldson, Memphis, Mo.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS
For sale. Best of breeding. One and two years old. Call, write or see us at Missouri State Fair. W. S. & G. V. Sneed, Sedalia, Mo.

Pat bought a pig last fall paying \$7.50 for it. During the winter he bought \$10.50 worth of feed and then sold the pig for \$17.50. "Well," said a neighbor, "you didn't make much on it, did you?" "No," said Pat, "but, you see I had the use of the pig all winter."

Are Sheep Buyers Too Eager

Demand for Stubblefeeders Seems to Be the Influence

BY SAMUEL SOSLAND

STUBBLE fields are making many Kansans too eager in the purchase of feeding sheep and lambs in the Kansas City stock yards. Instead of giving careful consideration to the promises of the market and making a comparison of current and prospective supply conditions, many owners of stubble fields are hastily purchasing sheep. Of all the purchases being made, the only class over which there is optimism is the younger ewes. Confidence in their profitableness is evident, trade interests being of the opinion that, by raising several crops of lambs, they will return fair dividends. With larger range receipts in prospect in the fall, doubt is manifest, however, over the wisdom of paying current prices for aged sheep and thin lambs for a short period of grazing in stubble fields.

Demand for feeding lambs and sheep is described as urgent on account of the eagerness of farmers to put this stock on their stubble fields. However, the feeding lambs are quoted up to \$15 a hundredweight, with medium grades at \$13.50 to \$14, the market having advanced as much as \$2 since the opening of the wheat harvest. Feeding ewes are quoted at \$6 to \$7 for offerings with broken mouths and breeding ewes up to \$16 for the choicest yearlings.

In view of the larger and earlier movement of sheep and lambs in prospect from ranges of the West, owing in part to drought in Idaho, Montana and other states of the Northwest, doubt is expressed in some quarters in the sheep trade whether the lambs and sheep now moving to stubble fields will bring the current cost when sent back to market late next fall. Fat range lambs are now expected to sell at \$12 to \$14 late in the fall, and feeding lambs around \$12. These prices are considerably lower than the current basis of the market for feeding lambs and sheep.

Maybe It's All Right

Perhaps the market opinion as to the thin sheep and lamb purchases is erroneous. Wool and pelts are playing a great part in the trade in sheep, these by-products being in strong demand, assisting materially in holding the market up. Further advances in wool may strengthen the sheep trade. Wool already is high. Losses in feeding lambs were the rule last winter, so feeders are expected to be hesitant buyers the coming season, especially with possible increases in receipts to aid them in depressing prices. The lessened competition from feeders will be of assistance to packers in depressing the market for sheep and lambs carrying flesh. The eagerness of feeders to buy sheep and lambs last fall forced packers to pay higher prices.

With the opening of August, a considerable increase in the receipts of sheep and lambs is probable, as range holdings will then be shipped in larger volume. Omaha already has received a few sheep forced out of the Northwest by dry weather, and freer marketings will mean a larger supply from which to make purchases. The great majority of sheepmen at markets admit conditions are more favorable to a decline than to further advances on feeding stock. Therefore, less eagerness to fill stubble fields seems desirable.

Receipts of sheep increased last week in Kansas City, the arrivals including consignments sent to the market by speculators from Omaha. The Omaha offerings consisted of dry weather sheep from the Northwest, and were sent southward to take advantage of the heavy demand from areas which have completed the harvest of wheat. The general market, last week, was 25 cents to 75 cents higher, with the smallest gain on fat lambs, and the principal advances on fat sheep and on feeding lambs and sheep. Best native lambs sold up to \$17.25, with fair to good sorted offerings at \$15.50 to \$16.50. Arizona lambs sold up to \$17.20. Fat native ewes sold up to \$8.50, and Westerns up to \$9.50. Yearlings rated largely between \$11.50 and \$12.50, and wethers at \$10 to \$10.50.

As usual at this season, cattle receipts show a heavy increase. It is

expected that further gains in movement will be witnessed. With grain continuing in good condition in Kansas, there is an incentive to hold further gains in weight, but this is set in part by a desire to take advantage of the present market. Bullness prevails as to cornfed cattle, wintered Kansas grassers which had some cottonseed cake, but straw grassers of average quality will sell well, so it is still felt, to hold at present level of prices. This feeling is prompting increased runs now at the market is in a healthier position than when Kansas City Live Stock change members started a campaign to halt the declining tendency of prices. Promise has been made by Washington to aid in financing exports of beef and it has also decided to refrain from attempting to depress prices with its plus army stocks of canned meat. Also, domestic consumption shows improvement. A top of \$16.75 was the past week for cornfed cattle, choice offerings would have brought \$17.50 and a rise to higher levels this class is probable. But such a rise is deceptive of the general market, there are very few cornfeds available. Kansas is interested in grassers, the best wintered grassers from the state last week sold at \$15.50. Fat medium steers are quoted in Kansas City at \$12.50 to \$13.50.

While choice steers rose 15 to 20 cents last week, medium grades declined around 25 cents. Medium grades receded as much as \$1, and calves, a market with unprecedented receipts slumped \$2 a hundredweight. Steers and feeders of the better grade were strong, and the medium grade slow. The best fat grass cows are quoted at \$9 to \$10, with fed offerings up to \$11. Best veals sold up to \$17, and later the top was \$15.50. All orders for receipts of veal calves are broken, but no nervousness was apparent over the effect of this premature selling on the future supply of beef. Feeding steers of the better grade closed at \$13 to \$14, stockers at \$9 to \$13 and stock calves of the better grades at \$8 to \$10. Medium stock calves are \$1 to \$2 lower than the figures, and medium steers are quoted from \$10.50 to \$11.50 in the feed trade. Stock cows range from \$6.50 to \$7.50.

For Hogs \$22.45!

Hogs were erratic, but a strong trend prevailed in Kansas City last week. The market reached a new high point, \$22.45 a hundredweight, and the slump, but the close was practically unchanged. The great need for pork in Europe was again emphasized, all at one time difficulty in financing the business was pointed out as a heavy influence. That the market will witness new tops before the new crop of pigs is matured is still a strong probability. In the stock hog trade, readjustment was noted partly on account of the increased supply of veal weights. It is a mistake to expect market 50 to 60-pound pigs with expectation of receiving the same figure paid for 100 to 125-pound offerings. Yet some shippers have committed the error only to find slow sales for light weights at \$14 to \$16.50. Stock hogs weighing 100 to 125 pounds closed at \$19 to \$20.50. More and more hogs are coming, and the bulk of sales therefore shows a wider spread. Premiums on cornfed hogs will increase with the larger shipments off pasture.

A comparison of receipts in Kansas City for the year to date is of interest. Cattle receipts show a total of 1,168,000 head, against 1,220,000 the same time in 1918. Calf receipts aggregate 140,000 head against 95,000 a year ago. Receipts of hogs show a total of 2,000,000, compared with 1,770,000 the same time in 1918. Sheep arrivals number 800,000, an increase of 110,000 over 1918. The receipts of horses and mules aggregate 71,800 head, against 71,500 year ago. The leading markets of the West show the same tendency in receipts as Kansas City.

Any man who keeps 10 head or more cattle will find a silo an economical equipment on his farm.

LIVESTOCK SERVICE

Of the Capper Farm Press

T. W. MORSEDirector and Livestock Editor
ELLIOTT S. HUMPHREY
Assistant**TERRITORY MANAGERS**

John W. Johnson, Kansas, 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.
A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and Western Okla., 128 Grace St., Wichita, Kan.
J. Cook Lamb, Nebraska, 2508 D St., Lincoln, Neb.
William Lauer, special in Nebraska, 1937 So. 16th St., Lincoln, Neb.
J. Park Bennett, Missouri, 300 Graphic Arts Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
J. T. Hunter, Eastern Oklahoma, S. E. Kansas, and S. W. Missouri, 7 1/2 So. Robinson St., Oklahoma City, Okla.
Order Clerk: Miss Dacre Rea.

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.**Galloway Cattle.**

Aug. 21—Smoky Hill Ranch, G. E. Clark, Sale Mgr., Wallace, Kan.

Holsteins.

Nov. 14—Tonganoxie Calf Club, W. J. O'Brien, Sale Mgr., Tonganoxie, Kan.
Nov. 15—Combination sale, Tonganoxie, Kan. W. J. O'Brien, Mgr.
Nov. 17—Holstein-Friesian Ass'n of Kansas, The Forum, Wichita, Kan. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., Sales Mgr.

Hereford Cattle.

July 28—J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan.
Oct. 17—Fred Cottrell, Irving, Kan.
Oct. 16—Northern Kansas Hereford Breeders' Ass'n sale, Blue Rapids, Kansas. Guy Steele, Sec'y and Sales Mgr., Barnes, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle.

Aug. 6—C. E. Suppes & Son, Tulsa, Okla.
Nov. 4—A. L. & D. Harris, Osage City, Kan.

Horses and Jack Stock.

Aug. 21—Smoky Hill Ranch, G. E. Clark, Sale Mgr., Wallace, Kan.

Poland China Hogs.

Aug. 26—W. T. Watson, Barnard, Kan.
Oct. 1—C. M. Hettick & Sons, Corning, Kan.
Oct. 16—Walter B. Brown, Perry, Kan., at Topeka, Kan.
Oct. 17—Adams & Mason, Gypsum, Kan.
Oct. 22—Lauer, Merdinger & Arnold, Frank-
lin, Neb.
Oct. 22—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
Jan. 22—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan., at Abilene, Kan.
Feb. 3—O. E. Wade, Rising City, Neb. Sale at David City.
Feb. 6—Adams & Mason, Gypsum, Kan.
Feb. 15—C. Lionberger, Humboldt, Neb.

Spotted Poland China Hogs.

Nov. 18—Roush Bros., Strasburg, Mo.

Duroc Jersey Hogs.

Aug. 2—H. E. Labart, Overton, Mo.
Aug. 20—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.
Oct. 10—J. H. Proett & Son, Deshler, Neb.
Oct. 10—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.
Oct. 11—Guy Zimmerman, Morrowville, Kan., at Fairbury, Neb.
Oct. 15—D. M. Bindernagel, Beatrice, Neb.
Oct. 15—Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kan., at Washington, Kan.
Oct. 16—Fern J. Moser, Sabetha, Kan.
Oct. 22—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
Nov. 6—A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan.
Nov. 7—Kempin Bros., Corning, Kan.
Jan. 10—Proett Bros., Alexandria, Neb.
Jan. 27—H. C. Holt & Sons, Kearney, Neb.
Jan. 28—Smith & Swartsley, Kearney, Neb.
Jan. 28—H. E. Lambert, Overton, Neb.
Jan. 28—H. D. Geiken, Cozad, Neb. Night sale.
Jan. 29—A. C. French, Lexington, Neb.
Jan. 30—C. T. White, Lexington, Neb.
Feb. 5—John W. Jones, Minneapolis, Kan., at Salina, Kan.
Feb. 7—O. E. Harmon, Fairmont, Neb.
Feb. 11—A. L. Breeding, Home, Kan.
Feb. 15—J. H. Proett & Son, Deshler, Neb.
Feb. 18—Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kan., at Washington, Kan.
Feb. 19—Fern J. Moser, Sabetha, Kan.
Feb. 24—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.
Feb. 24—A. A. Russell, Geneva, Neb.
Feb. 25—Gordon & Hamilton, Horton, Kan.
Feb. 26—Kempin Bros., Corning, Kan.
Feb. 26—H. Wernimont, Oklawaha, Neb.
Feb. 26—Adolph Anderson, Davenport, Neb.
Feb. 26—John W. Jones, Minneapolis, Kan., at Concordia, Kan.
Feb. 26—J. C. Theobald, Oklawaha, Neb.
Feb. 27—L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan.
Feb. 27—Carl Day, Nora, Neb.

Chester White Hogs.

Oct. 20—Combination sale, W. J. O'Brien, Sales Mgr., Tonganoxie, Kan.
Oct. 21—Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan.
Jan. 20—Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan.

Field Notes

BY A. B. HUNTER

Drake's Duroc Gilts.

Homer Drake, Sterling, Kan., is advertising Duroc gilts for sale. These gilts are bred to Great Wonder Model. He is sired by Great Wonder out of a great Model dam. In breeding shape he weighs around 700 pounds and stands 39 inches high on a 10 inch bone. The gilts are running on alfalfa and are getting the right supplementary ration to insure big, strong litters.—Advertisement.

Erhart Poland Sale August 6.

A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City, Kan., will sell Poland China bred sows and gilts at Hutchinson, Kan., August 6. The sale will be held at the state fair grounds pavilion. Forty sows and gilts are listed. A major part of these have been selected and bred to their mammoth boar, Big Sensation, whose great size attracted so much attention wherever shown last year. Big Sensation has something besides size. His litters on the Erhart farm give evidence of his great breeding ability. Big Sensation litters are going to be more and more in demand. Read the display advertising of this issue and arrange to be at Hutchinson, August 6. When you write for catalog please mention the Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

BY J. COOK LAMB.

Col. Herman Ernst, Auburn, Neb., is one of the new men in the auction business but his great ability and knowledge of values has made his advancement very rapid. He gained his knowledge from actual experi-

ence as he has been actively engaged in the breeding of purebred livestock all his life. As a real estate auctioneer he has made a great reputation for the high values for which he has sold properties at auction. Mr. Ernst's ability as a land salesman is taking him over a wide territory. Write or wire Mr. Ernst for sale dates.—Advertisement.

BY J. PARK BENNETT.

W. V. Gaines, Jameson, Missouri, is advertising Hampshire spring pigs. They are well bred and good individuals weighing around 60 pounds each. All immuned. If you are interested in Hampshires look up his ad in this issue.—Advertisement.

Poland Pigs Priced For Quick Sale.

Ed Sheehy, Hume, Mo., is starting his ad in this issue of the Mail and Breeze. He has 100 extra good Poland China pigs, of both sexes, for sale. They are of big type breeding and of good blood lines. Mr. Sheehy can furnish pairs or trios not akin at very reasonable prices. Everything is immune and guaranteed as represented in every way. Write Ed Sheehy, Hume, Mo., for prices and particulars. We are sure you will be pleased.—Advertisement.

BY J. T. HUNTER

Choice Flock of Western Ewes.

E. L. Jewett & Sons, R. 6, Burlington, Kan., start their ad in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. They are offering for sale 380 head of choice young western ewes. These ewes are high grades and are all bred to purebred Shropshire rams to lamb in September and October. The price is right and any farmer who can use a few sheep on his farm should get in touch with Mr. Jewett at once. Sheep are scarce this year and these will not last long at the price he is putting on them.—Advertisement.

Three Spring Duroc Boars.

H. W. Chestnut, Kincaid, Kansas, for some time past has been raising White Leghorn chickens for mail order business, selling everything raised thru the Mail and Breeze. Just now he happens to have on hand 3 thrifty Durocs, spring boars, that he will dispose of at private sale. These boars are of Pathfinder and Model breeding and are ready to go at reasonable prices. If you want one of these boars you should write Mr. Chestnut at once. Please mention the Mail and Breeze when writing.—Advertisement.

The Best Shorthorns.

It is the old story: A breeder may have made a reputation for the high quality of the breeding stock he sells, but if, for any reason, a dispersion sale is made, his customers find they are getting distinctly greater values. The breeder best knows his own herd, and when he finally parts with his reserve breeding stock, the buyers secure the cream. This is the real news about the dispersion of the Suppes Shorthorns at Tulsa, Okla., August 6. What these cattle are as to numbers, breeding, etc., is best told by the advertising in this issue of Oklahoma Farmer, and by the catalog, which every reader is invited to send for at once. There may be a certain sadness in good Scotch Shorthorn breeding, as it looks in print, but one who knows the real sires of the past dozen years, and the real values in foundation stock, which have been picked up (mostly from other dispersions) during the history of Shorthorn improvement in the Southwest will be impressed (when he looks thru the catalog) that such celebrities must have been attracted to the Suppes estates by some compelling force. They are there—get the catalog and see, but by all means study the advertisement in this issue and when you write, state that the Oklahoma Farmer has enlisted your interest. Address

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS AND SALE MANAGERS.**Herman Ernst**

Livestock and real estate auctioneer.

Write or wire for dates.

HERMAN ERNST, AUBURN, NEB.**Auctioneers Make Big Money**

How would you like to be one of them? Write today for free catalog. Four weeks term August 4.
MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL.
W. B. Carpenter, Pres., 518 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

J. H. Barr, Hebron, Neb.

Live Stock Auctioneer, 12 Years Experience

Write or Wire For Dates

W. H. Mott, Sales Manager

Compiling catalogs, Pedigree reading at the sale and a general knowledge of conducting public sales enables me to render valuable assistance to parties holding registered or high grade Holstein sales. For terms and dates address, W. H. MOTT, Herington, Kansas.

L. R. Brady, Manhattan, Kan.

specializing in the management of public sales of all beef breeds. An expert in every detail of the public sale business. Not how much he will cost but how much he will save. Write today. Address as above.

FRANK GETTLE

Purebred livestock auctioneer. Reference furnished on request. **FRANKLIN, FRANKLIN COUNTY, NEB.**

WILL MYERS, Beloit, Kan.

Secure your dates early. Address as above.

JOHN SNYDER, HUTCHINSON, KANSAS. Livestock. Experienced all breeds. Wire, my expense.

Homer Rule, Ottawa, Kan. Specializing in purebred sales. Secure your date early. Address as above.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan. My reputation is built upon the service you receive. Write, phone or wire.

Guy Zimmerman, Morrowville, Kan. Livestock Auctioneer. Get "Zim" to help make your sale.

Unusual Offering

Wallace, Kan., August 21

(Auction to Be Held at Stock Yards)

Absolute Dispersion of the Richly-Bred

SMOKY HILL RANCH HERD

675 Pure-bred Galloway Cattle, cows, heifers, calves and bulls.

414 Cows, many with calves.

34 Two-Year-Old Heifers.

60 Yearling Heifers.

68 Two-Year-Old Bulls.

75 Yearling Bulls.

16 Herd Bulls.

5 Holsteins (grade milk cows)

2 Mules, large true workers.

86 Horses, purebred and grade Percherons, saddle horses, and mules.

4 purebred Percheron stallions
7 purebred Percheron Mares, five with colts at side.

49 Grade Percherons, mares and geldings, some nicely mated teams.

1 Saddle Stallion.

10 Saddle and other horses.

13 Suckling Colts.

ALL STOCK in good pasture condition, thrifty and reliable. Cattle tuberculin tested, rare breeding material among them, from a carefully founded herd built up with selections from the Capital View Herd of Topeka, Kan., and from several other noted herds. This will be one of the most important auctions of Galloways ever held in the West.

GALLOWAY BULLS have been increasing the value of the calf crop from native cows, when marketed as steers, more than \$100 per head. Any purebred bull that can do this will earn large dividends on \$1,000 or more invested in him by average farmers. Most of the bulls that are doing this were bought at from \$200 to \$250. Take your pencil and figure the profits for yourself.

THESE BULLS offered in this sale are capable of doing their part. IN THIS LARGE OFFERING there are quite naturally many which will fill the needs of the conservative buyer and will furnish splendid opportunities for founding new herds on a limited expenditure.

VALUES, such as are to be had only where stock are offered in large numbers, should draw buyers to this big Forced Sale.

THIS IS THE BUYERS OPPORTUNITY; don't fail to grasp it.

WALLACE, KANSAS, is located on the main line of the Union Pacific from Kansas City to Denver. Train leaves Kansas City 6:15 p. m., arriving at Wallace next morning at 6:05; leaves Denver 1:00 p. m. arriving Wallace 8:05 p. m. Wallace is also on main line of Union Pacific highway.

Terms cash. Parties from a distance kindly bring bank reference.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10:00 A. M. SHARP.

For further information write, mentioning this paper, to

G. E. Clark, Sale Manager, Wallace, Kan.

Trustee, James T. Bradley, National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City, Mo.
Auctioneer—J. C. Felts.

CHESTER WHITE OR O. I. C. HOGS.**Kansas Herd Chester Whites**

To reduce my herd a little farther I offer a few very choice bred sows and gilts, mostly by Don Wildwood and bred to Don Boishevik, my new herd boar. Boar sale Oct. 21. Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan.

CHESTER WHITES FOR SALE

Breeding stock from best blood lines. Good growthy last fall gilts bred for September and October farrow. Nice big spring pigs, both sex. Registration Certificates furnished. E. M. Reckards, 817 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.

Extra Fine O. I. C. Pigs

Boys here is your chance! 5 gilts 3 1/2 months old, \$40 each, if taken at once; also 3 males at \$35.
L. E. ANDREW, R. 2, EUDORA, KANSAS

BIG HEAVY BONED CHESTER WHITE

Boars ready for service, sired by Prince Tip Top, first prize boar at 1918 state fairs.
HENRY MURR, TONGANOXIE, KANSAS

Sunflower Herd of Chester Whites

Bred gilts for Sept. farrow at prices a farmer can afford to pay. Shipped on approval. C. H. Cole, North Topeka, Kan.

Western Herd Chester Whites For Sale: Bred gilts, Sept. and Oct. pigs, either sex. Pedigrees with everything. F. C. GOKIN, RUSSELL, KANSAS.

CHESTER WHITE GILTS Bred for September farrow. Spring pigs, both sexes. E. E. Smiley, Perth, Kansas.

O. I. C. March and April pigs, either sex, priced to sell. E. S. Robertson, Republic, Mo.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

WE ARE SELLING

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE

Spring pigs, both sexes, good breeding, good individuals. We guarantee satisfaction. All immuned from cholera. Write for prices and description. W. V. GAINES, JAMESON, MO.

HAMPSHIRE ON APPROVAL

A few choice fall boars and open or bred gilts. Also spring pigs in pairs or trios. Pedigrees furnished. East of breeding. Winning highest honors at Kansas State Fairs 1918. F. B. WEMPE, Frankfort, Kan.

MESSINGER BOY HAMPSHIRE

200 registered and immuned hogs. Write WALTER SHAW, R. 6, WICHITA, KANSAS

DUROC JERSEY HOGS**1883—Searle Durocs—1919**

Spring pigs ready. Nothing reserved for public sales. Buy now and get the cream of this year's crop. SEARLE & SEARLE, R. No. 15, Tecumseh, Kan.

GARRETT'S DUROCS. March and April pigs in pairs or trios, not related, with up-to-date breeding. One great litter by Jr. Orion Cherry King. R. T. & W. J. Garrett, Steele City, Neb.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.**SHEPHERD'S BIG DUROCS**

Big growthy fall gilts by King's Colonel I Am, Great Model Wonder and Crimson Gano, bred for September and October farrow to Pathfinder Jr., Greatest Orion and King Colonel, the making of big quality sows. 3 great young boars ready for full service, priced to move. G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KAN.

Wooddell's Durocs

A Few Fall Boars Priced Right. 10 richly bred gilts for fall farrow, priced to move them at once. Spring pigs in pairs or trios.

G. B. WOODDELL, WINFIELD, KANSAS

Choice September Gilts

Guaranteed immune and safe in pig for September farrow, \$70. Early March boars, immune, \$30 to \$40 each.

D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS

Big Type Bred Gilts

Fifteen big, stretchy gilts bred for Sept. farrow to Great Wonders Pathfinder. Sired by Reed's Gano, first at Kansas and Oklahoma state fairs. Out of dams by Pathfinder, King the Col. and Crimson Wonder. All immuned and priced to sell. JOHN A. REED & SONS, LYONS, KAN.

3 Spring Duroc Boars

For quick sale 3 spring Duroc boars, Pathfinder and Model breeding. Priced right.

H. W. CHESTNUT, KINCAID, KANSAS

Duroc-Jersey Gilts

14 registered and immunized gilts bred to Great Wonder Model, 1st prize junior yearling boar at Hutchinson and Topeka 1918.

HOMER DRAKE, STERLING, KANSAS

Pathfinder and Great Wonder I Am

blood lines. Spring boars and gilts priced for quick sale. WILL ALBIN, SAFFORDVILLE, KANSAS.

Duroc Bred Gilts For Sept. Farrow \$60

Orion Cherry King breeding; one extra October boar; March pigs, \$25; immuned. G. Fink, Hiattville, Kan.

MUELLER'S DUROCS—A few big fall boars priced to sell. March and April pigs priced right. Geo. W. Mueller, E. 4, St. John, Kan.

HORSES AND JACK STOCK**Percherons -- Belgians -- Shires**

Some choice stallions and mares for sale. All registered. Terms.

Fred Chandler, R. 7, Charlton, Iowa.
Above Kansas City.

Mares, Mules and Jack Stock for Sale

We are discontinuing our horse business and will offer for private sale about 20 good farm mares and mules old enough to work. Also our jack stock including one splendid mature jack, 2 2-year-old jacks and 6 extra good jennets. H. A. & E. W. Dales, Eureka, Kan.





"The Countenance of a Real Sire"

Missie's Last 423455

At the Head of the Herd of

C. E. Suppes & Son

To Be Dispersed on the Fair Grounds at

Tulsa, Okla.

Wednesday, August 6

Consisting of:

- One of the Greatest Sires to Be Had,
- Four Young Ready-for-Use Bulls,
- Ten Ready-to-Breed Heifers,
- Thirty Mature Matrons,
- Seventeen Calves at Foot.

A Nearly All Scotch Offering

The exclusive manner in which this collection was founded and the character of the cattle since produced therefrom are matters well known to all who have been interestedly engaged in the business during that period. To characterize it as one of the chief collections of the breed in the entire Southwest is only merited and just recognition.

But, never has it been the herd that it will be when this sale day approaches. This statement is made in light of the fact that only as recently as May past this firm participated with neighboring breeders in an important sale held in Tulsa. True, highly desirable cattle were sold and the consignment from this herd included some of their best cattle, but it is equally true that those members of the herd most highly prized were retained for the permanent breeding herd, and nothing but this decision to disperse would place them on the market. Hereon hinges the true significance of the event.

The entire herd sells, without a single reservation—a great lot of tried matrons and heifers bred and open—strictly the kind reserved for the herd. They are royally bred and practically all are Scotch. (See the catalog for details which space will not here permit.)

At the head of the collection stands a bull—the white MISSIE'S LAST 423455—which embodies every requisite of a sire. His individual form and his breeding performance as will be demonstrated sale day, establish firmly his value as a sire, but in addition he carries back of him the kind of ancestry that lends further confidence. He is a grandson of the epoch-making Whitehall Sultan and out of an imported Marr Missie dam that is likewise richly bred.

Not during the present-day history of the breed have herd bull prospects commanded such attention and appraisals as during the recent sale season, but a fact equally true is that seldom, indeed, does a proven and mature sire bring his actual worth. In his five-year-old form this bull may be the extreme bargain of the sale.

This event, as the opportunity to purchase cattle that were selected and bred for a definite purpose and the kind that could not otherwise be bought, should attract the attention of breeders in unusual numbers.

Refer to The Mail and Breeze When
You Write for the Catalog, Addressing:

C. E. SUPPES & SON

Tulsa,

Oklahoma

Aucts.: Herriff, Burgess and Newcomb.

C. E. Suppes & Son, Tulsa, Okla.—Advertisement.

Here Is the Herd Bull.

No problem is more vital, or more continuous (in the breeding business) than that of the herd bull, and no possible solution is overlooked by the alert. When herd bulls come with show ring reputation on top of proven ability as sires, competition bars many contenders. When, however, a great sire has not been exploited as a show animal, there is the chance of finding a gold mine. This applies to the sale of Missie's Last, in the dispersion of the Suppes Shorthorns at Tulsa, Okla., August 6. The only 5 years old Missie's Last is closer to more of Scotch Shorthorn landmarks than any other available sire, and the proof of his superior breeding qualities will be all around him on day of sale. See the advertisement and send for catalog.—Advertisement.

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

Ed Nickelson, Leonardville, Kan., offers eight Red Poll bulls from 12 to 18 months old for sale. He will also price a few cows and heifers. Write him for prices and descriptions at once.—Advertisement.

Humes' "Monarch" Durocs.

L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan., breeds "Monarch" Duroc Jerseys and has 100 spring pigs sired mostly by Monarch Disturber. Others are by Pace Maker, Gwin Bros. Pathfinder, and out of Fern Moser's Big Liz and old Pathfinder. Others are by Great Wonder 1 Am. Roy Humes has been a good buyer at leading sales over the country and has bought a lot of good brood sows bred to good boars. Recently he bought of W. W. Jones, Clay Center, Kan., the splendid yearling boar, Calculator by Orion's Highland King. This great grandson of Orion Cherry King is a splendid individual and certainly bred right. Mr. Humes will have some good boars for sale, this fall and will sell brood sows in Glen Elder, Feb. 27.—Advertisement.

Remember Southard's Hereford Sale

This is the last notice for J. O. Southard's big Hereford sale at the farm, Comiskey, Kan., Monday, July 28. That is this coming Monday and you better plan to go if you need Herefords of class and would like to buy them at about the price ordinary Herefords will sell for this fall. One hundred head sell—80 cows with 40 calves at foot and the rest bred. Ten good bulls and 10 dandy heifers. Comiskey is 9 miles east of Council Grove on the Old Trails auto road. If you go by auto take that road as soon as you can. If you go on the train go to Council Grove and you will be taken to the farm in auto and returned in the evening. Sale in big modern sale pavilion that will be comfortable. Lots to eat and drink and plenty of good shade. Moving pictures of the farm, Herefords and the sale attendance made in the forenoon. Get there early.—Advertisement.

Royal Grand Wonder Gilts

One of the real losses sustained by the Duroc Jersey breed in Kansas this year was loss of B. R. Anderson's Royal Grand Wonder. B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kan., is a real Duroc Jersey promoter and it was with this splendid sire he was able to make the showing the last two or three years that has attracted to his herd so much favorable comment. He was indeed fortunate in having 20 splendid August gilts sired by him which will be in his February bred sow sale at McPherson. At the head of the herd now is Royal Sensation, a son of the great Top Sensation. Mr. Anderson is raising 80 spring pigs that are as good at least, as I have seen this season. They are a splendid lot and just the very tops of the entire lot of boars will be sold for breeding purposes. The rest are going to the market. But you can depend on about 10 of the best boars in the country.—Advertisement.

Outstanding Durocs in Jones's Sales.

Fairview Orion Cherry King, by Orion Cherry King and out of a dam by Joe Orion 2nd is the great two year old boar owned by John W. Jones, Minneapolis, Kan. He is the sire of most of the 85 pigs farrowed this spring at Fairview Farm which joins Minneapolis. This great boar is not only as well bred as it is possible for a Duroc Jersey to be but he is a good individual and a more than just satisfactory sire. He is a Kansas boar having been born in Kansas on Fairview farm. His mother, Lady Orion 17, was an outstanding sow in the Ira Jackson sale by the great Joe Orion 2nd and bred to Orion Cherry King. Mr. Jones journeyed to Ohio for the privilege of paying a long price for this sow. He now considers it the best buy he ever made by big odds and a buy that has already made him lots of money. The rest of the spring crop are by Fairview Illustration, another herd boar that has certainly made good in this herd. Mr. Jones will sell bred sows again this year at Salina and the date is Feb. 5. Later in the month, Feb. 26, he will sell at Concordia which is the old home of Fairview Duroc Jerseys as Mr. Jones formerly lived at Concordia. All of these sales will be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Smoky Hill Herds at Auction.

The public is offered an unusual opportunity to purchase tried breeding cattle and horses in the forced dispersion of the Smoky Hill herds. This sale will consist of 675 purebred cattle and 86 head of horses. The cattle are registered Galloways. There will be 414 tried breeding cows. These cows have been divided into different breeding groups and are mostly with calf to some of the 16 great herd bulls which have been in use on the ranch. Between 200 and 300 of the cows have calves at their sides which will sell with the cows. There will be 34 two-year-old heifers some open and some bred. Yearling heifers and bulls of the same age that will start making money from the drop of the auctioneer's hammer. The sixteen herd bulls to be sold constitute some of the best tried herd bull material to be found in the country. Of the horses four are purebred Percheron stallions and seven purebred Percheron mares. There are 49 head of grade draft horses including several matched teams. There is one saddle stallion and 10 head of saddle horses. This sale will give buyers a chance to get good working ranch stock, cattle or horses, grades or purebreds. The value of the Galloway in making a beef improvement on grade cattle needs no review. Market reports and killing tests have shown the result too many times. The farmer who has a few grade cows can well afford to buy one of the cheaper bulls. The farmer who wants to add a few breeding cows to his herd can well afford to buy some of these tried matrons. The man who wants to establish or add to a purebred

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.



Angus Cattle

15 bulls, 15 to 22 months old. Heifers of all ages. Some bred, others open. Cows with calves at side others bred. All at reasonable prices. Come or write J. D. MARTIN & SONS, R. F. D. 2, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Aberdeen Angus

For sale—40 two-year-old bulls and 30 yearlings, 25 two and three-year-old bred heifers. SUTTON FARM, R. 6, LAWRENCE, KAN.



Angus Cattle—Duroc Hogs

O. H. Sparks, Sharon Springs, Kansas, can furnish my bulls for northwest Kansas.

Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

EDGEWOOD FARM ANGUS CATTLE for sale. 50 cows, 15 bulls. D. J. White, Clements, Kansas.

ALFAFADELL STOCK FARM ANGUS. Twenty cows and heifers. Five bulls. Alex Spong, Chanute, Kansas.

14 ANGUS COWS WITH CALVES for sale. W. W. Wheeler, Delphos, Kansas.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

Four Registered Hereford Bulls

For sale—12 to 14 months old, all strongly Anxietly bred animals, good size and heavy bone. They may be seen on my farm, which is within one mile of Kansas City. Price \$250 each. Address

H. S. FERGUSON, Kansas City, Mo.

Dunlap Herefords

Hereford cows with calves at side, Britisher breeding mainly. Priced right. Satisfaction guaranteed. JAMES DUNLAP, LONGTON, KANSAS

RED POLLED CATTLE.

32 RED POLLED BULLS

12 are coming twos and 20 are coming yearlings.

For prices, etc., write or see E. D. FRIZELL, LARNED, KANSAS

Red Polled Cows and Heifers

35 registered cows and heifers bred to extra good bull. Have sold my farm. Must sell cattle. All at a bargain. Write or wire when you will come. I. W. Poulton, Medora, Kan., 10 miles east of Hutchinson.

L. S. CREMO, RED POLLS

Eight bulls for sale from 12 to 18 months old. Also cows and heifers for sale. ED NICKELSON, LEONARDVILLE, KAN.

Pleasant View Stock Farm. Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale: a few choice young bulls, cows and heifers. HALLORON & GAMBILL, OTTAWA, KANSAS.

Registered Red Poll Cattle. CHAS. L. JARBOE, QUINTER, KAN.

FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE. Bulls, cows and heifers for sale. C. E. Foster, R. F. D. 4, Eldorado, Kansas.

REGISTERED RED POLLED BULLS, serviceable ages. T. A. Hawkins, Wakarusa, Kan.

POLLED SHORTHORNS.

POLLED SHORTHORNS. Young bulls of Scotch breeding. Herd headed by Forest Sultan. C. M. Howard, Hammond, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE.

Hillcroft Farms' Jerseys

Herd headed by Queen's Fairy Boy, a Register of Merit bull out of a Register of Merit dam, by Raleigh's Fairy Boy, an undefeated champion. Sire of more R. of M. cows than any other imported bull. Write for pedigree. M. L. Golladay, Prop., Holden, Mo.

Sunny Slope Farm Jerseys

A few very choice young bulls out of register of merit dams. Investigate our herd before you buy. J. A. COMPTON & SON, WHITE CITY, KANSAS, (Morris County).

LINE BRED JERSEY BULL

For sale—One line bred Financial King Gambo's Knight bull. Ready for light service. Good individual. Satisfaction guaranteed. E. W. MOCK, COFFEYVILLE, KANSAS

Jersey Bulls and Heifers

Two well bred pedigree Jersey bulls, 6 and 14 months old. Very closely related to Financial Sensation, the world's highest priced Jersey bull. Few heifers same blood lines. Satisfaction guaranteed. O. B. BEITZ, COFFEYVILLE, KANSAS

JERSEY BULL FOR SALE

2-year-old, from a register of merit sire, Idolla Raleigh a son of Queen Raleigh. He has sired 7 calves of which 6 are heifers. James H. Scott, R. 1, Phone 2713 N 3, Topeka, Kan.

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

GUERNSEYS FOR SALE

One registered bull 4 months old; 3 extra good young cows to freshen soon; two 2 year old heifers to freshen; 3 heifer calves; and 2 extra good high grade Guernsey bulls, one 6 months old and 1 yearling past. Dr. E. G. L. Harbour, Box 113, Lawrence, Kan.

DOGS.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS. From imported dam. For quick sale, males, \$8; females, \$5. If you want one, don't write, send check. S. H. Lenhart, Hope, Kansas.

herd will find the material in this sale. And the best part for the buyer is that the entire offering is in just good breeding condition and will sell for pasture prices. Look up the display ad in this issue and plan to attend this bargain sale.—Advertisement.

Meet "Billy" Watson & Sons.

"Billy" Watson, Barnard, Kan., needs no introduction to Lincoln and Mitchell county farmers and breeders as a breeder of Poland Chinas and as a successful farmer and stock raiser. On his 300 acre farm about six miles west of Barnard I visited him last week. I have known him for a number of years as a buyer of good Poland Chinas but I had never visited his herd before. He has always told me when he had the "goods" he was going to advertise. So naturally I was looking for something good and I was not disappointed. The firm name is Billy Watson & Sons, and the three young men, Wendell, Emery and Elton, who are partners with their father in the Poland China business, insure for this herd the most careful and painstaking handling of every detail. They have selected Tuesday, Aug. 26, as the date of their big public sale. Fifty head will be sold consisting of 25 bred sows, none of them old but everyone a splendid individual. Ten spring gilts and 10 spring boars that you must see to appreciate. The gilts will be just right to breed to your own boar this fall. The boars are the big, stretchy fellows ready for service early this fall. Just the real tops are in the sale, you will sure like them. Either of the 10 boars will prove satisfactory to anyone looking for a real herd boar prospect of the best of big type breeding. The Watsons have always been strong on owning a real herd boar and either of the two boars now in service in their herd is worthy the consideration of any Poland China breeder looking for great size and quality along with it. Watson's Timmy by Fessy's Timm and out of an A Wonder dam is one of the West's best boars. Smooth Bob by Long Model (out of Big Bob) is one of the factors in placing the Watson herd where it is. He is a good sire of big smooth Poland and the profitable kind for any breeder or farmer. This sale is held out of season and the prices are sure to be below what such Poland will sell for this fall. So avail yourself of this opportunity and write for the catalog at once. Address, Billy Watson & Sons, Barnard, Kan., Lincoln county.—Advertisement.

The Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas.

The Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas has a membership of 200 members. It was organized four years ago. At that time there was not more than two or three dozen small breeders of purebred Holsteins in Kansas and they were scattered all over the state. The association came into existence at a meeting in Herington and breeders from 23 Kansas counties were there for the purpose of organizing a Kansas association for the purpose of protecting the Holstein business in Kansas against unscrupulous dealers in other states who were taking advantage of the demand in Kansas for Holsteins. These dealers were advertising in Kansas papers and in other ways getting in touch with farmers who wanted Holsteins. Occasionally good cattle were offered at low prices but more often inferior cattle were worked off on buyers not familiar with the dairy business. It was the idea of carrying on a campaign of education for the protection of those desiring to buy, that prompted the promoters of this now big association. That they build even better than they knew is now evident on every hand. The members of the new association four years ago did not have much surplus money, and their efforts were purely in the interests of the Holstein industry in the West. Prospective buyers were invited to write the officers of the association for information before buying and many now successful breeders in Kansas owe their success to the early efforts of this association. Since the association has grown to such prominence it has been felt that some plan of collective advertising should be adopted. In this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze appears an advertising section with the advertisements of 44 members of the association. I have called on these members personally and secured separate contracts from each member for his advertisement with the understanding that they were to be run in a group. Each member advertising has the privilege of changing his copy as often as desired. The section will be rotated so that it will appear four times in each of the other state Capper papers. In this way more than 400,000 farmers and breeders are reached during the year. In visiting the members of the association I found everyone interested in any plan that would assist the association in furthering the interests of the Holstein-Friesian business in Kansas. Everyone is interested in better cattle; not just more Holsteins but better ones. I believe that practically every member of the association has on more testing where testing already has commenced and those that have not expect to as soon as possible to get it. The association's six delegates to the national meeting at Philadelphia in June were complimented often on the success of their association and associations sales and on the great progress Kansas Holstein breeders were making. The last annual meeting was held in Topeka, March 24, and was followed by the association sale on the 25th. The Topeka Chamber of Commerce entertained the members and their friends and the club rooms were headquarters for everybody interested. A big banquet was given the evening by the Chamber of Commerce. Wichita has invited the association to come and has tendered the use of the big million dollar "Forum." The offer has been accepted and November 17 and 18 are the dates of the big two days semi-annual sale. Wichita where 125 cattle will be sold. The sale management insists on the quality of the offering being a little better for each succeeding sale. In this sale the consignors are urged to go deep into their herds for choice things for the association sale in order to maintain the high standard of excellence these association sales have established. Because of the bad conditions of roads this spring I did not get to see every member of the association. Possibly there are members who would like to advertise in this section and if they will address me in care of the Capper Publications I will be glad to explain the plan by letter. Every member, no difference how small his herd, should be a member of this association. You are not already a member send your name with your check for \$5 to Secretary S. Neale, Manhattan, Kan., and become a member. If you are in the market for anything advertised by any member of this association you should write that member at once and prices and descriptions.—J. W. Johnson.

Holsteins Are Making the West a Dairy Country And Cashing Farm Feeds for the Highest Dollar

Frank J. Searle, Oskaloosa, Kan.

Sunflower Herd. Heifers? Yes, we have them! 33 yearling granddaughters of Pontiac Korndyke, Colantha Johanna Lad, etc. Also bull calf out of 25 pound dam; sire, grandson Pontiac Korndyke.

Harry Mollhagen, Bushton, Kan.

In our herd are 13 cows with an average of 23.77 pounds butter in seven days. Bull calves from dams with records from 22 to 28 pounds. Health of herd under federal control.

Ben Schneider, Nortonville, Kan.

A. R. O. bulls for sale. Some ready for service. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Chas. V. Sass, 409 Minn. Av., Kansas City, Mo.

10 registered cows and heifers, also 20 grade cows and heifers. 10 registered bulls, three months to three years old. Registered cows \$175 per head up. Grade bred heifers \$125 up. Bull calves \$100 and up.

Windmoor Farm Holsteins

Ready for service, son of King Korndyke, Maid, a 24 pound son of Pontiac Korndyke; out of good daughter of King of the Pontiacs. Good individual. Write for particulars. Chas. C. Wilson, Supt., Edna, Kan.

David Coleman & Sons, Denison, Kan.

A. R. O. cows and heifers for sale to reduce herd. A few young bulls ready for service this fall.

Bock's Dairy, Wichita, Kansas

50 purebreds. A record making herd. Some young surplus stock announced for sale later.

30 Lb. Bull for Sale

Almost white, beautifully marked. Well grown and an extra good individual. Just old enough to begin light service. Axtell & Hershey Dairy Farm, Newton, Kansas

P. W. Enns & Son, Newton, Kan.

For sale—A few very choice heifers out of A. R. O. dams and sired by bulls of merit.

R. E. Stuewe, Alma, Kan.

For sale—10 cows with A. R. O. records. Five bulls 10 mo. old, five two-year-old heifers and five yearlings.

Victor F. Stuewe, Alma, Kan.

A few very choice young bulls with best of A. R. O. backing.

W. J. O'Brien, Tonganoxie, Kansas

An experienced auctioneer, specializing in Holstein sales, and breeder of registered cattle. A few cows and heifers for sale to freshen this fall.

Chas. H. Seifert, Leavenworth, R. D. 4

Sunnyside Dairy Farm. For sale—Bull calf out of 26 pound dam and sired by my herd bull, Prince Wayne Skylark De Kol.

J. A. Jamison & Sons, R. D. 2 Leavenworth, Kan.

Southside Holstein-Friesian Farm. For sale—A few very choice young bulls, out of A. R. O. dams, ready for service this fall.

W. C. Zoll, R. D. 6, Leavenworth, Kan.

For sale—My herd bull, Duke Johanna Clifden, three years old, good individual, nearly white. Priced right. A few bulls for sale this fall.

C. A. Treff, Bonner Springs, Kan.

I offer for sale my 30 pound herd bull, King Peter 18. He is nearly white, five years old and sold fully guaranteed. Write at once.

Advertisers in this Department are Members of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas.

G. B. Appleman, Pres., Mulvane, Kan.

P. W. Enns, Vice-Pres., Newton, Kan.

A. S. Neale, Sec'y-Treas., Manhattan, Kan.

W. H. Mott, Sale Mgr., Herington, Kan.

Semi-annual meeting and 2 day Association sale in the Forum, Wichita, Kan., Monday and Tuesday, November 17-18.

Sand Springs Farm

Everything in our barn on yearly test. E. S. Engle & Son, Abilene, Kansas

G. Regier, Whitewater, Kansas

Bulls ready for service by a 30 pound bull and out of A. R. O. dams. Correspondence cheerfully answered, inspection invited.

C. W. Dingman, Clay Center, Ks.

Farms near town. Stock for sale. Motto: Individual production rather than numbers.

Blue Ribbon Stock Farm Holsteins

When you want anything in the purebred line. Sons and daughters of Fairmonth Johanna Putertze 78903, a 34 1/2 pound bull. Write us or see Leo Bros. & Cook, Harveyville, Kansas

J. P. Mast, Scranton, Kansas

Pioneer herd established 30 years ago. Nine different men have bought their third herd bull of me and 12 their second herd bull. Three bulls ready for service this fall.

Dr. W. E. Bentley, Manhattan, Ks.

For sale—Seven cows and some heifers due to freshen this fall. Five cows (grades) to freshen this fall and winter. Two registered bulls old enough for service. Selling grades to make room for purebreds.

Ross' Holsteins

Bull calves by Hamilton Prilly 5th whose dam made a record of 26.49 lbs. butter in 7 days, 105.6 lbs. in 30 days. Pictures sent on application. S. E. Ross, R. 4, IOLA, KANSAS

Hillcrest Farm

A few young bulls out of A. R. O. dams ready for service this fall. Inspection invited. FITZGERALD, PETERSON & WEDDLE, Jamestown, Kansas

Geo. Lenhart, Abilene, Kansas

Some registered young bulls and a few good producing high grade cows to make room in my barn for purebreds.

Collins Farms Co., Sabetha, Kansas

Home of the 40 pound Vanderkamp Segis Pontiac. A few dandy young bulls, ready for service, by this great bull. Address as above.

A. S. Neale, Manhattan, Kan.

We have decided to sell a few yearling and two-year-old heifers and a few cows fresh early this fall. Act quick if you want them.

C. H. Branch, Marion, Kansas

Clear Creek Holsteins. Three registered bulls of serviceable ages and a few nice heifers for sale.

Braeburn Holsteins

A few cows for sale to make herd fit the stables again. Bull calves by a sire whose dam and sire's dam held world records. H. B. Cowles, 608 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Kan.

Young Registered Holsteins

Sons and daughter by a half brother to Rag Apple the Great, the \$125,000 2-year-old bull. Now is your chance. Write us. Lilac Dairy Farm, R. No. 2, Topeka, Kan.

Ira Romig, Station B, Topeka, Kan.

Shanga Valley Holsteins. Service bulls all sold but I have some dandy youngsters, grandsons of King Segis Pontiac. Farm joins Topeka on the south.

Four Bulls for Sale

Two are young calves; others 7 months and 2 1/2 years; the older ones by a 40-pound sire and the oldest out of a 22-pound dam. All registered. W. B. Van Horn & Sons, R. 1, Topeka, Kansas

T. M. Ewing, Independence, Ks.

King Segis Pontiac breeding. A few young cows for sale and bull calves ready for service this fall.

Albechar Holstein Farm

A few young bulls, of good breeding and individuality and of serviceable ages, for sale. Write for prices. Robinson & Shultz, Independence, Kansas

Mott Bros. & Branch, Herington, Kan.

Maplewood Farm. 22 purebred two-year-old heifers coming fresh this fall. 22 yearlings, open. Write now if interested.

Roy Johnson, South Mound, Kan.

Postoffice, Erie, Kan. Quality Holsteins. The better the quality the larger the profits.

Stubbs Farm, Mulvane, Kan.

Mark Abildgaard, Mgr. Young bulls from good record cows and sired by high record sires.

Appleman Bros., Mulvane, Ks.

A few extra, young bulls ready for service this fall. Also a few young cows bred to a 42 pound bull.

B. R. Gosney, Mulvane, Kansas

Some very choice young bulls ready for service this fall and winter. A few young cows and heifers bred to King Pontiac Beuchler.

Al. Howard, Mulvane, Ks.

Bulls ready for service this fall. Write for descriptions and prices.

Eugene Swinehart, Mulvane, Ks.

A few coming yearling heifers and a choice young bull. Pontiac breeding.

C. L. Goodin, Derby, Kansas

For sale—Choice young cows with A. R. O. records and five splendid young bulls out of A. R. O. dams.

Chas. P. High, Derby, Kansas

High's Highest quality Holsteins. Bull calves from A. R. O. dams. Always glad to see you.

D. E. Flower, Mulvane, Kansas

For sale—A few very choice A. R. O. cows and heifers to freshen in October and November. Also bulls of serviceable ages.

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 A. S. Neale, Manhattan, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Tomson Shorthorns

Chief Stock Bulls. Village Marshall; Beaver Creek Sultan.

200 High Class Cattle

Write us when you need a herd bull.

TOMSON BROTHERS

CARBONDALE, KAN. DOVER, KAN.

R. R. Station, Wakarusa on the Santa Fe R. R. Station, Willard on the Rock Island

Riverdale Shorthorns

Pure Scotch Bulls

12 to 16 months old. Red and Roans. Out of good cows. Cumberland East, Ceremonious Archer, White Hall Sultan and Villager are near the top in these pedigrees. Prices and descriptions by return mail.

D. L. Dawdy, Arrington, Atchison County, Kansas

Massa's Shorthorns

Scotch and Scotch topped bulls, 9 to 13 months old, sired by a getter of prize winners. Dams well bred. Will also sell a few young cows and heifers bred or with calves at foot. Everything pedigreed.

O. O. MASSA, EDNA, KANSAS

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

76 Registered Shorthorns

A Herd or a Single Animal, As the Buyer Prefers. Special Price For 40 Days.

15 two and three year old heifers, with calves at foot.
15 young cows, all with calves at side or well along in calf.
15 yearling heifers and heifer calves ready to wean.
10 yearling bulls and my herd bull.

This is my entire Meadowbrook herd, established 28 years ago and always maintained on a practical farm basis. These are money-making cattle. Every cow bought or retained for this herd has had to be a heavy milker.

F. C. KINGSLEY, Prop., Auburn, Kansas

Railway Station, Valencia, on the Rock Island.

Why Keep the Other Eight Head?



If calves at 12 months from good grade cows bring \$50 each the returns from twelve cows would be \$600.

Four registered Shorthorn cows would produce calves worth \$150 each at the same age or \$600 for the four.

The cost of keep would be 3 times as much with the grades. Why then keep the extra grade cows? The answer is, don't do it. Put in a few registered Shorthorn females. Their calves will pay the bill.

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

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE, from best blood obtainable, 10 to 12 months old. Geo. W. Mueller, R. 4, St. John, Kan.

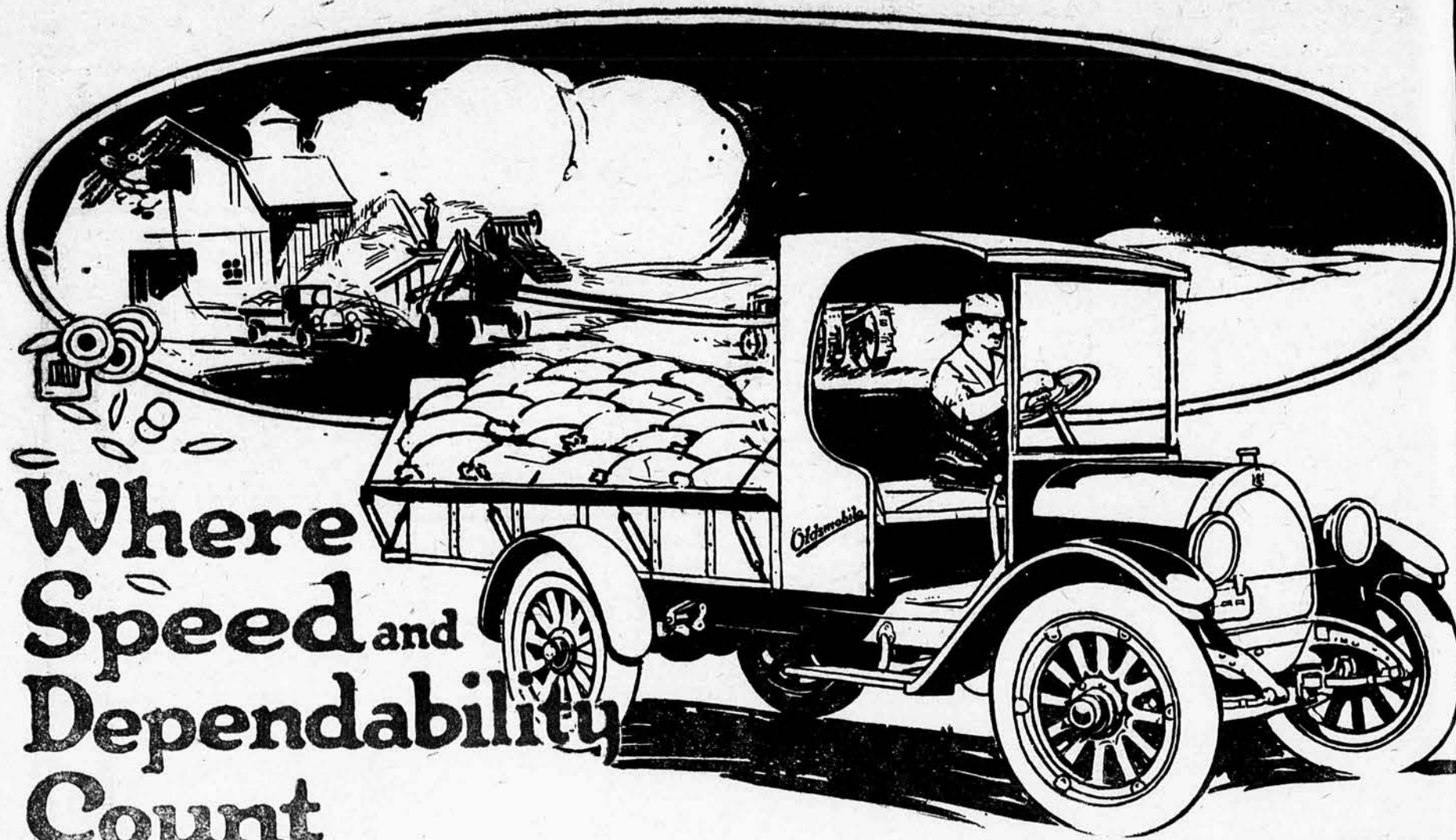
HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

CHOICE HIGHLY-BRED HOLSTEINS

Calves: 12 heifers and 3 bulls, 6 to 8 weeks old, nicely marked, from heavy producing dams, \$25 each. Safe delivery guaranteed. Fernwood Farms, Wauwatosa, Wis.

HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY CALVES. 31-32nds pure, 6 weeks old, \$25 each, crated for shipment anywhere. Liberty bonds accepted. Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wis.

WHEN WRITING TO OUR ADVERTISERS MENTION FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE



Where Speed and Dependability Count

as at the threshing season, the Oldsmobile Economy Truck is paying a handsome profit to farmer owners.

The farmer knows *power equipment*, the farmer knows *values*. That is why in six months farmers have bought more Oldsmobile Trucks than any other one class of purchasers.

These are the further reasons: Powerful valve-in-head motor; deep channel section frame; internal gear drive; complete electrical equipment; pneumatic cord tires all around, and a 22 years' reputation behind it.

\$1350.00 complete with express body; with cab ready for mounting any type body \$1295.00; chassis with windshield and dash \$1250.00—f. o. b. Lansing

HATHAWAY MOTOR CO., Distributors

1729-31-33-35 McGee

C. E. HATHAWAY, President

Kansas City, Mo.

Oldsmobile

ECONOMY

Truck

The Truck for Every Farm Use

